that that employment was not fitted for him. If this is the attitude of educated Englishmen towards educated Natives, he need not speak of the attitude of other Anglo-Indians.

(b) Courts.

DRAVEDAVARTAMAUNY, Dec. 4th, 1887.

Process Servers.

10. The *Dravedavartamauny*, of the 4th December 1887, accuses the process servers of Civil Courts of venality.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

Valuation of Suits.

11. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says, with reference to the proposed changes in the mode of valuation of suits relating to land, that if the Court fee be calculated on the janmam value of the holding, most of the suits now falling within the pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts of District Munsifs will have to be tried by Subordinate Judges,—a change which will result in great inconvenience to parties. The formation of panchayats, as in former times, for the settling of disputes is suggested as some remedy for the evils apprehended.

(d) Education.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

Establishment of Military schools.

12. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, contends that the want of Military schools is greatly felt in spite of many Civil schools, and that a Military school should be established in each Presidency and kept up by the sixty lakhs of rupees offered by the Nizam.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 10th, 1887.

Age of admission to the Civil Service.

13. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th December, rejoices that on the recommendation of Mahdi Ali Khan, the Civil Service Commission have agreed to advise the raising the age of admission to the Civil Service from 19 to 23.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

Zenana Mission.

14. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, says that in our Zenana Mission school pictures of events narrated in the New Testament are being introduced, with a view to pervert the girls from Islam; and calls on Mussalmans to support a girls' school of their own, and not to allow their girls to go to the Mission school, and to have nothing to do with those who send their children there.

(e) Local and Municipal.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

The Madras Municipality and the people of Mylapore.

15. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 3rd December 1887, supports the petition of inhabitants of Mylapore, 8th Division, that a Sub-office may be opened at Mylapore for the collection of Municipal taxes. Otherwise it is suggested that the old method of collecting taxes by bill collectors be reverted to.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 30th, 1887.

The Municipal elections at Bellary.

16. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 30th ultimo, says, "The polling of votes for the election of Municipal Commissioners at Bellary took place in the Prince of Wales' Chuttrum. The polling officers sat one in each corner room and the Municipal Chairman was seated at the entrance to the chuttrum. As soon as a voter entered, the Chairman directed him to the room of the polling officer for his ward, and the polling officer then had a long conversation lasting for about half an hour with each voter, and then the vote was taken. We did not like that any such long conversation should be held, and we accordingly drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact, but this was of no use. The Chairman, instead of listening to us, ordered that no one should remain at the entrance to the chuttrum, and thus prevented us and our friends from watching even from a distance what was going on in the polling rooms. We then remonstrated with the Chairman, and asked him to allow us to note down what was going on there, as we were reporters to newspapers. He informed us that the rules required that the polling should be confidential. But not satisfied with this answer, we pointed out to him that the rules required only that the voting

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ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 2? June 1888.
No. 9724

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras native newspapers.

Report on — for fortnight ending 15th May 1888

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188 .

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, dated
188 , No. MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO			
ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	.. .. ..	A	A
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.			
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).			

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
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P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

Report
On
Hindustani Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 15th May 1888

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No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shamsul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	7th and 14th May /88
2	Saridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapetta Madras	640	5th and 12th do
3	Muzhar-ul-Qaid	Triplicane Madras	100	27th April /88
4	Tilism-i-Hairath	Triplicane Madras	100	30th do and 10th May /88
5	Dalna-i-Sakhun	Triplicane Madras	150	3rd May /88
6	Tahufa	Triplicane Madras	200	Re undated Copy
7	Khasimul-Akhbar	Bangalore	399	30th April and 3rd 7th 10th 14th May /88
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore.	Not known	3rd May /88

Foreign Politics

(1) Tilism-i-Hairat 30th April considers Englands opposition to Russia is the only impediment to a peaceful solution of the Bulgarian difficulty and does not see the necessity for it. (Article from "Am").

The Situation in Europe

(2) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 3rd May says the result of civilisation and progress in Europe is to make each nation thirst for the blood of another. Can this be the result of Christian teaching? We think the different Missionary Societies instead of trying to make idolaters into Christians should turn their attention to those Christian nations who are longing for war, when perhaps by their advice and preaching, human sympathy may overcome devilish revenge.

The Situation in Europe

Home Administration
"Municipal"

(3) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 3rd May entirely approves of the rule that sheep should only be killed in the slaughter houses and offenders against the rule should be punished, but trusts the rule will not be held to apply to the religious sacrifices made

Sheep Slaughter in Bangalore

annexation of Cashmir, but this would be contrary to the proclamation after the Mutiny. Though we cannot say that the paramount power would be wrong in interfering in Cases of gross bad Government, Cashmir is in a bad state and being situated in such an important place, we consider Government should undertake the management of affairs (as they did in Mysore) in the name of the Maharajah and when matters are righted, restore it.

Condition of the people

(11) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the 10th May has an extract from "Dost" stating what the "Statesman" says about grain, thefts being due to poverty is quite true. Still Government go to the Hills in the hot weather. If a native said his constitution would not bear heat or cold he would be considered unfit for employment. Of course these are hundreds of Europeans who remain below and do their work and are none the worse and why should so much money be unnecessarily spent on these Hill journeys?

Poverty and Govt going to the Hills

Miscellaneous

(12) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the 7th May has an extract on the endeavours of the Amir

Amir to decrease the influence of the Indian Govt with these tribes by giving larger presents than were given them at Peshawar. If he is so rich why do we give him a lakh a month. The frontier officials should be instructed to shew the tribes how they are being deceived.

The frontier tribes

(13) Several papers notice the article on Azul Khan. in the "Sole i Hind" regarding the inadvisability of Azul Khan being allowed to live so near the frontier as Rawulpindi.

Azul Khan.

(14) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 14th May &c reprinting all Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's Speeches remarks long Speech made with the object of preventing Mussalmans joining the National Congress. And which can have no result, from the commencement so far is continued. No disadvantage to Mussalmans from so joining is apparent from it. It is merely a prejudiced speech and so we leave it. What he says about no respectable Muhammadans in Madras joining the Congress is incorrect. Many such did so.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's lecture

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's misplaced

Recd at Simla Sec's Office
Custk 22nd May 88

D Gordon Colonel
Pers & Hind: Translr to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Bolacamund

Public (1888) Dept.

From

The Person and Press Assistant
to the Govt of Madras

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
of Madras

Dated 22nd May
Recd: 25 May /88

CHIEF SECRETARY
25 MAY 88
GOVT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 15th May /88

Public (1888) Deptt.

From

The Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Ootacamund

Dated 22nd May 88
Recd: 25th May 88

CHIEF SECRETARY
25 MAY 88
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th May 88

P. 1[illegible] (1888) Deptt.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
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FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 31st August 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Janairnodiny"	Madras	300	July 1888.
2	"Aroonodaiyam"	Tranquebar	580	August 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay" ..	Madras	500	15th August 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
4	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th August 1888.
	Weekly.			
5	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	18th and 25th August 1888.
6	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
7	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
8	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
9	"India Osay"	Do.	..	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
10	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
11	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
12	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th August 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
13	"Budhavidheyi	Masulipatam	100	25th August 1888.
14	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	120	31st ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
15	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	20th and 27th August 1888.
16	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	350	22nd, 27th and 31st August 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
17	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	13th, 20th and 27th August 1888.
18	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" ..	Do.	12	11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
19	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	16th and 23rd August 1888.
20	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	14th ,, 21st ,, ,,
21	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
22	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	25th August 1888.
23	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st ,, ,,
24	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	15th ,, ,,
	HINDUSTANI.			
25	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	20th and 27th August 1888.
26	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
27	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	9th, 16th and 23rd August 1888.
28	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	10th and 20th August 1888.
29	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	15th ,, 25th ,, ,,
30	"Tuhafa"	Do. do. ..	200	15th ,, 25th ,, ,,
31	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	9th, 13th, 16th, 20th and 23rd August 1888.
32	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	16th and 23rd August 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd August, writing of the fresh troubles in this country, says the Afghans can never be content with their ruler. The revolt of Ishak Khan is doubtless due to Russian influence, and, if so, Alikhanoff will help him, in which case the British policy will be that, in spite of the Amir being their friend, they will not assist him but rather be a powerful enemy to him, by loosing Ayub and his friends on the borders and proclaiming him as the prince the Afghans love and the British respect, on which not only the rebellious ones but also the troops will take his side. Abdur Rahman will be helpless and appeal to Russia, and if Ayub Khan succeeds in establishing himself before the help comes, well; otherwise, the fighting will go on till it becomes war between England and Russia.

Afghanistan.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

2. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 16th August, has the following:—We understand that it is in contemplation to reduce the existing police staff and the number of police stations in almost all the districts in the presidency. It is a notorious fact that the present staff is unequal to the multifarious and responsible duties expected of it. Prior to the introduction of the police system every village had its watchmen, who had intimate knowledge of the character of the people and took personal interest in the prevention and detection of crime in the village. They enjoyed large inams and all the members of a watchman's family were interested in maintaining the prestige of the family. Since the establishment of the police the village watchman has dwindled into insignificance and has been reduced to the position of a village messenger. The police stations are few and far between and the staff attached to each station is not sufficiently strong to keep in check the suspected and troublesome character within its range. In the majority of stations the police seem to exist by sufferance. We know many instances in which the constables have been put to flight by a handful of puny villagers. It is the moral influence of the British Government that preserves order and peace in the mofussil; the physical and numerical strength of the constabulary is simply contemptible. We therefore think it extremely unwise to reduce the existing staff. We do not suppose that the District Superintendents, who have had large experience, will approve of the proposed changes. It is said that the savings effected by the reduction of the staff will be utilised for increasing the allowances paid to the Inspectors and the salary of the station-house officers. This improvement in the pecuniary prospect of these officers will not compensate for the weakness of the staff.

Reduction of the police establishment.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 16th, 1888.

(b) Courts.

3. We regret to learn that the Coorgs are not such domesticated and quiet people as has hitherto been the popular belief, and they evidently do not know how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; but it seems to us that the European officers, to whom has been entrusted the administration of the province, especially the judges and magistrates, might endeavour more than they seem to have heretofore done to try persuasion and conciliation in the suits and actions which come before them, and in which disputants are members of the same family or connected with each other by family ties. As to the other cause of quarrels and misunderstandings which are dragged into the public courts for settlement, namely, the undefined character of the coffee holdings, the only efficacious remedy appears to us to be the interference of Government, which might appoint some well-known

Criminal justice in Coorg.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINY, Aug. 25th, 1888.

and experienced European officer as a Commissioner to inquire into disputes concerning coffee holdings, and by a fresh and accurate re-survey to define and limit such holdings once for all. This suggestion of ours receives confirmation in the fact as noted above by Sir Harry Prendergast, that the people of Coorg are more inclined to go to law than to settle their disputes by private arbitration and to make use of the criminal courts for the purpose of attempting to settle civil rights. There are two ways in which the magistrates presiding over the criminal courts in the province might help to bring about a better state of things amongst the Coorgs, so as to minimise the evil results of family disputes of a purely civil nature and which only civil courts can rightly adjust. One mode would be to conciliate disputants and get them to compromise and withdraw the cases they may have brought against each other. Another mode would be to be very careful and cautious in issuing warrants and summonses in cases in which a criminal case has been the outcome of a dispute in a household about civil rights, especially when the dispute has arisen amongst members of the same family.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Aug. 15th, 1888.

A sentence of the Calicut Sessions Court found inadequate.

4. A paragraph in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15th August, observes that at the late Calicut Sessions the punishment awarded to a Mapilla woman, who had deserted her child, was inadequate.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

The tyranny of Europeans.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd August, has an extract from a Patna paper complaining of the tyranny and want of justice of the white-skinned Collectors. Judges conspire to give trouble to the people, decide cases without hearing the evidence, refuse bail unless the prisoner has a white-skinned barrister on his side.

(c) Jails.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 25th, 1888.

About the escape of a convict from the Penitentiary.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th August, mentions that a convict named Vaidyalinga Mudali escaped from the Penitentiary by means of a ladder, and is surprised that the warders and peons of the jail have not been punished for their negligence.

(d) Education.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Aug. 18th, 1888.

Agricultural schools.

7. The *Deshabimauny*, of the 18th August, states that Government should establish agricultural schools in the presidency, as the people are very backward in a knowledge of agriculture.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 21st, 1888.

State of education in India.

8. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st August, in reviewing the resolution of the Government of India on the report on education prepared by Sir Alfred Croft says that the people are not in so good a position to support education as the Government supposes.

(e) Local and Municipal.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 18th, 1888.

On the partiality shown by the municipality.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th August, states that some Natukota Chetties in Coral Merchant Street, Muthiyal Pettah, North Black Town, Madras, have water-pipes in their houses; that another inhabitant of the same street applied in the month of May to the Madras Municipality for a pipe in his house, but that they declined his request as the rules concerning water-pipes have lately been modified. Yet, another inhabitant of the same street, as a municipal official, could build in the month of June a house with a water-pipe. When the first applicant heard of this, he petitioned again to the municipality, who, referring to the case in question, regarded it as a special one and refused again his request. The editor points out the injustice of applying one rule to municipal servants and another to rate-payers.

VIJAYADHWAJA. Aug. 23rd, 1888.

Local Boards.

10. The subject of village sanitation should undoubtedly receive the serious consideration both of the Government and of the Local Boards. The villages, especially in the Ceded Districts, are in the filthiest condition, and no improvement has been effected even under the British administration. Annually or at other stated intervals the Inspector-General of Sanitation or his Deputy visits a few villages close to railway stations and submits an elaborate report throwing the whole blame of the insanitary condition of the villages on the devoted heads of the Reddis and embodying a few impracticable suggestions. An abstract of the report is forwarded by the Government to the Revenue Board for the necessary action being taken. The latter send a copy thereof to the Collector with similar directions. In the office of the Collector, an unintelligible *takeed* is drawn up by an uneducated clerk who does not understand the greater portion of what he translates. On the strength of this *takeed* the divisional officer inflicts a fine of one or two rupees on the Reddi and administers to him a severe reprimand and warning. With this the matter is allowed to drop. This has been the state of things for many years together. No rules have been framed, and no definite and clear instructions have been laid down for the guidance of the villagers and village officers. Sanitation is a difficult subject and the unprofessional members of the Local Boards cannot be expected to do much in this matter. We are glad to notice that the Governor-General in Council promises to take an early opportunity of addressing the Government of Madras on the general subject of sanitation in urban and rural areas, and we hope His Excellency in Council will make some sensible and practicable suggestions for the guidance of all concerned.

(h) Railways.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 25th, 1888.

The special train between Tirúr and Calicut may be run up to Pálghat.

11. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th August, thinks that the extension to Pálghat of the present special train arrangement between Calicut and Tirúr will be a great boon to the people.

(i) Public Works.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Aug. 18th, 1888.

Irrigation channels in Tirupápuliyúr.

12. A correspondent of the *Deshabimauny*, of the 18th August, calls the attention of the authorities to the irrigation channels in Tirupápuliyúr, which have been allowed to fall into disrepair.

(j) Salt.

HINDUDESABHIMANI, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Salt and its defects at present.

13. The *Hindudesabhimani*, of the 11th August, contains, under the heading "Salt and its defects at present," the following English article:—" . . . . . There is a complaint prevalent against the salt generally used in the bazaars, that it is much adulterated and is consequently conducive for bringing in diseases into the fold of the populace; and the present unhealthy condition of the people is positively attributed to the impure salt which they are unconsciously using. Formerly, it is said that the Salt Department took every care when the system of paying *kudivaram* to the manufacturers of salt to see that no unwholesome salt was stored and to throw away the bad salt into the sea. Now, under the excise system, the manufacturers of salt store whatever salt the swamp may produce, which is generally used by the people, as they have neither compulsion nor necessity to store good salt only. Of course, this is one of the main causes for the general unhealthy condition of the country, though not the sole, and it is the duty of the Medical Department to examine all the unhealthy and noxious things and report upon them to the Government, so that the people may not suffer any more from such things. We hope that the Salt Department will hereafter take every care to order the manufacturers to collect good salt only.

(k) General.

TARANGAY NAISON, Aug. 18th, 1888.

14. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 18th August, is of opinion that the civilians in India are too highly paid, and that the financial deficit of Government should be made good by large reductions in their salaries.

Reduction in the salaries of civilians.

VICATATOOTHAN, Aug. 18th, 1888.

15. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 18th August, considers the India Office is an antiquated institution and speaks approvingly of the proposal of the Secretary of State to diminish the expenditure of that office.

The India Office.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Aug. 25th, 1888.

16. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 25th August, suggests that the Indian Exchequer may be replenished by the abolition of certain useless offices. The various engineering offices in the presidency have little work to do during a great part of the year, all minor public works being undertaken by the Local Boards and Revenue officers. The Revenue Board office costs a great deal simply for being the medium of communication between Government and the District Collectors. This office will not be missed if the Collectors were authorised to correspond direct with Government. The office for the payment of family pensions is superfluous, and may be amalgamated with the office for the payment of civil pensions.

Abolition of some public offices.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 18th, 1888.

17. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th August, writes as follows:—This country can be likened to a carriage: the Government officials appointed to administer the country are the horses attached to the carriage, and we the natives of the country are the owners who ride in the carriage. We have assigned to those officials the task of administering public matters, having provided sufficient money by means of taxes for the purpose. If they, like horses rushing madly along without a driver, rule the country as they like and waste our money, what evils to us and our country may not be anticipated? The people of this country now act exactly in the same way as a man who allows his horse to run away with the carriage and does not employ a driver to guide it. If the people would employ proper men to control immediately the actions of Government officers, they will without doubt enjoy many benefits under this Government. Though the Members of Parliament have control over the offices of this country they do not exercise it, for they are a long way off, and cannot know the wants of the people. They have enough to do to control the public officers of their own country and carry out the desires of their own countrymen. As it is necessary that every carriage should possess a driver, so it is necessary that there should be a body to control locally the actions of the officers of each individual Government. The controlling body, moreover, should have a knowledge of local affairs and wants. Thus it is necessary that the Government officers of this country should be controlled by a body of men, appointed by the people themselves, and vested with sufficient powers by the English Government. Only then will the country prosper and the sufferings of the people end.

The need of control over the Indian Administrations by elective bodies.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 29th, 1888.

18. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 29th August, says that many of the native members appointed by Government to the Legislative Council act like puppets in the hands of English officials. Does it not command one's admiration to see Government picking out such men for seats in the Legislative Councils, and administering through them the public affairs of this country?

Native members of Legislative Councils.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 25th, 1888.

19. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th August, observes as follows:—Is it proper on the part of Her Majesty to have proclaimed, when India passed into the hands of the Crown, that her Indian subjects will be treated in every respect like her English subjects, and allow her officers to

Unequal treatment of natives and Englishmen.

govern India with race bias? The English officials in this country enjoy privileges and benefits which they deny to the natives. In England the law provides that every criminal should be tried by a judge and jury; in India also the same holds good only with respect to Englishmen. Even an East Indian, however low in rank he may be, when he is charged with grave offences, is privileged to be tried by a judge and jury; but it is not so even in the case of the wealthiest native. Why should the law create such distinctions. If the Legislative Council were reformed and natives in a goodly proportion admitted to it, will not such distinctions be done away with? The natives of India are Her Majesty's subjects equally with Englishmen. Life is as sweet and honor as dear to them as to the English and East Indians. Why, then, should the latter alone be tried by a jury, while the natives are not so tried? The system of trial by jury, though prevailing in the presidency towns, is not in full force in the districts. If the people of this country had but a little knowledge and sense, will they not compel Government to alter such laws? The fact is we have no unity, no sensibility, and no manliness. Why should the privileges enjoyed by the meanest East Indians be not possessed even by native princes? Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, who was charged with bribery, was sentenced to imprisonment by a judge with the aid of assessors. Why should he not be tried by a jury? In what respect is he inferior to Englishmen in this country? In his case, the Government have acted with much injustice. In the first place there was no need for investigating his case magisterially. Kunhan Menon applied to the High Court to have his case transferred to another district. Why should not his application be granted? Was he not a great official? If the trials of such cases are not by jury, what justice can the natives expect at the hands of Englishmen? In the case of Mr. Larpent, Government appointed Commissioners to investigate the charges against him; and why should not Government follow the same procedure in the case of Kunhan Menon also? The charges against Mr. Larpent were fully proved, and the same Government which allowed him to go back to England has now sent Kunhan Menon to jail. What was the mode of procedure adopted with regard to Messrs. Wilson, Atkinson, and Crawford? What is the reason of the English Government making such distinctions? Is it not because we belong to a black race, and the English to a white race? If we would but proclaim to the English public these injustices embedded in the law, will they not find a remedy? It is not fitting that the people of this country should brood over their wrongs and rage in secret. They should proclaim in public the injustices they labor under.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 16th, 1888.

20. On the cases of Mr. Crawford and Colonel Marshall the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 16th instant, under the heading "All is well that ends well," comments as follows:—

"All is well that ends well."

People cannot believe their own eyes and ears on account of the telegram of the 9th instant announcing from Poona the news of Mr. Crawford's discharge. This gives room to the alarming belief that, under this Government too, as under the Moguls, no regard is paid to justice. The scrape into which Mr. Wilson, the Political Agent of Cambay, had got, the embarrassing position of Mr. Ross, the co-respondent in the Madras Ross-Morgan case, and many other difficulties in which European officers and merchants involved themselves appeared to be insurmountable in the beginning; yet, in the end, they dwindled into nothing. But the difficulties in which native officers get involved, though insignificant in the beginning, assume in the end a serious aspect. Many instances of this may be cited, but the case of Mr. Kunhan Menon, now pending at Tellicherry, is the most prominent at the present moment. All this gives room to the belief that the Government is partial towards Europeans. But what chiefly leads to this inference is the fact that the Government has kept secret its chief motive for withdrawing the prosecution against Mr. Crawford. When any charge is brought against a European each and every newspaper gives publicity to it; and the fact of his acquittal or nominal punishment when justice demands conviction or exemplary punishment does not fail to

become known to the world. Therefore whenever a charge has been brought against a European, the natives of India do not hesitate to predict that the case will end in nothing but smoke. No sooner were extraordinary charges brought against Mr. Crawford and no sooner was he brought into trouble than the newspapers began to sing that song, and now they say that the result was just what they expected it would be.

After Nawab Salar Jung, late Dewan of Hyderabad, was compelled to retire from his high office on account of the ill-feeling that arose between him and his master, the Nizam, the Government of India appointed Colonel Marshall as the Nizam's Private Secretary on a salary of Rs. 3,000. The Calcutta *Statesman* boldly affirms that this Colonel Marshall has been charged with having accepted valuable presents from officers in the service of the Hyderabad State. The truth of this charge is known to God and to Colonel Marshall. But people believe that this will end just in the same way as the charge of misappropriation of State jewels brought against Sir James Gordon ended. Cases like that of Mr. Crawford are the cause of this belief. If no room be given to scandals of this sort, the reputation of the Government will remain unsullied; otherwise there is no doubt that ignominy will attend it.

The newspapers will not fail to regard the Crawford case as a farce of short duration.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Suggestions for improving the status of village officials.

21. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15th August, in making suggestions for improving the status of village officials, says that every village should have an office for the custody of records, &c.; that owing to the increase of work, each village should have two karnams; that the fact that any candidate for the office of a village official holds the sanad should not of itself constitute a sufficient qualification; that certain qualifying tests should be instituted for them; that their salaries should be increased; that this increased expenditure might be met from the levy of a court fee on civil suits; and that village officials should not unnecessarily be called away from their duties to headquarters.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Medical aid during the recent outbreak of cholera at Badagara.

22. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, regrets that in the recent outbreak of cholera at Badagara proper medical aid was not rendered to its victims by Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 25th, 1888.

The services of Rai Bahadur K. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, &c.

23. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th August, after stating the services of Rai Bahadur K. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, who was lately convicted of bribery, regrets the fate which has overtaken him. The same issue also contains two paragraphs relating to him—the former of which considers that the punishment was too severe, while the latter regrets that during the trial he was placed in the dock among other prisoners.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 9th, 1888.

Public Service Commission.

24. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th August: A London telegram says nothing has been settled about the Commission recommendations but the age of candidates for the Civil Service is not to be altered. Government merely wish to delay matters and have another Commission to keep us quiet; we should ask for the decision on this one, and that the age rules may be changed or we shall have to wait for ages. The Mussalmans also asked that they might be admitted to the public service without examination, otherwise they will soon be entirely ousted from public employment. If examinations are retained, let these be only amongst Mussalmans, but if the Government have not yet come to a settlement on the Commission recommendations, we do not know when they will think of this other matter.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Aug. 9th, 1888.

Government in India.

25. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 9th August, says though India has in appearance gained in dignity by the transfer to the Empress from a company of merchants, she has lost in this, that, whereas formerly our rulers were all experienced, kind-hearted

men, now young inexperienced men are appointed; we do not say it is only our misfortune or a punishment for sins which we must always bear, we hope thinking men will consider the cause of it. These qualities are not well considered now; moreover, military officers are now generally put over us; we trust our high rulers will consider this and remove these troubles.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 13th, 1888.

National Congress.

26. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th August, says the reason why the leaders of the Indian Muhammadans abstain from taking part in the national congress is that the mass of their fellows have not sufficient education to distinguish between rebellion and demanding their rights, and so the leading men have decided to send no delegates to the congress.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Aug. 25th, 1888.

National Congress.

27. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th August, has an article on this subject, which says it is impossible for the Mussalmans to join the Hindus for this object—they have different religions, ideas and motives; the Hindus would like to rule the Mussalmans. At a recent meeting at Benares, which was composed of influential men, the Maha Raja Dhuraj particularly objected to the word delegate and said the people who called themselves delegates were certainly not delegated by any one. We have not forgotten Salem or how the Hindus quarrel with the Mussalmans every year over religious matters, cow killing, &c.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 27th, 1888.

National Congress.

28. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th August, says, it makes no difference whether Mussalmans join or not, as they are unfit by want of education. Some think it would appear as being against Government, but this is not so; for when people become educated they begin to think of their political rights.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 27th, 1888.

Mussalmans in Government employ.

29. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th August, says it is said by a prejudiced writer that the Mussalmans have far more than their fair share of public service in the North-Western Provinces; this is accidental; let him look elsewhere; he will find the opposite.

III.—LEGISLATION.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Cow slaughter.

30. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th August, in an article on this subject, says the object of the Hindus in trying to stop the selling of beef is really directed against the English and not against the Muhammadans.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

The Mysore anche department.

31. As it is resolved to make over the Mysore anche department to the Post Master General of Madras, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of 23rd instant, makes the following suggestions for the consideration of the Post Master General:—

First.—It is not advisable to remove the officials that are now in the anche department. Great inconvenience would result if these men were removed and men from the Madras Post Office were employed in their stead. For, the latter do not and cannot know the names of taluks and villages in the Mysore Province, and so there is every likelihood of the covers being misdirected. Although they may be able to read the Canarese alphabet in print, they will not be able to decipher the handwriting of the addresses. It will be particularly impossible for them to decipher the handwriting of the people of the interior parts. Therefore, if it is thought necessary to employ men from the Madras Post Office, the men that are already in the department may be appointed as their assistants.

A second suggestion is that the present system of giving receipts, even for ordinary letters that are posted, should be continued. For, this ensures the delivery of letters. This system has been in existence in Mysore for upwards of a hundred years.

As for other matters, the postal authorities may adopt measures which may suit their own convenience.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Aug. 21st, 1888.

32. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 21st instant, publishes a memorial to the Dewan of Mysore. Therein, the memorialist charges the Dewan with having too great a regard for self-interest and sarcastically congratulates him on his having attained the object of his ambition and on his having been able to reward his friends who had helped him to attain that object. The memorialist complains that the Dewan has conferred the highest posts in the State on his friends, though undeservedly, as a return for their past services to himself. He looks with disfavour on the following appointments made by the Dewan, namely:—That of Mr. Rungasamy Iyengar, as the Palace Comptroller; of his brother, as the Manager of the Dewan's office; of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rau, as the Deputy Commissioner; of Mr. A. Narasinha Iyengar, as the Palace Bhashi, and, lastly, of Mr. Chidambara Iyer as an Additional Deputy Commissioner.

The third memorial to the Dewan of Mysore.

It would appear that all the abovenamed gentlemen have risen to their present high position from the lowest grades in the service. For instance, the late Manager of the Dewan's office rose to that position from a post of Rs. 35. Mr. Madhava Rau had been holding a post of Rs. 30 when he was suddenly made a Deputy Commissioner. The case of Mr. A. Narasinha Iyengar is too well known to be mentioned here. Although there was no necessity for creating an additional post of a Deputy Commissioner, the Dewan has appointed Mr. Chidambara Iyer as an Additional Deputy Commissioner on Rs. 700 and has placed him in charge of the District Treasury. Although there is hardly one hour's work in the Palace, the Dewan has appointed Messrs. Narasinha Iyengar and Chidambara Iyer to such high posts, each carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 700. The reason of this is not far to seek. These two gentlemen have been appointed to such high posts in order to be constantly in attendance on His Highness the Maha Raja and to communicate his wishes to the Dewan so that he might act according to those wishes and make himself ever acceptable to the Maha Raja.

The memorialist then goes on to say that the Dewan's policy of keeping a close watch on the Maha Raja proceeds from his own sense of the injustice of his Government. He then exhorts the Dewan to be just and impartial and to reform the Maha Raja's Legislative Council. He suggests that this council should consist of the heads of all departments and an equal number of educated and patriotic rate-payers, such as, merchants, lawyers and teachers. The Dewan should not think that, by this means, his own powers will be very much curtailed.

It would appear that the late Dewan, Mr. Rangacharlu, had, at the time of his death, repeatedly instructed the present Dewan to organise a national representative assembly. Although it is now five or six years since that statesman died, yet the present Dewan has not followed his instructions.

In conclusion, the memorialist complains that the members of the representative assembly are appointed by the Government. The evil resulting from this is that only those who are in favor with the Government become its members, and consequently they do not expose the misdeeds of the Government.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 21st, 1888.

33. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st August, continues the hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin, to guide him in the administration of the country. The portion now given deals with the irregularities in the Public Works Department of that State.

Hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 21st, 1888.

34. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that, by the Dewan Peishkar of Quilon, in Travancore, transacting his office work at his residence, great inconvenience to parties and delay in the disposal of cases are often caused.

The Dewan Peishkar of Quilon, in Travancore, doing his work at his residence.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

35. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 23rd August, says Holkar has been threatened with deposition unless he lends Government three crores.

Maha Raja Holkar.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Aug. 18th, 1888.

36. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 18th August, considers that the natives have not advanced much, and do not possess the requisite qualifications for being entrusted with the management of administrative matters. Their selfishness, envy, and want of unity, preclude them from aspiring to positions of command. The way in which the members of municipal councils and local boards now discharge the work entrusted to them, points to the fact that they will never be fit to be rulers in their generation.

The incapacity of natives for administration.

TARANGAY NAISON, Aug. 25th, 1888.

37. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 25th August, remarks that the sight of killing dogs with clubs in public streets is cruel, and advocates the use of chloroform or the adoption of other means in destroying them.

The killing of dogs.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 16th, 1888.

38. The *Rast Goftar* says that the Government, besides giving a pension to Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the late Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, has made him a grant of a jahagir worth Rs. 10,000. Is not this very strange? The Government has adopted the principle of rewarding people who have done service to the State by means of empty titles or complimentary words, and has abandoned the policy of making grants of jahagirs. Therefore, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee may be congratulated on his good fortune of having got something substantial. If the Government had only added another letter to the title of C.S.I., already conferred on him, the Government would have lost nothing and Mr. Framjee would have gained nothing.

The grant of a jahagir.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 16th, 1888.

39. Mr. Kough has a phenomenal dread of cholera. I shall be obliged if anybody would enlighten me if Mr. Kough was ever present at any place when that place was infected with the dreadful plague. There was cholera in Kurnool the other day, and where was he? He was fifty miles away at that sanitarium of the district, Peapally! It is said that he would not receive petitions personally while on circuit lest cholera *bacilliræ* be transmitted to him by the petitioners! His orders to the village Reddis for adopting preventive measures are oppressive and impracticable. The ryots must be forced to remove the manure outside their villages, and to scrape all soiled earth from their cattle-sheds and bury the same under $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface! Every Reddi must send a report post-haste as soon as a person is attacked with cholera. It is no easy matter, you know, to at once learn the news of an attack of cholera, for villagers are generally loath to admit till last hope is over, that cholera is the disease that has broken out in their homes. Mr. Kough is, of course, impelled by very good motives in punishing Reddis for making a delay of a few hours with suspensions and dismissals! He believes no doubt that medical aid could reach the patient in case an immediate report is sent to the authorities! But has he considered the practicability of the same? Mr. Kough is a person that acquits the ravens, but falls foul of the doves; and he cannot therefore understand the severity of sentences he passes upon the poor Reddis for the imaginary dereliction of duty. One word more! It is not easy to approach the presence of the Collector. Mr. Kough is accessible only through his Sheristadar! At least, this is the prevailing belief. Perhaps some big-wigs are occasionally allowed the privilege, rather sulkily; and the smaller fry, of course, are not to hope for audience! The secret is that he desires to enjoy his princely salary without a bother, for he understands very well indeed that dear life is short, and it is an Indian district he administers! There is, however, one redeeming feature in him, and that is, he takes some interest in criminal administration of the district. And this is well and good in any Collector. As for the rest, they are not in his line!

Mr. Kough's phenomenal dread of cholera.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 25th, 1888.

40. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th August, contains two articles relating to the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company. The former suggests that to reap the full benefit of the institution, weaving must be commenced at an early date, while the latter, in describing the opening ceremony of the mills, says that the high officials, such as the Collector and the District Judge, did not honor the occasion with their presence, although the object of Government is to render every encouragement to such institutions.

Commencement of business of the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Aug. 9th, 1888.

41. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 9th August, has letter signed Punjab Singh from *Am* saying there is no truth in there being any difference between Dhulip and the Czar. The less we hear of Dhulip the more sure we may be he is plotting somewhere, &c.

Dhulip Singh.

MUZHAR-UL-AJIAB, Aug. 16th, 1888.

42. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 16th August, has an article from *Am* mentioning a report that Dhulip Singh is in Cabul. The report comes from a Pathan and we warn Government against these Cabuli (pretended) merchants who should be kept well under surveillance.

Dhulip Singh.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Aug. 16th, 1888.

43. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 16th August, has an extract on the inutility of the frontier commission settlement. War with Russia is near, not far off.

Russian intrigues.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIR, Aug. 16th, 1888.

44. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 16th August, has an extract which says: "Created wrangling about marriages, put a Resident in Kashmir, estranged Bhopal, irritated and then annexed Burma, fought with Tibet and Sikin, emptied the treasuries of the princes for frontier defence, forced subscriptions for Lady Dufferin's fund, put on the income tax, increased the salt tax, sowed the seed of internal discord, religious disputes have everywhere arisen, &c."

What Lord Dufferin has done.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Aug. 18th, 1888.

45. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th August, has an article from *Am* insisting on the immediate danger of a war with Russia, who can easily extend the Samarkhand Railway to Herat. Government should warn the Agent in Cabul to be on the alert. The Amir, dissatisfied with Ayub's reception, has sent his old companion, Ahmed Khan, on a mission to the Czar. Some day we shall repent of helping the Amir with arms and money.

Russian Pishin Railway.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 20th, 1888.

46. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th August, says every man's truth is proved by his deeds. Whenever a new Viceroy or Governor comes out he protests that he will be governed in his acts by truth and justice and the welfare of the people, but after assuming authority he forgets all this and is governed only by favoritism, tyranny and self-seeking, and carelessness of his duties, and he imposes new taxes and robs the people. Lord Lansdowne has made this sort of speech, but every one is not a Ripon or a Hobart, who did their best, and we shall see if the new Viceroy will remove the obnoxious taxes and reduce the expenditure. We do not ask impossibilities but we want justice.

The new Governor-General.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 16th, 1888.

47. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th August, has an extract which says Sir Lepel Griffin wants to get into Parliament. How can the lovers of justice in Parliament accept such a man as a co-adjutor. It is also said he has accepted the Residency of Hyderabad. This is bad; it will destroy the good feeling between Government and this young and persecuted State.

Sir Lepel Griffin.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 16th, 1888.

48. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th August, says it is said that newspapers are to go free in Singapore; this is an American rule; when will the Government of India, who are always in want of money, whatever the condition of the people, adopt it?

Newspapers by post.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 27th, 1888.

49. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th August, says the Persians have had a desire for Herat a long time, but if the English try to help them to it now to draw them to their side, they will fail, for Persia thinks now of only Russia. England's policy is still undecided and neither Persia nor Afghanstan know if England would help them if attacked. Russia's influence in Persia increases daily and England's decreases, and it will not be astonishing if Russia makes a railway through Persia and establishes a rival port to Bombay and Kurrachi on the shores of the Persian Gulf. Russia has conquered Central Asia; it will be the turn of Persia and Afghanistan next. Russia will take Herat and Khurasan and England will look on. England would then probably take Kandahar but who knows what the Afghans will do in such a case? There will be war and the Russians will advance on India and the Afghans will help them and we think England will see the bad result of its faithlessness in the Russo-Turkish war.

Russia, Persia and England.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 27th, 1888.

50. *Shams-ul Akhbar*, of the 27th August, in the next article says Russia only awaits the opportunity which must arise soon by frontier disputes between Afghanistan and herself; if she once puts foot in Afghanistan she will not return unless driven out. In case of an European war not a soldier, British or native, can be spared from India, nor can any British soldiers come. England should make all necessary preparations without delay.

War with Russia.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

51. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 23rd August, has an extract from some paper saying it is generally reported that a number of old men of repute and respectable people in Amritsar have been forced to give security for good behaviour in Rs. 1000, 2,000, &c., but why or wherefore no one knows, and even on appeal they cannot discover themselves. No one will dispute the right of Government to take security, but it should say why. It is reported for want of a better reason that Government suspect these people of holding treasonable communication with Dhulip. This is not the way to do away with such communications. Let him be treated with contempt that no one may take notice of him.

Dhulip Singh.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

52. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 23rd August, has two articles (extracts) on the approach of Russia and the certainty of war soon, the necessity of an Agent at Herat, the folly of helping the Amir with arms, &c.

Russia's activity.

Public No. 943-A, Miscellaneous.

Copy forwarded to the Under Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Home,	Public Works,
Foreign,	Military,
Finance and Commerce,	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture,	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
26th September 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Public (1888) Dept.

CONSENT NO. 1936

From

W. Dumergue Esq.

Malayalam Translator
to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 25th
Recd 28 } May 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
23 MAY 18
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on — for the first
fortnight of May 1888.

Print
295

the Travancore Tcharaie's favorite Saravanai & walks the Tcharaie's field & his wishes, is described.

23. A paragraph in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th May requests the Cochin Government to issue orders for the killing of all Snakes & be found in Cheralayi in Cochin, as deaths from their bite have of late considerably increased in that locality.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people - Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

24. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 12th May suggests that any Surplus left in the Jubilee Collections in Ernakulam may be utilized towards repairing a certain tank now in ruins near the local Magistrate's Court.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's office,
Kottayam, 25th May 1888.

C. Dharmaraja.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

punished for bringing u… such false and defamatory evidence a… Court. The attention o… of the Collector and of other superior offici… is invited to this "ma… ters with a request that necessary in… quiries may be instituted, as the now increasing corruption in… Malabar cannot o… otherwise be checked.

17. A Cor… respondent in the same issue of the paper… expresses an opinion that officers do not avail themselves of… their privilege leave … because they have other perquisites while… they remain in office … and that officers in independent charge… should not be posted … to their own districts or stations.

III. Legislation — Nil.

IV. Native States.

18. The "Kerala Patrika" of the 28th April and the "Kerala Vilasam" of the 11th May, each contains an article regarding the recent institution of a Legislative Council for Travancore. The article in the "Kerala Patrika" praises the Dewan for this step in the right direction, and says that great care should be taken in the selection of non-official members, one of whom may be a Vakil and the other a merchant; while the article in the "Kerala Vilasam" after making some passing remarks on the regulation instituting the Council, says that the nominal strength of members prescribed should be increased.

19. An article in the "Kerala Vilasam" of the 1st May refers to the poor state of elementary vernacular education in the Cochin State.

20. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to a case of theft which the Cochin Police Continued to hush up.

21. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that Convicts in Criminal Jails in Cochin enjoy various privileges which as such they are forbidden to enjoy and which are not enjoyed by such Convicts in any other Country.

22. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 5th May furnishes an instance in which the extent of coercion …

…ld be made of salt, and Kerosene oil should be courteously poured … it to lead.

13. Referring to a proposal to levy a tax on quarries, an article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 5th May deprecates the measure as it will increase the price of stones which is now high enough, and as the Cities of all such quarries already pay a tax, though they remain uncultivated owing to the unfertility of the soil. The article proceeds to state that it is really a hardship to the people that each viceroy should get himself entangled in unnecessary disputes with foreign countries and that the poor inhabitants of India should find the funds that may be required in connection with those disputes.

14. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 5th May in approving of certain appointments and transfers recently made by the Collector of Malabar, appends hints from the transfer of Tahsildar Amanath Kurup, and says that those Magistrates who are in the habit of receiving bribes should not be allowed to remain in the interior of the district.

15. Referring to a paragraph in an issue of the "Graphic" attributing the Viceroy's failure to imaginary faults, such as the encouragement of dissension between Hindus and Mahomedans, &c., an article in the "Kerala Vilasam" of the 11th May asks why should the Critic resort to imaginary faults when there are substantial ones, such as the annexation of Burmah and the extravagant military policy and the financial troubles which they produced.

16. Referring to certain accounts produced in a civil suit in the Palghat Munsif's Court in which the plaintiff has entered certain sums as paid by him on behalf of the defendant as bribes to the Tahsildar and the Police Inspector in connection with a criminal case, a Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 12th May observes that if the officers have received the bribes referred to above, they should be dealt with as they deserve, and that if the entry is a false one, the traitor must be severely

1. On article in the
& the details of a
financial difficult
penditure on the fo
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2. Referring &
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3. Referring &
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Police arrangement
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4. Referring &
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15. Referring & a paragraph in an
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should that as the majority of the Police D
or Educated men, they should be punish
their offences.

5. On paragraph in the "Kala
reports a case of theft of a bundle of
cers in charge of the Payyoli Police Sta
bouring Compound.

(b) Courts — vide.
(c) Jails — vide.
(d) Education.

6. Referring & the late distur
Christian College, an article in the "Kala
may advises the Hindu Community
dren & Mission Schools, as education
bring about many evils.

(e) Local and

7. On article in the "Kala Pa
opines that as in municipalities
tax is not properly fixed in consider
the tax-payer's trade or profession
rent of the building taken up for
hardships & the people and loss & re
often occasioned. The article then
ation of the remarks of the Governm
working of the Municipalities in
past year, & the effect that the tra
levied was very high, great care sh
that tax.

(f) Land Revenue and
(g) Forests — vi
(h) Railways —
(i) Public wor

8. On paragraph in the "Kala Pa
refers & the unsatisfactory state o
bridges in the Ponnani Taluk, and in
the Taluk Board & the Subject.

(j) Salt — vide.
(k) General.

9. Referring & a suit pending in

ders for the killing of

& the proper vide.

& be applied.

for the first fortnight

balls of papers examined and examined during the fortnight.	Number of Copies issued.
18th April & 5th & 12th May.	about 900
1st & 11th May	700
18th April.	600.

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3. Referring to th

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Police arrangements

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Constables now exist

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4. Referring to

Calicut Observer told, a correspondent in the same issue

on the parade ground that the Superintendent has not, as

of the paper above, either granted sanction for the pro-

he should have done for the said offence or permitted the

secution of the so such a false charge, that the Inspector

Constable for bringing notice of this and other irregularities,

I. Foreign Politics.

"Kerala Mitram" of the 1st may after refer

cent debate in Parliament regarding

s of India caused by the enormous ex-

nditure, by the extravagant mili-

the increased cost of administration, re-

ks that if a policy which throws financial

pursued in Europe, the question whether

no direct financial help to India will be

the public expenditure incurred in Burma

years, which greatly exceeds the income

those years and which was mostly met

of India, a paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika"

years that if this state of affairs should

ber of years, India would become utterly

Home administration.

(a) Police.

probability of carriage accidents on

Town, which are too frequent, an article

the 28 april observers that proper

should be made for the prevention of such

on is then expressed that if the staff of

ing in the Calicut Town be not sufficient

demand, their number should be increased

Police Force in Malabaram.

charge made by a Constable against the

Inspector that the latter beat the former

(6) Cochin Government should issue orders for the killing of

Snakes found in Cheralayi.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Jubilee Collections in Travancore, how to be applied.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of May 1888.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.	Number of Copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika.	Calicut	28th april & 5th & 12th May.	about 900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st & 11th May	700
3	Vijnanachintamani	Calicut	18th april.	600.

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of May 1888.

Page.

I. Foreign Politics.

(1) Debate in Parliament regarding Indian affairs.

(2) Heavy public expenditure in Burmah.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

(1) Police beats on the roads in the Calicut Town — How to be performed.

(2) The Reserve Police Inspector beating a Constable.

(3) Theft of a bunch of plantains by two Police Station officers in Payyoli.

(b) Courts — Nil.

(c) Jails — Nil.

(d) Education.

The late disturbances at the Christian College.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Profession tax to be fixed with greater care.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — Nil.

(g) Forests — Nil.

(h) Railways — Nil.

(i) Public works.

Bad State of Travancore roads and bridges in the Ponnani Taluk.

(j) Salt — Nil.

(k) General.

(1) Suit against Mr. Logan by the Nilambur Raja dismissed.

(2) The Ootacamund case against Mr. Kumbar Menon, Subordinate Judge of Calicut, pending.

(3) A Sub-Magistrate in North Malabar encouraging dancing parties.

(4) How Lord Dufferin's memory should be commemorated in India.

(5) Remarks on tax on quarries.

(6) Remarks on certain appointments and transfers made by the Collector of Malabar.

(7) How the Mysore administration failed.

(8) A Suit — the Calicut Municipal Council in which Government officials are alleged to have received bribes.

(9) Why officers do not avail themselves of their privileges.

III. Legislation — Nil.

IV. Native States.

(1) Institution of a Legislative Council in Travancore.

(2) Poor State of Elementary Vernacular Education in the Cochin State.

(3) The Cochin Police Chained to hush up a Case of Theft.

(4) Useless privileges of Convicts in Criminal Jails in Cochin.

(5) The Extent of Sarvanair influence with the Maharaja of Travancore.

GOVT. TM 1836

Public (1888) Department.

From S. Mangesh Rau, Esquire
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To The Chief Secretary
to Government,

No. 19

Dated 15th May 1888.

Received 16 — CHIEF SECRETARY 16 MAY 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 15th May 1888.

of the district, and is exported in a raw state to Madras and Bombay. The process of cleaning and loosening the cotton, and the manufacture of cotton goods furnish employment to a very large portion of the population of some parts of the districts. The failure of the Crop is now keenly felt in the market.

Canarese Translator's office
Madras. 15th May 1888.

S. Mangesh Rao
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

in a mist of words and could not be clearly and distinctly understood even by eminently qualified men. Ambiguity of language leads to diversity of construction. The best mode of remedying this crying evil of vague, ambiguous legislation is to appoint, as members in the council, men who have had large experience in the Indian Courts as Judges or advocates.

IV. Native States.

3. Misgovernment in Indore. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 7th instant says:- The Karnataka Prakasika. 7th May 1888.

We are pained to hear of the misgovernment in Indore. Since the death of the Maharajah Tukaji Row Holkar all the able and honest officials of the State have been obliged to resign and the tenure of office by the others is precarious. The capricious will of a Sovereign steeped in vice has become the law. The Executive Council has become a mere farce. Many orders and Proceedings that require the signature of the King have been thrust in a heap in the office of the Huzur Secretary. No body except the favourites has any access to the palace even twice a week. The taxes on land are so heavy

that

that the ryots are unable to pay them. The military expenditure is unnecessarily large. There are no roads, still the road cess is regularly levied. The portion of revenue allotted to education is misappropriated. Corruption and extortion by the public officials are not punished. The officers are ill paid. Very little is spent on hospitals. The interference by the Sovereign in trade is intolerable. His time is spent in shooting and playing with puppets. If he were to spend one eighth of this time in attending to the affairs of the State he would give great satisfaction to his subjects.

V. Prospects of the Crops & Condition of the People.

Agriculture &c.

4. Cotton crops in Bellary. The Vijayadwaja of the 26th April, says:- Vijayadwaja 26th April 1888.

We are sorry to observe that the cotton crop has this year failed to a very great extent in this (Bellary) district. We have not even a third of the average yield. The failure is due partly to want of rain in the proper season and partly to other circumstances. Cotton is the most important of all the agricultural products of

of trying to discover it deep in mines, in a crude state, it could be found pure under the floor of nearly every house in India, in the ears and on the wrists of the people. If a despotic government were established in the country, and money was required, it would be taken, and with very little ceremony. Should the Russians ever come to this land they would soon relieve the owners of a good quantity of the precious metal. The Cossacks would delight in searching in all the holes and corners where gold was likely to be found, and carrying it away. It would be glorious fun to see them at this work. It would be difficult to impose a tax upon the gold already in the country, but all that is imported ought not to come in free of charge.

III. Legislation.

The Vijayadwaja 26th April 1888.

2. Defects in Indian Legislation. The Vijayadwaja of the 26th April speaking of the Indian Legislation generally says:—

The majority of amendments of Indian Acts are necessitated by imperfections of expressions and not by change of times and circumstances. The chief draw back in the Indian Legislation has always been that the intention of the legislature is enveloped in

might be optional to pay for the brain; that is those who believed they possessed more than the quantity allotted to ordinary individuals might be allowed— as a favour— to contribute towards the funds of the state. Seriously, however, the taxes are becoming very serious, but still the Finance Minister demands more.

There is a source from which a large sum could be obtained, and that very legitimately. It is well known that a large amount of gold is imported into this country, and there is no reason in the world why it should not be taxed, and taxed heavily. It is not a necessity; the people could get on without it; it is either converted into jewellery or hidden away in the earth, and in either case, for all practical purposes, it is lost to the country. Every year a large amount is imported into India, and it is believed that the drain thus caused is producing a bad effect upon the money markets of Europe. We have been told on very good authority that the amount of gold hidden away in this land is something enormous. India is the true gold field of the world; not the Kolar and Wynaad districts, but the towns and villages. Instead

of

II. Home Administration

K. Taxation

1886

Vrittanta Bodhini. 5th. May 1888.

Tax should be levied on Gold. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 5th Instant says:—

It is a truism of Political Economy that luxuries should be taxed while the necessaries of life should, if possible, be free from any charge whatever. In other countries this principle is believed in, and acted upon, but in India to the great misfortune of the people, it is all but ignored. Our rulers seem to have the same opinion of the country at large that Bishop Wilson had of Wynaad. He held that this was the most taxable district in the world. The Viceroy and the Finance Minister would substitute India, and apply the same adjective to it. Our incomes are taxed our food is taxed and even the salt put into it has had the unholy hand of the Collector laid upon it. But inspite of all this the terrible word deficit is written in letters of dynamite over the door of the office of the official who has the charge of the money bags. Perhaps next year we may have a poll tax, and if that does not suffice to fill up the yawning gulf, the Government may think it necessary to lay a separate impost on the several features of the noblest part of man— nose so much, eyes something more, mouth the most of all. It might

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Confidential] [No. 19 of 1888

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the Fortnight ending the 15th May 1888.

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I.	Foreign Politics	
	Nil	
II.	Home Administration.	
	General	
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III.	Legislation	
	(2) Defects in Indian Legislation	3.
IV	Native States	
	(3) Misgovernment in Indore.	4.
V	Prospects of the crops and the Condition of the people.	
	(4) Cotton Crops in Bellary	5.
VI.	Miscellaneous. —. Nil.	

No	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication	Reported Number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
	Weekly.			
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	450.	30th April } 1888 7th May }
2.	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini.	Bangalore	30.	28th april } 1888 5th May }
3	The Vijayadwaja	Bellary		26th April } 1888 3rd May }

Public (1888) Dated

From CURRENT NO. 1869

The Telugu Translator to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated 19th } May 1888.
Received 21st }

Subject.

RECEIVED 21 MAY 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th May 1888.

Confidential] [No. 19 of 1888

3	The Vijayadwaja	Bellary		26th April 3rd May	1888

Public (1888) Dept.

From CURRENT NO. 1869

The Telugu Translator
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The Chief Secretary
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GOVT. OF MADRAS

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th May 1888.

[No. 19 of 1888

26th April
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Hindujanasamskārini
May, 1888.

4. The Hindujan

The European officials in India are only anxious for money.

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Telugu Translator's offi 26th April / 3rd May } 1888
Madras, 19th May 1888

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May, 1888.

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April, 1888.

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Report on Telugu Newspapers for [No. 19 of 1888

No.	Names of Newspapers.
	Monthly.
1.	Budhavidhēyi
2.	Rasikōllāsini
3.	Hindujanasamōkārini
	Weekly.
4.	Andhraprakāsika

I. Fore

Andhraprakāsika
May, 12th, 1888.

The Andhrapra

Annexation of Burmah.

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sinia &c. and has to bear

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Telugu Newspapers for the week ending 26th April } 1888
Madras, 19th May 1888. 3rd May }

[No. 19 of 1888

Report on Telugu Newspapers for

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Pag

I.-Foreign Politics.

Annexation of Burmah.

II.-Home Administration.

(a)—Police—

Nil.

(b)—Courts—

Nil.

(c)—gails—

Nil.

(d)—Education—

Nil.

(e)—Local and Municipal—

Nil

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—

Nil.

(g) Forests—

Nil.

(h) Railways—

Nil.

(i) Public Works—

Nil.

26th April } 1888

[No. 19 of 1888

26th April
3rd May
1888

him Nabob;—(2) that he prohibited the
ter intercourse with her consort;—(3) that
er unveiled in public;—(4) that he pun-
ighness has dismissed from her service;—
nfer Jageers on certain persons;—(6) that
nmunicating directly with His Excellency
ed refused to despatch some letters to
that he compelled Dr. Currie to leave the
lged that certain public Officers had
;—(8) that he ordered Her Highness to confer
er illiterate son-in-law and presented her

asamskārini, of May, states that Chinese
General Gordon was, when Private Secretary
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y than for good conduct, that he resigned
ne not wishing to have anything to do with
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Justus Oppert

Telugu Translator
to Government.

26th April
3rd May
1888

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incurred a loss of ten Crores of Rupees, de
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public.

II. Home Admi

(k). Gener

2. The Budhavidhāyi, of May,

Extravagant expenditure.

been respectively appointed to the Nuzv
very inferior roads and to the Bander Tal
met if there had been posted to the forme
Rs 30, and to the latter place a Deputy C
a Gumastah on Rs 10.

VI. Miscellan

3. The Rasikōllāsini, of April, c

Irregularities charged against Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal.

fin in Bhopal. They were first discus
by the Amrita Bazaar Patrika and af
but the Government of India did not
true, Sir Lepel Griffin should be remo
t, and punished. The Editor wishes
appointed to enquire into the following

(1) That Sir Lepel Griffin reprou

the fortnight ending the 15th May 1888

	Place of Publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Masulipatam	100.	4th May 1888.
	Guntúr	300.	7th May 1888.
	Madras	960.	8th May 1888.
	Do	500.	8th & 14th May 1888.

ign Politics.

kásika, of the 12th May, contains a leading article on the annexation of Burmah ; ment intended to dethrone Theebaw only h to the great advantage of England and mmunity in particular. Whatever pro- ened from the annexation of Burmah, India merly also defrayed the expenses for Abys extra taxes as Income-tax and higher Salt nds to administer Burmah as a Crown Colony rofit and to bear the loss, but he is afraid not like such an arrangement for fear of the matter should turn out badly. India

26th April } 1888
3rd May }

CURRENT NO. 1869

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the fortnight ending the 15th May 1888.

ats.

Page

(j) – Salt –

Nil.

(k) – General –

Extravagant expenditure.

III. – Legislation.

Nil.

IV. – Native States.

Nil.

V. – Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.

Nil.

VI. – Miscellaneous.

Irregularities charged against Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal.

The European officials in India are only anxious for money.

April } 1888
May }

CURRENT NO. 1869

the fortnight ending the 15th May 1888.

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CURRENT NO. 1917

Public (1888) Department.

M.R.Ry. P. Ranganadayanim Moodelliar Avl. Rai Bahadur, M.A.,

From ~~C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,~~

Ag Tamil Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

Ootacamund.

No. 104

Dated 23d May 1888.

Received 25th

25 MAY

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th May 1888.

fast going to decay. For this the people have to thank themselves, inasmuch as they allowed foreigners to settle in the country. If the people had possessed unity, would it have been easy for foreigners to obtain a footing in India? Because they had not, the Mahomedans and the English possessed themselves of the country, and now hold everything in it. Englishmen grow wealthy in India and carry away their riches to England, while the poor Indians, however educated and enlightened they may be, are left to themselves and their poverty.

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 23rd May 1888.

P. Ranganadam
Ag. Tamil Translator to Govt.

months in a cool retreat, and remarks that it would be well if the Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies followed this example. The present practice of the General Government staying away at the Hills for a greater part of the year is open to grave censure. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of both natives and Englishmen in India, the General Administrations persist in spending five or eight months in the year away from their respective centres of Government; but we trust that the time is not long in coming when these Administrations will have to shape their course according to public opinion.

The Hindu Janabhûshani of the 12th May also speaks approvingly of the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The poverty of India.

13. The Sugu Jîvani of the 15th May says— The taxes imposed by the English in India are both numerous and oppressive; and the imposition of most of them can scarcely be justified. The imposition of numerous taxes tends to diminish the glory of the British Crown. This country, which under native rule was wealthy and prosperous, is now

fast

India possesses strong natural barriers on all sides, being protected on the north, north-east, and north-west, by ridges of mountains, and on the other sides by the sea. There is a better barrier still, namely, in the loyalty of the Indian people, which alone is quite capable of preventing any foreign invasion. Government, relying on all these, may well decline to accept the sums of money now offered by the native Rajahs for the protection of India.

V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Drunkenness in India.

11. The Kalánidhi of the 1st inst. remarks that under the British rule, drunkenness has increased to an alarming extent. This can at once be seen by comparing the present revenue from Abkary with the revenue derived in former years. It will add to the glory of the Christian Government, which rules us, if it would seek means and devise measures to suppress drunkenness in India.

The stay of the several Administrations in the Hills during the hot season.

12. The Lucadésamitran of the 9th inst. commends the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his resolution to pass only two of the hot months

both no power whatever in the administration. If the scheme of allowing the people a voice in the administration be tried in native States and proved successful, the English will not be slow to follow such example, and will willingly concede to their subjects many rights and privileges in the administration of India. But the rulers of native States, not being so well enlightened as their position requires, are quite unable to set an example to the English in cases in which they should and could do so, and are content to follow in the footsteps of their English masters, blindly adopting even those measures which are harmful and which have been ignorantly adopted by the English.

The offers of money by native States for the defence of India.

10. In the Rudandainitran of the 12th inst. a correspondent expresses disapproval of the action of the Government of India in accepting the offers of men and money made by the native States for the defence of India and for strengthening the frontier on the north-west. Government may well accept such offers in a case of extreme necessity; but now it is bad policy to accept them.

India

taken a document for registration, refused to register it, unless some one in Government employ was produced as a witness with respect to it. The Correspondent states further that he hears that a new rule has been framed whereby no document could be registered if the witness to be produced for examination in connection with it were not a person in Government employ. This is simply hard on the people, and hard on those who are not Government employés, on whom this rule tends to cast discredit.

III Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

The Legislative Council of Travancore.

9. The Swadésamitran of the 2nd May observes that the one great defect in the Constitution of the Legislative Council proposed to be established in Travancore, is that the members thereof are not empowered to advise Government on administrative matters. The English Government, being a foreign Government, hesitate to grant to the natives of India a share in the administration, but there is no reason why the native state of Travancore should distrust its own subjects, and give the members of its Legislative Council power only to make laws and regulations, but

municipal Council of Erode in attending to the Conservation of that town.

A Stand-pipe needed in Mylapore.

6. A Correspondent writes to the Vikatatidan of the 12th May, pointing out the necessity of putting up a stand-pipe for drawing water at a convenient place in Sholia Vellalar's Street, Mylapore.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Revenue Settlement in South Arcot.

7. A Correspondent of the Désábhimani of the 5th May complains of the Settlement of revenue in South Arcot District as generally excessive, and states that certain rich Mirasidars have somehow contrived to escape any increase in the land revenue they have to pay.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General.

Registration of documents.

8. A Correspondent residing at Kumbhakonam Complains in the Kudandaimitran of the 12th May that the Sub-registrar, to whom he had taken

efficient working of a Municipality will be the means of inducing Government to remodel the Legislative Councils. To qualify for election as Commissioner in the Madrasor Municipality, one must pay municipal taxes to the aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 100. A majority of those who are thus qualified are Englishmen. They are to be Compared to mere birds of passage, for they do not settle in the Country and take no interest whatever in municipal affairs. Among the qualified natives, but few can be found who can devote their time to public business. Hence we were led last year to advocate in these Columns the desirability of extending the qualification to persons who only paid Rs. 50 as taxes; but our endeavours in this direction proved unavailing. This subject is one for the Consideration of the tax-payers themselves.

The sanitation of Mélamangalam.

4. A Correspondent of the Vettikkodiyon of the 5 May Complains of the insufficiency of the arrangements adopted for the due sanitation of Mélamangalam, which has been Constituted a Major Union.

The Conservation of Erode.

5. A Correspondent of the Swadésamitran of the 9 May Complains of the negligence of the Municipal

should not have acted independently in the matter as he would in a case of a purely educational character, but should have communicated to Government all the circumstances of the case, and moved them to appoint a commission to enquire into the revolt, and then he might, on the strength of the report of the Commission, have passed his judgment in the case. But as matters now stand, Mr. Grigg has heard the representations of only one party in the case, viz., the College Professors, and without taking into account what the College Students had to say in justification of themselves, has pronounced judgment on them, excluding them from admission into other Colleges. This to say the least of it is a blunder.

(c) Local and Municipal.

The Madras Municipal elections.

3. The Swadésamitran of the 2d May, referring to the forthcoming Municipal elections in Madras, advises the voters to exercise proper judgment in electing Municipal Commissioners. The Commissioners elected should be persons of a sound understanding and good Conduct, as only then the business of the Municipality will be conducted properly and well. The

Efficient

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts.

Subordinate Magistrates.

1. In the Swadésamitran of the 2nd May, a correspondent complains of the incapableness of the subordinate magistracy, and recommends the separation of revenue from magisterial functions. He states that he hears that Government are contemplating to withdraw magisterial powers from Taluk Sheristadars and vest them in Sub Registrars, and questions whether Sub. Registrars, notwithstanding their undoubted capabilities, are proper men to exercise magisterial powers.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the Students of the Madras Christian College.

2. The Swadésamitran of the 12th May considers that Mr. Grigg was too hasty in having passed the resolution that the students of the Madras Christian College, who were involved in the recent disturbances there and were thence expelled, should not be admitted either into Government or aided Colleges. The revolt of the students having had its origin in a matter affecting religion, Mr. Grigg should

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Once in two months.			
1	Sudda Sudayaa Thumani.	Madras	1,000	May and June 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	Janonmodini.....	Do.	300	March 1888.
3	Sattiatudan.....	Do.	5,000	May 1888.
4	Brâthar Suitri.....	Do.	500	May 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
5	Por Sattam.....	Madras and Coimbatore.	2,300	1st and 15th May 1888.
6	Swadésábhimáni	Salem.	70	1st May 1888.
7	Kalámidhi.....	Coimbatore	280	1st May 1888.
8	Srílokaranjani...	Vellore	150	1st and 15th May 1888.
9	Brahma Gnána Bhodini	Bangalore	117	1st & 15 April and 1st & 15 May 88
10	Swadésa Vaidyan	Vellore.	68	1st & 15 April, and 9 May 1888.
11	Suga Jivani.....	Bangalore	150	1st & 15 May 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	Travancore Abhimáni	Nagercoil.	350	1st & 15 May 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	Vettikkodiyon.....	Madras	200	5th & 12 May 1888.
14	Vikatatudan.....	Do.	1,500	5th & 12 May 1888.
15	Hindu Janabhimani	Do.	200	5th & 12 May 1888.
16	Tarangai Chêson	Do.	150	5th & 12 May 1888.
17	Desábhimáni.....	Tiruppappuliyur	350	5 May 1888.
18	Kudandaimitran	Kumbakonam	500	12 May 1888.
19	Amrita Bhódini	Tripatore	366	3rd & 10 May 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	Swadesamitran...	Madras	1,000	2nd, 5, 9th & 12 May 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 104 OF 1888.

CURRENT NO. 1917

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15 May 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. Subordinate Magistrates.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

2. The action of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the Students of the Madras Christian College.

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. The Madras Municipal election
4. The sanitation of Nellamangalam.
5. The conservation of Erode
6. A stand-pipe needed in Mylapore

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

7. Revenue Settlement in Southern.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

8. Registration of documents.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

9. The Legislative Council of Travancore.
10. The offers of money by Native States for the defence of India.

V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

11. Drunkenness in India
12. The stay of the Local Administrations in the Hills during the hot season.
13. The poverty of India.

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Jubilee collections in Quilandy how to be applied.

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Despd 8/6/88

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Revenue and Agriculture,	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
2nd June 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 104 OF 1888.

CURRENT NO. 917

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15 May 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. Subordinate Magistrates.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

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(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

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Nil.

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Nil.

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V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

11. Drunkenness in India

12. The stay of the Several Ad -pistrations in the Hills d the hot Season.

13. The poverty of India.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

39. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 2nd May, observes that the one great defect in the constitution of the Legislative Council proposed to be established in Travancore is that the members thereof are not empowered to advise Government on administrative matters. The English Government, being a foreign Government, hesitate to grant to the natives of India a share in the administration, but there is no reason why the Native State of Travancore should distrust its own subjects, and give the members of its Legislative Council power only to make laws and regulations, but no power whatever in the administration. If the scheme of allowing the people a voice in the administration be tried in Native States and proved successful, the English will not be slow to follow such example, and will willingly concede to their subjects many rights and privileges in the administration of India. But the rulers of Native States, not being so well enlightened as their position requires, are quite unable to set an example to the English in cases in which they should and could do so, and are content to follow in the footsteps of their English masters, blindly adopting even those measures which are harmful and which have been ignorantly adopted by the English.

The Legislative Council of Travancore.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 2nd, 1888.

40. In the *Kudandamitran*, of the 12th May, a correspondent expresses disapproval of the action of the Government of India in accepting the offers of men and money made by the Native States for the defence of India and for strengthening the frontier on the north-west. Government may well accept such offers in a case of extreme necessity, but now it is bad policy to accept them. India possesses strong natural barriers on all sides, being protected on the north, north-east and north-west by ridges of mountains, and on the other sides by the sea. There is a better barrier still, namely, in the loyalty of the Indian people, which alone is quite capable of preventing any foreign invasion. Government, relying on all these, may well decline to accept the sums of money now offered by the Native Rajas for the protection of India.

The offers of money by Native States for the defence of India.

KUDANDAMITRAN, May 12th, 1888.

41. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of 7th instant, says:—We are pained to hear of the misgovernment in Indore. Since the death of Maha Raja Takaji Row Holkar, all the able and honest officials of the State have been obliged to resign, and the tenure of office by the others is precarious. The capricious will of a sovereign steeped in vice has become the law. The executive council has become a mere farce. Many orders and proceedings that require the signature of the king have been thrust in a heap in the office of the Huzur Secretary. Nobody except the favorites has any access to the palace even twice a-week. The taxes on land are so heavy that the ryots are unable to pay them. The military expenditure is unnecessarily large. There are no roads; still the road-cess is regularly levied. The portion of revenue allotted to education is misappropriated. Corruption and extortion by the public officials are not punished. The officers are ill-paid. Very little is spent on hospitals. The interference by the sovereign in trade is intolerable. His time is spent in shooting and playing with puppets. If he were to spend one-eighth of this time in attending to the affairs of the State, he would give great satisfaction to his subjects.

Misgovernment in Indore.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 7th, 1888.

42. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April, and the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, each contains an article regarding the recent institution of a Legislative Council for Travancore. The article in the *Kerala Patrika* praises the Dewan for this step in the right direction, and says that great care should be taken in the selection of non-official members, one of whom may be a vakil and the other a merchant; while the article in the

Institution of a Legislative Council in Travancore.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 28th, 1888. KERLA MITRAM, May 11th, 1888.

Kerala Mitram, after making some passing remarks on the Regulation instituting the Council, says that the nominal strength of members prescribed should be increased.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1888.

Poor state of elementary vernacular education in the Cochin State.

43. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st May, refers to the poor state of elementary vernacular education in the Cochin State.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1888.

The Cochin police contrived to hush up a case of theft.

44. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to a case of theft which the Cochin police contrived to hush up.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1888.

45. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that

Undue privileges of convicts in criminal jails in Cochin.

convicts in criminal jails in Cochin enjoy various privileges which as such they are forbidden to enjoy and which are not enjoyed by any such convicts in any other country.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 5th, 1888.

46. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, gives an

The extent of Saravanai's influence with the Maha Raja of Travancore.

instance in which the extent of coercion exercised by the Tavancore Maha Raja's favorite, Saravanai, to make the Maha Raja yield to his wishes, is described.

KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1888.

47. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, requests the

Cochin Government should issue orders for the killing of snakes found in Cheralayi.

Cochin Government to issue orders for the killing of all snakes to be found in Cheralayi, in Cochin, as deaths from their bites have of late considerably increased in that locality.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 3rd, 1888.

48. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, says many papers recommend the

Cashmir.

annexation of Cashmir, but this would be contrary to the proclamation after the mutiny. Though we cannot say that the paramount power would be wrong in interfering in cases of gross bad government. Cashmir is in a bad state, and being situated in such an important place, we consider Government should undertake the management of affairs (as they did in Mysore) in the name of the Maha Raja, and when matters are righted, restore it.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 26th, 1888.

49. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 26th April, says:—We are sorry to observe

Cotton crops in Bellary.

that the cotton crop has this year failed to a very great extent in this (Bellary) district. We have not even a third of the average yield. The failure is due partly to want of rain in the proper season and partly to other circumstances. Cotton is the most important of all the agricultural products of the district, and is exported in a raw state to Madras and Bombay. The process of cleaning and loosening the cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods furnish employment to a very large portion of the population of some parts of the districts. The failure of the crop is now keenly felt in the market.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, May 10th, 1888.

50. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th May, has an extract from *Dost*

Poverty and Government going to the hills.

stating what the *Statesman* says about grain thefts being due to poverty is quite true. Still Government go to the hills in the hot weather. If a native said his constitution would not bear heat or cold, he would be considered unfit for employment. Of course, there are hundreds of Europeans who remain below and do their work and are none the worse, and why should so much money be unnecessarily spent on these hill journeys?

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

KALANIDHI, May 1st, 1888.

51. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st May, remarks that, under the British rule,

Drunkenness in India.

drunkenness has increased to an alarming extent. This can at once be seen by comparing the present revenue from abkári with the revenue derived in former years. It will add to the glory of the Christian Government, which rules us, if it would seek means and devise measures to suppress drunkenness in India.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 9th, 1888.

52. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 9th May, commends the Lieutenant-

The stay of the several administrations in the hills during the hot season.

Governor of Bengal for his resolution to pass only two of the hot months in a cool retreat, and remarks that it would be well if the Governor-General and the Governors of the presidencies followed this example. The present practice of the several Governments staying away at the hills for a greater part of the year is open to grave censure. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of both natives and Englishmen in India, the several administrations persist in spending six or eight months in the year away from their respective centres of Government; but we trust that the time is not long in coming when these administrations will have to shape their course according to public opinion. The *Hindujanabhushani*, of the 12th May, also speaks approvingly of the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SUGU JINAVI, May 15th, 1888.

53. The *Sugu Jinavi*, of the 15th May, says:—The taxes imposed by the

The poverty of India.

English in India are both numerous and oppressive; and the imposition of most of them can scarcely be justified. The imposition of numerous taxes tends to diminish the glory of the British Crown. This country, which, under native rule, was wealthy and prosperous, is now fast going to decay. For this the people have to thank themselves, inasmuch as they allowed foreigners to settle in the country. If the people had possessed unity, would it have been easy for foreigners to obtain a footing in India? Because they had not, the Muhammadans and the English possessed themselves of the country, and now hold everything in it. Englishmen grow wealthy in India and carry away their riches to England, while the poor Indians, however educated and enlightened they may be, are left to themselves and their poverty.

RASIKOLLASINI, Apr. 1888.

54. The *Rasikollasini*, of April, comments on the irregularities committed

Irregularities charged against Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal.

by Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal. They were first discussed during the last 18 months by the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* and afterwards by other journals, but the Government of India did not take any notice of it. If true, Sir Lepel Griffin should be removed from his present appointment and punished. The editor wishes that a commission be appointed to inquire into the following charges:—(1) That Sir Lepel Griffin reproved the Begum's consort in public and did not call him Nabob; (2) that he prohibited the Begum to have any further intercourse with her consort; (3) that he compelled her to appear unveiled in public; (4) that he reinstated men whom Her Highness has dismissed from her service; (5) that he forced her to confer jageers on certain persons; (6) that he prevented her from communicating directly with His Excellency the Governor-General and refused to despatch some letters to higher authorities; (7) that he compelled Dr. Currie to leave the country, as he had divulged that certain public officers had committed irregularities; (8) that he ordered Her Highness to confer the post of minister on her illiterate son-in-law and resented her refusal.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, May, 1888.

55. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of May, states that Chinese General Gordon

The European officials in India are only anxious for money.

was, when Private Secretary to Lord Ripon, disgusted with the fact that the European officials in India care more for money than for

good conduct, that he resigned his post and retured home not wishing to have anything to do with such people. The editor wishes that there were a few more people of the stamp of General Gordon.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

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the 12th May, observes that if the officers have received the bribes referred to above, they should be dealt with as they deserve, and that, if the entry is a false one, the suitor must be severely punished for bringing such false and defamatory evidence in court. The attention of the Collector and of other superior officers is invited to this matter with a request that necessary inquiries may be instituted, as the now increasing corruption in Malabar cannot otherwise be checked.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

31. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, expresses an opinion that officers do not avail themselves of their privilege leave because they have other perquisites while they remain in office and that officers in independent charge should not be posted to their own districts or stations.

Why officers do not avail themselves of their privilege leave.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 3rd, 1888.

32. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, says the result of the Congress argument so far is merely to create animosity between the Muhammadans and Hindus. We should advise all the papers to stop the discussion, which can only increase ill-feeling and do no good.

The Congress Question.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 3rd, 1888.

33. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, says India has always been an agricultural country, but the knowledge of this science, instead of improving, is growing less. Lessons on this subject should form part of the course in village schools. Government has wasted much money on higher education, and the Bengali Baboo's agitations are the result.

Agriculture in India.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, May 7th, 1888.

34. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, says the Carnatic family are sending in a petition regarding the payment of their pensions in sterling. They are paid in Indian currency whereby they sustain great loss.

The Carnatic family.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, May 7th, 1888.

35. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, says from His Excellency's address it would seem that the Mussalmans have no chance of getting important posts under Government until they educated themselves as the Hindus do.

The Viceroy's address to the Mussalmans at Lucknow.

TUHAFA, May 1888.

36. *Tuhafa*, of May, is astonished Government do not capture this noted dacoit. It is said he now wishes for pardon; this is probably a trap to make Government relax their efforts. They should catch him and give him the punishment he deserves.

Tantia Bhee.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 26th, 1888.

37. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 26th April, speaking of the Indian Legislation generally, says:—The majority of amendments of Indian Acts are necessitated by imperfections of expressions and not by change of times and circumstances. The chief drawback in the Indian Legislation has always been that the intention of the legislature is enveloped in a mist of words and could not be clearly and distinctly understood even by eminently qualified men. Ambiguity of language leads to diversity of construction. The best mode of remedying this crying evil of vague, ambiguous legislation is to appoint, as members in the council, men who have had large experience in the Indian courts as judges or advocates.

Defects in Indian Legislation.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, May 7th, 1888.

38. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, says the Governor-General approved this Act on the 23rd March, but it has not appeared in the Government Gazette. The court authorities think more of the Sowcars than of the public. The Government policy in this matter is open to objection. Most of the judges being under obligation to the Sowcars do not wish to bring in the new rules by which their advantages may be obstructed.

The Debtors Act.

good conduct, that he resigned his post and retured home not wishing to have anything to do with such people. The editor wishes that there were a few more people of the stamp of General Gordon.

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Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th May 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Once in two Months.			
1	"Sudda Irudaya Thunai"	Madras	1,000	May and June 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	"Janavinodini"	Do.		
3	"Sattiatudan"	Do.	300	March 1888.
4	"Mathar Mitri"	Do.	5,000	May 1888.
	Bi-monthly.		500	" "
5	"Por Sattam"	Madras and Coimbatore ..	2,300	1st and 15th May 1888.
6	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	70	1st May 1888.
7	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	1st " "
8	"Srilokaranjani"	Vellore	150	1st and 15th May 1888.
9	"Brahma Gnana Bhodini"	Bangalore	117	1st and 15th April and 1st and 15th May 1888.
10	"Swadesa Vaidyan"	Veliore	68	1st " " " 9th May 1888.
11	"Suga Jinani"	Bangalore	150	1st and 15th May 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	1st " " " "
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	5th " 12th " "
14	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	5th " 12th " "
15	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	5th " 12th " "
16	"Tarangai Neisson"	Tirupápuliyúr	150	5th " 12th " "
17	"Deshabhimani"	Kumbakónam	350	5th May 1888.
18	"Kudandamitran"	Tirupatúr	500	12th " "
19	"Amrita Bhodini"		366	3rd and 10th May 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th May 1888.
	Telugu.			
	Monthly.			
21	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	100	4th May 1888.
22	"Rasikollasini"	Guntur	300	7th " "
23	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	8th " "
	Weekly.			
24	"Andhraprakasika"	Do.	500	8th and 14th May 1888.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
25	"The Karnataka Prakasika" ..	Bangalore	450	30th April and 7th May 1888.
26	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" ..	Do.	30	28th " " 5th " "
27	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	26th " " 3rd " "
	Malayalam.			
28	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	About 900	28th April and 5th 12th May 1888.
29	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th May 1888.
30	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	18th April 1888.
	Hindustani.			
31	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	7th and 14th May 1888.
32	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	5th " 12th " "
33	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	27th April 1888.
34	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	30th " and 10th May 1888.
35	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	5th May 1888.
36	"Thohfa	Do. do. ..	200	One undated copy.
37	"Khasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	30th April and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th May 1888.
38	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	3rd May 1888.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th May, contains a leading article on the annexation of Burma, according to which Government intended to dethrone Theebaw only in order to annex Burma to the great advantage of England and the English mercantile community in particular. Whatever profits may have been achieved from the annexation of Burma, India has to pay for it, as it formerly also defrayed the expenses for Abyssinia, &c., and has to bear extra taxes as income tax and higher salt duty. The editor recommends to administer Burma as a Crown Colony with England to gain the profit and to bear the loss, but he is afraid that Lord Dufferin will not like such an arrangement for fear of the consequences in case the matter should turn out badly. India has, up to the present moment, through wars conducted by the English, incurred a loss of ten crores of rupees, and there is no prospect for the better, unless members of the Legislative Council are elected by the public.

Annexation of Burma.

Andhraprakasika, May 12th, 1888.

2. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st May, after referring to the details of a recent debate in Parliament regarding the financial difficulties of India caused by the enormous expenditure on the frontier defences, by the extravagant military policy and by the increased cost of administration, rejoices at the promise that if a policy which throws financial burdens on India be pursued in Europe, the question whether Europe ought not to give direct financial help to India will be considered.

A debate in Parliament regarding Indian affairs.

Kerala Mitram, May 1st, 1888.

3. Referring to the public expenditure incurred in Burma during the past two years, which greatly exceeded the income from the country for those years and which was mostly met from the revenues of India, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April, observes that, if this state of affairs should continue for a number of years, India would become utterly penniless.

Heavy public expenditure in Burma.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 28th, 1888.

4. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, 30th April, considers England's opposition to Russia is the only impediment to a peaceful solution of the Bulgarian difficulty and does not see the necessity for it. (Article from *Am.*)

The situation in Europe.

Tilism-i-Hairath, Apr. 30th, 1888.

5. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, says the result of civilisation and progress in Europe is to make each nation thirst for the blood of another. Can this be the result of Christian teaching? We think the different missionary societies, instead of trying to make idolaters into Christians, should turn their attention to those Christian nations who are longing for war, when, perhaps by their advice and preaching, human sympathy may overcome devilish revenge.

The situation in Europe.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, May 3rd, 1888.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

6. Referring to the probability of carriage accidents on the roads in the Calicut town, which are too narrow, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April, observes that proper police arrangements should be made for the prevention of such accidents. An opinion is then expressed that, if the staff of constables now existing in the Calicut town be not sufficient to meet this increased demand, their number should be increased at the expense of the police force in Malapuram.

Police beats on the roads in the Calicut town—how to be performed.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 28th, 1888.

7. Referring to a charge made by a constable against the Calicut Reserve Police Inspector that the latter beat the former on the parade ground, a correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that the Super-

The Reserve Police Inspector beating a constable.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 28th, 1888.

intendent has not, as he should have done, either granted sanction for the prosecution of the Inspector for the said offence or punished the constable for bringing such a false charge; that the Inspector-General is taking no notice of this and other irregularities, and that, as the majority of the Police Department are uneducated men, they should be punished then and there for their offences.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

Theft of a bunch of plantains by the police station officers in Payyoli.

8. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th May, reports a case of theft of a bunch of plantains by the officers in charge of the Payyoli police station from a neighbouring compound.

(b) Courts.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 2nd, 1888.

Subordinate magistrates.

9. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 2nd May, a correspondent complains of the incapableness of the subordinate magistracy, and recommends the separation of revenue from magisterial functions. He states that he hears that Government are contemplating to withdraw magisterial powers from taluk sheristadars and vest them in sub-registrars, and questions whether sub-registrars, nothwithstanding their undoubted capabilities, are proper men to exercise magisterial powers.

(d) Education.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 12th, 1888.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the students of the Madras Christian College.

10. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 12th May, considers that Mr. Grigg was too hasty in having passed the resolution that the students of the Madras Christian College who were involved in the recent disturbances there and were thence expelled, should not be admitted either into Government or aided colleges. The revolt of the students having had its origin in a matter affecting religion, Mr. Grigg should not have acted independently in the matter as he would in a case of a purely educational character, but should have communicated to Government all the circumstances of the case, and moved them to appoint a commission to inquire into the revolt, and then he might, on the strength of the report of the commission, have passed his judgment in the case. But as matters now stand, Mr. Grigg has heard the representations of only one party in the case, viz., the college Professors, and without taking into account what the college students had to say in justification of themselves, has pronounced judgment on them, excluding them from admission into other colleges. This, to say the least of it, is a blunder.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

The late disturbances at the Christian College.

11. Referring to the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th May, advises the Hindu community not to send their children to mission schools, as education in those schools will bring about many evils.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 2nd, 1888.

The Madras municipal elections.

12. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 2nd May, referring to the forthcoming municipal elections in Madras, advises the voters to exercise proper judgment in electing municipal commissioners. The commissioners elected should be persons of a sound understanding and good conduct, as only then the business of the municipality will be conducted properly and well. The efficient working of a municipality will be the means of inducing Government to remodel the Legislative Councils. To qualify for election as commissioner in the Madras Municipality, one must pay municipal taxes to the aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 100. A majority of those who are thus qualified are Englishmen. They are to be compared to mere birds of

passage, for they do not settle in the country and take no interest whatever in municipal affairs. Among the qualified natives but few can be found who can devote their time to public business. Hence, we were led last year to advocate in these columns the desirability of extending the qualification to persons who only paid Rs. 50 as taxes; but our endeavours in this direction proved unavailing. This subject is one for the consideration of the tax-payers themselves.

VETTIKODEYON, May 5th, 1888.

The sanitation of Melamangalam.

13. A correspondent of the *Vettikodeyon*, of the 5th May, complains of the insufficiency of the arrangements adopted for the due sanitation of Melamangalam, which has been constituted a major union.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 9th, 1888.

The conservation of Erode.

14. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 9th May, complains of the negligence of the municipal council of Erode in attending to the conservation of that town.

VIKATATUDAN, May 12th, 1888.

A stand-pipe needed in Mylapore.

15. A correspondent writes to the *Vikatatudan*, of the 12th May, pointing out the necessity of putting up a stand-pipe for drawing water at a convenient place in Sholia Vellalar's street, Mylapore.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 5th, 1888.

Profession tax to be fixed with greater care.

16. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, observes that as in municipalities the trade or profession tax is not properly fixed in consideration of the extent of the tax-payer's trade or profession, but is fixed on the rent of the building taken up for the purpose, great hardships to the people and loss to the municipality are often occasioned. The article then says that in consideration of the remarks of the Government of India on the working of the municipalities in the presidency for the past year, to the effect that the trade or profession tax levied was very high, greater care should be taken in fixing that tax.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 3rd, 1888.

Sheep slaughter in Bangalore.

17. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, entirely approves of the rule that sheep should only be killed in the slaughter-houses, and offenders against the rule should be punished; but trusts the rule will not be held to apply to the religious sacrifices made at the *Eed-ul-Fitr*, marriages, &c. The Mussalman population should see to this, and, if necessary, appeal.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

DESHABHIMANI, May 5th, 1888.

Revenue settlement in South Arcot.

18. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimani*, of the 5th May, complains of the settlement of revenue in South Arcot district as generally excessive, and states that certain rich mirassidars have somehow contrived to escape any increase in the land revenue they have to pay.

(i) Public Works.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

Bad state of various roads and bridges in the Ponnáni taluk.

19. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th May, refers to the unsatisfactory state of various roads and bridges in the Ponáni taluk, and invites the attention of the taluk board to the subject.

(k) General.

KUDANDAMITRAN, May 12, 1888.

Registration of documents.

20. A correspondent residing at Kumbakónam complains in the *Kudandamitran*, of the 12th May, that the sub-registrar, to whom he had taken a document for registration, refused to register it, unless some one in Government employ was produced as a witness with respect to it. The correspondent states further that he hears that a new rule has been framed whereby no document could be registered if the witness to be produced for examination in

connection with it were not a person in Government employ. This is simply hard on the people, and hard on those who are not Government employés, on whom this rule tends to cast discredit.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, May 1888.

21. The *Budhavidheyi*, of May, complains that two overseers on Rs. 60 each have been, respectively, appointed to the Nuzvíd range, which has only very inferior roads, and to the Bander taluk. All requirements are met if there had been posted to the former place a sub-overseer on Rs. 30, and to the latter place a deputy overseer on Rs. 30 with a gumastah on Rs. 10.

Extravagant expenditure.

VRITTANTA BHODINI, May 5th, 1888.

22. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini*, of the 5th instant, says:—It is a truism of political economy that luxuries should be taxed while the necessaries of life should, if possible, be free from any charges whatever. In other countries this principle is believed in, and acted upon; but in India, to the great misfortune of the people, it is all but ignored. Our rulers seem to have the same opinion of the country at large that Bishop Wilson had of Wynaad. He held that this was the most taxable district in the world. The Viceroy and the Finance Minister would substitute India, and apply the same adjective to it. Our incomes are taxed, our food is taxed, and even the salt put into it has had the unholy hand of the collector laid upon it. But in spite of all this, the terrible word Deficit is written in letters of dynamite over the door of the office of the official who has the charge of the money bags. Perhaps next year we may have a poll tax, and, if that does not suffice to fill up the yawning gulf, the Government may think it necessary to lay a separate impost on the several features of the noblest part of man—nose so much, eyes something more, mouth the most of all. It might be optional to pay for the brain, that is, those who believed they possessed more than the quantity allotted to ordinary individuals might be allowed, as a favor, to contribute towards the funds of the State. Seriously, however, the taxes are becoming very serious, but still the Finance Minister demands more.

Tax should be levied on gold.

There is a source from which a large sum could be obtained, and that very legitimately. It is well known that a large amount of gold is imported into this country, and there is no reason in the world why it should not be taxed, and taxed heavily. It is not a necessity; the people could get on without it; it is either converted into jewellery or hidden away in the earth, and, in either case, for all practical purposes, it is lost to the country. Every year a large amount is imported into India, and it is believed that the drain thus caused is producing a bad effect upon the money markets of Europe. We have been told, on very good authority, that the amount of gold hidden away in this land is something enormous. India is the true gold-field of the world—not the Kolar and Wynaad districts, but the towns and villages. Instead of trying to discover it deep in mines, in a crude state, it could be found pure under the floor of nearly every house in India, in the ears and on the wrists of the people. If a despotic government were established in the country, and money was required, it would be taken, and with very little ceremony. Should the Russians ever come to this land, they would soon relieve the owners of a good quantity of the precious metal. The Cossacks would delight in searching in all the holes and corners where gold was likely to be found, and carrying it away. It would be glorious fun to see them at this work. It would be difficult to impose a tax upon the gold already in the country, but all that is imported ought not to come in free of charge.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Apr. 18th, 1888.

23. Referring to a suit pending in the District Court of South Malabar, in which the plaintiff, the Elaya Tirumalpad of Nilambur, seeks to recover from the defendant, Mr. Logan, damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in respect of certain defamatory statements contained in a letter submitted by the latter to the Board of Revenue, a correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 18th April, expresses a doubt whether the Government were justified in giving evidence on certain facts unconnected with the case and whether that evidence given by their subordinate officials was reliable.

Suit against Mr. Logan by the Nilambur Elaya Tirumalpad.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 28th, and May 12th, 1888. KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1888.

24. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April and 12th May, and the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, each contains an article on the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry. It is said that the order of Government exempting from punishment the persons who gave the bribes in question is unjust and should be withdrawn as it will induce many persons and especially the Sub-Judge's enemies to come forward to give evidence which is false, and as the evidence obtained against him will, even if he escapes conviction, ruin his reputation; that it is difficult to believe that a native who gets a decent salary of Rs. 800 will be induced to receive bribe; that if the case is proved against the Sub-Judge, he should no longer be retained in the service; that if the charge is not true, it is a sin to attempt to criminate him; and that the proper course of the inquiry would be to examine the accounts of persons who say that they have given bribes.

The bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 28th, 1888.

25. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April, observes that a sub-magistrate in North Malabar is bent upon pressing the people to give money at dancing parties (Mohaniyattams), and asks why such corrupt officials are allowed to remain long in the same place.

A sub-magistrate in North Malabar encouraging dancing parties.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1888.

26. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st May, which is an extract translated from the *Hindu Punch* in Tannah, says that at a meeting recently held at that place to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate Lord Dufferin's connection with India, one of the gentlemen present at the meeting said that in consideration of the increased duty on salt and on kerosine oil, which has caused hardships to the people, a statue of Lord Dufferin should be made of salt, and kerosine oil should be continuously poured on its head.

How Lord Dufferin's memory should be commemorated in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 5th, 1888.

27. Referring to a proposal to levy a tax on quarries, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, deprecates the measure as it will increase the price of stones which is now high enough, and as the sites of all such quarries already pay a tax, though they remain uncultivated owing to the unsuitability of the soil. The article proceeds to state that it is really a hardship to the people that each Viceroy should get himself entangled in unnecessary disputes with foreign countries and that the poor inhabitants of India should find the funds that may be required in connection with those disputes.

Remarks on tax on quarries.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 5th, 1888.

28. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, in approving of certain appointments and transfers recently made by the Collector of Malabar, apprehends evils from the transfer of Tahsildar Amanatt to Ernad, and says that those magistrates who are in the habit of receiving bribes should not be allowed to remain in the interior of the district.

Remarks on certain appointments and transfers made by the Collector of Malabar.

KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1888.

29. Referring to a paragraph in an issue of the *Graphic*, attributing the Viceroy's failure to imaginary faults, such as the encouragement of disunion between Hindu and Muhammadans, &c., an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, asks why should the critic resort to imaginary faults when there are substantial ones, such as the annexation of Burma and the extravagant military policy and the financial troubles which they produced.

How the Viceroy's administration failed.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

30. Referring to certain accounts produced in a civil suit in the Pálghat munsif's court in which the plaintiff has entered certain sums as paid by him on behalf of the defendant as bribes to the tahsildar and the police inspector in connection with a criminal case, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of

A suit in the Pálghat munsif's court in which Government officials are alleged to have received bribes.

the 12th May, observes that if the officers have received the bribes referred to above, they should be dealt with as they deserve, and that, if the entry is a false one, the suitor must be severely punished for bringing such false and defamatory evidence in court. The attention of the Collector and of other superior officers is invited to this matter with a request that necessary inquiries may be instituted, as the now increasing corruption in Malabar cannot otherwise be checked.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

Why officers do not avail themselves of their privilege leave.

31. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, expresses an opinion that officers do not avail themselves of their privilege leave because they have other perquisites while they remain in office and that officers in independent charge should not be posted to their own districts or stations.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 3rd, 1888.

The Congress Question.

32. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, says the result of the Congress argument so far is merely to create animosity between the Muhammadans and Hindus. We should advise all the papers to stop the discussion, which can only increase ill-feeling and do no good.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 3rd, 1888.

Agriculture in India.

33. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, says India has always been an agricultural country, but the knowledge of this science, instead of improving, is growing less. Lessons on this subject should form part of the course in village schools. Government has wasted much money on higher education, and the Bengali Baboo's agitations are the result.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, May 7th, 1888.

The Carnatic family.

34. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, says the Carnatic family are sending in a petition regarding the payment of their pensions in sterling. They are paid in Indian currency whereby they sustain great loss.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, May 7th, 1888.

The Viceroy's address to the Mussalmans at Lucknow.

35. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, says from His Excellency's address it would seem that the Mussalmans have no chance of getting important posts under Government until they educated themselves as the Hindus do.

TUHAFA, May 1888.

Tantia Bhee.

36. *Tuhafa*, of May, is astonished Government do not capture this noted dacoit. It is said he now wishes for pardon; this is probably a trap to make Government relax their efforts. They should catch him and give him the punishment he deserves.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 26th, 1888.

Defects in Indian Legislation.

37. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 26th April, speaking of the Indian Legislation generally, says:—The majority of amendments of Indian Acts are necessitated by imperfections of expressions and not by change of times and circumstances. The chief drawback in the Indian Legislation has always been that the intention of the legislature is enveloped in a mist of words and could not be clearly and distinctly understood even by eminently qualified men. Ambiguity of language leads to diversity of construction. The best mode of remedying this crying evil of vague, ambiguous legislation is to appoint, as members in the council, men who have had large experience in the Indian courts as judges or advocates.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, May 7th, 1888.

The Debtors Act.

38. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, says the Governor-General approved this Act on the 23rd March, but it has not appeared in the Government Gazette. The court authorities think more of the Sowcars than of the public. The Government policy in this matter is open to objection. Most of the judges being under obligation to the Sowcars do not wish to bring in the new rules by which their advantages may be obstructed.

good conduct, that he resigned his post and retured home not wishing to have anything to do with such people. The editor wishes that there were a few more people of the stamp of General Gordon.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

Jubilee collections in Quilandy how to be applied.

56. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th May, suggests that any surplus left in the jubilee collections in Quilandy may be utilised towards repairing a certain tank now in ruins near the local magistrate's court.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, May 7th, 1888.

The frontier tribes.

57. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, has an extract on the endeavours of the Amir to decrease the influence of the Indian Government with these tribes by giving larger presents than were given them at Peshawar. If he is so rich why do we give him a lakh a month. The frontier officials should be instructed to shew the tribes how they are being deceived.

Ayub Khan.

58. Several papers notice the article in the *Tote-i-Hind* regarding the inadvisability of Ayub Khan being allowed to live so near the frontier as Rawulpindi.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, May 14th, 1888.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's lecture.

59. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th May, after reprinting all Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's speeches, remarks Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's misplaced long speech made with the object of preventing Mussalmans joining the National Congress, and which can have no result, from the commencement so far is continued. No disadvantage to Mussalmans from so joining is apparent from it. It is merely a prejudiced speech, and so we leave it. What he says about no respectable Muhammadans in Madras joining the Congress is incorrect; many such did so.

Public No. 970-A, Miscellaneous.

Copy forwarded to the Under Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Home,	Public Works,
Foreign,	Military,
Finance and Commerce,	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture,	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
2nd June 1888.

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VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 26th, 1888.

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IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 2nd, 1888.

The Legislative Council of Travancore.

39. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 2nd May, observes that the one great defect in the constitution of the Legislative Council proposed to be established in Travancore is that the members thereof are not empowered to advise Government on administrative matters. The English Government, being a foreign Government, hesitate to grant to the natives of India a share in the administration, but there is no reason why the Native State of Travancore should distrust its own subjects, and give the members of its Legislative Council power only to make laws and regulations, but no power whatever in the administration. If the scheme of allowing the people a voice in the administration be tried in Native States and proved successful, the English will not be slow to follow such example, and will willingly concede to their subjects many rights and privileges in the administration of India. But the rulers of Native States, not being so well enlightened as their position requires, are quite unable to set an example to the English in cases in which they should and could do so, and are content to follow in the footsteps of their English masters, blindly adopting even those measures which are harmful and which have been ignorantly adopted by the English.

KUDANDAMITRAN, May 12th, 1888.

The offers of money by Native States for the defence of India.

40. In the *Kudandamitran*, of the 12th May, a correspondent expresses disapproval of the action of the Government of India in accepting the offers of men and money made by the Native States for the defence of India and for strengthening the frontier on the north-west. Government may well accept such offers in a case of extreme necessity, but now it is bad policy to accept them. India possesses strong natural barriers on all sides, being protected on the north, north-east and north-west by ridges of mountains, and on the other sides by the sea. There is a better barrier still, namely, in the loyalty of the Indian people, which alone is quite capable of preventing any foreign invasion. Government, relying on all these, may well decline to accept the sums of money now offered by the Native Rajas for the protection of India.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 7th, 1888.

Misgovernment in Indore.

41. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of 7th instant, says:—We are pained to hear of the misgovernment in Indore. Since the death of Maha Raja Takaji Row Holkar, all the able and honest officials of the State have been obliged to resign, and the tenure of office by the others is precarious. The capricious will of a sovereign steeped in vice has become the law. The executive council has become a mere farce. Many orders and proceedings that require the signature of the king have been thrust in a heap in the office of the Huzur Secretary. Nobody except the favorites has any access to the palace even twice a-week. The taxes on land are so heavy that the ryots are unable to pay them. The military expenditure is unnecessarily large. There are no roads; still the road-cess is regularly levied. The portion of revenue allotted to education is misappropriated. Corruption and extortion by the public officials are not punished. The officers are ill-paid. Very little is spent on hospitals. The interference by the sovereign in trade is intolerable. His time is spent in shooting and playing with puppets. If he were to spend one-eighth of this time in attending to the affairs of the State, he would give great satisfaction to his subjects.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 28th, 1888. KERLA MITRAM, May 11th, 1888.

Institution of a Legislative Council in Travancore.

42. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April, and the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, each contains an article regarding the recent institution of a Legislative Council for Travancore. The article in the *Kerala Patrika* praises the Dewan for this step in the right direction, and says that great care should be taken in the selection of non-official members, one of whom may be a vakil and the other a merchant; while the article in the

Kerala Mitram, after making some passing remarks on the Regulation instituting the Council, says that the nominal strength of members prescribed should be increased.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1888.

Poor state of elementary vernacular education in the Cochin State.

43. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st May, refers to the poor state of elementary vernacular education in the Cochin State.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1888.

The Cochin police contrived to hush up a case of theft.

44. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to a case of theft which the Cochin police contrived to hush up.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1888.

Undue privileges of convicts in criminal jails in Cochin.

45. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that convicts in criminal jails in Cochin enjoy various privileges which as such they are forbidden to enjoy and which are not enjoyed by any such convicts in any other country.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 5th, 1888.

The extent of Saravanai's influence with the Maha Raja of Travancore.

46. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, gives an instance in which the extent of coercion exercised by the Tavancore Maha Raja's favorite, Saravanai, to make the Maha Raja yield to his wishes, is described.

KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1888.

Cochin Government should issue orders for the killing of snakes found in Cheralayi.

47. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, requests the Cochin Government to issue orders for the killing of all snakes to be found in Cheralayi, in Cochin, as deaths from their bites have of late considerably increased in that locality.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 3rd, 1888.

Cashmir.

48. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, says many papers recommend the annexation of Cashmir, but this would be contrary to the proclamation after the mutiny. Though we cannot say that the paramount power would be wrong in interfering in cases of gross bad government. Cashmir is in a bad state, and being situated in such an important place, we consider Government should undertake the management of affairs (as they did in Mysore) in the name of the Maha Raja, and when matters are righted, restore it.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 26th, 1888.

Cotton crops in Bellary.

49. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 26th April, says:—We are sorry to observe that the cotton crop has this year failed to a very great extent in this (Bellary) district. We have not even a third of the average yield. The failure is due partly to want of rain in the proper season and partly to other circumstances. Cotton is the most important of all the agricultural products of the district, and is exported in a raw state to Madras and Bombay. The process of cleaning and loosening the cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods furnish employment to a very large portion of the population of some parts of the districts. The failure of the crop is now keenly felt in the market.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, May 10th, 1888.

Poverty and Government going to the hills.

50. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th May, has an extract from *Dost* stating what the *Statesman* says about grain thefts being due to poverty is quite true. Still Government go to the hills in the hot weather. If a native said his constitution would not bear heat or cold, he would be considered unfit for employment. Of course, there are hundreds of Europeans who remain below and do their work and are none the worse, and why should so much money be unnecessarily spent on these hill journeys?

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

KALANIDHI, May 1st, 1888.

Drunkenness in India.

51. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st May, remarks that, under the British rule, drunkenness has increased to an alarming extent. This can at once be seen by comparing the present revenue from abkári with the revenue derived in former years. It will add to the glory of the Christian Government, which rules us, if it would seek means and devise measures to suppress drunkenness in India.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 9th, 1888.

The stay of the several administrations in the hills during the hot season.

52. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 9th May, commends the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his resolution to pass only two of the hot months in a cool retreat, and remarks that it would be well if the Governor-General and the Governors of the presidencies followed this example. The present practice of the several Governments staying away at the hills for a greater part of the year is open to grave censure. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of both natives and Englishmen in India, the several administrations persist in spending six or eight months in the year away from their respective centres of Government; but we trust that the time is not long in coming when these administrations will have to shape their course according to public opinion. The *Hindu-janabhushani*, of the 12th May, also speaks approvingly of the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SUGU JINAVI, May 15th, 1888.

The poverty of India.

53. The *Sugu Jinavi*, of the 15th May, says:—The taxes imposed by the English in India are both numerous and oppressive; and the imposition of most of them can scarcely be justified. The imposition of numerous taxes tends to diminish the glory of the British Crown. This country, which, under native rule, was wealthy and prosperous, is now fast going to decay. For this the people have to thank themselves, inasmuch as they allowed foreigners to settle in the country. If the people had possessed unity, would it have been easy for foreigners to obtain a footing in India? Because they had not, the Muhammadans and the English possessed themselves of the country, and now hold everything in it. Englishmen grow wealthy in India and carry away their riches to England, while the poor Indians, however educated and enlightened they may be, are left to themselves and their poverty.

RASIKOLLASINI, Apr. 1888.

Irregularities charged against Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal.

54. The *Rasikollasini*, of April, comments on the irregularities committed by Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal. They were first discussed during the last 18 months by the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* and afterwards by other journals, but the Government of India did not take any notice of it. If true, Sir Lepel Griffin should be removed from his present appointment and punished. The editor wishes that a commission be appointed to inquire into the following charges:—(1) That Sir Lepel Griffin reproved the Begum's consort in public and did not call him Nabob; (2) that he prohibited the Begum to have any further intercourse with her consort; (3) that he compelled her to appear unveiled in public; (4) that he reinstated men whom Her Highness has dismissed from her service; (5) that he forced her to confer jageers on certain persons; (6) that he prevented her from communicating directly with His Excellency the Governor-General and refused to despatch some letters to higher authorities; (7) that he compelled Dr. Currie to leave the country, as he had divulged that certain public officers had committed irregularities; (8) that he ordered Her Highness to confer the post of minister on her illiterate son-in-law and resented her refusal.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, May, 1888.

The European officials in India are only anxious for money.

55. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of May, states that Chinese General Gordon was, when Private Secretary to Lord Ripon, disgusted with the fact that the European officials in India care more for money than for

good conduct, that he resigned his post and retured home not wishing to have anything to do with such people. The editor wishes that there were a few more people of the stamp of General Gordon.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

Jubilee collections in Quilandy how to be applied.

56. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th May, suggests that any surplus left in the jubilee collections in Quilandy may be utilised towards repairing a certain tank now in ruins near the local magistrate's court.

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The frontier tribes.

57. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, has an extract on the endeavours of the Amir to decrease the influence of the Indian Government with these tribes by giving larger presents than were given them at Peshawar. If he is so rich why do we give him a lakh a month. The frontier officials should be instructed to shew the tribes how they are being deceived.

Ayub Khan.

58. Several papers notice the article in the *Tote-i-Hind* regarding the inadvisability of Ayub Khan being allowed to live so near the frontier as Rawulpindi.

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59. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th May, after reprinting all Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's speeches, remarks Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's misplaced long speech made with the object of preventing Mussalmans joining the National Congress, and which can have no result, from the commencement so far is continued. No disadvantage to Mussalmans from so joining is apparent from it. It is merely a prejudiced speech, and so we leave it. What he says about no respectable Muhammadans in Madras joining the Congress is incorrect; many such did so.

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passage, for they do not settle in the country and take no interest whatever in municipal affairs. Among the qualified natives but few can be found who can devote their time to public business. Hence, we were led last year to advocate in these columns the desirability of extending the qualification to persons who only paid Rs. 50 as taxes; but our endeavours in this direction proved unavailing. This subject is one for the consideration of the tax-payers themselves.

Vettikodeyon, May 5th, 1888.

The sanitation of Melamangalam.

13. A correspondent of the *Vettikodeyon*, of the 5th May, complains of the insufficiency of the arrangements adopted for the due sanitation of Melamangalam, which has been constituted a major union.

Swadeshamitran, May 9th, 1888.

The conservation of Erode.

14. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 9th May, complains of the negligence of the municipal council of Erode in attending to the conservation of that town.

Vikatatudan, May 12th, 1888.

A stand-pipe needed in Mylapore.

15. A correspondent writes to the *Vikatatudan*, of the 12th May, pointing out the necessity of putting up a stand-pipe for drawing water at a convenient place in Sholia Vellalar's street, Mylapore.

Kerala Patrika, May 5th, 1888.

Profession tax to be fixed with greater care.

16. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, observes that as in municipalities the trade or profession tax is not properly fixed in consideration of the extent of the tax-payer's trade or profession, but is fixed on the rent of the building taken up for the purpose, great hardships to the people and loss to the municipality are often occasioned. The article then says that in consideration of the remarks of the Government of India on the working of the municipalities in the presidency for the past year, to the effect that the trade or profession tax levied was very high, greater care should be taken in fixing that tax.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, May 3rd, 1888.

Sheep slaughter in Bangalore.

17. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, entirely approves of the rule that sheep should only be killed in the slaughter-houses, and offenders against the rule should be punished; but trusts the rule will not be held to apply to the religious sacrifices made at the *Eed-ul-Fitr*, marriages, &c. The Mussalman population should see to this, and, if necessary, appeal.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Deshabhimani, May 5th, 1888.

Revenue settlement in South Arcot.

18. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimani*, of the 5th May, complains of the settlement of revenue in South Arcot district as generally excessive, and states that certain rich mirassidars have somehow contrived to escape any increase in the land revenue they have to pay.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

Kerala Patrika, May 12th, 1888.

Bad state of various roads and bridges in the Ponáni taluk.

19. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th May, refers to the unsatisfactory state of various roads and bridges in the Ponáni taluk, and invites the attention of the taluk board to the subject.

(*k*) *General.*

Kudandamitran, May 12th, 1888.

Registration of documents.

20. A correspondent residing at Kumbakónam complains in the *Kudandamitran*, of the 12th May, that the sub-registrar, to whom he had taken a document for registration, refused to register it, unless some one in Government employ was produced as a witness with respect to it. The correspondent states further that he hears that a new rule has been framed whereby no document could be registered if the witness to be produced for examination in

connection with it were not a person in Government employ. This is simply hard on the people, and hard on those who are not Government employés, on whom this rule tends to cast discredit.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, May 1888.

21. The *Budhavidheyi*, of May, complains that two overseers on Rs. 60 each have been, respectively, appointed to the Nuzvíd range, which has only very inferior roads, and to the Bander taluk. All requirements are met if there had been posted to the former place a sub-overseer on Rs. 30, and to the latter place a deputy overseer on Rs. 30 with a gumastah on Rs. 10.

Extravagant expenditure.

VRITTANTA BHODINI, May 5th, 1888.

22. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini*, of the 5th instant, says:—It is a truism of political economy that luxuries should be taxed while the necessaries of life should, if possible, be free from any charges whatever. In other countries this principle is believed in, and acted upon; but in India, to the great misfortune of the people, it is all but ignored. Our rulers seem to have the same opinion of the country at large that Bishop Wilson had of Wynaad. He held that this was the most taxable district in the world. The Viceroy and the Finance Minister would substitute India, and apply the same adjective to it. Our incomes are taxed, our food is taxed, and even the salt put into it has had the unholy hand of the collector laid upon it. But in spite of all this, the terrible word Deficit is written in letters of dynamite over the door of the office of the official who has the charge of the money bags. Perhaps next year we may have a poll tax, and, if that does not suffice to fill up the yawning gulf, the Government may think it necessary to lay a separate impost on the several features of the noblest part of man—nose so much, eyes something more, mouth the most of all. It might be optional to pay for the brain, that is, those who believed they possessed more than the quantity allotted to ordinary individuals might be allowed, as a favor, to contribute towards the funds of the State. Seriously, however, the taxes are becoming very serious, but still the Finance Minister demands more.

Tax should be levied on gold.

There is a source from which a large sum could be obtained, and that very legitimately. It is well known that a large amount of gold is imported into this country, and there is no reason in the world why it should not be taxed, and taxed heavily. It is not a necessity; the people could get on without it; it is either converted into jewellery or hidden away in the earth, and, in either case, for all practical purposes, it is lost to the country. Every year a large amount is imported into India, and it is believed that the drain thus caused is producing a bad effect upon the money markets of Europe. We have been told, on very good authority, that the amount of gold hidden away in this land is something enormous. India is the true gold-field of the world—not the Kolar and Wynaad districts, but the towns and villages. Instead of trying to discover it deep in mines, in a crude state, it could be found pure under the floor of nearly every house in India, in the ears and on the wrists of the people. If a despotic government were established in the country, and money was required, it would be taken, and with very little ceremony. Should the Russians ever come to this land, they would soon relieve the owners of a good quantity of the precious metal. The Cossacks would delight in searching in all the holes and corners where gold was likely to be found, and carrying it away. It would be glorious fun to see them at this work. It would be difficult to impose a tax upon the gold already in the country, but all that is imported ought not to come in free of charge.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Apr. 18th, 1888.

23. Referring to a suit pending in the District Court of South Malabar, in which the plaintiff, the Elaya Tirumalpad of Nilambur, seeks to recover from the defendant, Mr. Logan, damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in respect of certain defamatory statements contained in a letter submitted by the latter to the Board of Revenue, a correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 18th April, expresses a doubt whether the Government were justified in giving evidence on certain facts unconnected with the case and whether that evidence given by their subordinate officials was reliable.

Suit against Mr. Logan by the Nilambur Elaya Tirumalpad.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 28th, and May 12th, 1888. KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1888.

24. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April and 12th May, and the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, each contains an article on the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry. It is said that the order of Government exempting from punishment the persons who gave the bribes in question is unjust and should be withdrawn as it will induce many persons and especially the Sub-Judge's enemies to come forward to give evidence which is false, and as the evidence obtained against him will, even if he escapes conviction, ruin his reputation; that it is difficult to believe that a native who gets a decent salary of Rs. 800 will be induced to receive bribe; that if the case is proved against the Sub-Judge, he should no longer be retained in the service; that if the charge is not true, it is a sin to attempt to criminate him; and that the proper course of the inquiry would be to examine the accounts of persons who say that they have given bribes.

The bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 28th, 1888.

25. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April, observes that a sub-magistrate in North Malabar is bent upon pressing the people to give money at dancing parties (Mohaniyattams), and asks why such corrupt officials are allowed to remain long in the same place.

A sub-magistrate in North Malabar encouraging dancing parties.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1888.

26. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st May, which is an extract translated from the *Hindu Punch* in Tannah, says that at a meeting recently held at that place to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate Lord Dufferin's connection with India, one of the gentlemen present at the meeting said that in consideration of the increased duty on salt and on kerosine oil, which has caused hardships to the people, a statue of Lord Dufferin should be made of salt, and kerosine oil should be continuously poured on its head.

How Lord Dufferin's memory should be commemorated in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 5th, 1888.

27. Referring to a proposal to levy a tax on quarries, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, deprecates the measure as it will increase the price of stones which is now high enough, and as the sites of all such quarries already pay a tax, though they remain uncultivated owing to the unsuitability of the soil. The article proceeds to state that it is really a hardship to the people that each Viceroy should get himself entangled in unnecessary disputes with foreign countries and that the poor inhabitants of India should find the funds that may be required in connection with those disputes.

Remarks on tax on quarries.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 5th, 1888.

28. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, in approving of certain appointments and transfers recently made by the Collector of Malabar, apprehends evils from the transfer of Tahsildar Amanatt to Ernad, and says that those magistrates who are in the habit of receiving bribes should not be allowed to remain in the interior of the district.

Remarks on certain appointments and transfers made by the Collector of Malabar.

KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1888.

29. Referring to a paragraph in an issue of the *Graphic*, attributing the Viceroy's failure to imaginary faults, such as the encouragement of disunion between Hindu and Muhammadans, &c., an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, asks why should the critic resort to imaginary faults when there are substantial ones, such as the annexation of Burma and the extravagant military policy and the financial troubles which they produced.

How the Viceroy's administration failed.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1888.

30. Referring to certain accounts produced in a civil suit in the Pálghat munsif's court in which the plaintiff has entered certain sums as paid by him on behalf of the defendant as bribes to the tahsildar and the police inspector in connection with a criminal case, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of

A suit in the Pálghat munsif's court in which Government officials are alleged to have received bribes.

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Why officers do not avail themselves of their privilege leave.

31. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, expresses an opinion that officers do not avail themselves of their privilege leave because they have other perquisites while they remain in office and that officers in independent charge should not be posted to their own districts or stations.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 3rd, 1888.

The Congress Question.

32. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, says the result of the Congress argument so far is merely to create animosity between the Muhammadans and Hindus. We should advise all the papers to stop the discussion, which can only increase ill-feeling and do no good.

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The Carnatic family.

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35. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, says from His Excellency's address it would seem that the Mussalmans have no chance of getting important posts under Government until they educated themselves as the Hindus do.

TUHAFA, May 1888.

Tantia Bhee.

36. *Tuhafa*, of May, is astonished Government do not capture this noted dacoit. It is said he now wishes for pardon; this is probably a trap to make Government relax their efforts. They should catch him and give him the punishment he deserves.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 26th, 1888.

Defects in Indian legislation.

37. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 26th April, speaking of the Indian Legislation generally, says:—The majority of amendments of Indian Acts are necessitated by imperfections of expressions and not by change of times and circumstances. The chief drawback in the Indian Legislation has always been that the intention of the legislature is enveloped in a mist of words and could not be clearly and distinctly understood even by eminently qualified men. Ambiguity of language leads to diversity of construction. The best mode of remedying this crying evil of vague, ambiguous legislation is to appoint, as members in the council, men who have had large experience in the Indian courts as judges or advocates.

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intendent has not, as he should have done, either granted sanction for the prosecution of the Inspector for the said offence or punished the constable for bringing such a false charge; that the Inspector-General is taking no notice of this and other irregularities, and that, as the majority of the Police Department are uneducated men, they should be punished then and there for their offences.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th May 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Once in two Months.			
1	"Sudda Irudaya Thunai"	Madras	1,000	May and June 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	"Janavinodini"	Do.	300	March 1888.
3	"Sattiatudan"	Do.	5,000	May 1888.
4	"Mathar Mitri"	Do.	500	" "
	Bi-monthly.			
5	"Por Sattam"	Madras and Coimbatore ..	2,300	1st and 15th May 1888.
6	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	70	1st May 1888.
7	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	1st " "
8	"Srilokaranjani"	Vellore	150	1st and 15th May 1888.
9	"Brahma Gnana Bhodini"	Bangalore	117	1st and 15th April and 1st and 15th May 1888.
10	"Swadesa Vaidyan"	Vellore	68	1st " " " 9th May 1888.
11	"Suga Jinani"	Bangalore	150	1st and 15th May 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	1st " " " "
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	5th " 12th " "
14	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	5th " 12th " "
15	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	5th " 12th " "
16	"Tarangai Neisson"	Do.	150	5th " 12th " "
17	"Deshabhimani"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	5th May 1888.
18	"Kudandamitran"	Kumbakónam	500	12th " "
19	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatúr	366	3rd and 10th May 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th May 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
21	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	100	4th May 1888.
22	"Rasikollasini"	Guntur	300	7th " "
23	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	8th " "
	Weekly.			
24	"Andhraprakasika"	Do.	500	8th and 14th May 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
25	"The Karnataka Prakasika" ..	Bangalore	450	30th April and 7th May 1888.
26	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" ..	Do.	30	28th " " 5th " "
27	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	26th " " 3rd " "
	MALAYALAM.			
28	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	About 900	28th April and 5th 12th May 1888.
29	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th May 1888.
30	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	18th April 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
31	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	7th and 14th May 1888.
32	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	5th " 12th " "
33	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	27th April 1888. " "
34	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	30th " and 10th May 1888.
35	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	5th May 1888.
36	"Tuhafa	Do. do. ..	200	One undated copy.
37	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	30th April and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th May 1888.
38	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	3rd May 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 12th, 1888.

1. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th May, contains a leading article on the annexation of Burma, according to which Government intended to dethrone Theebaw only in order to annex Burma to the great advantage of England and the English mercantile community in particular. Whatever profits may have been achieved from the annexation of Burma, India has to pay for it, as it formerly also defrayed the expenses for Abyssinia, &c., and has to bear extra taxes as income tax and higher salt duty. The editor recommends to administer Burma as a Crown Colony with England to gain the profit and to bear the loss, but he is afraid that Lord Dufferin will not like such an arrangement for fear of the consequences in case the matter should turn out badly. India has, up to the present moment, through wars conducted by the English, incurred a loss of ten crores of rupees, and there is no prospect for the better, unless members of the Legislative Council are elected by the public.

Annexation of Burma.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1888.

2. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st May, after referring to the details of a recent debate in Parliament regarding the financial difficulties of India caused by the enormous expenditure on the frontier defences, by the extravagant military policy and by the increased cost of administration, rejoices at the promise that, if a policy which throws financial burdens on India be pursued in Europe, the question whether Europe ought not to give direct financial help to India will be considered.

A debate in Parliament regarding Indian affairs.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 28th, 1888.

3. Referring to the public expenditure incurred in Burma during the past two years, which greatly exceeded the income from the country for those years and which was mostly met from the revenues of India, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April, observes that, if this state of affairs should continue for a number of years, India would become utterly penniless.

Heavy public expenditure in Burma.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Apr. 30th, 1888.

4. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, 30th April, considers England's opposition to Russia is the only impediment to a peaceful solution of the Bulgarian difficulty and does not see the necessity for it. (Article from *Am.*)

The situation in Europe.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 3rd, 1888.

5. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd May, says the result of civilisation and progress in Europe is to make each nation thirst for the blood of another. Can this be the result of Christian teaching? We think the different missionary societies, instead of trying to make idolaters into Christians, should turn their attention to those Christian nations who are longing for war, when, perhaps by their advice and preaching, human sympathy may overcome devilish revenge.

The situation in Europe.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 28th, 1888.

6. Referring to the probability of carriage accidents on the roads in the Calicut town, which are too narrow, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April, observes that proper police arrangements should be made for the prevention of such accidents. An opinion is then expressed that, if the staff of constables now existing in the Calicut town be not sufficient to meet this increased demand, their number should be increased at the expense of the police force in Malapuram.

Police beats on the roads in the Calicut town—how to be performed.

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7. Referring to a charge made by a constable against the Calicut Reserve Police Inspector that the latter beat the former on the parade ground, a correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that the Super-

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Public DEPARTMENT.
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[Despatch Abstract.]

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