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No 136.
A 1888.

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Public Department.
G.O., dated 23-10-88
No. 1009.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native Newspapers.

Fortnight.
Report on for week ending 30th

September 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.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

Public Consult No. 3524

SECRETARY
15 OCT 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamul Translator
to Government,

To The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Public Department,
Madras.

No. 197.

Dated 11th October 1888.

Received 16. 10. 88

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 30th September 1888.

Pass Please print 17/10

preachers, feeling jealous of the success of Hindoo preachers, may bring and in fact do bring unfounded accusations against the latter; but Government should afford reasonable assistance to the Hindoos, - because they do not possess so much influence as the Christians.

Tamul Translator's office,
Nellore.
11th October 1888.

C. S. Nicholson

Tamul Translator
to Government.

III. Legislation.

One law for Natives and Europeans.

11. The Swadeshabhimany of the 15th September considers that there should be but one law for men of every race; and that Coonjan Menon, late Subjudge of Tellicherry, should have been tried for the offence with which he was charged by a Commission in the same way as European officers are who are charged with the like offence.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The National Congress and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

12. The Swadeshamitran of the 22nd September says that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces does not appear to be well-disposed towards the National Congress, and hopes that though he is not friendly to the movement, yet he will prevent the Government officials from openly opposing the Congress party.

Hindoo and Christian preachers.

13. A correspondent of the Swadeshamitran of the 19th September says that Christian

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k). General.

Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay.

9. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of the 22nd September considers that the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay may be respectively administered by Lieutenant-Governors. The Presidency of Bengal, which is more populous and yields more revenue than the other Presidencies, is however placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, and it does not appear that the administration of Madras and Bombay by Governors surpasses in any way the administration of Bengal by a Lieutenant-Governor.

The administration of India.

10. The Vivekachintamani of the 29th September speaks of the uselessness of the India office, and considers that the management of Indian affairs should be undertaken by the Members of Parliament, and that the Legislative Councils in India should be vested with more powers and strengthened by the appointment of more native members to them.

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Nothing deserving notice.

(d). Education.

Reactions proposed in the Educational Department.

4. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of the 22nd September considers that there is no necessity now for Government to maintain higher education, and that all their care should be to spread elementary education among the masses. The time has now come to do away with the Inspectors of Schools. The Deputy Inspectors may be appointed as Inspectors with salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to 150. The Director of Public Instruction may be styled the Inspector General of Public Instruction, whose duty it will be to go from district to district inspecting the progress of education.

Industrial Schools.

5. The Sarangay Raison of the 29th September points out that Industrial Schools and Colleges are being maintained in European Countries at the expense of the State, and urges on the Indian Government the necessity of establishing the same in this Country.

(e) Local & Municipal.

Nothing deserving notice.

(f)

of a Cooly; and what can be expected of persons who get a Cooly's wages? Unless men of ability and integrity are secured for the subordinate police establishment, their condition improved and a prospect held out to them of rising to the higher ranks of the service, there seems to be no hope of effecting any real reform in the department. So long as Government give out that they have not funds for effecting any change, but continue to keep the higher appointments for the sole benefit of Europeans, whatever reform the Government should put their hands to will only be a pseudo-reform, not a reform in reality.

(b) Courts.

The administration of justice.

3. The Swadeshamitran of the 26th September observes that Government derive a large revenue from the sale of Court-fee stamps, and that though they have made justice an article of traffic, yet they do not study the convenience and welfare of those who seek justice in the law Courts. The delay of the law is a crying evil which requires to be remedied.

It is therefore incumbent on Government and the higher authorities to exercise a proper surveillance over the subordinate officers of that Department.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h). Railways.

An accusation against the South Indian Railway Company.

8. The Swadesamitran of the 26th September mentions the case of a passenger by the South Indian Railway who was left behind at the Station of Vada Madura, while his box containing valuables was carried away in the train without him. It is stated that he applied to the Station-master of Vada Madura to telegraph to the next station and have his box secured, but that the Station-master refused to do so alleging that the rules of the Company precluded him from sending a telegram on the account of a private individual till the next morning and that he was equally debarred from sending an official telegram. On subsequent enquiry however, no trace of the box could be found. It is hoped that Government will visit with displeasure the conduct of the Railway Company and its officers in the matter.

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precedents

(f). Land Revenue & Settlement.

Reason of the failure in the working of the Agriculturists' Loans Rules.

6. Swadesamitran of the 26th September says— Government in their order notice with dissatisfaction that the ryots do not readily avail themselves of the benefits conferred on them by the Agriculturists' Loans Rules, and attributes this to the want of endeavour on the part of District Collectors to induce the ryots to obtain loans of money for agricultural purposes. But Government do not seem to have recognized the reason why the Collectors are wanting in endeavour to make the system of granting loans to ryots successful. The Collectors of Districts have so many duties to perform in addition to their primary duty of collecting the revenue, that they have no time enough to attend well to any one duty. The Collectors, moreover, are frequently transferred from one district to another, so that they are debarred from taking an interest in the people of any district.

Revenue officers more open to corruption than the officers of other Departments.

7. The Tarangay Raison of the 29th September says that there are more facilities and opportunities for practising bribery in the Revenue than in the Judicial Department.

Il

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d). Education.

Reductions proposed in the Educational Department.

4. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of the 22nd September considers that there is no necessity now for Government to maintain higher education, and that all their care should be to spread elementary education among the masses. The time has now come to do away with the Inspectors of Schools. The Deputy Inspectors may be appointed as Inspectors with salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to 150. The Director of Public Instruction may be styled the Inspector-General of Public Instruction, whose duty it will be to go from district to district inspecting the progress of education.

Industrial Schools.

5. The Tarangay Raison of the 29th September points out that Industrial Schools and Colleges are being maintained in European Countries at the expense of the State, and urges on the Indian Government the necessity of establishing the same in this Country.

(e) Local & Municipal.

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I Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II Home Administration

(a) Police.

1. The Vellikondiyan of the 29th September expresses hopes that economy will be effected in the Police Department not by any diminution in the number of Police Constables, but by the reduction of the salaries of the higher paid police officers.

Reforms in the Police Department.

2. The Swadeshamitran of the 22nd September does not approve of the contemplated changes in the Police establishment. It does not appear that night-patrolling is methodically undertaken by the police in any place. The Constant cry against the police is that the members of that force are not to be found in places where they should be and at times when their assistance is needed. They are also charged with extracting from the people what they can contrary to law. To put an end to these evils, the salaries of lower grade Constables should be raised, and every inducement offered to secure competent men. The pay of a Constable is no better than the wages of

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Inan thar Mithy.	Madras.	500	1st September 1888.
2	Sogirdavartamany	Do	100	July and August 1888.
3	Arroonodayam.	Tranquebar	580	1st September 1888.
4	Narbhodacam.	Palamcottah	700	1st September 1888.
	Bi-Monthly.			
5	Iyannaumritam	Madras.	50	15th September 1888.
6	Vedaantanirnayaka.	Do	500	15th September 1888.
7	Porsuttam.	Trichy	500	15th September 1888.
8.	Satyanedaunoosauran	Do	240	15th September 1888.
9	Sreelocaranjany.	Do	150	15th September 1888.
10	Swadeshabhimany	Salem.	70	15th September 1888.
11	Calaunidhy.	Coimbatore	280	15th September 1888.
12	Satyavartamany	Pavoomuliay	690	15th September 1888.
13	Brahma Vidhya	Chidambaram	300	15th September 1888.
	Tri-Monthly.			
14.	Travancore Abhimany	Nagercoil.	450	20th September 1888.
	Weekly.			
15	Vetti Kondiyan.	Madras.	200	22nd and 29th September 1888.
16.	Vicatatoo than.	Do	1500	22nd and 29th September 1888.
17	Hindoo Janabhoosany	Do	200	22nd & 29th September 1888.
18	Tarangay Raicon.	Do	150	22nd and 29th September 1888.
19.	Deshabhimany	Tirupapooliyur	350	29th September 1888.
20	Tanjay Janamitram	Tanjore.	—	22nd September 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
21	Swadesamitran			

[No. 197 of 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

3524-

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 30th September 1888.

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I. Foreign Politics.

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II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Reductions proposed in the Police Department.
2. Reforms in the Police Department.

(b) Courts.

3. The administration of justice.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

4. Reductions proposed in the Educational Department.
5. Industrial Schools.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

6. Reason of the failure in the working of the agriculturists' Loans Rules.
7. Revenue officers more open to corruption than the officers of other Departments.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

8. An accusation against the South Indian Railway Company.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

9. Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay.
10. The administration of India.

III. Legislation.

11. One law for Natives and Europeans.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

12. The National Congress and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
13. Hindoo and Christian preachers.

Public

3370.

From

The Telugu Translator to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated 4th October 1888.
Received

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 30th September 1888.

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Gustav Oppert

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 4th October 1888.

Telugu Translator
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Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 4th October 1888.

General.

388.

Prakāsika, of the 15th September,

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(h) Rail

2. The Siddhāntabōdhini;

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...fortnight ending the 30th Septem...

...bers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of ... received and examined during fortnight.
	Vizianagram	—	20th Septem...
	Madras	500	17th and 24th September
...ini	Masulipatam	300	19th, 20th and 2... September

...Administration.

...al and Municipal.

...ka, of the 22d September, blames ...ernment in a leading article for ... now and then allowing the Municip... ...ise loans for a drainage system. ...e already contracted a loan of 15 l... ...learned that at no distant date an... ...eddle the Rate-payers with new taxes ...true, the people obtained from the re... ...y some alleviation so far as the water-sup... ...g of lamps are concerned, but Choler... ...diseases have not left us, and the ... ...in defending

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(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

Suggestion to discontinue the practice of requiring medical certificates before entering the Public Service

III Legislation.

The Arms Act.

IV Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nil.

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Telugu Translator
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Andhraprakāśika, September, 15th ,, 1888.

3. The Andhra

Suggestion to discontinue the practice of requiring medical certificates before entering the Public Service

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Andhraprakāśika, September, 15th ,, 1888.

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The Arms Act.

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Report on Telugu Newspapers for th

No.	Names of Newspap
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1.	Siddhāntabōdhini
	Weekly.
2.	Andhraprakāsika
3.	Hindūdēsābhimini

II Ho

Andhraprakāsika, September, 22nd, 1888.

The Andhrap

On the raising of loans by the Municipality.

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Report on Telugu Newspapers for th

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Report on Telugu Newspapers f

Cont

Page

I Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II Home Administration-

(a) Police

Nil.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) gails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and municipal.

On the raising of loans by the municipality.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

(h) Railways.

On the formation of the East Coast Railway.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

1888.

CURRENT NO 3172

Public (1888) Department.

CHIEF SECRETARY
20 OCT 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From S. Mangesha Rao, Esq.
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 45

Dated 1st October. 1888.

Received 2

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 30th September. 1888.

parts. The present monsoon is a failure. The crops are withering for want of rain. The ryots are in despair. Would to God that we a heavy downpour in a week!

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 1st October. 1888.

S. Mangesha Rao
Ag. Canarese Translator
Government

police Department, Major Ricketts must be removed from it.

Neither do we think that Major Ricketts is specially qualified for the Forest and Plantation Departments. Men knowing Botany and Agriculture are best fitted for these departments. The special merits of Mr Cameron, the Superintendent of Lal Bang are too well known. If the Dewan would appoint Mr Cameron to the post of the Director of Forests and Plantations, these departments would improve and bring an additional revenue to the State.

VI. Miscellaneous

A correspondent from Anantapur thus writes to the Vijayadhwaja of 13th September:- {The Vijayadhwaja of September 18.

We have just now a very bad season. Cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the District. There is almost an impending scarcity, for there has been a total failure of the S.W. Monsoon rains. Should such a state of things continue much longer, as there is every prospect of its being so, relief works will ere long have to be opened. Several tanks in the District are yet as dry as the "Sahara" and crops are in many places withering away. We had some drizzling a few days back which however inspires no hope in our hearts. {"The Weather in Anantapur."

VI Miscellaneous

A correspondent from Gooty thus writes to the same paper:- {The Vijayadhwaja of September 13.

The weather at Gooty. Famine bids fair to visit these

object of detecting theft &c. and it is very difficult for the people to distinguish them from thieves. Although the people complained to Major Ricketts against the constables' climbing over the roofs of their houses, he has not been good enough to give ear to these complaints. When some accident happens, as when a person fires at a detective mistaking him for a thief, Major Ricketts will not issue orders prohibiting such acts.

We have been informed of many acts of house-breaking and daring dacoity in many parts of this province. Two instances of such acts, namely — that of the robbers attacking and severely injuring Mr North, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, and the daring act of robbery in the Talug of Anecul, are sufficient to prove Major Ricketts's inefficiency as a Police officer.

In order that the Police Department may become useful, the officer at the head of it should have the welfare of the people at heart, and should be constantly visiting all the parts of the country under his charge. But this duty requires vigour and strength in the officer for the efficient performance of it. But these two qualifications are wanting in the case of Major Ricketts. To add to these disqualifications, Major Ricketts, being at the head of several departments, is encumbered with too many duties to do full justice to any of them. We therefore think that, for the efficient working of

...ought for some substitute to take its place ... ever the receipts fall off, and as taxation has ... reached an extreme degree of pressure, ... whole financial system of India stands in ... jeopardy. One thing is certain; if the Indian revenue cannot be increased, the expenditure must be reduced. To meet deficits by borrowing would be simply suicidal.

N. Native States.

The Vrittanta Chintamani of 18th September thus complains of the inefficiency of Major Ricketts as a public functionary:—

The Vrittanta Chintamani of Sept. 18.

"Major Ricketts is a public officer of long standing in the Mysore State. He has initiated himself into the good graces of the Dewan and as a consequence, the Dewan has conferred on him several offices in the State. He is the Inspector-General of Police and the Director of the Forest and Plantation Departments. He has also been appointed the President of the Mysore Agricultural Exhibition. Even where a department is under a separate head, it is seldom that the work of the department is done satisfactorily. Our readers can form an idea how satisfactorily work would be done in the several departments which are under a single head; namely Major Ricketts.

The inefficiency of Major Ricketts as a public functionary.

The Police constables, without wearing their uniform, hang about the houses of the inhabitants of Bangalore with the professed object

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The Vittanta Chintamani of Sept. 18.

Major Ricketts is a public officer of long standing in the Mysore State. He has initiated himself into the good graces of the Dewan and as a consequence, the Dewan has conferred on him several offices in the State. He is the Inspector-General of Police and the

The inefficiency of Major Ricketts as a public functionary

Director of the Forest and Plantation Departments. He has also been appointed the President of the Mysore Agricultural Exhibition. Even where a department is under a separate head, it is seldom that the work of the department is done satisfactorily. Our readers can form an idea how satisfactorily work would be done in the several departments which are under a single head, namely, Major Ricketts.

The Police constables, without wearing their uniform, hang about the houses of the inhabitants of Bangalore with the professed object

object of detecting thefts &c. and it is very ...
for the people to distinguish them from free ...

He therefore think that for the efficient working of ...

e to take its place
d as taxation has
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India stands in
ng if the Indian
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States.

The Vrittanta Chintamani of Sept. 18.

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object of detecting thefts &c. and it is use. The
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We therefore think that for the efficient working of

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The Kittanta Chinta-
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The Vijayadhwaja of September 20th

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Reported no of Subscribers	Dates of papers received by exam. Col. for the term
400	Sept. 17, 24
12	Sept. 15, 22.
2000	Sept. 13, 20, 27.
1000	Sept. 11, 18, 25
275	Sept. 6, 13, 20

Arr

Attached

for

Fortnight end

Con

Page

I Nil

II Home Administration

(a) Police

(1) Muharrum 1

(b) Courts

(2) The Tellichery case ... ... ib

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) Nil

(f) Nil

(g) Nil

(h) Nil

(i) Nil

(j) Nil

(k) General

(3) Mr Crawford ... ... ib

(4) The family of Cudh ... ... ib 2

(5) The necessity for a Muhammadan Conference 2

(6) Cow killing ... ... ib 3

III Nil

IV Nil

V Nil

VI Nil

(1) Salva-
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for the Second fort

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able for
(b) Courts
(c) Jails
(d) Education
(e) Local and
√ Bad State
(f) Land Reven
(g) Forests
(h) Railways
(i) Public Wor
(j) Salt
(k) General
(1) Appoi
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III. Legislation.
The Schedules o
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IV. Native States
(1) Certain
(2) A similar
for 1062
(3) An appoi
Travancore
V. Prospects of the
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(1) Measures fo
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(2) The

(1) Salva
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1. A Correspon[illegible]
22nd September bring[illegible]
of Police and of othe[illegible]
Inspectors in the [illegible]
and Chetkutti-
markable for their
promotions and Shof[illegible]

2. A Correspon[illegible]
September refers to
Fund School as [illegible]
officials to [illegible]

3. Referring to
Iyer a native Vakil
Hant Pleader, which
as reserved for Euro[illegible]
Ka" of the 15th Septem[illegible]
Governor will be exe[illegible]
Kind as far [illegible]
appointment of [illegible]
Judge and for that [illegible]
translator to first.

4. A Corresp[illegible]

[illegible]s for the Second

[illegible] of papers [illegible]sed and exa[illegible] during the [illegible]night.	Number of Copies issued.
[illegible] 22nd Sep.	900
[illegible] Sep.	700

a member of the Dis[illegible]
ance of a bribe of Rs.[illegible]
that the rumou[illegible]
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meant.)

8. Anoth[illegible]
the papers regar[illegible]
is not to be seen in
whose cattle dis[illegible]

9. Refe[illegible]
cattle to each [illegible]
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ed in the "[illegible]
Patrika" of the [illegible]
allowed for bringin[illegible]
these schedules is [illegible]
of one month. Shou[illegible]

10. A Cor[illegible]
15th September sugges[illegible]
the establishment o[illegible]
of Dispensaries in [illegible]

11. An art[illegible]
Union contains a s[illegible]
of Cochin for the [illegible]
with an exposition [illegible]
having been publish[illegible]

12. A cor[illegible]
of the 22nd September [illegible]
of one Kanakka [illegible]
date as Sub-Magis[illegible]

public by a Mappila
lesser, who commits
[illegible] to deliver up the
[illegible] of half their
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] cattle for sale. The
a portion of the
[illegible] the pockets of
to assist him in
[illegible] that the
[illegible]nance.

[illegible] of the 22nd
[illegible] of the Cabinet
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[illegible] of the papers
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[illegible] necessary, in the
that an enquiry be
punishment according
[illegible] taken, as the
was wealthy. The opi-
[illegible] the conviction
[illegible] somewhat to be
[illegible] to the court [illegible]

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[illegible] of certain officials
[illegible] to a theft which
[illegible] clock which was
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[illegible] helped an official
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...y reached an extreme deg...
...ble financial system of ...
...ardy. One thing is certai...
...venue cannot be increase...
...st be reduced. To meet def...
Names of y would be simply suicida...

N. Native...

The Vrittanta Chintam...
...ber thus complains of the i...
Major Ricketts as a public...

Major Ricketts is a p...
long standing in the Mysor...
initiated himself into the g...
...wan and as a ... susey...
...s conferred on him sev...

<u>Insufficiency of Major Ricketts as a public functionary</u>

Director of the Forest and Pla...
ments. He has also been a...
President of the Mysore Agri...
tion. Even where a departm...
separate head, it is seldom...
of the department is done s...
readers can form an idea ho...
work would be done in the se...
ments which are under a si...
Major Ricketts.

The Police constables, with...
their uniform, hang about ...
inhabitants of Ban...

esmanlike to the last deg

Work.] But it always chas

remembered that Ind

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prices, and not a few availed

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question of finance is, indeed,

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e signs that, owing to the

ction of opium in China

Indian monopoly will not

ndid results in the future

The time has come, therefore, to

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mantab superstition.

The evil consequences po

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introduction of the High Scho

but they must surely be its n

The benign Government of

will certainly think many

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mischief to the country and

b in accordance with the

that England owes to India.

our country is to elevate the

emancipate them from the ch

error, and superstition, to bra

a higher career of social, inte

political life. Such being the

of England to India, our kind a

we hope, deeply think on thi

sanctioning the new Exami

it may or may not, do goo

do immense injury to our co

II (K) Gener

No one denies the difficulties

II Home Administration

(d) Education

...hwaja of 20th September here...

...t know whether the original ...
...mination and the members ...
...ppointed to elaborate its sche...
...examination have bestowed ...
...ht upon it and have realiz...
...effect it may have in our ...
...ction. Those that have careful...
...tter's Report and the rules of ...
...must seriously doubt ...
...er introduction of the High ...
...tion, can be for furthering ...
...the country; and how it can ...
...cripple while it is sure to lay ...
...ot of the Collegiate Education ...
...a country mainly depends ...
...rument of its subjects. The ...
...a people is inseparably ...
...heir increasing knowledge ...
...ent. The new Examinations ...
...will surely prove a raid ...
...e of Examinations and ...
...t them with the high impor...
...to it. When the University ...
...are thrown into the back-ground ...
...of their varied charms, the youth ...

of

List of Newsp...

Names of Newspapers	Place of Publication
Weekly	
Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore
Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore
Vidyasagara Patrika	Bangalore
Srinivasa	Mysore
Vijayadhwaja	Bellary

II Home Administration

(d) Education

...t is a re. The ...

...rum from tree ...

...ed to Major R...

...dhwaja of 20th September has ...

...t know whether the ...

...inistration and ...anarese Newspapers for ...

...ppointed ... ending the 30th September.

...xaminati...

Contents

...ht upon ...es ------- Nil

... affect ...inistration

...ction. ...

...ttee's Repo... ------- Nil

... must ... ------- Nil

...ler Trad... ------- Nil

...une a... School Examin...

... Municipal ... Nil

...ys ------- Nil

...Works ------- Nil

------- Nil

Lansdowne's Work

inefficiency of Major Ricketts

Crops and the Condition of

...are weather at Anantapur

...of weather at Gooty.

respect to the qualifications of the
serving them in the Service.

V. Prospects of the

of the people

VI. Miscellaneous

13. The "Kerala Patrika" of the
"Kerala Mitram" of the 21st September
articles, all bearing on the same
al Congress." In one of them, the op
has to approached from a secret
the Community is alluded to, w
substance of the proceedings of the
held at Calicut to invite public
the cost of sending delegates to the
tional Congress, is given.

14. The article in the "Kerala
September gives the substance
of the inaugural meeting of
the "Calicut Mahajana Sabha"
Cal.

Asst Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Calicut, 15th October
1888.

II

...is raging famine
...Legislation.
...ing to the Schedules of Rates
...for the award of Compensation
...which were lately pu...
...Gazette, a paragraph in the ...
...September observes that the ...
...any objections in the case ...
...enough and that a fair time ...
...be allowed for the purpose
...Native States.
...respondent in the "Kerala Patrika" ...
...certain improvements — such ...
...British Post office, &c. in the ...
...Cochin State.
...the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st ...
...of the administration Rep...
...1062 M.E. The reviewer commends ...
...surprise at the Report for ...
...only in 1064.
...respondent in the "Kerala Patrika" ...
...finds fault with the appoint...
...Chapathi Pillai, an unpassed ...
...state of Kolathal without any ...

...spect to the qualifications of ...
serving men in the Service.

V. Prospects of the ... the ...
of the people — Respect...
VI. Miscellaneous...

13. The "Kerala Patrika" of the ...
"Kerala Mitram" of the 21st Septem...
articles, all bearing on the same ...
al Congress. In one of them, the ap...
has to apprehend from a sect...
dan Community, is alluded to, ...
Substance of the proceedings of ...
held at Calcutta will reach the ...
the Coast. 5. An article in the "Kerala ...
5th September states the circumstan...
bribery case, in which Mr. Kunhi...
Collector of Malabar and his bro...
accused.

6. Another article in the ...
in considering as too severe the s...
Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-...
bribery case against him, say...
Commission and a departmental ...
to the merits of the case ...
evidence against the Sub-...
mission is ... exposed ...
of Kunhan Menon in this ca...
neglected, the good to result ...
great.

7. A correspondent ...
paper alludes to the corrup...
in Malabar. The writer first ...
has remained undetected, ...
offered as a gift to some ...
that a timber merchant ...
in procuring the timber requ...
of a house for the latter ...
ed as a ... of the Public Boo...

2.

I. Foreign Politics — nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

...ndent in the "Kerala Patrika" of ...
... to the notice of the Superior ...
superior officers, the services of 2nd ...
...alvanad Taluk — C. Raman ...
who, in the writer's opinion, are ...
honesty and who, he thinks, dese...
...be retained in their present station.

(b) Courts — nil.

(c) Jails — nil.

(d) Education — nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

...dent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 22
the unsatisfactory state of the local ...
...kad and advises some of the ...
... corrupt practices.

(f) Land Revenue and Set...

(g) Fores... ...ement ... the ...

(h) Rail... ...the Case ...

(i) ... nil ... for the ...

(j) ... nil ... purpose

...lt — nil

General.

...appointment of Mr. Subramaniam ...
the Madras High Court, as Government ...
...ice has hitherto been confined to ...
...alone, an article in the "Kerala ...
...says that the name of the present ...
...remembered in this Country for the ...
...the ordinary rule and for the ...
Ramachandra Iyer as District ...
Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar as ...

...respondent in the same issue of the ...

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the ...
fortnight of September 1888.

Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Date received ...
Kerala Patrika	Calicut	15...
Kerala Mitram	Cochin	21...

3526

...of the Report on Malayalam News...
...ight of September 1888.

...it.	Name of place where published.	Name of the paper.	Page
...tion.			

...Doctors in the Coolnanad Taluk ...
...r-honesty.

...unicipal.
...the Local Fund School at Chávakkad
...and Settlement — nil
...l.
...ct nil.
...— nil.

...ment of a Native High Court Va...
...rades, Madras.
...ts in the Cherpulcheri Division
...t Bribery Case.
...the Conviction of the Teli[illegible]
...se.
...of Officials in Malabar (appo...
...anad).
...race in Nadumganad and the Ca...
...nspector.
...General
...s for the award of Compensati...
...the Ma[illegible] in Malabar.
...ice ha...
...ements suggested in Sripunattu...
...he administration Report of Cochin
...lays.
...ment of a Sub-Magistrate by...
...the Court Criticized.
...Rajas and the Condition of the people
...representing Malabar at the...
...Congress.
...ation of the Calicut Mahajana Sabha

—

1.

...ume far more beef than we ...
...is no use so they attack the ...
...madans and if this goes on ...
...hting and bloodshed.

[signature]

Colonel

Persian and Hind. Translator to G...

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

...Daily N...s, "These have ...
...he family of Oudh ... for reasonabl...
...and of the loyalty to Governm...
...estors. Their loyalty was ...
...t Wajid Ali Shah was ...
...me way when the Nawab ...
...Khan died childless, after some ...
...ir Azim Jah was recognized on ...
...25000; what can helpless people ...
...stice. Government should not ...
...dealing with the Oudh Family ...
...signed are truly very small. ...
...e ashamed, looking at the tru...
...nd the former benefits received ...
...hem in a spirit of gratitude ...

(5) Jalva-i-Sakhun of the ...
...es this subject and says ...
...cessity for a ...madan Conference ... advise ...
... join the ...
...ying to for... Government and ...
...an altogether improper way, ...
...e considers a Muhammada...
... held to inform Government, resp...
...nstitutionally of the wants and ...
...f that class of Her Majesty's ...
...Government being of a differen...
...e aware of those wants unle...
...em and if therefore we do n...
...ot expect to receive.

(6) Shams-ul-Akhbar of ...
...ays the Hindus are making a gre...
Cow killing ... Cow killing ...
...ake a disturbance bet them ...

me A administration
"Police"

Sakhun of the 25th September
needless interference of the police
respectable people's carriages at
caused several people to return.
Khair-un-Nisa Begum Sahiba's
ped by the Sergeants. She certainly
tion to other people and we doubt
use an apology to be made to
e who interfered with her, admonished
courts"

Do complains that a
ld have been made between the
Sale Judge and a Salt Inspector
inst sentences of imprisonment
rder was sent by telegram to suspend
e appeal was heard, in
however the Chief Justice
order by telegraph, this l
ves the appointment of a Commission
d's case, we shall see the result
General"

Akhbar of the 17th September
of Government were involved in
charge like that brought against
would be proceeded against
Mr. Crawford being an Europe
e yet and it is probable he wi
Mr. Justice Wilson is to be presid
to try him. Justice should take
e nationality of the offender.
ill be done and how far our
bound by Justice.

Do comments on article fro

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 30th September 1888.

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(b)—*Courts*—

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(e)—*Local and Municipal*—

On the raising of loans by the municipality .. .. *ib.*
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(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—

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Revenue officers more open to corruption than the officers of other departments .. .. *ib.*

(g)—*Forests*—

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(i)—*Public Works*—

Nil.

(j)—*Salt*—

Nil.

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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	"Mauthar Mitry"	Madras	500	September 1888.
2	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Do.	100	July and August 1888.
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	580	September ,,
4	"Narbhodacam"	Palamcottah	700	,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
5	"Nyaunamritam"	Madras	50	15th September 1888.
6	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
7	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
8	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	240	15th ,, ,,
9	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	15th ,, ,,
10	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	15th ,, ,,
11	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	15th ,, ,,
12	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th ,, ,,
13	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
14	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th September 1888.
	Weekly.			
15	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	22nd and 29th September 1888.
16	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
17	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
18	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
19	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	29th September 1888.
20	"Sanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	..	22nd ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
21	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th September 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
22	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagrum	..	20th September 1888.
	Weekly.			
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	17th and 24th September 1888.
24	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	13th, 20th and 27th September 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
25	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	17th and 24th September 1888.
26	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	15th and 22nd ,, ,,
27	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	13th, 20th and 27th September 1888.
28	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	11th, 18th and 25th ,, ,,
29	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	6th, 13th and 20th ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	15th and 22nd September 1888.
31	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st September 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
32	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	17th and 24th September 1888.
33	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapettah, do.	640	15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,
34	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	20th September 1888.
35	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	20th ,, ,,
36	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th and 25th September 1888.
37	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	15th September 1888.
38	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	10th and 13th September 1888.
39	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	None.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

1. The *Vettikodiyon*, of the 29th September, hopes that economy will be effected in the police department not by any diminution in the number of police constables, but by the reduction of the salaries of the higher paid police officers. VETTIKODIYON, Sept. 29th, 1888.

Reductions proposed in the police department.

2. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 22nd September, does not approve of the contemplated changes in the police establishment. It does not appear that night patrolling is methodically undertaken by the police in any place. The constant cry against the police is that the members of that force are not to be found in places where they should be and at times when their assistance is needed. They are also charged with extracting from the people what they can contrary to law. To put an end to these evils, the status of lower-grade constables should be raised, and every inducement offered to secure competent men. The pay of a constable is no better than the wages of a cooly; and what can be expected of persons who get a cooly's wages? Unless men of ability and integrity are secured for the subordinate police establishment, their condition improved, and a prospect held out to them of rising to the higher ranks of the service, there seems to be no hope of effecting any real reform in the department. So long as Government give out that they have not funds for effecting any change, but continue to keep the higher appointments for the sole benefit of Europeans, whatever reform the Government should put their hands to will only be a pseudo reform, not a reform in reality. SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

Reforms in the police department.

3. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 22nd September, brings to the notice of the Superintendent of Police and of other superior officers, the services of two Inspectors in the Walluvanad taluk, C. Raman Nayar and Chekkutti, who, in the writer's opinion, are remarkable for their honesty, and who, he thinks, deserve promotions and should be retained in their present stations. KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

Two Police Inspectors in the Walluvanad taluk remarkable for their honesty.

4. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th September, complains of the needless interference of the police with respectable people's carriages at the Muharum, which caused several people to return. Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-Nissa Begum Sahiba's carriage was stopped by the Serjeants. She certainly should be an exception to the other people, and we doubt not Government will cause an apology to be made to her and have the police who interfered with her admonished. JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Sept. 25th, 1888.

Muharum.

(b) Courts.

5. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th September, observes that Government derive a large revenue from the sale of court-fee stamps, and that though they have made justice an article of traffic, yet they do not study the convenience and welfare of those who seek justice in the law courts. The delay of the law is a crying evil which requires to be remedied. SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 26th, 1888.

The administration of justice.

6. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th September, complains that a difference should have been made between the Sub-Judge and a Salt Inspector, both appealing against sentences of imprisonment; in one case the order was sent by telegram to suspend the imprisonment till the appeal was heard; in the Sub-Judge's case, JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Sept. 25th, 1888.

The Tellicherry case.

however, the Chief Justice refused to send the Court's order by telegraph; this looks like favoritism, as does the appointment of a Commission on Mr. Crawford's case. We shall see the result.

(d) Education.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

7. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 22nd September, considers that there is no necessity now for Government to maintain higher education, and that all their care should be to spread elementary education among the masses. The time has now come to do away with the Inspectors of schools. The Deputy Inspectors may be appointed as Inspectors with salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to 150. The Director of Public Instruction may be styled the Inspector-General of Public Instruction, whose duty it will be to go from district to district inspecting the progress of education.

Reductions proposed in the educational department.

TARANGAY NAISON, Sept. 29th, 1888.

8. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 29th September, points out that industrial schools and colleges are being maintained in European countries at the expense of the State, and urges on the Indian Government the necessity of establishing the same in this country.

Industrial schools.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sept. 20th, 1888.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 20th September, has the following:—We do not know whether the originator of this new examination and the members of the committee appointed to elaborate its scheme, have bestowed sufficient thought upon it and have realized the far-reaching effect it may have in one important direction. Those that have carefully read the committee's report and the rules of the examination, must seriously doubt with us how the introduction of the High School Examination can be for furthering the interests of the country; and how it can do good to the people, while it is sure to lay the axe at the root of the collegiate education. The prosperity of a country mainly depends upon the advancement of its subjects. The advancement of a people is inseparably bound up with their increasing knowledge and enlightenment. The new examination, if introduced, shall surely prove a raid against university examinations and completely crush them with the high importance attached to it. When the university examinations are thrown into the background and are divested of their varied charms, the youth of our presidency shall be the last persons to care for them. They will, as a matter of course, be removed from the healthy influence of a sound knowledge of Western literature and science. They will be shut out from the stream of English learning pouring in from all sides and influencing our national thought and feeling. The result shall be the revival of the reign of ignorance, error, and, what is worse, of oriental superstition.

The High School Examination.

The evil consequences pointed out above may not be the immediate outcome of the introduction of the High School Examination, but they must surely be its ultimate results. The benign government of Lord Connemara will certainly think many times before passing a measure which is fraught with so much mischief to the country and which is not at all in accordance with the recognised duty that England owes to India. England's duty to our country is to elevate the people of India, to emancipate them from the chains of ignorance, error, and superstition, and to lead them onward to a higher career of social, intellectual and political life. Such being the acknowledged duty of England to India, our kind and good-hearted Governor will, we hope, deeply think on the subject before sanctioning the new examination, which, while it may or may not do good to a few, is sure to do immense injury to our country.

(e) Local and Municipal.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd September, blames Government in a leading article for now and then allowing the Municipal Commissioners to raise loans for a drainage system. The Commissioners have already contracted a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees, and it is feared that at no

On the raising of loans by the municipality.

distant date an Act will be passed to saddle the rate-payers with new taxes in order to meet this debt. It is true, the people obtain from the reorganised municipality some alleviation so far as the water supply and the lighting of lamps are concerned; but cholera, small-pox and other diseases have not left us, and the stench arising from the drains is abominable. It appears that the only advantage from the high municipal taxation is earned by the municipal officials, who draw enormous salaries. The tax-payers derive hardly any benefit from the house, water, lighting, professional and other taxes. The Europeans alone are favored as they have good roads to drive on, while the poorer classes have to suffer. The editor recommends the formation of a rate-payers' association to air their grievances.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

11. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 22nd September, refers to the unsatisfactory state of the Local Fund school at Chávakád and advises some of the local officials to give up their corrupt practices.

Bad state of the Local Fund school at Chávakád.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 26th, 1888.

12. *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th September, says:—Government in their order notice with dissatisfaction that the ryots do not readily avail themselves of the benefits conferred on them by the agriculturists' loans rules, and attributes this to the want of endeavour on the part of District Collectors to induce the ryots to obtain loans of money for agricultural purposes. But Government do not seem to have recognized the reason why the Collectors are wanting in endeavour to make the system of granting loans to ryots successful. The Collectors of districts have so many duties to perform in addition to their primary duty of collecting the revenue, that they have not time enough to attend well to any one duty. The Collectors, moreover, are frequently transferred from one district to another, so that they are debarred from taking an interest in the people of any district.

Reason of the failure in the working of the agriculturists' loans rules.

TARANGAY NAISON, Sept. 29th, 1888.

13. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 29th September, says that there are more facilities and opportunities for practising bribery in the Revenue than in the Judicial Department. It is therefore incumbent on Government and the higher authorities to exercise a proper surveillance over the subordinate officers of that department.

Revenue officers more open to corruption than the officers of other departments.

(h) Railways.

ŚWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 26th, 1888.

14. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th September, mentions the case of a passenger by the South Indian Railway, who was left behind at the station of Vada Madura, while his box containing valuables was carried away in the train without him. It is stated that he applied to the station-master of Vada Madura to telegraph to the next station and have his box secured, but that the station-master refused to do so alleging that the rules of the Company precluded him from sending a telegram on the account of a private individual till the next morning, and that he was equally debarred from sending an official telegram. On subsequent inquiry, however, no trace of the box could be found. It is hoped that Government will visit with displeasure the conduct of the Railway Company and its officers in the matter.

An accusation against the South Indian Railway Company.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, June, July and Aug. 1888.

15. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of June, July and August (in one volume), points out as chief advantage to be derived from the formation of the East Coast railway the following three points, namely, (1) the farmers can sell their produce at a proper price, (2) the mercantile community can more easily trade with other countries, (3) those who wish to work will have adequate employment. Moreover, labor and materials are very cheap there. The editor hopes that Government alone should undertake the work at no distant date.

On the formation of the East Coast railway.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

16. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 22nd September, considers that the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay may be respectively administered by Lieutenant-Governors. The Presidency of Bengal, which is more populous and yields more revenue than the other presidencies, is, however, placed under a Lieutenant-Governor; and it does not appear that the administration of Madras and Bombay by Governors surpasses in any way the administration of Bengal by a Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay.

VICATATOOTHAN, Sept. 29th, 1888.

17. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 29th September, speaks of the uselessness of the India Office, and considers that the management of Indian affairs should be undertaken by the Members of Parliament, and that the Legislative Councils in India should be vested with more powers and strengthened by the appointment of more native members to them.

The administration of India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

18. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th September, refers to the case of one Vamana Rau, of Tanjore, who asked the District Judge for permission to appear for the translation test, higher grade. On the refusal of the Judge, he applied to Government for redress, upon which the Director of Public Instruction proposed to Government that no restrictions should in future stand in the way of a candidate appearing for the accountant, sea customs and translation tests. The editor hopes that qualified men may be, in future, allowed to enter the public service without requiring a medical certificate.

Suggestion to discontinue the practice of requiring medical certificates before entering the public service.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

19. No one denies that the administration of India is susceptible of improvement in some respects. To shut the door against all reforms would be unstatesmanlike to the last degree. But it always has to be remembered that Indian instincts, habits of thought, and traditions are pre-eminently conservative. Among the masses there is none of that love of change for the sake of change which exists in Europe. The Indian peasant takes interest in only such politics as immediately affect his material condition; apart from that, he wishes things to remain as in the days of his forefathers. Purely political reforms, therefore, carry little or no value in his eyes; but he is keenly alive to fiscal alterations, which increase or seem to increase the pressure of taxation. It is here, if anywhere, that Lord Dufferin's administration has failed to win popular approval. The increase of the salt duties, however imperative, undoubtedly gave rise to a considerable volume of discontent among the poorer classes. The augmentation in itself was microscopic, but it afforded salt dealers an excuse for putting up their prices, and not a few availed themselves of the chance to the extent of 40 or 50 per cent. The question of finance is, indeed, the most important and the most pressing of all. There are signs that, owing to the increased production of opium in China and Persia, the Indian monopoly will not yield such splendid results in the future as in the past. The time has come, therefore, to look about for some substitute to take its place whenever the receipts fall off, and as taxation has already reached an extreme degree of pressure, the whole financial system of India stands in jeopardy. One thing is certain; if the Indian revenue cannot be increased, the expenditure must be reduced. To meet deficits by borrowing would be simply suicidal.

Lord Lansdowne's work.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

20. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Subramania Iyer, a native vakil of the Madras High Court, as Government Pleader, which office has hitherto been considered as reserved for Europeans alone, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th September, says that the name of the present Governor will be ever remembered in this country for this kind departure from the ordinary rule and for the

Appointment of a native High Court vakil as Government Pleader, Madras.

appointment of Mr. Ramachendra Iyer as District Judge and for that of Mr. Ranganadha Mudaliar as Tamil Translator to Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

21. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the annoyance caused to the public by a Mappila in the Vallapuzha amsam of Cherpulcherri, who commits various thefts of cattle, undertakes to deliver up the stolen cattle to their owners on payment of half their price, and is provided with a sufficient number of permits for the transport of such cattle for sale. The writer refers also to the fact that a portion of the sums thus collected as fees goes into the pockets of the police and of other great men who assist him in this enterprise. A hope is then expressed that the new magistrate will redress the grievance.

Cattle thefts in the Cherpulcherri division.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

22. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd September, states the circumstances of the Calicut bribery case, in which Mr. Kunhi Kannan, a Deputy Collector of Malabar, and his brother, Anantan, are the accused.

The Calicut bribery case.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

23. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, in considering as too severe the sentence passed upon Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, in the bribery case against him, says that an inquiry by a commission and a departmental punishment according to the merits of the case would have been better, as the evidence against the Sub-Judge was weak. An opinion is then expressed that though the conviction of Kunhan Menon in this case is somewhat to be regretted, the good result from it to the country is great.

Remarks on the conviction of the Tellicherry bribery case.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

24. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, alludes to the corruption of certain officials in Malabar. The writer first refers to a theft, which has remained undetected, of a clock, which was offered as a gift to some temple, and then to the fact that a timber merchant who helped an official in procuring the timber required for the building of a house for the latter was at first appointed as a member of the taluk board and was since made a member of the district board. He refers also to the acceptance of a bribe of Rs. 3,000 by some official and to the fact that the rumour about the transfer of an official (another or the same) did not happen to be realised owing to the influence of his friends. (From the references made to the clock and to the Tirumandhan kunnu temple, the officials of Walluvanad appear to have been meant.)

Corruption of officials in Malabar (apparently in Walluvanad).

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, regrets that the Cattle Disease Inspector is not to be seen in Nedunganad, in the Walluvanad taluk, where cattle disease is raging furiously.

Cattle disease in Nadunganad and the Cattle Disease Inspector.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 17th, 1888.

26. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th September, says if any native officer of Government were involved in a charge like that brought against Mr. Crawford, he would be proceeded against and punished, but Mr. Crawford being an European, nothing has been done yet; and it is probable he will escape somehow. Mr. Justice Wilson is to be President of the Commission to try him. Justice should take its course, whatever the nationality of the offender. We shall see what will be done and how far our rulers will be bound by Justice.

Mr. Crawford.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 17th, 1888.

27. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th September, comments on article from *Indian Daily News*:— "These have petitioned Government for reasonable pensions on the ground of the loyalty to Government of their ancestors. Their loyalty was acknowledged but Wajid Ali Shah was deposed in the same way when the Nawab Ghulam Ghous Khan died childless; after some years, the lawful heir Azim Jah was recognized on a pension of Rs. 25,000; what can helpless people do against such injustice. Government should not put justice aside in

The family of Oudh.

dealing with the Oudh family; the pensions assigned are truly very small. Government should be ashamed, looking at the true state of affairs and the former benefits received, and deal with them in a spirit of gratitude and justice.

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

28. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th September, continues this subject and says that it cannot advise Muhammadans to join the Hindu Congress, which is trying to force Government and pursuing its aims in an altogether improper way; but at the same time considers a Muhammadan Conference should be held to inform Government respectfully and constitutionally of the wants and aspirations of that class of Her Majesty's subjects, for Government being of a differant race cannot be aware of those wants unless informed of them, and if therefore we do not ask, we cannot expect to receive.

The necessity for a Muhammadan Conference.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 24th, 1888.

29. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th September, says the Hindus are making a great fuss about cow-killing; if they want to make a disturbance let them make it with their rulers, who consume far more beef than we do. They know this is no use; so they attack the unfortunate Muhammadans, and if this goes on, it will end in fighting and bloodshed.

Cow-killing.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHABHIMAUNY, Sept. 15th, 1888.

30. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of the 15th September, considers that there should be but one law for men of every race; and that Kunhan Menon, late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, should have been tried for the offence with which he was charged by a Commission in the same way as European officers are who are charged with the like offence.

One law for Natives and Europeans.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 15th 1888.

31. A leader in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th September, complains that the provisions of the Arms Act prevent the Natives of India from defending themselves from the attacks of wild beasts. It is absurd to think that this privilege will be abused. With advancing education the people can discriminate the evil consequences of rebellious agitation, and their possessing arms will not prove a danger to be apprehended. It is true that meetings are here and there convened in which the grievances of the people are ventilated, but these meetings are generally well conducted and do not produce disturbances. Under these circumstances the editor hopes that Government will amend the Arms Act so as to grant all those the right of using arms to whom their use is a necessity.

The Arms Act.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

32. Referring to the schedules of rates applicable to each taluk for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements, which were lately published in the *Malabar Gazette*, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 22nd September observes that the time allowed for bringing in any objections in the case of those schedules is not enough, and that a further period of one month should be allowed for the purpose.

The schedules of rates for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements in Malabar.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 18th, 1888.

33. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 18th September, thus complains of the inefficiency of Major Ricketts as a public functionary:—Major Ricketts is a public officer of long standing in the Mysore State. He has initiated himself into the good graces of the Dewan, and, as a consequence, the Dewan has conferred on him several offices in the State. He is the Inspector-General of Police and the Director of the Forest and Plantation Departments. He has also been appointed the President of the Mysore Agricultural Exhibition. Even where a department is under a separate head, it is seldom that the work of the department is done satisfactorily. Our readers can form an idea how satisfactorily work would be done in the several departments which are under a single head, namely, Major Ricketts.

The inefficiency of Major Ricketts as a public functionary.

The police constables, without wearing their uniform, hang about the houses of the inhabitants of Bangalore with the professed object of detecting thefts, &c., and it is very difficult for the people to distinguish them from trespassers. Although the people complained to Major Ricketts against the constables climbing over the roofs of their houses, he has not been good enough to give ear to these complaints. Unless some accident happens, as when a person fires at a detective mistaking him for a thief, Major Ricketts will not issue orders prohibiting such acts.

We have been informed of many acts of house-breaking and daring dacoity in many parts of this province. Two instances of such acts, viz., that of the robbers attacking and severely injuring Mr. North, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, and the daring act of robbery in the taluk of Anecul, are sufficient to prove Major Ricketts' inefficiency as a police officer.

In order that the police department may become useful, the officer at the head of it should have the welfare of the people at heart, and should be constantly visiting all the parts of the country under his charge. But this duty requires vigour and strength in the officer for the efficient performance of it. But these two qualifications are wanting in the case of Major Ricketts. To add to these disqualifications, Major Ricketts, being at the head of several departments, is encumbered with too many duties to do full justice to any of them. We therefore think that, for the efficient working of the police department, Major Ricketts must be removed from it.

Neither do we think that Major Ricketts is specially qualified for the Forest and Plantation Departments. Men knowing botany and agriculture are best fitted for these departments. The special merits of Mr. Cameron, the Superintendent of the Lal Baug, are too well known. If the Dewan should appoint Mr. Cameron to the post of the Director of Forests and Plantations, these departments would improve and bring an additional revenue to the State.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

34. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 15th September, suggests certain improvements, such as the establishment of a British post office, &c., in the town of Tripunathura in the Cochin State.

Certain improvements suggested in Tripunathura.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 21st, 1888.

35. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st September, contains a review of the administration report of Cochin for the year 1062 M.E. The review is commenced with an expression of surprise at the report for *1062* having been published only in *1064*.

A review of the administration report of Cochin for 1062 M.E.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

36. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 22nd September, finds fault with the appointment of one Kanaka Sabbapathi Pillai, an unpassed candidate, as Sub-Magistrate of Kolachal, without any respect to the qualifications of many passed and deserving men in the service.

An appointment of a Sub-Magistrate by the Travancore Government criticised.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

37. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 22nd September, says that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces does not appear to be well disposed towards the National Congress, and hopes that though he is not friendly to the movement, yet he will prevent the Government officials from openly opposing the Congress party.

The National Congress and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 19th, 1888.

38. A correspondent, of the *Swadeshamitran* of the 19th September, says that Christian preachers, feeling jealous of the success of Hindoo preachers, may bring and in fact do bring unfounded accusations against the latter; but Government should afford reasonable assistance to the Hindoos, because they do not possess so much influence as the Christians.

Hindoo and Christian preachers.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sept. 13th, 1888.

39. A correspondent from Anantapur thus writes to the *Vijayadhwaja* of the 13th September:—We have just now a very bad season. Cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the district. There is almost an impending scarcity, for there has been a total failure of the south-west monsoon rains. Should such a state of things continue much longer, as there is every prospect of its being so, relief works will ere long have to be opened. Several tanks in the district are yet as dry as the "Sahara" and crops are in many places withering away. We had some drizzling a few days back, which, however, inspires no hope in our hearts.

The weather in Anantapur.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sept. 13th, 1888.

40. A correspondent from Gooty thus writes to the same paper:—Famine bids fair to visit these parts. The present monsoon is a failure. The standing crops are withering for want of rain. The ill-fated ryots are in despair. Would to God that we have a heavy downpour in a week!

The weather at Gooty.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 15th and 22nd, KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 21st, 1888.

41. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th and 22nd, and the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st September, contain various articles, all bearing on the same subject, the "National Congress." In one of them, the opposition the congress has to apprehend from a section of the Muhammadan community is alluded to, while in the others, the substance of the proceedings of various meetings lately held at Calicut to invite public subscriptions to meet the cost of sending delegates to the approaching National Congress, is given.

Measures for representing Malabar at the next National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

42. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th September, gives the substance of the proceedings of the inaugural meeting of an association entitled the "Calicut Mahajana Sabha" lately formed at Calicut.

The inauguration of the Calicut Mahajana Sabha.

Public No. 1009, 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,
23RD *October* 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 30th September 1888.

1 NOV 88

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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	"Mauthar Mitry"	Madras		
2	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Do.	500	September 1888.
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	100	July and August 1888.
4	"Narbhodacam"	Palamcottah	580	September ,,
			700	,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
5	"Nyaunamritam"	Madras		
6	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	50	15th September 1888.
7	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
8	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
9	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	240	15th ,, ,,
10	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	15th ,, ,,
11	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	70	15th ,, ,,
12	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	280	15th ,, ,,
13	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	690	15th ,, ,,
			300	15th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
14	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th September 1888.
	Weekly.			
15	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	22nd and 29th September 1888.
16	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
17	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
18	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
19	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	29th September 1888.
20	"Sanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	..	22nd ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
21	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th September 1888.
	Telugu.			
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22	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagrum	..	20th September 1888.
	Weekly.			
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	17th and 24th September 1888.
24	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	13th, 20th and 27th September 1888.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
25	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	17th and 24th September 1888.
26	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	15th and 22nd ,, ,,
27	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	13th, 20th and 27th September 1888.
28	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	11th, 18th and 25th ,, ,,
29	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	6th, 13th and 20th ,, ,,
	Malayalam.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	15th and 22nd September 1888.
31	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st September 1888.
	Hindustani.			
32	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	17th and 24th September 1888.
33	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,
34	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	20th September 1888.
35	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	20th ,, ,,
36	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th and 25th September 1888.
37	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	15th September 1888.
38	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	10th and 13th September 1888.
39	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	None.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

1. The *Vettikodiyon*, of the 29th September, hopes that economy will be effected in the police department not by any diminution in the number of police constables, but by the reduction of the salaries of the higher paid police officers.

Vettikodiyon, Sept. 29th, 1888.

Reductions proposed in the police department.

2. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 22nd September, does not approve of the contemplated changes in the police establishment. It does not appear that night patrolling is methodically undertaken by the police in any place. The constant cry against the police is that the members of that force are not to be found in places where they should be and at times when their assistance is needed. They are also charged with extracting from the people what they can contrary to law. To put an end to these evils, the status of lower-grade constables should be raised, and every inducement offered to secure competent men. The pay of a constable is no better than the wages of a cooly; and what can be expected of persons who get a cooly's wages? Unless men of ability and integrity are secured for the subordinate police establishment, their condition improved, and a prospect held out to them of rising to the higher ranks of the service, there seems to be no hope of effecting any real reform in the department. So long as Government give out that they have not funds for effecting any change, but continue to keep the higher appointments for the sole benefit of Europeans, whatever reform the Government should put their hands to will only be a pseudo reform, not a reform in reality.

Swadeshamitran, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

Reforms in the police department.

3. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 22nd September, brings to the notice of the Superintendent of Police and of other superior officers, the services of two Inspectors in the Walluvanad taluk, C. Raman Nayar and Chekkutti, who, in the writer's opinion, are remarkable for their honesty, and who, he thinks, deserve promotions and should be retained in their present stations.

Kerala Patrika, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

Two Police Inspectors in the Walluvanad taluk remarkable for their honesty.

4. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th September, complains of the needless interference of the police with respectable people's carriages at the Muharum, which caused several people to return. Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-Nissa Begum Sahiba's carriage was stopped by the Serjeants. She certainly should be an exception to the other people, and we doubt not Government will cause an apology to be made to her and have the police who interfered with her admonished.

Jalva-i-Sakhun, Sept. 25th, 1888.

Muharum.

(b) Courts.

5. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th September, observes that Government derive a large revenue from the sale of court-fee stamps, and that though they have made justice an article of traffic, yet they do not study the convenience and welfare of those who seek justice in the law courts. The delay of the law is a crying evil which requires to be remedied.

Swadeshamitran, Sept. 26th, 1888.

The administration of justice.

6. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th September, complains that a difference should have been made between the Sub-Judge and a Salt Inspector both appealing against sentences of imprisonment; in one case the order was sent by telegram to suspend the imprisonment till the appeal was heard; in the Sub-Judge's case,

Jalva-i-Sakhun, Sept. 25th, 1888.

The Tellicherry case.

however, the Chief Justice refused to send the Court's order by telegraph; this looks like favoritism, as does the appointment of a Commission on Mr. Crawford's case. We shall see the result.

(d) Education.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

7. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 22nd September, considers that there is no necessity now for Government to maintain higher education, and that all their care should be to spread elementary education among the masses. The time has now come to do away with the Inspectors of schools. The Deputy Inspectors may be appointed as Inspectors with salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to 150. The Director of Public Instruction may be styled the Inspector-General of Public Instruction, whose duty it will be to go from district to district inspecting the progress of education.

Reductions proposed in the educational department.

TARANGAY NAISON, Sept. 29th, 1888.

8. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 29th September, points out that industrial schools and colleges are being maintained in European countries at the expense of the State, and urges on the Indian Government the necessity of establishing the same in this country.

Industrial schools.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sept. 20th, 1888.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 20th September, has the following:—We do not know whether the originator of this new examination and the members of the committee appointed to elaborate its scheme, have bestowed sufficient thought upon it and have realized the far-reaching effect it may have in one important direction. Those that have carefully read the committee's report and the rules of the examination, must seriously doubt with us how the introduction of the High School Examination can be for furthering the interests of the country; and how it can do good to the people, while it is sure to lay the axe at the root of the collegiate education. The prosperity of a country mainly depends upon the advancement of its subjects. The advancement of a people is inseparably bound up with their increasing knowledge and enlightenment. The new examination, if introduced, shall surely prove a raid against university examinations and completely crush them with the high importance attached to it. When the university examinations are thrown into the background and are divested of their varied charms, the youth of our presidency shall be the last persons to care for them. They will, as a matter of course, be removed from the healthy influence of a sound knowledge of Western literature and science. They will be shut out from the stream of English learning pouring in from all sides and influencing our national thought and feeling. The result shall be the revival of the reign of ignorance, error, and, what is worse, of oriental superstition.

The High School Examination.

The evil consequences pointed out above may not be the immediate outcome of the introduction of the High School Examination, but they must surely be its ultimate results. The benign government of Lord Connemara will certainly think many times before passing a measure which is fraught with so much mischief to the country and which is not at all in accordance with the recognised duty that England owes to India. England's duty to our country is to elevate the people of India, to emancipate them from the chains of ignorance, error, and superstition, and to lead them onward to a higher career of social, intellectual and political life. Such being the acknowledged duty of England to India, our kind and good-hearted Governor will, we hope, deeply think on the subject before sanctioning the new examination, which, while it may or may not do good to a few, is sure to do immense injury to our country.

(e) Local and Municipal.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd September, blames Government in a leading article for now and then allowing the Municipal Commissioners to raise loans for a drainage system. The Commissioners have already contracted a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees, and it is feared that at no

On the raising of loans by the municipality.

distant date an Act will be passed to saddle the rate-payers with new taxes in order to meet this debt. It is true, the people obtain from the reorganised municipality some alleviation so far as the water supply and the lighting of lamps are concerned; but cholera, small-pox and other diseases have not left us, and the stench arising from the drains is abominable. It appears that the only advantage from the high municipal taxation is earned by the municipal officials, who draw enormous salaries. The tax-payers derive hardly any benefit from the house, water, lighting, professional and other taxes. The Europeans alone are favored as they have good roads to drive on, while the poorer classes have to suffer. The editor recommends the formation of a rate-payers' association to air their grievances.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

11. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 22nd September, refers to the unsatisfactory state of the Local Fund school at Chávakád and advises some of the local officials to give up their corrupt practices.

Bad state of the Local Fund school at Chávakád.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 26th, 1888.

12. *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th September, says:—Government in their order notice with dissatisfaction that the ryots do not readily avail themselves of the benefits conferred on them by the agriculturists' loans rules, and attributes this to the want of endeavour on the part of District Collectors to induce the ryots to obtain loans of money for agricultural purposes. But Government do not seem to have recognized the reason why the Collectors are wanting in endeavour to make the system of granting loans to ryots successful. The Collectors of districts have so many duties to perform in addition to their primary duty of collecting the revenue, that they have not time enough to attend well to any one duty. The Collectors, moreover, are frequently transferred from one district to another, so that they are debarred from taking an interest in the people of any district.

Reason of the failure in the working of the agriculturists' loans rules.

TARANGAY NAISON, Sept. 29th, 1888.

13. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 29th September, says that there are more facilities and opportunities for practising bribery in the Revenue than in the Judicial Department. It is therefore incumbent on Government and the higher authorities to exercise a proper surveillance over the subordinate officers of that department.

Revenue officers more open to corruption than the officers of other departments.

(h) Railways.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 26th, 1888.

14. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th September, mentions the case of a passenger by the South Indian Railway, who was left behind at the station of Vada Madura, while his box containing valuables was carried away in the train without him. It is stated that he applied to the station-master of Vada Madura to telegraph to the next station and have his box secured, but that the station-master refused to do so alleging that the rules of the Company precluded him from sending a telegram on the account of a private individual till the next morning, and that he was equally debarred from sending an official telegram. On subsequent inquiry, however, no trace of the box could be found. It is hoped that Government will visit with displeasure the conduct of the Railway Company and its officers in the matter.

An accusation against the South Indian Railway Company.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, June, July and Aug. 1888.

15. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of June, July and August (in one volume), points out as chief advantage to be derived from the formation of the East Coast railway the following three points, namely, (1) the farmers can sell their produce at a proper price, (2) the mercantile community can more easily trade with other countries, (3) those who wish to work will have adequate employment. Moreover, labor and materials are very cheap there. The editor hopes that Government alone should undertake the work at no distant date.

On the formation of the East Coast railway.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

16. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 22nd September, considers that the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay may be respectively administered by Lieutenant-Governors. The Presidency of Bengal, which is more populous and yields more revenue than the other presidencies, is, however, placed under a Lieutenant-Governor; and it does not appear that the administration of Madras and Bombay by Governors surpasses in any way the administration of Bengal by a Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay.

VICATATOOTHAN, Sept. 29th, 1888.

17. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 29th September, speaks of the uselessness of the India Office, and considers that the management of Indian affairs should be undertaken by the Members of Parliament, and that the Legislative Councils in India should be vested with more powers and strengthened by the appointment of more native members to them.

The administration of India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

18. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th September, refers to the case of one Vamana Rau, of Tanjore, who asked the District Judge for permission to appear for the translation test, higher grade. On the refusal of the Judge, he applied to Government for redress, upon which the Director of Public Instruction proposed to Government that no restrictions should in future stand in the way of a candidate appearing for the accountant, sea customs and translation tests. The editor hopes that qualified men may be, in future, allowed to enter the public service without requiring a medical certificate.

Suggestion to discontinue the practice of requiring medical certificates before entering the public service.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

19. No one denies that the administration of India is susceptible of improvement in some respects. To shut the door against all reforms would be unstatesmanlike to the last degree. But it always has to be remembered that Indian instincts, habits of thought, and traditions are pre-eminently conservative. Among the masses there is none of that love of change for the sake of change which exists in Europe. The Indian peasant takes interest in only such politics as immediately affect his material condition; apart from that, he wishes things to remain as in the days of his forefathers. Purely political reforms, therefore, carry little or no value in his eyes; but he is keenly alive to fiscal alterations, which increase or seem to increase the pressure of taxation. It is here, if anywhere, that Lord Dufferin's administration has failed to win popular approval. The increase of the salt duties, however imperative, undoubtedly gave rise to a considerable volume of discontent among the poorer classes. The augmentation in itself was microscopic, but it afforded salt dealers an excuse for putting up their prices, and not a few availed themselves of the chance to the extent of 40 or 50 per cent. The question of finance is, indeed, the most important and the most pressing of all. There are signs that, owing to the increased production of opium in China and Persia, the Indian monopoly will not yield such splendid results in the future as in the past. The time has come, therefore, to look about for some substitute to take its place whenever the receipts fall off, and as taxation has already reached an extreme degree of pressure, the whole financial system of India stands in jeopardy. One thing is certain; if the Indian revenue cannot be increased, the expenditure must be reduced. To meet deficits by borrowing would be simply suicidal.

Lord Lansdowne's work.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

20. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Subramania Iyer, a native vakil of the Madras High Court, as Government Pleader, which office has hitherto been considered as reserved for Europeans alone, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th September, says that the name of the present Governor will be ever remembered in this country for this kind departure from the ordinary rule and for the

Appointment of a native High Court vakil as Government Pleader, Madras.

appointment of Mr. Ramachendra Iyer as District Judge and for that of Mr. Ranganadha Mudaliar as Tamil Translator to Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

21. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the annoyance caused to the public by a Mappila in the Vallapuzha amsam of Cherpulcherri, who commits various thefts of cattle, undertakes to deliver up the stolen cattle to their owners on payment of half their price, and is provided with a sufficient number of permits for the transport of such cattle for sale. The writer refers also to the fact that a portion of the sums thus collected as fees goes into the pockets of the police and of other great men who assist him in this enterprise. A hope is then expressed that the new magistrate will redress the grievance.

Cattle thefts in the Cherpulcherri division.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

22. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd September, states the circumstances of the Calicut bribery case, in which Mr. Kunhi Kannan, a Deputy Collector of Malabar, and his brother, Anantan, are the accused.

The Calicut bribery case.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

23. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, in considering as too severe the sentence passed upon Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, in the bribery case against him, says that an inquiry by a commission and a departmental punishment according to the merits of the case would have been better, as the evidence against the Sub-Judge was weak. An opinion is then expressed that though the conviction of Kunhan Menon in this case is somewhat to be regretted, the good result from it to the country is great.

Remarks on the conviction of the Tellicherry bribery case.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

24. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, alludes to the corruption of certain officials in Malabar. The writer first refers to a theft, which has remained undetected, of a 'clock, which was offered as a gift to some temple, and then to the fact that a timber merchant who helped an official in procuring the timber required for the building of a house for the latter was at first appointed as a member of the taluk board and was since made a member of the district board. He refers also to the acceptance of a bribe of Rs. 3,000 by some official and to the fact that the rumour about the transfer of an official (another or the same) did not happen to be realised owing to the influence of his friends. (From the references made to the clock and to the Tirumandhan kunnu temple, the officials of Walluvanad appear to have been meant.)

Corruption of officials in Malabar (apparently in Walluvanad).

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, regrets that the Cattle Disease Inspector is not to be seen in Nedunganad, in the Walluvanad taluk, where cattle disease is raging furiously.

Cattle disease in Nadunganad and the Cattle Disease Inspector.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 17th, 1888.

26. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th September, says if any native officer of Government were involved in a charge like that brought against Mr. Crawford, he would be proceeded against and punished, but Mr. Crawford being an European, nothing has been done yet; and it is probable he will escape somehow. Mr. Justice Wilson is to be President of the Commission to try him. Justice should take its course, whatever the nationality of the offender. We shall see what will be done and how far our rulers will be bound by Justice.

Mr. Crawford.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 17th, 1888.

27. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th September, comments on article from *Indian Daily News*:— "These have petitioned Government for reasonable pensions on the ground of the loyalty to Government of their ancestors. Their loyalty was acknowledged but Wajid Ali Shah was deposed in the same way when the Nawab Ghulam Ghous Khan died childless; after some years, the lawful heir Azim Jah was recognized on a pension of Rs. 25,000; what can helpless people do against such injustice. Government should not put justice aside in

The family of Oudh.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

16. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 22nd September, considers that the Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay. Presidencies of Madras and Bombay may be respectively administered by Lieutenant-Governors. The Presidency of Bengal, which is more populous and yields more revenue than the other presidencies, is, however, placed under a Lieutenant-Governor; and it does not appear that the administration of Madras and Bombay by Governors surpasses in any way the administration of Bengal by a Lieutenant-Governor.

VICATATOOTHAN, Sept. 29th, 1888.

17. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 29th September, speaks of the uselessness of The administration of India. the India Office, and considers that the management of Indian affairs should be undertaken by the Members of Parliament, and that the Legislative Councils in India should be vested with more powers and strengthened by the appointment of more native members to them.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

18. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th September, refers to the case of one Suggestion to discontinue the practice of requiring medical certificates before entering the public service. Vamana Rau, of Tanjore, who asked the District Judge for permission to appear for the translation test, higher grade. On the refusal of the Judge, he applied to Government for redress, upon which the Director of Public Instruction proposed to Government that no restrictions should in future stand in the way of a candidate appearing for the accountant, sea customs and translation tests. The editor hopes that qualified men may be, in future, allowed to enter the public service without requiring a medical certificate.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

19. No one denies that the administration of India is susceptible of im- Lord Lansdowne's work. provement in some respects. To shut the door against all reforms would be unstatesmanlike to the last degree. But it always has to be remembered that Indian instincts, habits of thought, and traditions are pre-eminently conservative. Among the masses there is none of that love of change for the sake of change which exists in Europe. The Indian peasant takes interest in only such politics as immediately affect his material condition; apart from that, he wishes things to remain as in the days of his forefathers. Purely political reforms, therefore, carry little or no value in his eyes; but he is keenly alive to fiscal alterations, which increase or seem to increase the pressure of taxation. It is here, if anywhere, that Lord Dufferin's administration has failed to win popular approval. The increase of the salt duties, however imperative, undoubtedly gave rise to a considerable volume of discontent among the poorer classes. The augmentation in itself was microscopic, but it afforded salt dealers an excuse for putting up their prices, and not a few availed themselves of the chance to the extent of 40 or 50 per cent. The question of finance is, indeed, the most important and the most pressing of all. There are signs that, owing to the increased production of opium in China and Persia, the Indian monopoly will not yield such splendid results in the future as in the past. The time has come, therefore, to look about for some substitute to take its place whenever the receipts fall off, and as taxation has already reached an extreme degree of pressure, the whole financial system of India stands in jeopardy. One thing is certain; if the Indian revenue cannot be increased, the expenditure must be reduced. To meet deficits by borrowing would be simply suicidal.

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(g)—*Forests*—

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(h)—*Railways*—

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Nil.

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Nil.

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Mauthar Mitry"	Madras		
2	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Do.	500	September 1888.
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	100	July and August 1888.
4	"Narbhodacam"	Palamcottah	580	September ,,
			700	,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
5	"Nyaunamritam"	Madras		
6	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	50	15th September 1888.
7	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
8	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
9	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	240	15th ,, ,,
10	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	15th ,, ,,
11	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	70	15th ,, ,,
12	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	280	15th ,, ,,
13	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	690	15th ,, ,,
			300	15th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
14	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th September 1888.
	Weekly.			
15	"Vettikodiyon"			
16	"Vicatatoothan"	Madras		
17	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	22nd and 29th September 1888.
18	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	1,500	22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
19	"Deshabhimauny"	Do.	200	22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
20	"Sanjay Janamitran"	Tirupápuliyúr	150	22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
		Tanjore	350	29th September 1888.
			..	22nd ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
21	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th September 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
22	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagrum	..	20th September 1888.
	Weekly.			
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	17th and 24th September 1888.
24	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	13th, 20th and 27th September 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
25	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	17th and 24th September 1888.
26	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	15th and 22nd ,, ,,
27	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	13th, 20th and 27th September 1888.
28	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	11th, 18th and 25th ,, ,,
29	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	6th, 13th and 20th ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	15th and 22nd September 1888.
31	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st September 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
32	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	17th and 24th September 1888.
33	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,
34	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	20th September 1888.
35	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	20th ,, ,,
36	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th and 25th September 1888.
37	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	15th September 1888.
38	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	10th and 13th September 1888.
39	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	None.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

1. The *Vettikodiyon*, of the 29th September, hopes that economy will be effected in the police department not by any diminution in the number of police constables, but by the reduction of the salaries of the higher paid police officers. — VETTIKODIYON, Sept. 29th, 1888.

Reductions proposed in the police department.

2. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 22nd September, does not approve of the contemplated changes in the police establishment. It does not appear that night patrolling is methodically undertaken by the police in any place. The constant cry against the police is that the members of that force are not to be found in places where they should be and at times when their assistance is needed. They are also charged with extracting from the people what they can contrary to law. To put an end to these evils, the status of lower-grade constables should be raised, and every inducement offered to secure competent men. The pay of a constable is no better than the wages of a cooly; and what can be expected of persons who get a cooly's wages? Unless men of ability and integrity are secured for the subordinate police establishment, their condition improved, and a prospect held out to them of rising to the higher ranks of the service, there seems to be no hope of effecting any real reform in the department. So long as Government give out that they have not funds for effecting any change, but continue to keep the higher appointments for the sole benefit of Europeans, whatever reform the Government should put their hands to will only be a pseudo reform, not a reform in reality. — SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

Reforms in the police department.

3. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 22nd September, brings to the notice of the Superintendent of Police and of other superior officers, the services of two Inspectors in the Walluvanad taluk, C. Raman Nayar and Chekkutti, who, in the writer's opinion, are remarkable for their honesty, and who, he thinks, deserve promotions and should be retained in their present stations. — KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

Two Police Inspectors in the Walluvanad taluk remarkable for their honesty.

4. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th September, complains of the needless interference of the police with respectable people's carriages at the Muharum, which caused several people to return. Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-Nisa Begum Sahiba's carriage was stopped by the Serjeants. She certainly should be an exception to the other people, and we doubt not Government will cause an apology to be made to her and have the police who interfered with her admonished. — JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Sept. 25th, 1888.

Muharum.

(b) Courts.

5. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th September, observes that Government derive a large revenue from the sale of court-fee stamps, and that though they have made justice an article of traffic, yet they do not study the convenience and welfare of those who seek justice in the law courts. The delay of the law is a crying evil which requires to be remedied. — SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 26th, 1888.

The administration of justice.

6. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th September, complains that a difference should have been made between the Sub-Judge and a Salt Inspector, both appealing against sentences of imprisonment; in one case the order was sent by telegram to suspend the imprisonment till the appeal was heard; in the Sub-Judge's case, — JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Sept. 25th, 1888.

The Tellicherry case.

however, the Chief Justice refused to send the Court's order by telegraph; this looks like favoritism, as does the appointment of a Commission on Mr. Crawford's case. We shall see the result.

(d) Education.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

7. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 22nd September, considers that there is no necessity now for Government to maintain higher education, and that all their care should be to spread elementary education among the masses. The time has now come to do away with the Inspectors of schools. The Deputy Inspectors may be appointed as Inspectors with salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to 150. The Director of Public Instruction may be styled the Inspector-General of Public Instruction, whose duty it will be to go from district to district inspecting the progress of education.

Reductions proposed in the educational department.

TARANGAY NAISON, Sept. 29th, 1888.

8. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 29th September, points out that industrial schools and colleges are being maintained in European countries at the expense of the State, and urges on the Indian Government the necessity of establishing the same in this country.

Industrial schools.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sept. 20th, 1888

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 20th September, has the following:—We do not know whether the originator of this new examination and the members of the committee appointed to elaborate its scheme, have bestowed sufficient thought upon it and have realized the far-reaching effect it may have in one important direction. Those that have carefully read the committee's report and the rules of the examination, must seriously doubt with us how the introduction of the High School Examination can be for furthering the interests of the country; and how it can do good to the people, while it is sure to lay the axe at the root of the collegiate education. The prosperity of a country mainly depends upon the advancement of its subjects. The advancement of a people is inseparably bound up with their increasing knowledge and enlightenment. The new examination, if introduced, shall surely prove a raid against university examinations and completely crush them with the high importance attached to it. When the university examinations are thrown into the background and are divested of their varied charms, the youth of our presidency shall be the last persons to care for them. They will, as a matter of course, be removed from the healthy influence of a sound knowledge of Western literature and science. They will be shut out from the stream of English learning pouring in from all sides and influencing our national thought and feeling. The result shall be the revival of the reign of ignorance, error, and, what is worse, of oriental superstition.

The High School Examination.

The evil consequences pointed out above may not be the immediate outcome of the introduction of the High School Examination, but they must surely be its ultimate results. The benign government of Lord Connemara will certainly think many times before passing a measure which is fraught with so much mischief to the country and which is not at all in accordance with the recognised duty that England owes to India. England's duty to our country is to elevate the people of India, to emancipate them from the chains of ignorance, error, and superstition, and to lead them onward to a higher career of social, intellectual and political life. Such being the acknowledged duty of England to India, our kind and good-hearted Governor will, we hope, deeply think on the subject before sanctioning the new examination, which, while it may or may not do good to a few, is sure to do immense injury to our country.

(e) Local and Municipal.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd September, blames Government in a leading article for now and then allowing the Municipal Commissioners to raise loans for a drainage system. The Commissioners have already contracted a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees, and it is feared that at no

On the raising of loans by the municipality.

distant date an Act will be passed to saddle the rate-payers with new taxes in order to meet this debt. It is true, the people obtain from the reorganised municipality some alleviation so far as the water supply and the lighting of lamps are concerned; but cholera, small-pox and other diseases have not left us, and the stench arising from the drains is abominable. It appears that the only advantage from the high municipal taxation is earned by the municipal officials, who draw enormous salaries. The tax-payers derive hardly any benefit from the house, water, lighting, professional and other taxes. The Europeans alone are favored as they have good roads to drive on, while the poorer classes have to suffer. The editor recommends the formation of a rate-payers' association to air their grievances.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

11. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 22nd September, refers to the unsatisfactory state of the Local Fund school at Chávakád and advises some of the local officials to give up their corrupt practices.

Bad state of the Local Fund school at Chávakád.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 26th, 1888.

12. *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th September, says:—Government in their order notice with dissatisfaction that the ryots do not readily avail themselves of the benefits conferred on them by the agriculturists' loans rules, and attributes this to the want of endeavour on the part of District Collectors to induce the ryots to obtain loans of money for agricultural purposes. But Government do not seem to have recognized the reason why the Collectors are wanting in endeavour to make the system of granting loans to ryots successful. The Collectors of districts have so many duties to perform in addition to their primary duty of collecting the revenue, that they have not time enough to attend well to any one duty. The Collectors, moreover, are frequently transferred from one district to another, so that they are debarred from taking an interest in the people of any district.

Reason of the failure in the working of the agriculturists' loans rules.

TARANGAY NAISON, Sept. 29th, 1888.

13. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 29th September, says that there are more facilities and opportunities for practising bribery in the Revenue than in the Judicial Department. It is therefore incumbent on Government and the higher authorities to exercise a proper surveillance over the subordinate officers of that department.

Revenue officers more open to corruption than the officers of other departments.

(h) Railways.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 26th, 1888.

14. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th September, mentions the case of a passenger by the South Indian Railway, who was left behind at the station of Vada Madura, while his box containing valuables was carried away in the train without him. It is stated that he applied to the station-master of Vada Madura to telegraph to the next station and have his box secured, but that the station-master refused to do so alleging that the rules of the Company precluded him from sending a telegram on the account of a private individual till the next morning, and that he was equally debarred from sending an official telegram. On subsequent inquiry, however, no trace of the box could be found. It is hoped that Government will visit with displeasure the conduct of the Railway Company and its officers in the matter.

An accusation against the South Indian Railway Company.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, June, July and Aug. 1888.

15. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of June, July and August (in one volume), points out as chief advantage to be derived from the formation of the East Coast railway the following three points, namely, (1) the farmers can sell their produce at a proper price, (2) the mercantile community can more easily trade with other countries, (3) those who wish to work will have adequate employment. Moreover, labor and materials are very cheap there. The editor hopes that Government alone should undertake the work at no distant date.

On the formation of the East Coast railway.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

16. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 22nd September, considers that the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay may be respectively administered by Lieutenant-Governors. The Presidency of Bengal, which is more populous and yields more revenue than the other presidencies, is, however, placed under a Lieutenant-Governor; and it does not appear that the administration of Madras and Bombay by Governors surpasses in any way the administration of Bengal by a Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay.

VICATATOOTHAN, Sept. 29th, 1888.

17. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 29th September, speaks of the uselessness of the India Office, and considers that the management of Indian affairs should be undertaken by the Members of Parliament, and that the Legislative Councils in India should be vested with more powers and strengthened by the appointment of more native members to them.

The administration of India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

18. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th September, refers to the case of one Vamana Rau, of Tanjore, who asked the District Judge for permission to appear for the translation test, higher grade. On the refusal of the Judge, he applied to Government for redress, upon which the Director of Public Instruction proposed to Government that no restrictions should in future stand in the way of a candidate appearing for the accountant, sea customs and translation tests. The editor hopes that qualified men may be, in future, allowed to enter the public service without requiring a medical certificate.

Suggestion to discontinue the practice of requiring medical certificates before entering the public service.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINY, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

19. No one denies that the administration of India is susceptible of improvement in some respects. To shut the door against all reforms would be unstatesmanlike to the last degree. But it always has to be remembered that Indian instincts, habits of thought, and traditions are pre-eminently conservative. Among the masses there is none of that love of change for the sake of change which exists in Europe. The Indian peasant takes interest in only such politics as immediately affect his material condition; apart from that, he wishes things to remain as in the days of his forefathers. Purely political reforms, therefore, carry little or no value in his eyes; but he is keenly alive to fiscal alterations, which increase or seem to increase the pressure of taxation. It is here, if anywhere, that Lord Dufferin's administration has failed to win popular approval. The increase of the salt duties, however imperative, undoubtedly gave rise to a considerable volume of discontent among the poorer classes. The augmentation in itself was microscopic, but it afforded salt dealers an excuse for putting up their prices, and not a few availed themselves of the chance to the extent of 40 or 50 per cent. The question of finance is, indeed, the most important and the most pressing of all. There are signs that, owing to the increased production of opium in China and Persia, the Indian monopoly will not yield such splendid results in the future as in the past. The time has come, therefore, to look about for some substitute to take its place whenever the receipts fall off, and as taxation has already reached an extreme degree of pressure, the whole financial system of India stands in jeopardy. One thing is certain; if the Indian revenue cannot be increased, the expenditure must be reduced. To meet deficits by borrowing would be simply suicidal.

Lord Lansdowne's work.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

20. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Subramania Iyer, a native vakil of the Madras High Court, as Government Pleader, which office has hitherto been considered as reserved for Europeans alone, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th September, says that the name of the present Governor will be ever remembered in this country for this kind departure from the ordinary rule and for the

Appointment of a native High Court vakil as Government Pleader, Madras.

appointment of Mr. Ramachendra Iyer as District Judge and for that of Mr. Ranganadha Mudaliar as Tamil Translator to Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 15th, 1888.

21. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the annoyance caused to the public by a Mappila in the Vallapuzha amsam of Cherpulcherri, who commits various thefts of cattle, undertakes to deliver up the stolen cattle to their owners on payment of half their price, and is provided with a sufficient number of permits for the transport of such cattle for sale. The writer refers also to the fact that a portion of the sums thus collected as fees goes into the pockets of the police and of other great men who assist him in this enterprise. A hope is then expressed that the new magistrate will redress the grievance.

Cattle thefts in the Cherpulcherri division.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

22. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd September, states the circumstances of the Calicut bribery case, in which Mr. Kunhi Kannan, a Deputy Collector of Malabar, and his brother, Anantan, are the accused.

The Calicut bribery case.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

23. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, in considering as too severe the sentence passed upon Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, in the bribery case against him, says that an inquiry by a commission and a departmental punishment according to the merits of the case would have been better, as the evidence against the Sub-Judge was weak. An opinion is then expressed that though the conviction of Kunhan Menon in this case is somewhat to be regretted, the good result from it to the country is great.

Remarks on the conviction of the Tellicherry bribery case.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

24. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, alludes to the corruption of certain officials in Malabar. The writer first refers to a theft, which has remained undetected, of a clock, which was offered as a gift to some temple, and then to the fact that a timber merchant who helped an official in procuring the timber required for the building of a house for the latter was at first appointed as a member of the taluk board and was since made a member of the district board. He refers also to the acceptance of a bribe of Rs. 3,000 by some official and to the fact that the rumour about the transfer of an official (another or the same) did not happen to be realised owing to the influence of his friends. (From the references made to the clock and to the Tirumandhan kunnu temple, the officials of Walluvanad appear to have been meant.)

Corruption of officials in Malabar (apparently in Walluvanad).

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, regrets that the Cattle Disease Inspector is not to be seen in Nedunganad, in the Walluvanad taluk, where cattle disease is raging furiously.

Cattle disease in Nadunganad and the Cattle Disease Inspector.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 17th, 1888.

26. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th September, says if any native officer of Government were involved in a charge like that brought against Mr. Crawford, he would be proceeded against and punished, but Mr. Crawford being an European, nothing has been done yet; and it is probable he will escape somehow. Mr. Justice Wilson is to be President of the Commission to try him. Justice should take its course, whatever the nationality of the offender. We shall see what will be done and how far our rulers will be bound by Justice.

Mr. Crawford.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 17th, 1888.

27. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th September, comments on article from *Indian Daily News*:— "These have petitioned Government for reasonable pensions on the ground of the loyalty to Government of their ancestors. Their loyalty was acknowledged but Wajid Ali Shah was deposed in the same way when the Nawab Ghulam Ghous Khan died childless; after some years, the lawful heir Azim Jah was recognized on a pension of Rs. 25,000; what can helpless people do against such injustice. Government should not put justice aside in

The family of Oudh.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Sept. 13th, 1888.

The weather in Anantapur.

39. A correspondent from Anantapur thus writes to the *Vijayadhwaja* of the 13th September:—We have just now a very bad season. Cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the district. There is almost an impending scarcity, for there has been a total failure of the south-west monsoon rains. Should such a state of things continue much longer, as there is every prospect of its being so, relief works will ere long have to be opened. Several tanks in the district are yet as dry as the "Sahara" and crops are in many places withering away. We had some drizzling a few days back, which, however, inspires no hope in our hearts.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Sept. 13th, 1888.

The weather at Gooty.

40. A correspondent from Gooty thus writes to the same paper:—Famine bids fair to visit these parts. The present monsoon is a failure. The standing crops are withering for want of rain. The ill-fated ryots are in despair. Would to God that we have a heavy downpour in a week!

KERALA PATRIKA,
Sept. 15th and 22nd,
KERABA MITRAM,
Sept. 21st, 1888.

Measures for representing Mālabar at the next National Congress.

41. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th and 22nd, and the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st September, contain various articles, all bearing on the same subject, the "National Congress." In one of them, the opposition the congress has to apprehend from a section of the Muhammadan community is alluded to, while in the others, the substance of the proceedings of various meetings lately held at Calicut to invite public subscriptions to meet the cost of sending delegates to the approaching National Congress, is given.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

The inauguration of the Calicut Mahajana Sabha.

42. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th September, gives the substance of the proceedings of the inaugural meeting of an association entitled the "Calicut Mahajana Sabha" lately formed at Calicut.

Public No. 1009 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, Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Revenue and Agriculture,	Public Works, Military, Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
23rd October 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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