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Mr. Underwood & the Military Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th November 1888.

CONTENTS.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

PAGE

The American opinion on the English nation 245
Putting down the slave trade .. .. ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

Natuvattam police station should be removed to Minchanta .. .. ib.

(b)—Courts—

Village munsifs .. .. ib.

(c)—Jails—

Income from the Indian jails .. .. ib.

(d)—Education—

Technical education in India .. .. ib.

(e)—Local and Municipal—

The insanitary state of a street in Madras 246
A nuisance near Tirupápuliyúr .. .. ib.
Necessity for Telugu headings in the Masulipatam municipal bills .. .. ib.
The Pálghat taluk board's attention invited to the combined system schools in that taluk .. .. .. ib.
The support given by the Tellicherry municipality to the local hospital not enough .. .. ib.
The Wynaad taluk board's attention invited to the necessity of having a good apothecary for the Vayitri hospital .. .. ib.
The Ponáni taluk board should give a better man to assist the hospital assistant at Chávakkád .. .. ib.
On the appointment of members of local boards .. ib.
The normal school at Cannanore should be removed from its present place .. .. ib.
Sheep-slaughter licences .. .. ib.

(f)—Land Revenue and Settlement—

The proposal to reduce the number of kists condemned.. 247
How the difficulty in paying the assessment on waste lands may be overcome .. .. ib.

(g)—Forests—

On the necessity of demarcating a hill near Ongole .. ib.

(h)—Railways—

The South Indian Railway stations .. .. .. ib.
Remarks on the proposed railway extension to Cannanore .. .. ib.

(i)—Public Works—

Nil.

(j)—Salt—

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION—*cont.*

PAGE

(k)—General—

Reduction of public expenditure 247
A change necessary in the mode of administration .. 248
The causes of India being poor .. .. ib.
Advisability to publish astronomical notices in the District Gazettes .. .. ib.
On the pottery-tax in Masulipatam .. .. .. ib.
The schedules of rates for tenant's improvements in Malabar .. .. ib.
A warning to corrupt officials .. .. ib.
Remarks regarding the condition of the poor classes in Malabar 249
The givers of bribes also should be punished like the acceptors .. .. ib.
Remarks on the order of prohibiting the conduct of cases in criminal courts by unpassed criminal vakils .. ib.
Medical Accounts office transferred to Poona .. .. ib.
Expenditure and taxes .. .. ib.
The cost of expeditions .. .. ib.
Sir Lepel Griffin .. .. ib.
Delhi Princes 250

III.—LEGISLATION.

The law relating to village munsifs .. .. .. ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Councils in Native States .. .. ib.
Hints for the Raja of Cochin .. .. ib.
Certain charges against one Venkata Rao, Registrar of Vatakkancheri 251
Corruption of the Kunnankulam apothecary .. .. ib.
Mail boat service in Travancore .. .. ib.
Kuttan Pillai, a police constable in Vaikkam in Travancore .. .. ib.
The Maha Raja of Travancore and his favourites .. ib.
Major Afsar Jung .. .. ib.
Gwalior .. .. ib.

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

Agriculture and agricultural labourers .. .. .. ib
A threatened famine .. .. ib.
Proposals to avert famines in India .. .. .. ib.
"The condition of our people" 252

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

That the people cannot obtain their privileges without much suffering .. .. ib.
Comments on the formation of a special police 253
Duty of the people towards the approaching national congress .. .. ib.
Duty of the Indians towards their representatives in England .. .. ib.
Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán .. .. ib.

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	"Satyatoothan"	Madras	5,000	November 1888.
2	"Mauthar Mitry"	Do.	500	,, ,,
3	"Jananoocoolan"	Tiruvadi	..	,, ,,
4	"Sundosha Seydy"	Pasoomullay	782	,, ,,
5	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	,, ,,
6	"Nyaunadeepan" √	Veeraraghavapooram	1,400	October 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
7	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras	50	1st November 1888.
8	"Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	500	1st
9	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	1st ,, ,,
10	"Satyavedanoosauram"	Do.	240	1st ,, ,,
11	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	1st ,, ,,
12	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	1st ,, ,,
13	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st ,, ,,
14	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny	Bangalore	117	1st ,, ,,
15	"Sooja Jeevany"	Do.	150	1st and 15th November 1888.
16	"Satyavartamany"	Pasoomullay	690	1st November 1888.
17	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	31st October 1888.
18	"Soojanollasan"	Tanjore	300	5th November 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
19	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	1st and 10th November 1888.
	Weekly.			
20	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	3rd and 10th November 1888.
21	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	3rd and 10th
22	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	3rd and 10th ,, ,,
23	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	3rd and 10th ,, ,,
24	"India Osay"	Do.	500	3rd and 10th ,, ,,
25	"Deshabhimany"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	10th November 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
26	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	3rd, 7th, 10th and 14th November 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
27	"Satihitabodhini"	Rajahmundry	250	7th November 1888.
28	"Hindujanasamskarni"	Madras	950	10th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
29	"Budhavidheyini	Masulipatam	100	7th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
30	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	5th and 12th November 1888.
31	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	8th November 1888.
	CANARESE.			
32	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	5th and 12th November 1888.
33	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	3rd and 10th ,, ,,
34	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	1st November 1888.
35	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	6th ,, ,,
36	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	1st and 8th November 1888.
37	"Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	October 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
38	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	3rd and 10th November 1888.
39	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th ,, ,,
40	"Kerala Sanchari"	Calicut	400	7th and 14th ,, ,,
	HINDUSTANI.			
41	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	5th and 12th November 1888.
42	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	3rd and 10th ,, ,,
43	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	1st, 8th and 15th November 1888.
44	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	5th and 15th ,, ,,
45	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	5th November 1888.
46	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	31st October ,,
47	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	29th Oct. and 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th Nov. 1888.
48	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	1st, 8th and 15th November 1888.
49	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	20th, 27th, 30th Oct., 3rd, 6th Nov. 1888.
50	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	20th October, 2nd and 10th Nov. 1888.
51	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	3rd and 10th November 1888.
52	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	24th Oct. and 3rd November 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Nov. 5th, 1888.

The American opinion on the English nation.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th instant, gives the following translation of an American opinion on the English nation, namely, "the English entirely crush those who are humble and obedient to them, but towards those who boldly oppose them they behave like slaves," and remarks that this opinion is borne out by the attitude of the English towards Burma and Afghanistan.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 8th, 1888.

Putting down the slave trade.

2. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th November, regrets England has joined the other European Christian Powers in their crusade against the African slave dealers. If their intentions were good, they would educate and enlarge the ideas of these small Muhammadan States in Africa, but their wish is to destroy them and their action is not pure sympathy with those who are taken as slaves, and this is a good excuse. India under foreign rulers has become so poor that a majority of the inhabitants are starving, and it remains to be seen what will be the result of foreign rule in Africa and whether it would not have been better for the people to have been sold as slaves. We advise England to keep out of this, so as not to put the African Muhammadans against them and make the Indian Muhammadans feel that England is one of the European opponents of Islam and no better than Russia. The British will lose their present popularity with the Indian Mussalmans, and we advise them to leave it alone.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Natuvattam police station should be removed to Minchanta.

3. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, advocates the removal to Minchanta of the Natuvattam police station, in Calicut taluk.

(b) Courts.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Nov. 10th, 1888.

Village munsifs.

4. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 10th November, observes that the village munsifs, though they have responsible duties to perform, are generally so ignorant and uneducated that they are not held in any estimation by the people. The system of heriditary appointments should be discarded, and only men who possess education and property should be appointed as village munsifs.

(c) Jails.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Nov. 10th, 1888.

Income from the Indian jails.

5. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 10th instant, says:—We hear that the income derived last year to Government from jail produce is fourteen lakhs of rupees. This revenue may increase as the number of criminals increases.

(d) Education.

KERALA MITRAM, Nov. 1st, 1888.

Technical education in India.

6. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st November, in referring to the advantages of technical education, thinks that intelligent men, trained in mechanical engineering in this country and sent out to Europe to undergo a course of instruction there, will, on their return to India, prove excellent engineers.

(e) Local and Municipal.

VETTIKODIYON, Nov. 10th, 1888.

Insanitary state of a street in Madras.

7. In the *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 10th November, a correspondent complains of the insanitary state, owing to want of drains, of Santhanna Naicken Street, adjoining DeMello's Road, Madras.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Nov. 10th, 1888.

A nuisance near Tirupápuliyúr.

8. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 10th November, complains of the nuisance caused by a latrine erected on the east side of the road leading from Tirupápuliyúr to Vandypalliem, Caper Hill and other places.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Necessity for Telugu headings in the Masulipatam municipal bills.

9. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th October, complains that the municipal authorities of Masulipatam issue half-yearly bills for house-tax with English, but not with Telugu headings, and people ignorant of English pay at once the whole tax for the current year. These municipal bills should therefore also have, in future, Telugu headings.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

The Pálghat taluk board's attention invited to the combined system schools in that taluk.

10. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, urges upon the Pálghat taluk board the necessity for increasing the number of, and rendering better support to, the combined system schools in that taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 7th, 1888.

The support given by the Tellicherry municipality to the local hospital not enough.

11. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th November, observes that the support given by the Tellicherry municipality to the local hospital is not enough.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 10th, 1888.

The Wynaad taluk board's attention invited to the necessity of having a good apothecary for the Vayitri hospital.

12. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 10th November, disapproves of the proposal of the Wynaad taluk board to dispense with, on the score of his high salary, the good and able services of the apothecary now attached to the Vayitri hospital and to bring in a less paid and therefore less efficient man in his stead.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 10th, 1888.

The Ponáni taluk board should give a better man to assist the hospital assistant at Chávakkád.

13. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, asks the Ponáni taluk board to give a better man to assist the hospital assistant in charge of the Chávakkád hospital.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 14th, 1888.

On the appointment of members of local boards.

14. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th November, with a view to improve the condition of local boards, suggests that, in the nomination of members, due regard should be had to their qualifications, and that the practice of nominating, as members, persons who have no other qualifications than that of wealth, should be discontinued.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 14th, 1888.

The normal school at Cannanore should be removed from its present place.

15. Referring to a rumour that the normal school at Cannanore is going to be transferred to the Local Fund Board, and to be retained in its present place where there are various other schools, a correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, suggests the removal of the school to some interior parts in the neighbourhood where it may prove more useful.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 8th, 1888.

Sheep-slaughter licences.

16. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th November, remarks, on late orders about licences being necessary for killing sheep, that it is hoped this is not intended to interfere with religious matters; if so, some attempt should be made to remedy this state of affairs. (Bangalore.)

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

The proposal to reduce the number of kists condemned.

17. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, disapproves of the proposal to reduce the number of kists (instalments of revenue) from 6 to 4, on the ground that this measure will be attended with increased trouble to village officials and with great hardships to the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

How the difficulty in paying the assessment on waste lands may be overcome.

18. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, with a view to relieve the people to some extent from their increasing poverty and to enable them to pay the assessment on waste lands which are likely to be assessed at the close of the survey which is now going on in some parts of Malabar, suggests that early endeavours should be made to bring all such lands under cultivation of some crop or other.

(g) Forests.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Nov. 1888.

On the necessity of demarcating a hill near Ongole.

19. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of November, states that the stones and the earth of a barren hill to the south of Ongole (Nellore district) were from time immemorial used by the people of Ongole for building purposes. The Forest authorities, however, have of late notified their intention to reserve the hill, against which resolution the municipality and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages have petitioned to the Revenue Board. This authority decided that one portion of the hill should be reserved, while the other should be left for the free use of the people. Although four years have elapsed since that order was issued, the hill has not yet been demarcated according to this decision. Meanwhile, the Revenue servants of the division prevent the people from grazing their cattle, or from taking stones, to the great inconvenience of the people.

(h) Railways.

VETTIKODIYON, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

The South Indian Railway stations.

20. A correspondent of the *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, complains that many stations on the South Indian Railway are ill-constructed, incommodious and insufficiently lighted.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 7th, 1888.

Remarks on the proposed railway extension to Cannanore.

21. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th November, states that the merchants and the rich landlords in Malabar will, as they can, afford to meet the cost of extending the railway from Calicut to Cannanore.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Reduction of public expenditure.

22. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, says that because large sums of money which were in the hands of the Local Governments were transferred to the Government of India by the proposals of the Finance Committee, the Local Governments have diminished the grants on education, public works, irrigation, &c. It now appears that Mr. Westland is to be deputed to see what more money can be taken away from the several Local Governments. In such a case the money that will remain at the disposal of each Local Government will only suffice to pay the salaries of the Governor and Councillors and other officers; and they may go to sleep saying that they have no funds in their hands to expend on any public purpose. So long as Government do not reduce the salaries of the officials who are paid by thousands, whatever measure they may adopt will only end in inflicting injury on the people.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Nov. 10th, 1888.

A change necessary in the mode of administration.

23. The Swadeshamitran, of Madras, of the 10th November, observes that, as the people of India formerly took no interest in public matters, the Government itself had to do whatever was necessary for them. But now, when the people have advanced in knowledge and take an interest in public affairs, is it not necessary that the Government should change its method of administration? Are not the people the controlling authority of the Government? Who can resist the force of public opinion? The Government should therefore consider what the people urge on it in the way of reform. It is malicious to decline doing so and endeavour to suppress the voice of the people. It is besides an impossibility to check by such means the onward progress of the people. If this is impossible even for the Government to do, it is but madness of some Muhammadans to think of putting a stop to the further progress of the Hindus by their opposition.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Nov. 10th, 1888.

The causes of India being poor.

24. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, remarks that one of the causes of the growing poverty of India is the general use in this country of articles of English manufacture, in exchange for which large sums of money have to be sent out to England. An import duty levied in India on English goods will produce a yearly revenue of two crores, but the English are averse to imposing any such duty because such imposition will materially help the development of native manufacture, and render English goods a drug in the market. The Government of India, when their expenditure exceeds their revenue, have recourse to the imposition of the income or salt tax, but never think of reimposing the import duties. There is another cause for the poverty of India. Notwithstanding that the Parliament in 1833 and Her Majesty in 1858 have declared that all offices and appointments should be thrown open to everybody without distinction of race or creed, yet the English alone obtain all the higher appointments. The loss of money by this is exceedingly great. The English while in India are paid large salaries, and, after having amassed wealth, go to England to spend the last days of their life in happiness. How can such men be expected to take any interest in India or the Indians? A majority of the English officials do not know of the poverty of the country. They suppose that India is rich and that the Indians can bear any amount of taxes that may be imposed. The British Parliament, relying on the representations of the English officials, impose taxes on the Indian people.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

Advisability to publish astronomical notices in the District Gazettes.

25. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th October, states that the *Kistna District Gazette* publishes the calendar of the year according to Tamil dates, which is absurd as the district is a purely Telugu one. The editor also recommends the publication of astronomical notices concerning the movements of the stars to assist the people in their religious observances.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

On the pottery-tax in Masulipatam.

26. The same paper complains that everything is taxed in Masulipatam. In consequence of these proceedings the potters have abandoned their old, and intend to take up another profession. As pots are very necessary, the editor hopes that those who impose this tax should first provide pots.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 7th, 1888.

The schedules of rates for tenant's improvements in Malabar.

27. Referring to the schedules of rates prepared for the award of compensation for tenant's improvements iu Malabar, another article, in the same issue of the paper, observes that it is for the interests of both landlords and tenants that adequate compensation should be paid for the improvements of the latter.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 7th, 1888.

A warning to corrupt officials.

28. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, cautions the officials who are in the habit of receiving bribes and of giving court-commissions to their favourites to give up the practice.

*KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 7th, 1888.*

Remarks regarding the condition of the poor classes in Malabar.

29. An article, in the Kerala Sanchari of the 7th November, expresses wonder that the Government have accepted as true certain flattering remarks contained in respect of Malabar in a report submitted to Government at the instance of the Viceroy regarding the condition of the poor classes in India.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 7th, 1888.

The givers of bribes also should be punished like the acceptors.

30. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that, as in most cases bribes are voluntarily given, one or two persons who have tendered the bribes also should be punished like those that have accepted them.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Nov. 10th, 1888.

Remarks on the order prohibiting the conduct of cases in criminal courts by unpassed criminal vakils.

31. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 10th November, requests the District Magistrate of Malabar to withdraw his order prohibiting the practice of permitting unpassed criminal vakils to conduct the defence in criminal cases, the request being based on the ground that poor persons who cannot pay for proper vakils are thereby deprived of the chance of defending themselves, and that those criminal vakils are by this order deprived of their means of subsistence.

TUHAFAH,
Oct. 31st, 1888.

Medical Accounts office transferred to Poona.

32. *Tuhafah*, of the 31st October, says Government, with an eye to economy, has transferred the Medical Examiner's office to Poona, by which a saving of Rs. 1,400 per mensem is expected. The employés have represented that the cost of living is higher in Poona; they are told this will be inquired into after six months. There will also probably be a reduction in the establishment. The clerks were told at the last moment they must pay their own expenses to Poona, and they would be reimbursed on arrival. Besides the difficulty of raising the money for this they were left in doubt as to whether they would be paid for their families or only for themselves. We must say Government suffers from such arrangements and besides the people of the place where an office is expect employment, so for the future the people of that place will be employed in this office.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Nov. 5th, 1888.

Expenditure and taxes.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th November, writing on the Mysore Administration Report, says other States should copy Mysore, and especially the British Government, who, in all kinds of improper ways, extract unlawful taxes from the people, should consider this report with an eye to shame and justice. If the Native States will copy Mysore in this way of governing, the English Government will be no where in comparison with them.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Nov. 5th, 1888.

The cost of expeditions.

34. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th November, says the cost of Sikkim expedition is estimated at a crore and-a-half, altogether useless expenditure; for what was the necessity of the expenditure? This is the way the people are oppressed. The cost of the Black Mountain war will be twice or thrice as much. (Probably an extract.)

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Sir Lepel Griffin.

35. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd November, says Sir L. Griffin's high and mighty ideas are proved from the letter written to the Viceroy by Her Highness the Begum Sahibah of Bhopal, but which, by a cruel rule, that letters from rulers could only be forwarded through Agents, was not sent by Sir Lepel Griffin. In it she stated that no fault had ever been found with her administration before. On the contrary, she had received unbounded praise from previous Viceroys, and by the trust she reposed in Her Majesty's goodness she implored the Viceroy to render justice in the matter of the charges brought against her, with which probably His Excellency even is not acquainted. But Sir Lepel Griffin's own letter is a further proof of his unfitness for the post of Resident at Hyderabad, or anywhere in India; in it he assures the Begum Sahibah

that he means to have his own way, and that if she suffers from opposing him it will be her own fault.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 8th, 1888.

Delhi Princes.

36. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th November, thinks an association of the editors and inhabitants of Delhi should be got up to which subscriptions might be sent for the relief of the Delhi Princes, who, it must be remembered, have now lost the Rs. 300 a-month which the late Nawab Firoze Hussain Khan Bahadur used to give them.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

The law relating to village munsifs.

37. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, remarks that in framing a law relating to village munsifs, Government should have taken the advice of intelligent mirassidars and ryots. If Government, instead of doing so, employ a few men in framing the law, the people of this country alone will have to bear the hardships resulting from it. If, in the Madras Legislative Council, there had been a few representatives elected by the ryots, they would have explained to Government what provisions of the law would be hard upon the people. Why should the laws framed by Councils in which there are no representatives of the people be called by the name of Legislative Acts? They are properly the Regulations (Rules) of Government. In the law relating to village munsifs, there is a clause to the effect that it is not necessary to serve (written) summonses on defendants and witnesses in civil cases tried by village munsifs. As the decisions of village munsifs are not appealable, why should it be provided that the service of a (written) summons is necessary? Some village munsifs, taking advantage of it, may dispose of cases without summoning defendants and witnesses to appear. Such a provision gives room to the village munsif to dispose of a case on the ground that the defendant and witnesses were not present although intimation was given to them through the vettiyaun or taliyaury. If, on the other hand, (written) summonses were served, the village servants will be obliged to return them signed by the persons on whom they were served. Why did not the other members of the Legislative Council pay attention to the proposition of the Raja of Venkatagiri, who said that the service of (written) summonses should be made a rule in all cases? If that Council was representative, will the proposition of the Raja fall to the ground? If Government were aware of the condition of the villagers and the present state of the village munsifs, will they ignore what the Raja of Venkatagiri proposed? It is because Government, through ignorance, do harm to the people, we are constantly remarking that there should be a general representative Council to consider administrative matters.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Councils in Native States.

38. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 3rd instant, in speaking of the experimental council of State to be established in the Cochin State remarks that if we consider well the objects and uses of councils in Native States it appears that they are simply meant to entitle those States to be regarded as advanced in civilization, and not, as they ought to be, to give people any real share in the administration. The Dewan is all-powerful in these councils, and the opinions of the members themselves go for nothing. The Rajas take little interest in these matters and the whole administration is carried on according to the sole will and the pleasure of the Dewan.

KERALA MITRAM, Nov. 1st and 11th, 1888.

Hints for the Raja of Cochin.

39. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 11th November, continues the hints for the Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portions now given urge upon that Government the necessity for establishing increased number of vernacular schools.

KERALA MITRAM, Nov. 1st, 1888.

Certain charges against one Venkata Rao, Registrar of Vatakkancheri.

40. Referring to certain charges now pending against one Venkata Rao, Registrar of Vatakkancheri, for which he deserves to by severely dealt with, an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st November, makes certain suggestions in the matter of the selection of his successor.

KERALA MITRAM, Nov. 11th, 1888.

Corruption of the Kunnankulam apothecary.

41. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 11th November, refers to the corruption practised by the apothecary attached to the Kunnankulam hospital, in the Cochin State.

KERALA MITRAM, Nov. 11th, 1888.

Mail boat service in Travancore.

42. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the annoyance and inconvenience experienced by persons travelling by mail boats in Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Nov. 11th, 1888.

Kuttan Pillai, a police constable in Vaikkam, in Travancore.

43. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the annoyance caused to the public by one Kuttan Pillai, a police constable in Vaikkam, in Travancore.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 14th, 1888.

The Maha Raja of Travancore and his favourites.

44. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th November, regrets that the Maha Raja of Travancore is wholly under the influence of his mischievous favourites.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Major Afsar Jung.

45. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 20th October, has a letter from a correspondent objecting to Major Afsar Jung's being with the Agror expedition, saying he was made to go, and hinting it was with the object of depriving the Hyderabad troops of his services.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAN, Nov. 10th 1888.

Gwalior.

46. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of the 10th November, comments on the appointment of Baper Sahib as President of the Council of Regency, and says no doubt he will look after the Maha Raja's interests, being his maternal grandfather; but will he look after the administration, which requires improvement in almost every department?

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

SWADESHAMITRAN, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Agriculture and agricultural labourers.

47. A contributor to the *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, speaks of the abject condition of agricultural labourers, and of the low state in which the agriculture of the country at present is. He says that it rests with the ryots to improve the condition of the labourers, and introduce better methods of agriculture.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Nov. 7th, 1888.

A threatened famine.

48. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 7th November, hopes that the Local Government will take precautionary measures by opening relief works to avert the more serious evils of the threatened famine.

VICATATOOTHAN, Nov. 10th, 1888.

Proposals to avert famines in India.

49. A contributor to the *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 10th November, suggests the following precautionary measures for averting the evils of a famine in this country. Firstly, the zamindars, jaghirdars and mirassidars should make a point of paying to Government a yearly amount to be devoted purely to famine relief; secondly, whole families should be made yearly to emigrate from a thickly populated locality to other localities which afford facilities for cultivation; thirdly, the Government and the people should combine to form a reserve fund, out of which those emigrants may be supplied with means to purchase the necessary cattle and agricultural implements; fourthly, the reserve fund should be employed in purchasing grains and selling them at a moderate price whenever a famine threatens; fifthly, the Collector, Deputy Collector and tahsildars of the place

where a famine prevails should at such a time combine and work in unison to mitigate the severity of the famine.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Nov. 8th, 1888.

" The condition of our people."

50. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 8th instant, has the following under the heading " The condition of our people" :—The recent resolution of the Government of India on the condition of the lower classes of agricultural population is a diplomatic stroke of business—rather clumsily done—in order to throw a veil over its actions in increasing odious taxations levied from a population who are miserably suffering from a grinding poverty. The resolution, it would seem, relates only to the condition of the people under normal conditions. More than 80 per cent. of the population of India depend on agriculture only. Even an optimistic Government has to admit that " there is evidence to show that in all parts of India there is a numerous population which lives from hand to mouth and is always in debt." But the why and wherefore advanced by Government for such deplorable state of things are only plausible. The resolution asserts that it is " always in debt owing to reckless expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies, and in consequence of this indebtedness and of the fact that their creditors, the middle men, intercept a large proportion of the profits of agriculture, does not save, and has little or nothing to fall back upon in bad seasons " ! We have yet to learn that the lower classes of agricultural population spend recklessly on marriages and other ceremonies! It is perhaps the very middlemen, who form about 20 per cent. of the agricultural population that run into debts in consequence of extravagance of expenditure on marriages and ceremonies. The opinion of the Collector of North Arcot district, which is characterized by the Government reviewer as a " burst of rhetoric," that grinding poverty is the widespread condition of the masses, is more or less applicable to almost all districts in this presidency. Some of the Collectors seem to have been carried away by the idea that people will not *live* when they do not get sufficient food, and it is therefore to them beyond doubt that the whole agricultural population get *sufficient food* in ordinary times. And we are pained to see the name of Mr. Nicholson, the late Collector of Anantapur, among those that have got such an erroneous impression. What the two missionary gentlemen of North Arcot stated as to the condition of the lower classes of people in that district, that they do not actually starve but go through life on insufficient food, holds good to the Ceded Districts as well.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Nov. 14th, 1888.

That the people cannot obtain their privileges without much suffering.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 14th November, says:—The Government of India were hitherto not afraid of the associations held by the people and of the newspapers published in the country; but now they begin to fear them a little. It appears that some of those authorities have the idea of suppressing the congress which assembles annually in this country, while others are in favour of granting some of the requests of the congress. Some of the English officials have influenced certain wrangling Muhammadans, and through them work in opposition to the congress. Sir Auckland Colvin has recently addressed to Mr. Hume a letter inimical to the congress. Whatever Sir Auckland Colvin, Lord Dufferin, or the editor of the *Pioneer* may say, the people of this country must advance forward. They should unceasingly endeavour to accomplish the objects they have aimed at. It is only after indescribable suffering that the people in many parts of the world have obtained from their Government high privileges. How much have many of the Englishmen suffered to attain their present position? Did they obtain easily the constitution of a Parliament? Did they not establish it after a severe struggle with the kings of England? How much did the English harass King John, who was reigning at the time when the Parliament was first constituted? During the time of King Charles, did not the people of England labour hard, and undergo imprisonment, and even death, to obtain their privileges? How can the people of this country expect to obtain from Government anything without undergoing all these sufferings?

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI,
Nov. 1888.

Comments on the formation of a special police.

52. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of November, is at a loss to know why the British Government distrust their subjects, especially as the most educated men of the land have declared that they prefer the English rule to any other. The editor regrets that Government, not satisfied with upholding the Arms Act, intend to create a special police throughout India in order to watch the movements of the people and to report to Government their comments on the administration of the country. The editor thinks that Government, under the impression that their rule is not appreciated by the people, should take steps accordingly.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Nov. 10th, 1888.

Duty of the people towards the approaching national congress.

53. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th November, impresses upon the people the duty of rendering all help and co-operation for the approaching national congress.

KERALA MITRAM,
Nov. 11th, 1888.

Duty of the Indians towards their representatives in England.

54. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th November, asks the natives of India to render all necessary pecuniary aid to their representatives working for their cause in England.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Oct. 24th, 1888.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán.

55. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 24th October, says it is a matter for Government to consider what is the meaning of Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's great interest and success in getting up the Patriotic Association, though there is no reason to suppose he is not as loyal as the Government consider him to be.

Public No. 1165, 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.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th December 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th November 1888.

CONTENTS.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The American opinion on the English nation .. .. ~~253~~ 245
Putting down the slave trade .. .. ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

Natuvattam police station should be removed to Minchanta .. .. ib.

(b)—Courts—

Village munsifs .. .. ib.

(c)—Jails—

Income from the Indian jails .. .. ib.

(d)—Education—

Technical education in India .. .. ib.

(e)—Local and Municipal—

The insanitary state of a street in Madras .. .. ~~254~~ 246
A nuisance near Tirupápuliyúr .. .. ib.
Necessity for Telugu headings in the Masulipatam municipal bills .. .. ib.
The Pálghat taluk board's attention invited to the combined system schools in that taluk .. .. .. ib.
The support given by the Tellicherry municipality to the local hospital not enough .. .. ib.
The Wynaad taluk board's attention invited to the necessity of having a good apothecary for the Vayitri hospital .. .. ib.
The Ponáni taluk board should give a better man to assist the hospital assistant at Chávakkád .. .. ib.
On the appointment of members of local boards .. ib.
The normal school at Cannanore should be removed from its present place .. .. ib.
Sheep-slaughter licences .. .. ib.

(f)—Land Revenue and Settlement—

The proposal to reduce the number of kists condemned .. ~~255~~ 247
How the difficulty in paying the assessment on waste lands may be overcome .. .. ib.

(g)—Forests—

On the necessity of demarcating a hill near Ongole .. ib.

(h)—Railways—

The South Indian Railway stations .. .. .. ib.
Remarks on the proposed railway extension to Cannanore .. .. ib.

(i)—Public Works—

Nil.

(j)—Salt—

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION—*cont.*

(k)—General—

Reduction of public expenditure .. .. ~~255~~ 247
A change necessary in the mode of administration .. ~~256~~ 248
The causes of India being poor .. .. ib.
Advisability to publish astronomical notices in the District Gazettes .. .. ib.
On the pottery-tax in Masulipatam .. .. .. ib.
The schedules of rates for tenant's improvements in Malabar .. .. ib.
A warning to corrupt officials .. .. ib.
Remarks regarding the condition of the poor classes in Malabar .. .. ~~257~~ 249
The givers of bribes also should be punished like the acceptors .. .. ib.
Remarks on the order of prohibiting the conduct of cases in criminal courts by unpassed criminal vakils .. ib.
Medical Accounts office transferred to Poona .. .. ib.
Expenditure and taxes .. .. ib.
The cost of expeditions .. .. ib.
Sir Lepel Griffin .. .. ib.
Delhi Princes .. .. ~~258~~ 250

III.—LEGISLATION.

The law relating to village munsifs .. .. .. ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Councils in Native States .. .. ib.
Hints for the Raja of Cochin .. .. ib.
Certain charges against one Venkata Rao, Registrar of Vatakkancheri .. .. ~~259~~ 251
Corruption of the Kunnankulam apothecary .. .. ib.
Mail boat service in Travancore .. .. ib.
Kuttan Pillai, a police constable in Vaikkam in Travancore .. .. ib.
The Maha Raja of Travancore and his favourites .. ib.
Major Afsar Jung .. .. ib.
Gwalior .. .. ib.

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Agriculture and agricultural labourers .. .. .. ib.
A threatened famine .. .. ib.
Proposals to avert famines in India .. .. .. ib.
"The condition of our people" .. .. ~~260~~ 252

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

That the people cannot obtain their privileges without much suffering .. .. ib.
Comments on the formation of a special police 261 253
Duty of the people towards the approaching national congress .. .. ib.
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12	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	1st ,, ,,
13	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st ,, ,,
14	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny	Bangalore	117	1st ,, ,,
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1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th instant, gives the following translation of an American opinion on the English nation, namely, "the English entirely crush those who are humble and obedient to them, but towards those who boldly oppose them they behave like slaves," and remarks that this opinion is borne out by the attitude of the English towards Burma and Afghanistan.

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(a) Police.

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Natuvattam police station should be removed to Minchanta.

3. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, advocates the removal to Minchanta of the Natuvattam police station, in Calicut taluk.

(b) Courts.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Nov. 10th, 1888.

Village munsifs.

4. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 10th November, observes that the village munsifs, though they have responsible duties to perform, are generally so ignorant and uneducated that they are not held in any estimation by the people. The system of heriditary appointments should be discarded, and only men who possess education and property should be appointed as village munsifs.

(c) Jails.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Nov. 10th, 1888.

Income from the Indian jails.

5. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 10th instant, says:—We hear that the income derived last year to Government from jail produce is fourteen lakhs of rupees. This revenue may increase as the number of criminals increases.

(d) Education.

KERALA MITRAM, Nov. 1st, 1888.

Technical education in India.

6. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st November, in referring to the advantages of technical education, thinks that intelligent men, trained in mechanical engineering in this country and sent out to Europe to undergo a course of instruction there, will, on their return to India, prove excellent engineers.

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(c) Jails.

Income from the Indian jails.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Nov. 10th, 1888.

5. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 10th instant, says:—We hear that the income derived last year to Government from jail produce is fourteen lakhs of rupees. This revenue may increase as the number of criminals increases.

(d) Education.

Technical education in India.

KERALA MITRAM, Nov. 1st, 1888.

6. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st November, in referring to the advantages of technical education, thinks that intelligent men, trained in mechanical engineering in this country and sent out to Europe to undergo a course of instruction there, will, on their return to India, prove excellent engineers.

(e) Local and Municipal.

VETTIKODIYON, Nov. 10th, 1888.

Insanitary state of a street in Madras.

7. In the *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 10th November, a correspondent complains of the insanitary state, owing to want of drains, of Santhanna Naicken Street, adjoining DeMello's Road, Madras.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Nov. 10th, 1888.

A nuisance near Tirupápuliyúr.

8. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 10th November, complains of the nuisance caused by a latrine erected on the east side of the road leading from Tirupápuliyúr to Vandypalliem, Caper Hill and other places.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Necessity for Telugu headings in the Masulipatam municipal bills.

9. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th October, complains that the municipal authorities of Masulipatam issue half-yearly bills for house-tax with English, but not with Telugu headings, and people ignorant of English pay at once the whole tax for the current year. These municipal bills should therefore also have, in future, Telugu headings.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

The Pálghat taluk board's attention invited to the combined system schools in that taluk.

10. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, urges upon the Pálghat taluk board the necessity for increasing the number of, and rendering better support to, the combined system schools in that taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 7th, 1888.

The support given by the Tellicherry municipality to the local hospital not enough.

11. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th November, observes that the support given by the Tellicherry municipality to the local hospital is not enough.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 10th, 1888.

The Wynaad taluk board's attention invited to the necessity of having a good apothecary for the Vayitri hospital.

12. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 10th November, disapproves of the proposal of the Wynaad taluk board to dispense with, on the score of his high salary, the good and able services of the apothecary now attached to the Vayitri hospital and to bring in a less paid and therefore less efficient man in his stead.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 10th, 1888.

The Ponáni taluk board should give a better man to assist the hospital assistant at Chávakkád.

13. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, asks the Ponáni taluk board to give a better man to assist the hospital assistant in charge of the Chávakkád hospital.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 14th, 1888.

On the appointment of members of local boards.

14. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th November, with a view to improve the condition of local boards, suggests that, in the nomination of members, due regard should be had to their qualifications, and that the practice of nominating, as members, persons who have no other qualifications than that of wealth, should be discontinued.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 14th, 1888.

The normal school at Cannanore should be removed from its present place.

15. Referring to a rumour that the normal school at Cannanore is going to be transferred to the Local Fund Board, and to be retained in its present place where there are various other schools, a correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, suggests the removal of the school to some interior parts in the neighbourhood where it may prove more useful.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 8th, 1888.

Sheep-slaughter licences.

16. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th November, remarks, on late orders about licences being necessary for killing sheep, that it is hoped this is not intended to interfere with religious matters; if so, some attempt should be made to remedy this state of affairs. (Bangalore.)

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

The proposal to reduce the number of kists condemned.

17. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, disapproves of the proposal to reduce the number of kists (instalments of revenue) from 6 to 4, on the ground that this measure will be attended with increased trouble to village officials and with great hardships to the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

How the difficulty in paying the assessment on waste lands may be overcome.

18. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, with a view to relieve the people to some extent from their increasing poverty and to enable them to pay the assessment on waste lands which are likely to be assessed at the close of the survey which is now going on in some parts of Malabar, suggests that early endeavours should be made to bring all such lands under cultivation of some crop or other.

(g) Forests.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Nov. 1888.

On the necessity of demarcating a hill near Ongole.

19. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of November, states that the stones and the earth of a barren hill to the south of Ongole (Nellore district) were from time immemorial used by the people of Ongole for building purposes. The Forest authorities, however, have of late notified their intention to reserve the hill, against which resolution the municipality and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages have petitioned to the Revenue Board. This authority decided that one portion of the hill should be reserved, while the other should be left for the free use of the people. Although four years have elapsed since that order was issued, the hill has not yet been demarcated according to this decision. Meanwhile, the Revenue servants of the division prevent the people from grazing their cattle, or from taking stones, to the great inconvenience of the people.

(h) Railways.

VETTIKODIYON, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

The South Indian Railway stations.

20. A correspondent of the *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, complains that many stations on the South Indian Railway are ill-constructed, incommodious and insufficiently lighted.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 7th, 1888.

Remarks on the proposed railway extension to Cannanore.

21. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th November, that the merchants and the rich landlords in Malabar will, as they can, afford to meet the cost of extending the railway from Calicut to Cannanore.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Reduction of public expenditure.

22. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, says that because large sums of money which were in the hands of the Local Governments were transferred to the Government of India by the proposals of the Finance Committee, the Local Governments have diminished the grants on education, public works, irrigation, &c. It now appears that Mr. Westland is to be deputed to see what more money can be taken away from the several Local Governments. In such a case the money that will remain at the disposal of each Local Government will only suffice to pay the salaries of the Governor and Councillors and other officers; and they may go to sleep saying that they have no funds in their hands to expend on any public purpose. So long as Government do not reduce the salaries of the officials who are paid by thousands, whatever measure they may adopt will only end in inflicting injury on the people.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Nov. 10th, 1888.

A change necessary in the mode of administration.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 10th November, observes that, as the people of India formerly took no interest in public matters, the Government itself had to do whatever was necessary for them. But now, when the people have advanced in knowledge and take an interest in public affairs, is it not necessary that the Government should change its method of administration? Are not the people the controlling authority of the Government? Who can resist the force of public opinion? The Government should therefore consider what the people urge on it in the way of reform. It is malicious to decline doing so and endeavour to suppress the voice of the people. It is besides an impossibility to check by such means the onward progress of the people. If this is impossible even for the Government to do, it is but madness of some Muhammadans to think of putting a stop to the further progress of the Hindus by their opposition.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Nov. 10th, 1888.

The causes of India being poor.

24. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, remarks that one of the causes of the growing poverty of India is the general use in this country of articles of English manufacture, in exchange for which large sums of money have to be sent out to England. An import duty levied in India on English goods will produce a yearly revenue of two crores, but the English are averse to imposing any such duty because such imposition will materially help the development of native manufacture, and render English goods a drug in the market. The Government of India, when their expenditure exceeds their revenue, have recourse to the imposition of the income or salt tax, but never think of reimposing the import duties. There is another cause for the poverty of India. Notwithstanding that the Parliament in 1833 and Her Majesty in 1858 have declared that all offices and appointments should be thrown open to everybody without distinction of race or creed, yet the English alone obtain all the higher appointments. The loss of money by this is exceedingly great. The English while in India are paid large salaries, and, after having amassed wealth, go to England to spend the last days of their life in happiness. How can such men be expected to take any interest in India or the Indians? A majority of the English officials do not know of the poverty of the country. They suppose that India is rich and that the Indians can bear any amount of taxes that may be imposed. The British Parliament, relying on the representations of the English officials, impose taxes on the Indian people.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

Advisability to publish astronomical notices in the District Gazettes.

25. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th October, states that the *Kistna District Gazette* publishes the calendar of the year according to Tamil dates, which is absurd as the district is a purely Telugu one. The editor also recommends the publication of astronomical notices concerning the movements of the stars to assist the people in their religious observances.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

On the pottery-tax in Masulipatam.

26. The same paper complains that everything is taxed in Masulipatam. In consequence of these proceedings the potters have abandoned their old, and intend to take up another profession. As pots are very necessary, the editor hopes that those who impose this tax should first provide pots.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 7th, 1888.

The schedules of rates for tenant's improvements in Malabar.

27. Referring to the schedules of rates prepared for the award of compensation for tenant's improvements iu Malabar, another article, in the same issue of the paper, observes that it is for the interests of both landlords and tenants that adequate compensation should be paid for the improvements of the latter.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 7th, 1888.

A warning to corrupt officials.

28. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, cautions the officials who are in the habit of receiving bribes and of giving court-commissions to their favourites to give up the practice.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 7th, 1888.

Remarks regarding the condition of the poor classes in Malabar.

29. An article, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 7th November, expresses wonder that the Government have accepted as true certain flattering remarks contained in respect of Malabar in a report submitted to Government at the instance of the Viceroy regarding the condition of the poor classes in India.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 7th, 1888.

The givers of bribes also should be punished like the acceptors.

30. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that, as in most cases bribes are voluntarily given, one or two persons who have tendered the bribes also should be punished like those that have accepted them.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Nov. 10th, 1888.

Remarks on the order prohibiting the conduct of cases in criminal courts by unpassed criminal vakils.

31. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 10th November, requests the District Magistrate of Malabar to withdraw his order prohibiting the practice of permitting unpassed criminal vakils to conduct the defence in criminal cases, the request being based on the ground that poor persons who cannot pay for proper vakils are thereby deprived of the chance of defending themselves, and that those criminal vakils are by this order deprived of their means of subsistence.

TUHAFAH,
Oct. 31st, 1888.

Medical Accounts office transferred to Poona.

32. *Tuhafah*, of the 31st October, says Government, with an eye to economy, has transferred the Medical Examiner's office to Poona, by which a saving of Rs. 1,400 per mensem is expected. The employés have represented that the cost of living is higher in Poona; they are told this will be inquired into after six months. There will also probably be a reduction in the establishment. The clerks were told at the last moment they must pay their own expenses to Poona, and they would be reimbursed on arrival. Besides the difficulty of raising the money for this they were left in doubt as to whether they would be paid for their families or only for themselves. We must say Government suffers from such arrangements and besides the people of the place where an office is expect employment, so for the future the people of that place will be employed in this office.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Nov. 5th, 1888.

Expenditure and taxes.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th November, writing on the Mysore Administration Report, says other States should copy Mysore, and especially the British Government, who, in all kinds of improper ways, extract unlawful taxes from the people, should consider this report with an eye to shame and justice. If the Native States will copy Mysore in this way of governing, the English Government will ‸be no where in comparison with them.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Nov. 5th, 1888.

The cost of expeditions.

34. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th November, says the cost of Sikkim expedition is estimated at a crore and-a-half, altogether useless expenditure; for what was the necessity of the expenditure? This is the way the people are oppressed. The cost of the Black Mountain war will be twice or thrice as much. (Probably an extract.)

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Sir Lepel Griffin.

35. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd November, says Sir L. Griffin's high and mighty ideas are proved from the letter written to the Viceroy by Her Highness the Begum Sahibah of Bhopal, but which, by a cruel rule, that letters from rulers could only be forwarded through Agents, was not sent by Sir Lepel Griffin. In it she stated that no fault had ever been found with her administration before. On the contrary, she had received unbounded praise from previous Viceroys, and by the trust she reposed in Her Majesty's goodness she implored the Viceroy to render justice in the matter of the charges brought against her, with which probably His Excellency even is not acquainted. But Sir Lepel Griffin's own letter is a further proof of his unfitness for the post of Resident at Hyderabad, or anywhere in India; in it he assures the Begum Sahibah

that he means to have his own way, and that if she suffers from opposing him it will be her own fault.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Nov. 8th, 1888.

Delhi Princes.

36. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th November, thinks an association of the editors and inhabitants of Delhi should be got up to which subscriptions might be sent for the relief of the Delhi Princes, who, it must be remembered, have now lost the Rs. 300 a-month which the late Nawab Firoze Hussain Khan Bahadur used to give them.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Nov. 3rd, 1888.

The law relating to village munsifs.

37. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, remarks that in framing a law relating to village munsifs, Government should have taken the advice of intelligent mirassidars and ryots. If Government, instead of doing so, employ a few men in framing the law, the people of this country alone will have to bear the hardships resulting from it. If, in the Madras Legislative Council, there had been a few representatives elected by the ryots, they would have explained to Government what provisions of the law would be hard upon the people. Why should the laws framed by Councils in which there are no representatives of the people be called by the name of Legislative Acts? They are properly the Regulations (Rules) of Government. In the law relating to village munsifs, there is a clause to the effect that it is not necessary to serve (written) summonses on defendants and witnesses in civil cases tried by village munsifs. As the decisions of village munsifs are not appealable, why should it be provided that the service of a (written) summons is necessary? Some village munsifs, taking advantage of it, may dispose of cases without summoning defendants and witnesses to appear. Such a provision gives room to the village munsif to dispose of a case on the ground that the defendant and witnesses were not present although intimation was given to them through the vettiyaun or taliyaury. If, on the other hand, (written) summonses were served, the village servants will be obliged to return them signed by the persons on whom they were served. Why did not the other members of the Legislative Council pay attention to the proposition of the Raja of Venkatagiri, who said that the service of (written) summonses should be made a rule in all cases? If that Council was representative, will the proposition of the Raja fall to the ground? If Government were aware of the condition of the villagers and the present state of the village munsifs, will they ignore what the Raja of Venkatagiri proposed? It is because Government, through ignorance, do harm to the people, we are constantly remarking that there should be a general representative Council to consider administrative matters.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI,
Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Councils in Native States.

38. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 3rd instant, in speaking of the experimental council of State to be established in the Cochin State remarks that if we consider well the objects and uses of councils in Native States it appears that they are simply meant to entitle those States to be regarded as advanced in civilization, and not, as they ought to be, to give people any real share in the administration. The Dewan is all-powerful in these councils, and the opinions of the members themselves go for nothing. The Rajas take little interest in these matters and the whole administration is carried on according to the sole will and the pleasure of the Dewan.

KERALA MITRAM,
Nov. 1st and
11th, 1888.

Hints for the Raja of Cochin.

39. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 11th November, continues the hints for the Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portions now given urge upon that Government the necessity for establishing increased number of vernacular schools.

KERALA MITRAM,
Nov. 1st, 1888.

Certain charges against one Venkata Rao, Registrar of Vatakkancheri.

40. Referring to certain charges now pending against one Venkata Rao, Registrar of Vatakkancheri, for which he deserves to by severely dealt with, an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st November, makes certain suggestions in the matter of the selection of his successor.

KERALA MITRAM,
Nov. 11th, 1888.

Corruption of the Kunnankulam apothecary.

41. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 11th November, refers to the corruption practised by the apothecary attached to the Kunnankulam hospital, in the Cochin State.

KERALA MITRAM,
Nov. 11th, 1888.

Mail boat service in Travancore.

42. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the annoyance and inconvenience experienced by persons travelling by mail boats in Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM,
Nov. 11th, 1888.

Kuttan Pillai, a police constable in Vaikkam, in Travancore.

43. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the annoyance caused to the public by one Kuttan Pillai, a police constable in Vaikkam, in Travancore.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 14th, 1888.

The Maha Raja of Travancore and his favourites.

44. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th November, regrets that the Maha Raja of Travancore is wholly under the influence of his mischievous favourites.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

Major Afsar Jung.

45. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 20th October, has a letter from a correspondent objecting to Major Afsar Jung's being with the Agro expedition, saying he was made to go, and hinting it was with the object of depriving the Hyderabad troops of his services.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAN,
Nov. 10th 1888.

Gwalior.

46. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of the 10th November, comments on the appointment of Baper Sahib as President of the Council of Regency, and says no doubt he will look after the Maha Raja's interests, being his maternal grandfather; but will he look after the administration, which requires improvement in almost every department?

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

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Agriculture and agricultural labourers.

47. A contributor to the *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 3rd November, speaks of the abject condition of agricultural labourers, and of the low state in which the agriculture of the country at present is. He says that it rests with the ryots to improve the condition of the labourers, and introduce better methods of agriculture.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Nov. 7th, 1888.

A threatened famine.

48. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 7th November, hopes that the Local Government will take precautionary measures by opening relief works to avert the more serious evils of the threatened famine.

VICATATOOTHAN,
Nov. 10th, 1888.

Proposals to avert famines in India.

49. A contributor to the *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 10th November, suggests the following precautionary measures for averting the evils of a famine in this country. Firstly, the zamindars, jaghirdars and mirassidars should make a point of paying to Government a yearly amount to be devoted purely to famine relief; secondly, whole families should be made yearly to emigrate from a thickly populated locality to other localities which afford facilities for cultivation; thirdly, the Government and the people should combine to form a reserve fund, out of which those emigrants may be supplied with means to purchase the necessary cattle and agricultural implements; fourthly, the reserve fund should be employed in purchasing grains and selling them at a moderate price whenever a famine threatens; fifthly, the Collector, Deputy Collector and tahsildars of the place

where a famine prevails should at such a time combine and work in unison to mitigate the severity of the famine.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 8th, 1888.

"The condition of our people."

50. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 8th instant, has the following under the heading "The condition of our people":—The recent resolution of the Government of India on the condition of the lower classes of agricultural population is a diplomatic stroke of business—rather clumsily done—in order to throw a veil over its actions in increasing odious taxations levied from a population who are miserably suffering from a grinding poverty. The resolution, it would seem, relates only to the condition of the people under normal conditions. More than 80 per cent. of the population of India depend on agriculture only. Even an optimistic Government has to admit that "there is evidence to show that in all parts of India there is a numerous population which lives from hand to mouth and is always in debt." But the why and wherefore advanced by Government for such deplorable state of things are only plausible. The resolution asserts that it is "always in debt owing to reckless expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies, and in consequence of this indebtedness and of the fact that their creditors, the middle men, intercept a large proportion of the profits of agriculture, does not save, and has little or nothing to fall back upon in bad seasons"! We have yet to learn that the lower classes of agricultural population spend recklessly on marriages and other ceremonies! It is perhaps the very middlemen, who form about 20 per cent. of the agricultural population that run into debts in consequence of extravagance of expenditure on marriages and ceremonies. The opinion of the Collector of North Arcot district, which is characterized by the Government reviewer as a "burst of rhetoric," that grinding poverty is the widespread condition of the masses, is more or less applicable to almost all districts in this presidency. Some of the Collectors seem to have been carried away by the idea that people will not *live* when they do not get sufficient food, and it is therefore to them beyond doubt that the whole agricultural population get *sufficient food* in ordinary times. And we are pained to see the name of Mr. Nicholson, the late Collector of Anantapur, among those that have got such an erroneous impression. What the two missionary gentlemen of North Arcot stated as to the condition of the lower classes of people in that district, that they do not actually starve but go through life on insufficient food, holds good to the Ceded Districts as well.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Nov. 14th, 1888.

That the people cannot obtain their privileges without much suffering.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 14th November, says:—The Government of India were hitherto not afraid of the associations held by the people and of the newspapers published in the country; but now they begin to fear them a little. It appears that some of those authorities have the idea of suppressing the congress which assembles annually in this country, while others are in favour of granting some of the requests of the congress. Some of the English officials have influenced certain wrangling Muhammadans, and through them work in opposition to the congress. Sir Auckland Colvin has recently addressed to Mr. Hume a letter inimical to the congress. Whatever Sir Auckland Colvin, Lord Dufferin, or the editor of the *Pioneer* may say, the people of this country must advance forward. They should unceasingly endeavour to accomplish the objects they have aimed at. It is only after indescribable suffering that the people in many parts of the world have obtained from their Government high privileges. How much have many of the Englishmen suffered to attain their present position? Did they obtain easily the constitution of a Parliament? Did they not establish it after a severe struggle with the kings of England? How much did the English harass King John, who was reigning at the time when the Parliament was first constituted? During the time of King Charles, did not the people of England labour hard, and undergo imprisonment, and even death, to obtain their privileges? How can the people of this country expect to obtain from Government anything without undergoing all these sufferings?

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Nov. 1888.

Comments on the formation of a special police.

52. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of November, is at a loss to know why the British Government distrust their subjects, especially as the most educated men of the land have declared that they prefer the English rule to any other. The editor regrets that Government, not satisfied with upholding the Arms Act, intend to create a special police throughout India in order to watch the movements of the people and to report to Government their comments on the administration of the country. The editor thinks that Government, under the impression that their rule is not appreciated by the people, should take steps accordingly.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 10th, 1888.

Duty of the people towards the approaching national congress.

53. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th November, impresses upon the people the duty of rendering all help and co-operation for the approaching national congress.

KERALA MITRAM, Nov. 11th, 1888.

Duty of the Indians towards their representatives in England.

54. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th November, asks the natives of India to render all necessary pecuniary aid to their representatives working for their cause in England.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, Oct. 24th, 1888.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán.

55. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 24th October, says it is a matter for Government to consider what is the meaning of Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's great interest and success in getting up the Patriotic Association, though there is no reason to suppose he is not as loyal as the Government consider him to be.

Public No. 1165, 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.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. *Chief Secretary.*

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th December 1888.

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8/12/88

Confidential] [No 62 of 1888.

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

Contents

I Foreign Politics.
1. The American Opinion on the English Nation
II Home Administration
(a) Police ———— Nil
(b) Courts ———— Nil
(c) Jails.
2 Income from the Indian Jails.
(d) Education
(e) Local and Municipal ———— Nil
(f) Land Revenue and Settlements ———— Nil
(g) Forests ———— Nil
(h) Railways ———— Nil
(i) Public Works ———— Nil
(j) Salt ———— Nil
(k) General ———— Nil
III Legislation ———— Nil
IV Native States.
3 Councils in Native States
V Prospects of Crops and the Condition of the People
4 The Condition of our People
VI Miscellaneous ———— Nil

List of Newspapers.

No	Name of the Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined during the Fortnight.
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	400	November 5, 12
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	November 3, 10.
3.	The Vrittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	November 1.
4	The Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	November 6.
5	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	275	November 1, 8
6	The Sudarsana	Udipi	.	October.

I Politics.

Karnataka
akasika of
November 5.

1. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 5th instant gives the following translation of an American opinion on the English nation; namely, "The English entirely crush those who are humble and obedient to them but towards those who boldly oppose them they behave like slaves;" and remarks that this opinion is borne out by the attitude of the English towards Burmah and Afghanistan.

The American Opinion on the English Nation

II Home Administration

(c) Jails.

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of Nov. 10

2. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of the 10th instant says:-

We hear that the income derived last year to Government from jail produce is fourteen lacs of rupees. This revenue may increase as the number of criminals increases.

Income from the Indian Jails.

IV Native States

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of November 3.

3. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of the 3rd Instant in speaking of the Experimenta

Council of State to be established in the Cochin State remarks that if we consider well the objects and uses of councils in Native states it appears that they are simply meant to entitle those states to be regarded as advanced in civilization, and not, as they ought to be, to give the people any real share in the administration. The Dewan is all-powerful in these councils and the opinions of the members themselves go for nothing. The Rajahs take little interest in these matters and the whole administration is carried on according to the sole will and the pleasure of the Dewan.

Councils in Native States.

V The Condition of the People.

The Vijayadhwaja of November 8.

4. The Vijayadhwaja of the 8th instant has the following under the heading, "The Condition of Our People:"

The Condition of Our People.

The recent resolution of the Government of India on the condition of the lower classes of agricultural population is a diplomatic stroke of business—rather clumsily done in order to throw a veil over its actions in increasing odious taxations levied from a population who are miserably suffering from a grinding poverty. The resolution, it would seem relates only to the condition of the people under normal conditions. More than 80 per cent of the population of India depend on agricultu only. Even an optimistic government has to admit that "there is evidence to show that in all parts of India there is a numerou population which lives from hand to mouth and is always in debt." But the why and wherefore, advanced by Government for such deplorable state of things, are only plausible. The resolution asserts that it is "always in debt owing to reckless expenditure on marriages and other ceremonie and in consequence of this indebtedness and of the fact that their creditors, the middlemen intercept a large proportion of the profits of agriculture, does not save, and has little or nothing to fall back upon in bad seasons!" We have yet to learn that the lower classes of ~~the~~ agricultural population spend recklessly on marriages an other ceremonies! It is perhaps the very middlemen who form about 20 per cent of the agricultural population that run into debts in consequence of extravagance of expenditure on marriages and ceremonie The opinion of the Collector of North Arcot District, which is characterized by the Government reviewer as "burst of rhetoric that grinding poverty is the widespread conditio of the masses, is more or less applicable to almost all Districts in this Presidency. Some of the Collectors seem to have been carried away by the idea that people will not live when they do not get sufficient food and it is therefore to them beyond doubt that the whole agricultural population get sufficient food in ordinary times. And we are pained to see ~~that~~ the name of Mr Nicholson, the late Collector of Anantapur among those that have got such an erroneous impression. What the two Missionary gentlemen of North Arcot stated as to the condition of the lower classes of people in that District that they do not actually starve but go through life on insufficient food, holds good to the Ceded Districts as well.

Canarese Translator's Office }
Madras. 16th November 1888. }

S. Mangeshrao

Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

4008

Public (1888) Department.

15 NOV 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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

No. 62.

Dated 16th November 1888

Received -4- th November 1888.

Subject.

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

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Please print

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17/11/88

Canarese No 4143-

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 243 OF 1888.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th November 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(*a*) Police.

Nil

(*b*) Courts.

1. Village Moonsifs

(*c*) Jails.

Nil

(*d*) Education.

Nil

(*e*) Local and Municipal.

2. The insanitary state of a street in Madras
3. A nuisance near Tirpapoolyore

(*f*) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(*g*) Forests.

Nil

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(*h*) Railways.

4. The South Indian Railway stations

(*i*) Public Works.

Nil

(*j*) Salt.

Nil

(*k*) General.

5. Reduction of public expenditure.
6. A change necessary in the mode of administration.
7. The causes of India being poor.

III. Legislation.

8. The law relating to village moonsifs.

IV. Native States.

Nil

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

9. Agriculture and agricultural labourers.
10. A threatened famine.
11- Proposals to avert famines in India.

VI. Miscellaneous.

12. That the people cannot obtain their privileges without much suffering.

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10. A threatened famine.
11. Proposals to avert famines in India.

VI. Miscellaneous.

12. That the people cannot obtain their privileges without much suffering.

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	Satyatoothan.	Madras.	5000	November 1888.
2	Mauthar Mitry.	Do.	500	November 1888.
3	Janaunoocoolan.	Trivandy.	—	November 1888.
4	Sundosha Seydy.	Pasoomullay.	782	November 1888.
5	Silooveikody.	Ramnaud	50	November 1888.
6	Nyaunadeepam.	Veeraraghavapooram.	1400	October 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
7	Nyaunaumritam.	Madras.	50	1st November 1888.
8	Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay.	Do.	500	1st November 1888.
9	Por Suttam.	Do.	500	1st November 1888.
10	Satyavedaunoosauram.	Do.	240	1st November 1888.
11	Sreelocaranjany.	Do.	150	1st November 1888.
12	Swadeshabhimauny.	Salem	70	1st November 1888.
13	Calaunidhy.	Coimbatore	280	1st November 1888.
14	Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny.	Bangalore.	117	1st November 1888.
15	Sooga Jeevany.	Do.	150	1st and 15th November 1888.
16	Satyavartamanny.	Pasoomullay.	690	1st November 1888.
17	Brahma Vidhya.	Chidambaram	300	31st October 1888.
18	Soojanollausan.	Tanjore	300	5th November 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
19	Travancore Abhimauny.	Nagercoil.	450	1st and 10th November 1888.
	Weekly.			
20	Vettikodiyon.	Madras.	200	3rd and 10th November 1888.
21	Vicatatoothan.	Do.	1500	3rd and 10th November 1888.
22	Hindoo Janabhooshany.	Do.	200	3rd and 10th November 1888.
23	Tarangay Naison.	Do.	150	3rd and 10th November 1888.
24	India Osay.	Do.	500	3rd and 10th November 1888.
25	Deshabhimauny.	Tirpapooliyore	350	10th November 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
26	Swadeshamitran.	Madras.	1000	3rd, 7th, 10th and 14th November 1888

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts

Village Moonsifs.

1. The Deshabhimauny of Tirpapooliyore [illegible] of the 10th November observe that the Village Moonsifs, though they have responsible duties to perform, are generally so ignorant and uneducated that they are not held in any estimation by the people. The system of hereditary appointments should be discarded, and only men who possess education and property should be appointed as Village Moonsifs.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal

Insanitary state of a street in Madras.

2. In the Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 10th November, a correspondent complains of the insanitary state, owing to want of drains, of Cauthanna Naicken street

street adjoining De Mello's Road, Madras.

A nuisance near Tirpapooliyore

3. A correspondent of the Deshabhimanny of Tirpapooliyore of the 10th November complains of the nuisance caused by a latrine erected on the east side of the road leading from Tirpapooliyore to Vandypolliem, Caper Hill and other places.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways

The South Indian Railway Stations

4. A correspondent of the Vettikodayon of Madras of the 3rd November complains that many stations on the South Indian Railway are ill-constructed, incommodious and insufficiently lighted.

(i) Public Works

Nothing deserving notice

(j) Salt

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General

Reduction of public expenditure

5. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 3rd November says that because large sums of money which were in the hands of the Local Governments were transferred to the Government of India by the proposals of the Finance Committee, the Local Governments have diminished the grants on Education, Public Works, Irrigation &c. It now appears that Mr. Westland is to be deputed to see what more money can be taken away from the several Local Governments. In such a case the money that will remain at the disposal of each Local Government will only suffice to pay the salaries of the Governor and Councillors and other officers; and they may go to sleep saying that they have no funds in their hands to expend on any public purpose. So long as Government do not reduce the salaries of the officials who are paid by thousands, whatever measures they may adopt will only end in inflicting injury on the people.

A change necessary in the mode of administration.

6. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 10th November observes that as the people of India formerly took no interest in public matters, the Government itself had to do

do whatever was necessary for them. But now when the people have advanced in knowledge and take an interest in public affairs, is it not necessary that the Government should change its method of administration? Are not the people the controlling authority of the Government? Who can resist the force of public opinion? The Government should therefore consider what the people urge on it in the way of reform. It is malicious to decline doing so and endeavour to suppress the voice of the people. It is besides an impossibility to check by such means the onward progress of the people. If this is impossible even for the Government to do, it is but madness of some Mahomedans to think of putting a stop to the further progress of the Hindoos by their opposition.

The causes of India being poor

7. The Tarangay Kaison of Madras of the 3d November remarks that one of the causes of the growing poverty of India is the general use in this country of articles of English manufacture, in exchange for which large sums of money have to be sent out

to

to England. An import duty levied in India on English goods will produce a yearly revenue of two crores, but the English are averse to imposing any such duty because such imposition will materially help the development of native manufactures and render English goods a drug in the market. The Govt. of India when their expenditure exceeds their revenue, have recourse to the imposition of the income or salt tax, but never think of reimposing the import duties. There is another cause for the poverty of India. Notwithstanding that the Parliament in 1833 and Her Majesty in 1858 have declared that all offices and appointments should be thrown open to every body without distinction of race or creed, yet the English alone obtain all the higher appointments. The loss of money by this is exceedingly great. The English while in India are paid large salaries and after having amassed wealth go to England to spend the last days of their life in happiness. How can such men

be

be expected to take any interest in India or the Indians? A majority of the English officials do not know of the poverty of the country. They suppose that India is rich and that the Indians can bear any amount of taxes that may be imposed. The British Parliament, relying on the representations of the English officials, impose taxes on the Indian people.

III Legislation

The law relating to Village Moonsifs.

8. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 3d November remarks that in framing a law relating to Village Moonsifs, Govt. should have taken the advice of intelligent Mirassidars and ryots. If Government, instead of doing so, employ a few men in framing the law, the people of this country alone will have to bear the hardships resulting from it. If, in the Madras Legislative Council, there had been a few representatives elected by the ryots, they would have explained to Government what provisions of the law would be hard

upon

upon the people. Why should the laws framed by Councils in which there are no representatives of the people be called by the name of Legislative Acts? They are properly the Regulations (Rules) of Government. In the law relating to Village Moonsifs, there is a clause to the effect that it is not necessary to serve (written) summonses on defendants and witnesses in civil cases tried by Village Moonsifs. As the decisions of Village Moonsifs are not appealable, why should it be provided that the service of a (written) summons is unnecessary? Some Village Moonsifs, taking advantage of it, may dispose of cases without summoning defendants and witnesses to appear. Such a provision gives room to the village moonsif to dispose of a case on the ground that the defendant and witnesses were not present although intimation was given to them through the Vettiyaun or Taliyaury. If, on the other hand, (written) summonses were served, the village servants

will

will be obliged to return them signed by the persons on whom they were served. Why did not the other members of the Legislative Council pay attention to the proposition of the Rajah of Vencatagherry, who said that the service of (written) summonses should be made a rule in all cases? If that Council was representative, will the proposition of the Rajah fall to the ground? If Government were aware of the condition of the villagers and the present state of the Village Moonsifs, will they ignore what the Rajah of Vencatagherry proposed? It is because Government through ignorance do harm to the people, we are constantly remarking that there should be a general representative Council to consider administrative matters.

IV. Native States

Nothing deserving notice

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

Agriculture and agricultural labourers

9. A contributor to the Vecatatoothan of Madras of the 3d November speaks of the abject condition of agricultural labourers

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(j) – Salt –

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Advisability to publish astronom

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On the pottery-tax in Masulipat

III. – Legislation. –

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IV. – Native States

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labourers, and of the low state in which the agriculture of the country at present is. He says that it rests with the ryots to improve the condition of the labourers, and introduce better methods of agriculture.

A threatened famine

10. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 7th November hopes that the Local Governments will take precautionary measures by opening relief works to avert the more serious evils of the threatened famine.

Proposals to avert famines in India.

11. A contributor to the Vicatatoothan of Madras of the 10th November suggests the following precautionary measures for averting the evils of a famine in this country. Firstly, the Zemindars, Jagheerdars and Merassidars should make a point of paying to Government a yearly amount to be devoted purely to famine relief; secondly, whole families should be made yearly to emigrate from a thickly populated locality to other localities which afford facilities for cultivation; thirdly, the Government and the people should combine

to

to form a reserve fund, out of which those emigrants may be supplied with means to purchase the necessary cattle and agricultural implements; fourthly the reserve fund should be employed in purchasing grains and selling them at a moderate price whenever a famine threatens; fifthly, the Collector, Deputy Collector and Tahsildars of the place where a famine prevails should at such a time combine and work in unison to mitigate the severity of the famine.

VI. Miscellaneous.

That the people cannot obtain their privileges without much suffering

12 - The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 14th November says - The Govt. of India were hitherto not afraid of the Associations held by the people and of the newspapers published in the Country; but now they begin to fear them a little. It appears that some of those authorities have the idea of suppressing the Congress which assembles annually in this Country, while others are in favor of granting some of the requests of the Congress - Some

of

of the English officials have influenced certain wrangling Mahomedans, and through them work in opposition to the Congress. Sir Auckland Colvin has recently addressed to Mr. Hume a letter inimical to the Congress. Whatever Sir Auckland Colvin, Lord Dufferin, or the Editor of the Pioneer may say, the people of this country must advance forward. They should unceasingly endeavour to accomplish the objects they have aimed at. It is only after indescribable suffering that the people in many parts of the world have obtained from their Government higher privileges. How much have many of the Englishmen suffered to attain their present position? Did they obtain easily the constitution of a Parliament? Did they not establish it after a severe struggle with the Kings of England? How much did the English harass King John who was reigning at the time when the Parliament was first constituted? During

the

the time of King Charles, did not the people of England labour hard, and undergo imprisonment, and even death, to obtain their privileges? How can the people of this country expect to obtain from Government anything without undergoing all these sufferings?

Tamil Translator's Office,
Nellore, 23d November /88.

C. T. Macleans
Tamil Translator
to Govt.

the

Public (1888) Department.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

CHIEF SECRETARY
29 NOV 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 243

Dated 23rd Novr/88

Received 29 do

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th Novr/88.

Report in Telugu Newspapers f

Con

I.- Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II.- Home Administration-

(a)- Police-

Nil.

(b)- Courts-

Nil.

(C)- Jails-

Nil

(d)- Education-

Nil.

(e)- Local and Municipal-

Necessity for Telugu headings in the Masulipatam Municipal Bills.

(f)- Land Revenue and Settlement-

Nil.

(g)- Forests-

On the necessity of demarcating a hill near Ongole.

(h)- Railways-

Nil.

(i)- Public Works.

Nil.

PAPER, No.
OF 188

FURTH APER, No.
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Current No [illegible]

Public (1888) Department

Current No 4103.

From

CHIEF SECRETARY
26 NOV 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Pers. Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort Saint George

Dated 23rd. }
Received 26" } Novr/88

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th November 1888.

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Ft. St. George

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List of Hind: Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported Number of Subscribers	Dates of Papers received and Examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	5th and 12th Novr/88
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Royapetta Madras	640	3rd and 10th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane Madras	100	1st 8th & 15th "
4	Tilism-i-Hairath	do do	100	5 & 15th Novr/88
5	Salva-i-Sabhun	do do	150	5th "
6	Tuhafah	do do	200	31st Octr/88 "

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I ~~Foreign~~ Politics

(1) Putting down the slave trade 1

II Home Administration

(a) Nil
(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Municipal
(2) Sheep Slaughter Licenses ib
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General
(3) Medical accounts office ib
transferred to Poona " " 2
2
(4) Expenditure & taxes ib
(5) The cost of expeditions ib
(6) Sir Lepel Griffin 3
(7) Dehli Princes " " " 3

III Nil
IV Native States
(8) Mayor Afsar Jung " " " 3
(9) Gwalior " " " ib
4
V Nil
VI Miscellaneous
(10) Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan 4

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C. No. 44[illegible]

2

Public (1888) Deptt

From

W. Dumergue, Esquire,
Malayalam Translator
to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George.

Dated 28
Recd. 30 } November 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 NOV 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam News-papers —

Report on — for
the first fortnight of
Ending 15th November 1888.

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fortnight end

I ~~Foreign Politics~~

(1) Putting down the slave trade 1

II Home Administration

(a) Nil
(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Municipal

(2) Sheep Slaughter Licenses ib

(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General

(3) Medical accounts office transferred to Poona " " ib 2

(4) Expenditure & taxes 2
(5) The cost of Expeditions ib
(6) Sir Lepel Griffin ib 3
(7) Delhi Princes " " " 3

III Nil

IV Native States

(8) Mayor Afsar Jung " " " 3
(9) Gwalior " " " ib 4

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

(10) Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan 4

C No 4

Public (1888) Deptt.

From

W. Dumergue, Esquire,
Malayalam Translator
to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George.

Dated 28 }
Recd. 30 } November 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 NOV 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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Malayalam Newspapers —

Report on — for the first fortnight of Ending 15 November 1888.

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(4) Mail boat

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2.	Kerala Mitram
3	Kerala Sanchar

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Index of Cont

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I. Foreign Politics

II Home adminis

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(b) Courts. nil

(c) Jails. nil

(d) education

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Current No. 4048

From

CHIEF SECRETARY
21 NOV 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 20th
Received 21st } November 1888

Subject

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th November 188

Press

Please print

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Report on Telugu Newspapers

No.	Names of Newspapers.
	Monthly.
1.	Satihitabōdhini
2.	Hindūjanasamskārini
	Bi-monthly.
3.	Budhavidhēyini
	Weekly.
4.	Andhraprakāsika
5.	Hindūdēsaabhimāni

II

Budhavidhēyini
October, 20th, 1888.

The Budhavidhe

Necessity for Telugu headings in the Masulipatam Municipal Bills.

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English pay at once the

Municipal Bills shoul

headings.

Hindūjanasamskārini,
November, 1888.

2. The Hindūjanas

On the necessity of demarcating a hill near Ongole.

hill to the south of Ongo

BACK PAPER N

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Report on Telugu Newspapers fo

Con

Pag

I.– Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II.– Home Administration–

(a) – Police –

Nil.

(b) – Courts –

Nil.

(C) – Jails –

Nil.

(d) – Education –

Nil.

(e) – Local and Municipal –

Necessity for Telugu headings in the Masulipatam Municipal Bills.

(f) – Land Revenue and Settlement –

Nil.

(g) – Forests –

On the necessity of demarcating a hill near Ongole.

(h) – Railways –

Nil.

(i) – Public Works.

Nil.

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Report

Report in Telugu Newspapers for

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 188

AD 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).

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