

No. 176
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Public DEPARTMENT.

O., DATED 28th Nov 88.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on Madras Native

Newspapers Distributing

Report on - for fortnight

ending 31st October 1888.

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 188 .

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
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3894
Put (1888) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, Esq.,
Tamul Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

SECRETARY
NOV 83
DEPT OF MADRAS

No. 237

Del 8 Nov/88

Recd 10 Nov/88

Subject.

Report on Tamul News-
pers for the ^{fortnight} week ending
8 Dec/88.

Press

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question "do natives possess admin +

and as this is not only detrimental to the health of the workmen, but injurious, when goods in large quantities are produced, to the interests of English manufactures, the Parliament should be asked to pass a law limiting the time of working in the India factories. It is to be regretted that a member of Parliament, who had been in India and had known of its poverty, should be made proposals detrimental to the interests of the Indians.

Maclean

Tamil Translator
to Government

Tamil Translator's Office,
Vellore, 8th November/88.

question "do natives possess administrative capacity?"

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

14. The Tarangany Naisan of Madras of the 27th October says that the abolition of the imposition of import duties on goods coming from Lancashire has deprived India of a yearly revenue of two crores of rupees. When English goods were subjected to a duty, native goods had a chance of competing with them, and native industry prospered. With the abolition of import duties these advantages have disappeared. Nevertheless, at the present time, there have been established some cotton-mills in India. They perhaps are felt as an eye-sore by some Englishmen.

Native industry and native factories

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., proposed in the Cardiff Associated Chamber of Commerce that as the Indian workmen are worked beyond their powers in the Indian factories,

and

and a this is not only detrimental to the health of the workmen, but injurious, when sold in large quantities are produced, to the interests of English manufactures, the Parliament should be asked to pass a law limiting the time of working in the India factories. It is to be regretted that a member of Parliament, who had been in India and had known of its poverty, should be made proposals detrimental to the interests of the Indians.

Objections

Tamil Translator's Office,
Vellore, 8th November 88.

Tamil Translator
to Government

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st October 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Theft and gambling
in Villupooram

(b) Courts.

Nil

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. The sanitation
of Tripapoolyore.

3. The sanitation of Cuddalore

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

4. The imposition of the
village-cass in Ponnaiyur

(g) Forests.

Nil

II. Home Administration—continued.

(h) Railways.

5. The South Indian Railway

(i) Public Works.

Nil

(j) Salt.

6. The excise systems of manu-
facturing salt.

(k) General.

7. A candidate proposed for the
vacant seat in the Madras Legislative
Council.

8. Nomination of members to the Legislative
Council.

9. The Committee appointed to report on
the Agricultural Dept.

10. Agricultural Exhibitions.

11. Modification of the law relating to
soring.

12. Legislation required for improving
foul, to fix the prices of grains.

III. Legislation.

IV. Native States.

13. The Native administration of
Mysore and the capacity of
natives for administration.

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

Nil

VI. Miscellaneous.

14. Native industry and
native factories.

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	Goziolavartamaany..	Madras..	100	September 1888.
2	Jananoooolan ...	Tirauclly..	...	July, August, September and October 1888.
3	Anonodayam ...	Tranquebar	580	October 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	Nyaamaumritam...	Madras..	50	15 th October 1888.
5	Vedaanta Himaya Patrika	Do ..	500	15 th October 1888.
6	Preelocarany ..	Do ..	150	15 th October 1888.
7	Swadeshabhimanyu..	Salem ..	70	15 th October 1888.
8	Kalaunidhy ..	Coimbatore.	280	15 th October 1888.
9	Brahma Nyama Bhocking	Bangalore..	117	15 th October 1888.
10	Latyavartamaany...	Pasoomullyay.	690	15 th October 1888.
11	Brahma Vidhya ..	Chidambaram	300	15 th October 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	Travancore abhinamy.	Nagerevil..	450	20 th October 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	Vettikodiyan ..	Madras..	200	20 th and 27 th October 1888.
14	Vicatatathan ..	Do ..	1500	20 th and 27 th October 1888.
15	Hindoo Janabhooshany.	Do ..	200	20 th and 27 th October 1888.
16	Taranyay Nassan ..	Do ..	150	20 th and 27 th October 1888.
17	India Osay ..	Do ..	500	1 st , 8 th , 15 th , 22 nd & 29 th September and 6 th , 13 th , 20 th , & 27 th October 1888.
18	Deshabhimanyu ..	Tirupapooliyore	350	20 th and 27 th October 1888.
19	Gojanollausan ...	Tanjore..	300	20 th October 1888.
20	Tanjay Janamitran..	Do ..	500	27 th October 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
21	Swadeshamitran..	Madras..	1000	17 th , 20 th , 24 th , 27 th and 31 st October 1888.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home administration

(a) Police

Theft and gambling at Vellopporram.

1. A correspondent complains in the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 27th October of the negligence of the police in detecting theft cases in Vellopporram. It is also stated that the London rope to the south of the town is the resort of gamblers, whose misdeeds are connived at by the Police.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice.

(c) Jail.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal

The sanitation of Tirupapooliyore.

2. The Deshabhimanyu of Tirupapooliyore of the 20th October says that it behoves the municipal authorities of Tirupapooliyore to see to the thorough sanitation of that town, as Cholera is now prevailing there. The lanes especially

require

require careful looking after; and the construction of drains on either side of roads and streets is a desideratum.

3. A correspondent writes to the Despatch of Tirupatoolyore of the 20th Oct. that as cholera is now prevailing in Fuddalore the Municipality should attend to medical and sanitary wants.

(L) Land Revenue and Settlement.

4. A correspondent of the Tarangany Mission of Madras of the 27th October says as follows: We hear that the village-cess is to be levied in Coimbatore district from the beginning of next year. Whenever any tax is proposed to be levied by Government, it is their duty to give publicity to the matter and invite the opinions of the people, and then act as seems fit. But Govt. do not do this. They keep their actions secret till they are accomplished. They are moreover ignorant of the sufferings of their subjects. So long as the people do not complain, Govt. suppose them to be capable of bearing whatever taxes they see fit to impose. The people should now

petition

The sanitation
of Fuddalore

The imposition of
the village-cess
in Coimbatore

The South Indian
Railway.

The excise system
of manufacturing
salt.

petition the Collector of Coimbatore and endeavour to avert the imposition of the village-cess.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

5. The Vedamta Muruga Pathiray of Madras of the 15th October complains of the overcrowding in the mail trains running on the South Indian Railway. The remedy is either to attach more carriages to the mail trains, or look passengers to intermediate stations by the local trains only. Passengers to Pondicherry, who take the evening train, are now obliged to stop at Villupooram from 3 to 10 A.M., which also requires to be remedied.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

6. The Swadeshamitram of Madras of the 17th October remarks that Govt. have at last come to recognise the evils resulting from the excise system of manufacturing salt, and have resolved to re-introduce the monopoly system. It is a pity that Govt. should not have foreseen this long before, as years of suffering might otherwise have been spared to the people.

(K)

(K) General.

7. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 17th October considers that Duraim Bhaidura Ragoonatha Row is the fittest person to be appointed to the seat of a non-official member which is now vacant in the Madras Legislative Council.

A candidate proposed for the vacant seat in the Madras Legislative Council.

8. The Tarangany Baison of Madras of the 20th October states that as Government have the sole power of appointing members to the Legislative Councils, and as their nominations cannot be objected to by any one, they do not take sufficient pains to appoint the most suitable men. If it were ruled that the people should elect their own representatives to serve in those Councils, they would elect such men as did good to the country. If any member appointed by Government acts contrary to the wishes of the people, the people blame Government for it. But if the people themselves were to elect the members, there would be no room for complaint even though the members acted in opposition to the people.

Nomination of members to the Legislative Councils.

The committee appointed to report on the Agricultural Department.

9. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 20th October commends Government for having nominated a committee to report on the usefulness and improvement of the Agricultural Department. The action of Govt. too in having appointed to the committee a goodly number of non-official members is one deserving of approbation. Government, who are now much straitened for money, find it almost impossible to carry out the suggestions of the commissions appointed by them to investigate public matters; but it is to be hoped that an exception will be made with regard to the proposals of the present committee.

Agricultural Exhibitions

10. The Kalanidhry of Coimbatore of the 15th October says that to make agricultural exhibitions successful the following measures should be adopted. Notifications and prize lists relating to an exhibition should be prepared and published in the various languages at least six months before it is opened,

and

and should be very widely distributed. The cost of carriage of an exhibit from the place of production to the place of exhibition and back should be defrayed by Government. The judges who award prizes for the exhibits should be allowed travelling and other allowances. The exhibitor, who wins a prize, should be paid in money if he is poor, and awarded a medal or certificate if he is rich. There should be more prizes offered for articles of local industry and manufacture than for those coming from other places. To each exhibit should be attached a card showing its name, place of production, owner's name, price and other particulars. If a new implement or machine is exhibited, the names of the inventor, maker, and patron should be detailed, and they should be adequately rewarded.

III. Legislation

11. The Janamsazolan of Travancor

Modification of the law relating to bribery for

for the month of October 1888 states that bribery cases are hardly ever brought to public notice, because of the following cause. The person who offers a bribe is equally with the person who accepts it subjected by law to punishment. It is always difficult in bribery cases to produce witnesses to prove that a public officer had taken a bribe; and if the complainant fails to prove his case, he is liable to be charged with having brought a false case. If the clause which makes it penal to offer a bribe be removed from the law, there would be fewer cases of bribe-taking.

Legislation required for empowering Govt. to fix the prices of grain.

12. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 27th October says that grain-merchants are allowed to fix their own prices for the grains they sell, and that they by refusing to sell grains in store continue to raise their prices during times of scarcity. So long as Govt. are not empowered by any law to check this practice and fix the prices of grains, the horrors during a time of famine will not abate.

IV. Native States.

13. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 27th October says as follows: -

Our antagonists do not give us credit for administrative capacity. They just said that we were unfit for judicial work, but time has shown that the natives were more suited than Europeans to that branch of work. In whatever department the natives have been tried, they have done full justice to their choice, so much so, that our antagonists now concede the natives some capacity for administration, though they still say that the natives will be found wanting in ready discretion and tact on occasions of grave emergency. How far this is true, time alone will show. In native states, administered by native ministers, not one instance could be adduced of their being unequal to any occasion that may have offered. Sir Lepel Griffin, referring to Mysore, lately said that the state which that country presents of being administered well is only so to outward appearance, but that it should have been inwardly

The native administration of Mysore and the capacity of natives for administration.

rather

rotten because it is administered by natives. This opinion, which is shared by other Europeans, can be shown to be erroneous by considering the present condition of Mysore. This country was never so prosperous during the fifty years of English rule as it is now under native rule. Its revenue last year reached the unprecedented sum of 130 lakhs. But this large amount of revenue was not obtained, as the British government do, by the imposition of any new tax. During the last ten years of native rule, improvements have been made which the English had not done and had not the idea of doing. Railways and other means of communication are being opened, and sources of water supply, which had been allowed to fall into disrepair, restored. The English officers during their long administration of Mysore, never attempted these things, but shared the revenue of the country among themselves, and so passed their time. Any one who will compare the present state of Mysore with its state previous to the year 1878, will not be at a loss what answer to make to the question.

question "do natives possess administrative capacity?"

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

14. The Tarangany Naicon of Madras of the 27th October says that the abolition of the imposition of import duties on goods coming from Lancashire has deprived India of a yearly revenue of two crores of rupees. When English goods were subjected to a duty, native goods had a chance of competing with them, and native industry prospered. With the abolition of import duties these advantages have disappeared. Nevertheless, at the present time, there have been established some cotton-mills in India. They perhaps are felt as an eye-sore by some Englishmen. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., proposed in the Cardiff Associated Chamber of Commerce that as the Indian workmen are worked beyond their powers in the Indian factories,

Native industry
and native factories.

mines
more
city
or
in.

this exportation. But the scarcity of rain this year causes great apprehension. The crops are withering away for want of water. If we should not get rains for a fortnight more, we are sure to have a famine this year. Feeling certain that famine is inevitable this year and expecting to make a large fortune thereby, our merchants are conspiring to raise the prices of grains considerably.

We would make a suggestion to the Government. If famine is inevitable here it will press very hard upon the labourers. To provide for their relief Government should project betimes the construction of necessary public works in the several districts. They should not postpone the commencement of the construction of these works until famine and disease afflict the labourers and disable them for work. This would be advantageous both to the labourers and to the Government.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 1st of November 1888

S. Mungeshkar
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

the ryot bring. If starved dies a premature death.

When the English began their rule in India they do not seem to have paid due regard to the condition of these ryots. For, out of the taxes paid to the Government by these agriculturists, enormous salaries were given to public officials. Whereas the ryots can hardly realize more than Rs 20 annually, the public officials draw from Rs 20,000 to Rs 25,000 annually. It would be some consolation to these poor ryots if the public officials kept in mind that their own salaries are derived from the taxes paid by these ryots and that therefore they were in duty bound to ameliorate their condition and further their welfare.

V Prospects of the Crops etc.

Kijayadhwaja of } 7. As famine is apprehended in Hyderabad
her 25. and some other districts, the merchants
of those districts have come down to Bellary
to import grains from here. Consequently
The Present Scarc. } there is a rise in the
prices of grains. As at
present there is a sufficiently large store
of grains in our district the prices will
not rise considerably on account of

himself chiefly to the improvement of his own house and garden, and to the practice of Yoga. He creates new appointments for his favourites and does not show that impartiality which should characterize men in his position.

V. The Condition of the People.

6. As European articles of manufacture ^{The Tritankha Chintamani of October 16.} are largely imported into India the native articles do not find a sale in the Indian market. Consequently the native manufacturers have been reduced to poverty. ^{"The Condition of the Ryots."} The condition of the ryots is still worse. Even if a ryot toils the whole day, he can hardly earn money sufficient to provide himself with the bare necessities of life. The average annual earnings of a ryot amount to Rs 13, and sometimes to Rs 20, if he carries on some other trade in addition to agriculture. But it requires at least Rs 24 annually for a single person to keep his body and soul together. Consequently the ryot is obliged to contract debts whenever he has to perform a marriage or so. His annual earnings go partly to pay the Government assessment and partly to pay off a portion of his debts. Whatever little remains is spent in obtaining his livelihood. Thus
the

the ryot being starved dies as
High School Examination scheme, since it
will give a death-blow to higher education.
Lastly - The separation of the judicial from
the administrative functions is also a fit
subject for the memorial.

IV Native States.

The Tritantia Chintamani of October 16.

The Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan.

5. This paper commenting on the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan says, that the Representative Assembly of Mysore, as at present constituted, is a mere farce and suggests that, in order that it may be a really useful institution, it should consist of men of light and leading and such as are well acquainted with the wants of the province at large. The annual Administration Report now submitted to the Assembly should be translated into the vernacular and a copy of it should be in the hands of every one of the members.

It further suggests that, in the interests of the people, the highest officers of the State should be allowed to hold office only for a limited period. The Dewanhip which was hitherto fenable only for a term of five years by the same man has been held by the present Dewan for too long a period. He does not take much interest in the affairs of the State but devotes

II Home Administration (K) General.

The same paper has the following:- {The Vijayaadhwaja
October 16.
When His Excellency honoured us with his first visit in July last year the native official atmosphere of the district was
Our Governor's } very impure and the leading
Second Visit. } merchants and ryots submit-

ted a memorial, drawing His Excellency's special attention to the subject and imploring him to undertake the Herculean task of cleaning the Angora stable. As the official atmosphere of Bellary is now much purer than it was last year, there is no necessity to approach His Excellency, on the occasion of his next visit, with a similar memorial. The administration of the district has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. As the Government have not seen their way to the solution of the water difficulty in Bellary, we need not harass His Excellency this time with chimerical projects. There are however two or three subjects which may be fairly submitted to His Excellency for the consideration of his Government.

First - The inadvisability of conferring the appointments of Bench Magistrate on superannuated men who have retired from Government service. These men, in most cases, prove inefficient. Again, as appointments, if made for life, breed indifference and inattention, they must be made for limited periods.

Second. The inadvisability of introducing the

the rust being at least
water. The outlay will be quite disproportionate to the advantage that would accrue from the construction.

With regard to the recent orders of the Municipal Council directing the construction of pukka cisterns in the place of the old cress pools, we consider this scheme to be impracticable. If these cress pools are replaced by pukka built masonry cisterns, measures should be adopted to have them cleaned every day. Unless an enormously paid large establishment is entertained for this purpose it would not be possible to do this work satisfactorily. Special precautions should be taken to provide against accidents which might arise by the construction of these cisterns on public roads. The Municipal Council and the Sanitary Commissioner should consider and discuss this subject more elaborately before putting undue pressure on the house owners to adopt the so-called improved scheme.

The Sanitary Commissioner quietly slides over the question of water supply with a few trivial remarks. The frequent recurrence of water scarcity in Bellary has been urged upon the consideration of every Governor who favoured us with a visit and the gigantic intellect that can solve the problem has yet to be seen above the Bellary horizon.

Some part of the agency employed in assessing the incomes. In preparing the list of assessment of incomes under Rs 2,000, Tasil-dars and Deputy Tasil-dars get the aid of Revenue Inspectors and village officers and it is no wonder that these lower subordinate officers make hay while the sun shines and allow many either to escape assessment or to pay the taxes far below their incomes. The evil can be remedied, as the Government observe, by frequent inspections of income tax records by the Collector, and other superior officers.

"The Income Tax."

3

II Home Administration

(K) General.

3. This paper commenting on the Inspection Notes for 1888, of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras with reference to the Bellary Municipality makes the following remarks and suggestions:-

We admit the necessity of constructing a complete drainage system for the town of Bellary. But as there is always a scarcity of water, we have difficulties in getting water for washing the drains and keeping them clean. The average fall of rain in Bellary is so very small, we do not think it would be reasonable to lay out a large amount to construct drains to carry off the rain

the rest being left at the water. The outlay will be small.

II Home Administration

(2) Local and Municipal

The Vijayadhwaja of }
October 25.

1. There is a perceptible increase in the collection of school fees, but the Council do not appear to have utilized the excess for the benefit of education. As observed by us very often this has never been a favourite subject with our Council and we should not be surprised if on one of these mornings we hear that the High School has been totally abolished with a stroke of the pen. The penny-wise and pound-foolish policy that they are pursuing in trying to obtain the services of a graduate at the cheapest possible rate to fill up the vacancy caused by the transfer of the first assistant teacher of the school to Anantapur, is peculiarly characteristic of the present administration.

II Home Administration

(f) Revenue.

The Vijayadhwaja of }
October 24.

2. This paper makes the following remarks on the inequality in the Income Tax imposed in the several districts of the Madras Presidency:-
We need not wonder that such a state of things exists when we remember the cha

List of Newspapers

No.	Name of the Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Reported by at Bellary	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	400	October, 15, 22, 29.
2	The Mysore Vittanta Bodhi	Bangalore	12	October 13, 20, 27.
3	The Vittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	October 18, 25,
4	The Vittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	October 16, 23, 30
5	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	275	October. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Confidential

[No 56. of 1888]

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the
Fortnight ending the 31st October. 1888.

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2 The Income Tax.	
(g) Forests.	nil
(h) Railways.	nil
(i) Public Works.	nil
(j) Salt.	nil
(k) General	
3 Sanitation in Bellary	
4 Our Governor's Second Visit	
III Legislation.	nil
IV Native States	
5. The Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan.	
V Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.	
6 The Condition of the Ryots	
7. The Present Season.	
VI Miscellaneous.	nil

Public (1888) *Ex 10*

From

The Pers and Hindustani
Translator to Government

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Dated 7th { November 88
Received 8th }

Encls 1.

CHIEF SECRETARY
8 NOV 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Andhra and
papers for the fortnight ending 31st Oct/88

Per
Please find
CS
of 10/11/88

Confidential

No 56 of 1888

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the
Fortnight ending the 31st October 1888.

Contents.

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5 The Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan.	
V Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.	
6 The Condition of the Ryots	
7 The Present Season.	
VI Miscellaneous.	nil

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st October 1888.

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Gambling carried on with the help of the police in the Pálghat town.	ib.	Transfers of certain officials in Pálghat	ib.
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		An indecent paragraph	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.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Madras	100	September 1888.
2	"Jananocoolan"	Tiruvadi	..	July, August, September and October 1888.
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	580	October 1888.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
4	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras	50	15th October 1888.
5	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patricay"	Do.	500	15th "
6	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	15th "
7	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	15th "
8	"Calauhidhy"	Coimbatore	280	15th "
9	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	117	15th "
10	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th "
11	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th "
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
12	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th October 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
13	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	20th and 27th October 1888.
14	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	20th " 27th "
15	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	20th " 27th "
16	"Tarangay Naisen"	Do.	150	20th " 27th "
17	"India Osay"	Do.	500	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th September and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th October 1888.
18	"Deshabhimany"	Tirupapuliyur	350	20th and 27th October 1888.
19	"Soojanollansan"	Tanjore	300	20th October 1888.
20	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Do.	500	27th "
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
21	"Swadeshmitran"	Madras	1,000	17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st October 1888.
TELUGU.				
<i>Quarterly.</i>				
22	"Janavinodini"	Madras	200	25th October 1888.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
23	"Budhavidheyini"	Masulipatam	100	16th October 1888.
24	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	18th "
25	"Satihitabodhini"	Do.	..	18th "
26	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagrum	..	19th "
<i>Weekly.</i>				
27	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	16th, 22nd and 29th October 1888.
28	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	24th and 31st October 1888.
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
29	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	15th, 22nd and 29th October 1888.
30	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	13th, 20th " 27th "
31	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	18th and 25th October 1888.
32	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	16th, 23rd and 30th October 1888.
33	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th October 1888.
MALAYALAM.				
34	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	20th and 27th October 1888.
35	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th " 21st "
36	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	3rd October 1888.
HINDUSTANI.				
37	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	22nd and 29th October 1888.
38	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	20th " 27th "
39	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	18th " 25th "
40	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th " 25th "
41	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th " 25th "
42	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	15th October 1888.
43	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd October 1888.
44	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	18th and 25th October 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The charter granted to the "Imperial British East India Africa Company."

1. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st October, hopes much from the charter granted by the Queen-Empress to an English company entitled the "Imperial British East India Africa Company."

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 21st, 1888.

2. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th October, comments on the late news from Suakin and says it is wonderful that a private individual should be able to fight against a nation, and wonders where his mysterious aid comes from that gives him such success.

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

The Mahdi.

The rebellion is religious and therefore it would be better for the English to withdraw and let the Turks manage it, when the religious excitement would subside. No doubt, this was what Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha meant in wanting the English to leave Egypt.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

3. A correspondent complains, in the *Swadeshmitran* of Madras, of the 27th October, of the negligence of the police in detecting theft cases in Villupuram. It is also stated that the London tope, to the south of the town, is the resort of gamblers, whose misdeeds are connived at by the police.

SWADESHMITRAN, Oct. 27th, 1888.

4. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of October, is pleased with the efforts of Rai Bahadur Narayanasami Naidu Garu, who, since his arrival here (Vizianagrum), has detected many thefts; but as criminal offences have increased of late considerably in number, the editor hopes that he will instil his energy into his department.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, Oct. 1888.

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th October, brings to the notice of the Superintendent of Police the fact that, with the help of some members of the police, the number of gamblers and pick-pockets is increasing in the Palghat town.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 27th, 1888.

(e) Local and Municipal.

6. The *Deshabhimany* of Tirupapuliyur, of the 20th October, says that it behoves the municipal authorities of Tirupapuliyur to see to the thorough sanitation of that town, as cholera is now prevailing there. The lanes especially require careful looking after, and the construction of drains on either side of roads and streets is a desideratum.

DESHABHIMANY, Oct. 20th, 1888.

7. A correspondent writes to the *Deshabhimany* of Tirupapuliyur, of the 20th October, that, as cholera is now prevailing in Cuddalore, the municipality should attend to medical and sanitary wants.

DESHABHIMANY, Oct. 20th, 1888.

8. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of October, complains that the Municipal Commissioners of Vizianagrum do not attend to the work concerning roads and canals. He hopes that this subject will be in future better attended to.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, Oct. 1888.

9. There is a perceptible increase in the collection of school-fees, but the council do not appear to have utilised the excess for the benefit of education. As observed by us very often, this has never been a favorite in Bellary.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Oct. 25th, 1888.

subject with our council, and we should not be surprised if on one of these mornings we hear that the high school has been totally abolished with a stroke of the pen. The penny-wise and pound-foolish policy that they are pursuing in trying to obtain the services of a graduate at the cheapest possible rate to fill up the vacancy caused by the transfer of the first assistant teacher of the school to Anantapur, is peculiarly characteristic of the present administration.

KERALA MITRAM,
Oct. 21st, 1888.

Unsatisfactory state of certain roads, &c., within the Cochin Municipality.

10. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st October, invites the attention of the local municipality to the unsatisfactory state of certain roads, &c., in Cochin, and to the insufficient lighting of the municipal roads.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

TARANGAY NAISON,
Oct. 27th, 1888.

11. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison* of Madras, of the 27th October, says as follows:—We hear that the village-cess is to be levied in Coimbatore district from the beginning of next year.

Whenever any tax is proposed to be levied by Government, it is their duty to give publicity to the matter and invite the opinions of the people, and then act as seems fit. But Government do not do this. They keep their actions secret till they are accomplished. They are, moreover, ignorant of the sufferings of their subjects. So long as the people do not complain, Government suppose them to be capable of bearing whatever taxes they see fit to impose. The people should now petition the Collector of Coimbatore and endeavour to avert the imposition of the village-cess.

VIJAYADRWAJA,
Oct. 4th, 1888.

12. This paper makes the following remarks on the inequality in the income tax imposed in the several districts of the Madras Presidency:—We need not wonder

that such inequality exists when we remember the character of some part of the agency employed in assessing the incomes. In preparing the list of assessment of incomes under Rs. 2,000, tahsildars and deputy tahsildars get the aid of revenue inspectors and village officers, and it is no wonder that these lower subordinate officers make hay while the sun shines, and allow many either to escape assessment or to pay the taxes far below their incomes. The evil can be remedied, as the Government observe, by frequent inspections of income tax records by the Collector and other superior officers.

VJNANACHINTAMANI,
Oct. 3rd, 1888.

13. A paragraph in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 3rd October, hopes that Government will sanction the proposal of the Special Assistant Collector to exempt from assessment for three years the lands used for the cultivation of pepper, cardamoms, &c., in Wynaad.

(h) *Railways.*

VEDANTA NIRNAYA
PATRICAY,
Oct. 15th, 1888.

14. The *Vedanta Nirnaya Patricay* of Madras, of the 15th October, complains of the overcrowding in the mail trains running on the South Indian Railway.

The remedy is either to attach more carriages to the mail trains, or book passengers to intermediate stations by the local trains only. Passengers from Pondicherry, who take the evening train, are now obliged to stop at Villupuram from 3 to 10 A.M., which also requires to be remedied.

(j) *Salt.*

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Oct. 17th, 1888.

15. The *Swadeshmitran* of Madras, of the 17th October, remarks that Government have at last come to recognise the evils resulting from the excise system of manufacturing salt, and have resolved to

re-introduce the monopoly system. It is a pity that Government should not have foreseen this long before, as years of suffering might otherwise have been spared to the people.

(k) *General.*

16. The *Swadeshmitran* of Madras, of the 17th October, considers that Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao is the fittest person to be appointed to the seat of a non-official member which is now vacant in the Madras Legislative Council.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Oct. 17th, 1888.

17. The *Tarangay Naison* of Madras, of the 20th October, states that as Government have the sole power of appointing members to the Legislative Councils, and as their nominations cannot be objected to by any one, they do not take sufficient pains to appoint the most suitable men. If it were ruled that the people should elect their own representatives to serve in those councils, they would elect such men as did good to the country. If any member appointed by Government acts contrary to the wishes of the people, the people blame Government for it. But if the people themselves were to elect the members, there would be no room for complaint even though the members acted in opposition to the people.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

18. The *Swadeshmitran* of Madras, of the 20th October, commends Government for having nominated a committee to report on the usefulness and improvement of the agricultural department. The action of Government, too, in having appointed to the committee a goodly number of non-official members is one deserving of approbation. Government, who are now much straitened for money, find it almost impossible to carry out the suggestions of the commissions appointed by them to investigate public matters; but it is to be hoped that an exception will be made with regard to the proposals of the present committee.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

19. The *Calauhidhy* of Coimbatore, of the 15th October, says that to make agricultural exhibitions successful the following measures should be adopted. Notifications and prize lists relating to an exhibition should be prepared and published in the various languages at least six months before it is opened, and should be very widely distributed. The cost of carriage of an exhibit from the place of production to the place of exhibition and back should be defrayed by Government. The judges who award prizes for the exhibits should be allowed travelling and other allowances. The exhibitor, who wins a prize, should be paid in money if he is poor, and awarded a medal or certificate if he is rich. There should be more prizes offered for articles of local industry and manufacture than for those coming from other places. To each exhibit should be attached a card showing its name, place of production, owner's name, price and other particulars. If a new implement or machine is exhibited, the names of the inventor, maker, and patron should be detailed, and they should be adequately rewarded.

CALAUNIDHY,
Oct. 15th, 1888.

20. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th September, complains that only one delivery peon is attached to the Kykolum post office, in the Gudivada taluk, though it comprises 121 villages. In consequence, letters do not reach in time. The editor hopes that a few more delivery peons will be appointed.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI,
Sept. 20th, 1888.

21. This paper, commenting on the inspection notes for 1888 of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras with reference to the Bellary Municipality, makes the following remarks and suggestions:—We admit the necessity of constructing a complete drainage system for the town of Bellary. But as there is always a scarcity of water, we have difficulties in getting water for washing the drains

VIJAYADRWAJA,
Oct. 11th, 1888.

and keeping them clean. The average fall of rain in Bellary is so very small, we do not think it would be reasonable to lay out a large amount to construct drains to carry off the rain water. The outlay will be quite disproportionate to the advantage that would accrue from the construction.

With regard to the recent orders of the Municipal Council directing the construction of pukka cisterns in the place of the old cess-pools, we consider this scheme to be impracticable. If these cess-pools are replaced by pukka-built masonry cisterns, measures should be adopted to have them cleaned every day. Unless an enormously paid large establishment is entertained for this purpose, it would not be possible to do this work satisfactorily. Special precautions should be taken to provide against accidents which might arise by the construction of these cisterns on public roads. The Municipal Council and the Sanitary Commissioner should consider and discuss this subject more elaborately before putting undue pressure on the house-owners to adopt the so-called improved scheme.

The Sanitary Commissioner quietly slides over the question of water supply with a few trivial remarks. The frequent recurrence of water scarcity in Bellary has been urged upon the consideration of every Governor who favored us with a visit, and the gigantic intellect that can solve the problem has yet to be seen above the Bellary horizon.

22. The same paper has the following:—When His Excellency honored our Governor's second visit. us with his first visit, in July last year, the native official atmosphere of the district was

very impure, and the leading merchants and ryots submitted a memorial, drawing His Excellency's special attention to the subject and imploring him to undertake the Herculean task of cleaning the Augean stable. As the official atmosphere of Bellary is now much purer than it was last year, there is no necessity to approach His Excellency, on the occasion of his next visit, with a similar memorial. The administration of the district has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. As the Government have not seen their way to the solution of the water difficulty in Bellary, we need not harass His Excellency this time with chimerical projects. There are, however, two or three subjects which may be fairly submitted to His Excellency for the consideration of his Government.

First.—The inadvisability of conferring the appointments of Bench Magistrates on superannuated men who have retired from Government service. These men, in most cases, prove inefficient. Again, as appointments, if made for life, breed indifference and inattention, they must be made for limited periods.

Second.—The inadvisability of introducing the High School Examination scheme, since it will give a death-blow to higher education.

Lastly.—The separation of the judicial from administrative functions is also a fit subject for the memorial.

23. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 3rd October, inviting the attention of the Postmaster-General and of Government to the various irregularities existing in the delivery of letters in the interior parts, says that the rule requiring the post peon to visit the village once a week is not strictly observed.

24. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th October, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar and of the Superintendent of Police to thefts of cattle in Cherpulcheri, which, the writer thinks, are committed with the connivance of the local Government officials and of the police.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, in noticing Transfers of certain officials in with pleasure the transfers given to Subramania Iyer, district munsif of Temalprom, Pálghat. and to Önden Raman, observes that there is

yet another official to be dealt with in the same way. The writer also says that this official dismisses 95 per cent. of the cases coming before him and moves in such a way as to make others believe that he is a great friend of the tahsildar.

Gambling carried on on the banks of the Kannatipoze river, in the Pálghat taluk, should be put a stop to.

26. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, urges that the gambling now carried on on the banks of the Kannatipoze river, in the Pálghat taluk, should be put a stop to.

27. Referring to the bribery case now pending against Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of Central Division, Bombay, another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, asks what would have been his case if he had been a native.

The permanent Collector must check corruption in Malabar.

28. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th October, hopes that the permanent Collector of Malabar will try his best to check corruption.

29. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, in referring to the cattle disease now raging furiously in the Ponáni taluk, imposes upon Government the necessity of rendering proper medical aid.

30. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, regrets to see so many articles against Government in some vernacular papers. It is true that some of the Bengal papers printed in English are worse, but Government must know that the vernacular papers are more circulated and have more effect. We beg our contemporaries, especially the Mussalman Press, to remedy this. We say nothing about indecent paragraphs, the courts provide for them; most papers who publish such things have been punished, but some (Meerut) papers are still neglectful in this matter. (*Probably extract.*)

31. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd October, says it was hoped this exhibition would tend to improve the arts and manufactures of the country, but it had the contrary effect; for besides being badly arranged, prizes were given to those who brought European articles, thus encouraging outside trades to the loss of country trades. European and country made articles should be in separate classes. However, it was the first exhibition, and we trust the next will be better managed.

III.—LEGISLATION.

32. The *Jananoocoolan* of Tiruvádi, for the month of October 1888, states that bribery cases are hardly ever brought to public notice, because of the following causes. The person who offers a bribe is equally with the person who accepts it subjected by law to punishment. It is always difficult in bribery cases to produce witnesses to prove that a public officer had taken a bribe; and if the complainant fails to prove his case, he is liable to be charged with having brought a false case. If the clause which makes it penal to offer a bribe be removed from the law, there would be fewer cases of bribe-taking.

33. The *Vettikodiyon* of Madras, of the 27th October, says that grain-merchants are allowed to fix their own prices for the grains they sell, and that they, by refusing to sell grains in store, contrive to raise their prices during times of scarcity. So long as Government are not empowered by any law to check this practice and fix the prices of grains, the horrors during a time of famine will not abate.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 27th, 1888.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 27th, 1888.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Oct. 15th, 1888.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 22nd, 1888.

JANANOOCOOLAN,
Oct. 1888.

VETTIKODIYON,
Oct. 27th, 1888.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Oct. 11th, 1888.

VIJANACHINTAMANI,
Oct. 3rd, 1888.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Oct. 27th, 1888.

34. The *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 27th October, says as follows:—

The native administration of Mysore and the capacity of natives for administration.

Our antagonists do not give us credit for administrative capacity. They first said that we were unfit for judicial work, but time has shown that the natives were more suited than Europeans to that branch of work. In whatever department the natives have been tried, they have done full justice to their choice, so much so, that our antagonists now concede the natives some capacity for administration, though they still say that the natives will be found wanting in ready discretion and tact on occasions of grave emergency. How far this is true, time alone will show. In Native States, administered by native ministers, not one instance could be adduced of their being unequal to any occasion that may have offered. Sir Lepel Griffin, referring to Mysore, lately said that the state which that country presents of being administered well is only so to outward appearance, but that it should have been inwardly rotten because it is administered by natives. This opinion, which is shared by other Europeans, can be shown to be erroneous by considering the present condition of Mysore. This country was never so prosperous during the fifty years of English rule as it is now under native rule. Its revenue last year reached the unprecedented sum of 130 lakhs. But this large amount of revenue was not obtained, as the British Government do, by the imposition of any new tax. During the last ten years of native rule, improvements have been made which the English had not done and had not the idea of doing. Railways and other means of communication are being opened, and sources of water-supply, which had been allowed to fall into disrepair, restored. The English officers, during their long administration of Mysore, never attempted these things, but shared the revenue of the country among themselves, and so passed their time. Any one who will compare the present state of Mysore with its state previous to the year 1878, will not be at a loss what answer to make to the question, "Do natives possess administrative capacity?"

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Oct. 16th, 1888.

35. This paper, commenting on the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan, says that the Representative

The Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan.

Assembly of Mysore, as at present constituted, is a mere farce, and suggests that, in order that it may be a really useful institution, it should consist of men of light and leading, and such as are well acquainted with the wants of the province at large. The annual administration report now submitted to the Assembly should be translated into the vernacular, and a copy of it should be in the hands of every one of the members.

It further suggests that, in the interests of the people, the highest officers of the State should be allowed to hold office only for a limited period. The Dewanship, which was hitherto tenable only for a term of five years by the same man, has been held by the present Dewan for too long a period. He does not take much interest in the affairs of the State, but devotes himself chiefly to the improvement of his own house and garden, and to the practice of yoga. He creates new appointments for his favorites, and does not show that impartiality which should characterise men in his position.

KERALA MITRAM,
Oct. 11th & 21st, 1888.

36. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th

Hints for the *Maha Raja* of Cochin.

and 21st October, continues the hints for the *Maha Raja* of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portions now given deal with the irregularities in the Salt Department of that State and suggest remedies therefor.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

37. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 20th October, in

The present administration of Travancore.

referring to the present administration of Travancore, which is, in the writer's opinion, bad, says how on a former occasion a mischievous favorite of the *Maha Raja* was severely dealt with by the people.

38. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 27th October, with a

Regarding the disposal of anonymous petitions received by the Cochin *Maha Raja*.

view to lessen the number of anonymous petitions now from time to time received from his subjects by the *Maha Raja* of Cochin, regarding the conduct of Government officials, suggests that an order should be passed that all such petitions should be presented in person.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 27th, 1888.

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

39. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of October, apprehends that, on

A request to Government to commence the East Coast Railway.

account of the monsoon failure, a famine is threatening, and requests that Government should, without loss of time, take measures to alleviate the dangerous position with which the poor people are threatened, and begin with the construction of the East Coast Railway.

SIDDHANTABODHINI,
Oct. 1888.

40. As European articles of manufacture are largely imported into

The condition of the ryots.

India, the native articles do not find a sale in the Indian market. Consequently, the native manufacturers have been reduced to poverty. The condition of the ryots is still worse. Even if a ryot toils the whole day, he can hardly earn money sufficient to provide himself with the bare necessities of life. The average annual earnings of a ryot amount to Rs. 13, and sometimes to Rs. 20, if he carries on some other trade in addition to agriculture. But it requires at least Rs. 24 annually for a single person to keep his body and soul together. Consequently, the ryot is obliged to contract debts whenever he has to perform a marriage or so. His annual earnings go partly to pay the Government assessment and partly to pay off a portion of his debts. Whatever little remains is spent in obtaining his livelihood. Thus the ryot being half starved dies a premature death.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Oct. 16th, 1888.

When the English began their rule in India they do not seem to have paid due regard to the condition of these ryots. For, out of the taxes paid to the Government by these agriculturists, enormously large salaries were given to the public officials. Whereas the ryots can hardly realize more than Rs. 20 annually, the public officials draw from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 annually. It would be some consolation to these poor ryots if the public officials kept in mind that their own salaries are derived from the taxes paid by these ryots and that therefore they were in duty bound to ameliorate their condition and further their welfare.

41. As famine is apprehended in Hyderabad and some other districts,

The present scare.

the merchants of those districts have come down to Bellary to import grains from here. Consequently, there is a rise in the prices of grains. As at present there is a sufficiently large store of grains in our district, the prices will not rise considerably on account of this exportation. But the scarcity of rain this year causes great apprehension. The crops are withering away for want of water. If we should not get rains for a fortnight more, we are sure to have a famine this year. Feeling certain that famine is inevitable this year, and expecting to make a large fortune thereby, our merchants are conspiring to raise the prices of grains considerably.

VINAYADHWAJA,
Oct. 25th, 1888.

We would make a suggestion to the Government. If famine is inevitable here, it will press very hard upon the laborers. To provide for their relief Government should project betimes the construction of necessary public works in the several districts. They should not postpone the commencement of the construction of these works until famine and disease afflict the laborers and disable them for work. This would be advantageous both to the laborers and to the Government.

42. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 27th October, in

Suggestions for the improvement of agriculture.

considering that the people have not yet begun to enjoy the full benefit of the endeavours of Government to improve the condition of the

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 27th, 1888.

agricultural industry in this country, suggests that for each district there should be an agricultural school and an experimental farm as in Saidápet; that agriculturists from all taluks should be invited to undergo instruction there, and that the Agricultural College at Saidápet should furnish the required number of teachers, &c.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TARANGAY NAIKON,
Oct. 27th, 1888.

43. The *Tarangay Naison* of Madras, of the 27th October, says that the abolition of the imposition of import duties on native industry and native goods coming from Lancashire has deprived factories. India of a yearly revenue of two crores of rupees. When English goods were subjected to a duty, native goods had a chance of competing with them, and native industry prospered. With the abolition of import duties these advantages have disappeared. Nevertheless, at the present time, there have been established some cotton-mills in India. They perhaps are felt as an eye-sore by some Englishmen. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., proposed in the Cardiff Associated Chamber of Commerce that, as the Indian workmen are worked beyond their powers in the Indian factories, and as this is not only detrimental to the health of the workmen, but injurious, when goods in large quantities are produced, to the interest of English manufactures, the Parliament should be asked to pass a law limiting the time of working in the Indian factories. It is to be regretted that a Member of Parliament, who had been in India and had known of its poverty, should have made proposals detrimental to the interests of the Indians.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA,
Oct. 13th, 1888.

44. A long article on "High-handedness of a Sportsman," in the *Andhra-prakasika*, of the 13th October, complains that "High-handedness of a Sportsman." domineering European gentlemen, in order to obtain provisions, harass villagers and monegars to an incredible extent. As an instance of high-handedness is quoted the behaviour of a military officer of the Bengal Presidency. He came a few days ago on a shooting expedition to Kollegal, in the Coimbatore district, and desired the tahsildar to request the monegars to supply him with bullocks, bandies, &c. When these things were supplied, he found fault with them as bad and not delivered in time. He forcibly retained one of the monegars and tried to do the same with others, who, to avoid this, hid themselves. He went even so far as to remark in the day-book of the traveller's bungalow that he received no proper supplies. To avoid such inconveniences, monegars often resign their office. The editor states that, owing to the adverse season in this case, no better bullocks could be had, and hopes that Lord Connemara will make inquiries into the matter.

KERALA MITRAM,
Oct. 11th, 1888.

The powerful co-operation of Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., for the promotion of Indian interests.

45. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th October, notices with pleasure the powerful co-operation of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., in the promotion of Indian interests.

KERALA MITRAM,
Oct. 11th, 1888.

46. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, states the circumstances of the Calicut bribery case, in which Kunhikannan, a Deputy Collector of Malabar, and his brother, Anantan, are the accused.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 20th, 1888.

The good done to the country by the *Kerala Patrika* newspaper.

47. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th October, refers to the good done to the country and its people by that newspaper.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 27th, 1888.

48. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th October, after referring to the good the National Congress is expected to do to the country, urges upon the people the necessity of rendering help in every way for the approaching Congress.

49. *Kassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th October, mentioning the report that a spy has been discovered in Amritsar bearing documents with the seals of the Czar and the Amir, suggests that the Amir's seal is a forgery and that it is a trick of the Russians to set Government against him.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 15th, 1888.

Russian spies.

50. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, has an indecent paragraph. This paper has been sent to the Commissioner of Police whose reply is attached :—

TIKISM-I-HAIRATH,
Oct. 15th, 1888.

An indecent paragraph.

"Has the honor to return the copy of the *Tilism-i-Hairath*, dated 15th October, received with memorandum dated 24th October 1888, No. 83, and to state that the passage referred to, though very coarse and perhaps indecent, is not of such marked obscenity as would justify criminal proceedings. The attention of the editor will, however, be directed to the objectionable matter.

Public No. 1173 Miscellaneous.

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

Home,
Foreign,
Finance and Commerce,
Revenue and Agriculture,

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th November 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

City Police Office,

Madras, 30th October 1888,

No. 922.

From

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS.

To

The Persian & Hindustani
Translator to Govt.,
Chepauk.

Encl: 1.

Has the honor to return the
Copy of the *Lilisuvi*. *Hairut* dated
15th October received with news
dated 24th October 1888, No. 83 and
to state that the passage referred
to though very coarse and
perhaps indecent is not of such
marked obscenity as would
justify Criminal proceedings.
The attention of the Editor will
however be directed to the
objectionable matter.

Andrew Col.
Commissioner of Police.
Mad.

S. S. S.

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Strike mutual number
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28/11/88

From

The circumstances of the

So the present situation

No. 922.

Date 30th

Recd. 30th Oct. / 88

Encl: 1.

Regarding an in-
crease in the Police
Force of 15. List: -

In Publ. No 3864/88

Sept 1st
Newspapers
October 1888

And the house
for the
fortnight ending in the
Cons. The

I Foreign Politics

The Mahdi " " " " 1

II Home Administration

- (a) Nil
- (b) Nil
- (c) Nil
- (d) Nil
- (e) Nil
- (f) Nil
- (g) Nil
- (h) Nil
- (i) Nil
- (j) Nil
- (k) General

Articles against Government
Impose restrictions

III Nil

IV Nil

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

(4) Russian spies " " " " 2

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