ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G. O. DATED 10 October 87
No. 1304

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Use of military titles by
Volunteer officers

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

I 12/9.

[9]

CURRENT NO. 3808

Public DEPARTMENT.

Telegram

From Govt of India
Home Dept

No.

Dated 6th } Sept 87.
Received 7th }

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Requesting that action
be suspended on their compl.
Circular reg: Official use
of title by Volunteer Officers.

10 Sept/87 No. 1304.
Order

Recorded in continuation
in continuation of Sept
1887 No 1265
+ Does 7/9

9 R 9/9

Public Dept - Sept 12/9/87

[9] CURRENT NO. 3724

Public (1887) DEPARTMENT.

From

The Govt of India
Home Dept

No. 33
1885

Dated 25th
Received 31st } August 1887.

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Regarding use of the title conferred on Officers of Volunteer Corps.

Hon'ble
Order 5 Sept 87 No 1265
Recorded
Hon'ble
A.G. 1/9
Cir to Mil Depts Dispd 5/9/87

CURRENT NO. 3296 Public

No. 56

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 30th July 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	29.
The Mysor Vrittaunta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	30.

Nil.

Canarese Translator's office.
Madras, 1st August 1887.

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

CURRENT NO. 3195

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 55

Dated 25th July. 1887.

Received 27

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE 26 JUL 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 23rd July. 1887.

No. 55

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 23rd July 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnautaca Pracaushica.	Bangalore	Weekly	450	28
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	Weekly	30	29
The Vijayadhwaja.	Bellary	Weekly	.	36

Nil.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 25th July. 1887.

S. Mangesha Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

CURRENT .. 3119

Public (1887) Department.

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

CHIEF SECRETARY
20 JUL 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 54.

Dated 18th July. 1887.

Received 21 ——

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 16th July. 1887.

therefrom.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 18th July. 1887.

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Abstract.

Subject	Page
Para 1. The Constitution of the Bench of Magistrates for Bellary - - -	1
Para 2. The Indian Princes in England - - - - -	2.

our Princes, that Englishmen very often treat them as inferior even to the ordinary English landlords. But it is very surprising that such a mistake should have been committed on an occasion when the ex-governors and viceroys of India and other Anglo-Indians who have sufficient experience of the courts of Indian potentates, their relative ranks, customs &c. were present on the spot. It is all the more unjust, on the part of our rulers, to have treated our Indian Princes so shabbily on such an occasion as the Jubilee celebration which was specially intended as an occasion for manifesting the feelings of loyalty and affection entertained by our Indian Princes for the British Throne and which, for this purpose, they had been specially invited to attend. At any rate, we are sure that if Her Majesty had come to know, even a little, of what had occurred she would have made such amends as possible to the Indian Princes who have been so slighted, and would have removed all the unpleasantness that has resulted

at the manner in which they were treated by the English officials. If this is a fact, nothing is more calculated to breed discontent among Her Majesty's Indian subjects and lessen the loyal enthusiasm and affection entertained by the Indian Princes towards the British Throne. Moreover this regrettable incident must have marred the glorious and brilliant success of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England. From the telegram it is quite clear that the arrangements for the reception and treatment of the Indian Princes were sadly bungled, else they would not have been treated in any other manner than befitting their exalted rank as faithful allies of the Queen-Empress. It is not surprising that Englishmen who have not been in India and consequently have not had an occasion to learn the etiquette of the courts of Indian Princes should shew this want of deference to them. It is out of this ignorance of the status and powers of

tions that are being passed now and then, or to keep pace with the improving times. There is a great difference between the good old days when these gentlemen were useful and the present time when change and progress are the order of the day. They attend to the duties simply because they have been honoured by Government with magisterial authority and not because they are really anxious to do good to their fellow-men.

We do not know how long the Government will allow this farce to continue. There is no lack of younger men of a respectable position in society, educated and therefore better qualified to perform the duties of honorary magistrates. We cannot give their names here for want of space, but if called upon we shall be ready to do so.

The Carnataca Pracanshica of the 11th instant has the following in an article headed, "The Indian Princes in England:"

We regret to learn from a telegram to the Bombay Gazette from its London correspondent that the Indian Princes who attended the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England — especially H. H. the Holkar — are dissatisfied

CURRENT NO. 2949

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 50

Dated 11th July. 1887.

Received 12th

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 9th July. 1887.

No. 54

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 16th July 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnataca Pracashika.	Bangalore	Weekly	450	27
The Mysore Vittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	Weekly	30	28
The Vijayadhwaja - - - - -	Bellary	Weekly	.	34, 35.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 13th instant speaks to the following effect in a leading article headed, "The Constitution of the Bench of Magistrates for Bellary:"—

"The honorary magistrates being mostly men who have retired from active life and who are desirous of enjoying ease do not generally take any interest in the important work entrusted to them. We think many of them have passed their sixtieth year and are not able to read the various laws and regula

arrest on his way to India he first went to France and is now in Russia bent upon taking revenge upon the English. The Russians also are too eager to take up his cause since they can commit some mischief in India in his name. Besides, we hear that the people of the Punjab and of the neighbouring districts are friendly towards the Russians. This unpleasant state of things was brought about by the imprudence and the want of foresight of the English themselves. Even now it would be well for the safety of the English government in India to get Dhuleep Singh over to India and reinstate him in his hereditary possessions.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 11th July. 1887

S. Mangesha Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Abstract.

Subject	Page.
Paragraph 1. Rajah Dhuleep Singh	1

CURRENT NO. 2949 Public

No. 50

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 9th July 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnataca Pracaashica.	Bangalore	Weekly	450	26
The Mysoor Vrittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	Weekly	30	27
The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary.	Weekly	.	33
The Sudarsana	Udipi	Monthly	.	11

The Mysoore Vrittanta Bodhiny of the 2nd instant says:—

The English are now becoming conscious that they committed a mistake in not allowing Rajah Dhuleep Singh to return to India. If they had allowed him to return to India and left him in possession of his hereditary property, he would hardly have been able to attract the public attention. But since his

Public

CURRENT NO. 2816

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 48

Dated 2nd July 1887

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
4 JUL 87

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 2nd July 1887.

CURRENT NO. 2816 Public

No. 48

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 2nd July 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Karnataka Pracanokica	Bangalore	Weekly	400	25
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	26
The Vijayadhvaja	Bellary	Weekly	-	32.

"Nil."

"Nil."

Canarese Translator's office
Madras, 2nd July 1887

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Public CURRENT NO. 3351

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 16th
Received 17 } August 1887.

Forwarding Report
on Telugu Newspapers
for the month of July 1887.

appointment in the Presidency College.

8. In a fourth article the same paper states that many Complaints are raised because Eurasians and Europeans are appointed in the Madras Government Secretariat, and no competent and experienced Natives. The hope is expressed that Mr. Bourke will remedy this evil.

9. A fifth article of the above Journal Complains that many peculiarities occur in the jurors list published this year. Of two brothers of the same parents, one is described as a European, and the other as Eurasian, and the Deputy Examiner of Public-works-Accounts is put down, as a Common juror, while the 1st Grade Accountant under him is among the special jurors.

Gustav Oppert

Telugu Translator to Government.

Telugu Translator's office
Madras, 16th August 1887

7. A third article of the above Journal remarks that M.R.Ry. V. Sreenivasa Iyer B.A, Ag. Professor of Logic in the Combaconum College is appointed in the Revenue Board Office for M. R. Ry Sreenivasa Raghava Iyengar, and M.R.Ry Vythianatha Iyer M.A. one of the Professors in the Combaconum College is appointed to act for the former. Complaints are made that the merits of Natives are not taken into consideration in the Educational Department, and that whenever any vacancy occurs Natives are only appointed to act until a European is brought out from England. People attribute to such treatment the deaths of Messrs. T. Gopala Row and C. Sundara Row. The Editor is sorry that M.R.Ry Sadhu Seshiah did not yet get a permanant ~~appointment~~

is not good although Government may save by it annually Rs 5,800.

5. Hindujanasamskārini No. 12 states that to dispose more quickly of the work four members of the Board of Revenue who are called Commissioners will from the 1st of April divide the work amongst themselves and go on circuit through Districts. These Commissioners are expected to remedy the existing defects in the Revenue administration.

6. Another article of the same journal mentions that the Financial Secretary to the Government of India has shown a saving in the Estimated Budget for the year 1888-89 and that one ought to be satisfied if the income of India meets the expenditure.

to subscribe to the Madras Institute in order to please their European Superiors. No doubt the intention of perpetuating the memory of Her Majesty's Jubilee is excellent but not so good are the means adopted for carrying it out. The Government of India should either have reduced and fixed the price of salt or should have issued some new Jubilee Coins. Such arrangements would have kept the Jubilee in better remembrance than the Institutions mentioned above.

4. No 28 of the same paper understands that the appointment of a Coroner which including the staff, costs Rs 8,680 annually will be abolished and in its stead eight Sub-Inspectors on Rs 30 each are to be appointed to perform the functions of the Coroner. The Editor says that this arrangement

granting or refusing of remissions to the discretion of the Revenue Officers, these Officers cannot but occasionally differ.

3. Andhra prakasika No. 26 states that the Prince of Wales has established an Imperial Institute in London in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee and that the Government in this country have their interest to obtain subscriptions from well-to-do persons. The minor Maharajah Scindia seems to have subscribed a lack and twenty thousand Rupees. The people of this country do not well understand what the Imperial Institute is and how it benefits India. It is well known that many contribute to the said Institute, out of fear that Government will let them feel their displeasure if they do not do so. Some Subordinate officials in the Mufussil force Ryots

2. Sanmargadarsini, No. 5, when referring to the remissions in the Godavari District says that the Divisional District Officers have granted remissions according to their fancy. For instance, the General Deputy Collector of Narasapur following the literal meaning of the Rules, did not grant any remissions to Ryots who had reaped two marcals per acre. On the other hand the Temporary Deputy Collector appears to have granted at the Jamabandy in the Taluk of Ramachendrapuram remissions on lands which yielded fifteen Kunchas per acre, and the Sub-Collector did the same in the Amalapuram Taluk. The District Collector will most likely himself hold the Jamabandy in the Narasapuram Taluk, and it remains to be seen what course he will adopt. The distress of the Ryots is very great. The Editor says that as the Remission Rules leave the

MADRAS

port on Telugu Newspapers for the Month of July 1887.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
23, 25 & 26.	Vivēkavardhani	Rajamandry	Weekly	300.
5 & 6.	Sanmārgadarśini.	Pittapore	Monthly	200.
26, 27, 28 & 29.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	Weekly	500.
12.	Hindujanasamskarini	Do	Monthly	100.

A correspondent to the Vivēkavardhani No. 25 writes in English as follows:—

"During the last week we had frequent showers of "rain. Though the main canals are full, still the irri-"gation channels, are insufficiently supplied with "water, for the ryots cannot satisfy the gnawing hunger "of the Delta Superintendents. When the necessity will be "over, they will be supplied with an enormous quantity "of water."

nt.

CURRENT NO. 3496 Public

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of July 1887.

Abstract.

Subject.	Page
Paragraph 1. On the want of water supply in the Irrigation Channels of Rajamandry.	
Do 2. On the different principles followed when granting remissions in the Godavari District.	
Do 3. About subscriptions being raised for the Imperial and Madras Institutes.	
Do 4. Disapproval of abolishing the appointment of a Coroner.	
Do 5. About the proposed alterations in the Revenue administration.	
Do 6. About the saving shown in the estimates of the Indian Budget.	
Do 7. About disregarding the claims of Competent Natives in the Educational Department.	
Do 8. Complaints against appointing Eurasians and Europeans instead of Natives in the Madras Government Secretariat.	
Do 9. On the peculiar arrangements in the Jurors list of this year	

CURRENT NO. 3351

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No.

Dated 2nd August 1887.

Received 6

CHIEF SECRETARY
5 AUG 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 30 July 1887.

representative members. Till this reform is effected there is no means by which to control the expenditure of Government.

Tamul Translator's office,
Nellore, 2d August 1887.

C. Thackeray
Tamul Translator to Government.

Abstract.

Subject	Page
Paragraph 1. That the offices of Accountants General may be abolished to effect saving of Public money.	
" 2. On the decline of native manufacture.	
" 3. The Budget of receipts and Expenditure for the year 1887/88 reviewed.	

Abkari has increased by more than 3 3 per cent. The cost of printing and stationery estimated at 10½ lakhs of Rupees seems rather exorbitant, and can be reduced by suitable means. The cost of Chaplain establishment estimated at 3½ lakhs is an unjustifiable expenditure. Government contributes nothing towards the support of either the Hindoo or Mahomedan religion. Non christian institutions are maintained by funds contributed by the zeal of their votaries. So also should Christian churches be maintained by the professors of that religion. How can it be just of Government to spend for the benefit of one creed alone - which is also its own creed - the money collected from people of various creeds! Neither within the compass of this paper nor in any other will it be possible to note down all the shortcomings of the Budget. If the Budget of receipts and expenditure is to be closely scrutinized and all useless expenditure discarded, it is necessary that it should be discussed by a legislative council composed of representa-

5 -tative

3. The same editor, reviewing the Budget of Receipts and Expen=-diture of this Presidency for the year 1884/85, observes that of the charges disallowed by the Go=-vernment of India, one especially calls for notice, viz the cost of bridging over the Veigay at Madura. The Government which disallowed the construction of this useful bridge at a cost of Rs 60,000, has nevertheless of its own accord proposed the laying down of a railroad on the Neilgherry Hills at a cost of Rs 50,000. It has become usual with Government first to consider its own wants and to remedy them, and then to bestow its attention on the wants of its subjects. If it were not, why should it be thought more necessary to lay down a rail=-road on the Hills where the Government spends only six months in the year, than con=-struct a bridge which will be daily used for traffic? It is a constant cry that the British rule in this country has produced as one of its results drunkenness; and it will appear that there is truth in it from the fact that in three years the revenue from

/ abkari.

in for payment. By the adoption of this plan a saving can be effected of more than a lakh of rupees an=-nually. A still better plan would be to abolish the offices of Accoun=-tants-General and Comptrollers of Accounts in India and establish one central office called the office of Comptroller and Auditor-General, from which abstracts of Receipts and expenditure can be submitted to the local Government.

2. The editor of the Swadesamitran, lamenting the decline of native commerce says that the abolition of the import duties is the chief reason why indigenous goods cannot compete with articles imported from Eng=-land. Would Government have abolished those duties if they were really actuated by a desire to pro=-mote the commerce of this coun=-try? If Government would at least purchase all articles re=-quired for their use from the stock of native manufacturers, there would then be some prospect of native commerce recovering itself. How can native mechanics find work if they are patronized neither by Government nor by their own country-men?

/ 3

CURRENT

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No.

Dated July 1887.

Received 4/8/87

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 23rd July 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
4 AUG 87
GOVT OF MADRAS

No. CURRENT NO. 3357 dt. 4-8-87

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 30 July 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper. & received during the week	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
21	Travancore abhimany 21 July 1887)	Nagercoil	Tri-monthly	350
27	Hindoo janabhooshany 22 July 1887)	Madras	Weekly	200
30	Vettikodiyon 23 July '87)	do	do	250
12	Swadeshabhimany 23 July 87)	do	do	480
13	Tarangay Nason 23 July 87)	do	do	200
30	Jatwabivechiny 24. July 87)	do	do	140
49 + 50.	Swadeshamitran. 23 + 27 July. 87)	do	Bi-weekly	1120

The editor of the Hindoo Janabhooshany says that Government could effect a real saving by the abolition of the Accountant-General's office. Twenty-two years ago there were neither Account Codes nor Civil Leave Codes, and a separate Financial Department, worked on a large scale was necessary to check Financial Accounts; but now these codes render it easy for all to follow the rules laid down in them. It will be enough if an auditor be appointed under the Treasury Deputy Collector of each District, to check and pass the bills brought in

and customs of the people of this country, the laws made by them affect the people largely. If trade and industry were flourishing to a great extent and education wide spread in this country, the laws would necessarily have to be minutely technical. But when such conditions do not exist, highly intricate laws cannot but be injurious to the people. If in the Legislative Councils suitable natives are not appointed as members, and laws are passed at the rate of 20 a year by the English officials, what hindrance will there be for an increase in litigation. The reason why the country is so deluged with laws is that a law member is attached to the Council of the Government of India, who is unceasingly at work at his special vocation.

C. Rh. Pillai

Tamul Translator to Government

Tamul Translators Office,
Nellore. July 1887

Abstract

Subject	Page
Paragraph. 1. Complaints against the South Indian Railway Company.	
Paragraph 2. That the Finance Committee has failed to consider certain retrenchments.	
Paragraph. 3. That the laws are now increasing in number and complexity.	

2. The Editor of the Swadeshabhimany says that the Finance Committee seems to have proposed certain retrenchments merely to give effect to the purpose for which it was nominated. It has not reported on such things as that Collectors should not get a salary of more than Rs. 1000, nor members of Council and Judges of the High Court more than Rs. 2,000, nor Governors more than Rs 6,000, nor the Governor-General more than Rs 10,000. Nor has the Committee discussed the propriety of paying the retired English officials their pension in the coin of this country alone. We must ask Government to direct the members of the National Congress to give their opinion on these matters.

3. The Editor of the Swadeshamitran says that the laws of the country formerly were clear and simple. As the English Government have introduced into this country the institutions and highly complicated methods of procedure obtaining in England, the laws too which relate to them and which are correspondingly intricate have to be imported from England. As the English do not know much of the manners

and

No.

CURRENT NO.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 23rd July 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspapers received during the week	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
14	Calamiddy (15th July 1887)	Combaton	Bi-monthly	275
12	Swadeshabhimany (15th July 1887)	Salem	Do.	150
23	Brahma Ghyanna Bhodiny (15th July 1887)	Bangalore	Do	110
26	Hindoo Janabhoodhany (15th July 1887)	Madras	Weekly	200
29	Vettikodyon (16th July 1887)	Do	Do	260
11	Swadeshabhimany (16th July 1887)	Do	Do	480
12	Tarangay Nason (16th July 1887)	Do.	Do.	200
29	Tatwavivechiny (17th July 1887)	Do	Do	140
47&48	Swadeshamitran (16th & 20th July 1887)	Do	Bi-weekly	1120

The Editor of the Vettikodyon complains that on the South Indian Railway third class passengers are generally carried in the Company's carriages in excess of the fixed number, that many of the passengers are carried in goods wagons, and that those passengers who have purchased tickets and are obliged to stay away for want of room are not refunded their money by the Station-masters. This latter proceeding the Editor characterizes as cheating, and asks whether there is no law to punish these officials.

2.

Public
CURRENT No. 3164

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 154

Dated 20th July 1887.

Received 23

CHIEF SECRETARY
21 JUL 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 16th July 1887, containing an extract from the Swadeshamitran.

Tamil

the people against whom they are made are too poor to go with their witnesses constantly to Krishnagherry, such people are obliged to put up with heavy loss. This state of affairs may probably be observed in all places where the Moonsifs' Courts have been abolished. The fear entertained by Government that the withdrawal of magisterial powers from Tahsildars will entail more expenditure will be seen to be unfounded, when it is taken into account that such a measure will diminish the work of the Tahsildars and find one person equal to do a Tahsildar's duties in two talooks.

Tamul Translator's office,
Madras, 20th July 1887.

C. W. Macleans
ne

Tamul Translator to Government.

Abstract.

Subject.	Page
Paragraph 1. — That the magisterial powers of Tahsildars may be vested in District Moonsifs without any additional outlay of expenditure.	

where there are subordinate Magistrates, there are also the Courts of District Moonsifs, and in those places where there are no such Courts, if new courts are established, the revenue derived from court-fees in civil suits will of itself be sufficient to cover all expenses of establishment. There is besides another advantage in establishing as many courts as possible, for they give an impetus to trade in the localities where they are situated. That in places where there are no courts, trade languishes, may be gathered from the following instance. When the Moonsifs' Courts were abolished in the Talooks of Cossoor and Dharmapoory, the traders in those places seeing the inconvenience occasioned by having to go to a distant court at Krishnagherry, have stopped business transactions; and some unprincipled traders finding this a fit opportunity have begun to bring in false claims against inhabitants. As these claims can better be adjudicated in the very places where they are alleged to have arisen, and as

the

CURRENT NO. 3064

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No.

Dated 14 July 1887.
Received 18

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 9 July 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
18 JUL 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 154

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 16 July 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
21+22	Brahma Ghyanna Bhodiny (15 June + 1st July 1887)	Bangalore	Bi-monthly	110
25	Hindoo Janabhooshany (8 July 1887)	Madras.	Weekly.	200
28	Vettikodiyon. (9 July 1887)	do	do	250
11	Tarangay Naison (9 July 1887)	do	do	200
28	Tatwavinechiny (10 July 1887)	do	do	140
20	Travancore Abhimany (11 July 1887)	Nagercoil	Tri-monthly	350
45+46	Swadeshamitran (9 + 13 July 1887)	Madras.	Bi-weekly	1120
54, 55+56	Dravidavartamany (7, 10 and 14 July 1887)	do	do	250
17	Tinbadaum Sundaum. (15 June 1887)	Trichinopoly	Weekly.	300

A correspondent of the Swadeshamitran says that it will serve all purposes if the magisterial powers conferred on the Tahsildars be taken from them and vested in District Moonsifs, and that such a measure need not entail more expenditure. To this it may perhaps be objected (says the correspondent) that the Courts of District Moonsifs lie at great distances, and that a diminution in the number of subordinate magistrates may militate against the convenience of parties and the efficiency of the magistracy. At most stations where

when that control was trans-
-ferred to the Public Works Dept.,
most of the tanks fell into dis-
-repair. Though petitions are
being continually forwarded by
the ryots with respect to the
up-keep of tanks, both to the
Revenue Board and to Government,
yet they are not adequately re-
-sponded to. Whether the value
of land or the Revenue paid
on it is to increase, or whether
lands laid waste are to be re-
-claimed, the one thing needed
is that Government should
keep in continual repair the
sources of water supply. So long
as this is not done the lot of
the agricultural population
is indeed unhappy.

Tamul Translator's
office. —
Nellore, 14 July 1887

C. Gopalacharlu
Tamul Translator
to Government.

Abstract.

Subject.	Page
Paragraph 1. That the sources of water supply in this country are not kept in proper re-pair.	

No. CURRENT NO.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 9 July 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
	received during the week			
10	Swadeshabhimany (25 June 87)	Madras	Weekly	480
19	Travancore abhimany (1. July 87)	Nagercoil	Irregular	350
13	Balamitra (1st July 1887)	Coimbatore	Bimonthly	275
11	Swadeshabhimany (1. July 87)	Salem	do	150
24	Hindu Janabhivrshany (1st July '87)	Madras	Weekly	200
24	Vettikodiyon (2. July '87)	do	do	250
10	Tarangay Nairon (2. July '87)	do	do	200
27	Tatwavinechiny (3 July '87)	do	do	140
53	Dravidavartamany (3rd July '87)	do	Bi-weekly	250
4344	Swadeshamitran (2. & 6. July '87)	do	do	1120.

The editor of the Swadeshamitran complains that Government do not pay proper attention to the maintenance of tanks and other irrigation works in the country, as the people are principally occupied in agriculture, it is highly necessary that the tanks throughout the country should be kept in efficient repair; and if they are not, how can the people be able to pay land revenue? When the District Collectors had the maintenance of tanks under their control the people had nothing to complain of, but when

CURRENT NO. 3063

Public (1887) Department.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No.

Dated 14 July 1887.

Received 18

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 2d July 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
18 JUL 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

is only because the people have no voice in the administration of the country, that this and other evils are allowed to happen without any attempt at remedy.

Tamul Translator's Office. — Nellore, 14 July 1887.

C. Sabhaiah

Tamul Translator to Government.

Abstract.

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Paragraph 1. That the Local Fund Boards find it hard to maintain the works under their control with their limited Revenues. 2. That people should be allowed a voice in the administration of the country.	

Government should allot an annual grant for each of those Boards. It is not proper that the works which should be undertaken by Govt as their own cost, should be made over to the Local Boards.

The same editor instancing the case of the ryots of Tenevasy and Moolipalam in the Madura District, who it appears could not get their irrigation channels repaired though they have kept petitioning the authorities for fourteen years, says that this is owing to the Constitution of the Government of this country, which is not make responsible to the Public. If there were representative members in the councils of Government to remind it of its duties, will it be possible for Govt to pay no attention to the wants of its subjects? If there were a member representing the people of the Madura District in the Madras legislative Council, and if he were empowered to ask administrative questions of the members of Government, will Government delay so long in taking notice of the petition of those people? It

is

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 2nd July 1887

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspapers received during the week	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
23	Hindoo Janabhasshang (24. June '87)	Madras	Weekly	200
26	Vettikadiyon (25. June '87)	do	do	250
1-9	Jarangy Naisson (30 April 7. 14 21 28. May & 4. 11. 18 & 25 June '87)	do	do	200
26	Tatwavinechiny (26 June '87)	do	do	140
42 & 43	Sarojanamanoranjany (20. & 27. June 1887)	Palamcottah	do	194
41 & 42	Swadeshamitran (25 & 29 June 1887)	Madras	Bi-weekly	1120
48-52	Dravidavartamany (16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th & 30th June '87)	do	do	250.

The editor of the Swadeshamitran says that the duties which formerly devolved on Local Fund Boards were such as not to incur large expenditure of money. But now they are expected to meet all local requirements including the maintenance of roads educational and medical institutions and the Police. The revenues derived by the Local Fund Boards are much too small to meet these requirements; and their appeal for help to Government is not attended to. If the duties which have now devolved on the Local Fund Boards are to be fully discharged Government

States a good road is being made between Ishkabad and Kachair.

It is currently said that many Russian spies are in India.

Russian encroachment on India increases daily. They say Dhuleep Singh is employed in trying to wheedle the Amir.

10. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, 30th July.—"Government and the Mogi." Under the above head after a long prologue remarks that it is now upwards of six years since the Government, with a view to prevent dacoity and murder, which are systematically committed by the Mogi tribe, and affect more or less not only the territories under the British rule, but those under the Native administration, suggested to the Native States in the Province of Malwa to adopt steps to populate the waste tracts of Malwa and Candesh by the above tribe and levy no tax on it, until it takes an interest in agricultural pursuits. It was proposed to have an establishment and to appoint an agent with his head-quarters at Neemuch for two years, and that its cost to be borne proportionately by the Native States. Although the above suggestion and the proposed cost was illegal according to the terms of the treaty, still the Native princes undertook to contribute towards it to please the Government. Accordingly, an arrangement was made, after which it is asserted that it is not known what place has been populated by the said tribe, which is still wandering and committing robbery and murder with impunity in conjunction with a band of foreign Pathans, and that the arrangement had not the desired effect, and what remedial measures will yet be adopted by the Government.

11. *Mazhar-ul-Ajaib*, 14th July.—"Russian advance." A Calcutta paper says that the people of India are much afraid of Russia, and they have reason, for they have neither strength nor wealth. The Arms Act destroyed one and foreign merchants and taxes the other. Every day the Russian force is advancing. We have mentioned the capture of Kirki. The Russians have since taken Ghang, and they now say Khojah Lakh. Now they say the Amir wants to show his clemency. He said in public durbar before the English Agent that the Boundary Commission had brought Russian troops into Afghanistan. It seems Russians and English are of one race and creed and are in league. The meaning of this speech our readers can make out for themselves.

NOTES.

12. *Mazhar-ul-Ajaib*, 28th July.—People in Ireland are committing suicide through English tyranny.

13. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, 15th July.—"Recruiting." Those who take an interest in politics cannot make out why, when all these troops are gone to Burma, recruiting still goes on, or in what hole all these troops sink. Notwithstanding the daily reports of the submission of dacoits, why this increase instead of troops returning, what does it mean?

Gives the old story of a woman being outraged and her husband killed by three soldiers near Quettah, and remarks they will certainly be acquitted on the plea of drunkenness; why not, for are they not white men?

In Russelkondah grain is dear. Plenty is produced, why and wherefore this dearness.

14. *Kassim-ul-Akhbar*, 4th July.—Compares the imposition of the income-tax to loading an ass with a mule's burden which is cruelty. In Bangalore forms were distributed, and the people who had less than Rs. 500 income, who because they had been warned, and for fear of getting into trouble, immediately filled them in, and were accordingly assessed, and though they appealed, were not listened to, though they had only a fraction of Rs. 500. One man who closed his business two years ago, and owes Rs. 2,000, is taxed, and one man has to pay Rs. 7 tax, who has not the worth of that sum in his shop.

15. *Kassim-ul-Akhbar*, 7th July.—Remarks anent the 4 per cent. loan. No doubt it is to strengthen the frontier, which shows the Government is not neglectful of these matters; but we do not find them so ready as the Russians in these matters, and several foolish things have been done, for instance, in agreeing to most of the Russian claims. Whatever respect the Afghans had for us has gone, and they now

fear the Russians. There are several other transactions which cause nothing but laughter.

16. *Kassim-ul-Akhbar*, 11th July.—Has an article on infant marriage, and advocates reform in this matter.

17. "Russia and English affairs" (from *Lumat*). From late accounts it appears the Russians are not desisting from their tricks, and intrigue is rife in Afghanistan. If this continues much longer, England and Russia must fight. From what we see of the future of India, we think these intrigues will have great effect, and then Government must think of the wishes of the people and protect their rights, for at this time the people do not have that friendship for Government that is desirable.

18. *Kassim-ul-Akhbar*, 14th July.—"Afghanistan." People are beginning to take great interest in affairs in Afghanistan since the publication of a peaceful proclamation by the Amir. The Amir at last has determined to put down the rebellion and not too soon. He thought it nothing. Now the rebels think nothing of him and his troops. The English should not desert a friend who can be useful to them in these straits, but should help him in every way; and if not, should try to reconcile the rebels with him, and advise him to be milder in his government. Or who will help when the Russian struggle comes? Or if you cannot help him because he is a tyrant, send a force and depose him, and make the popular Yakoob, Amir. If this will not do, Ayoob, who is very popular. If you do this, he will be your friend, and if Russia does it, he will be their friend, and they will easily be able to attack India. Therefore Government should help the present Amir or depose him and appoint another, and the sooner the better, or Russia will make great capital of it.

"Jeypore."—States the body of an Afghan was found near Nahrikhola. He had been killed by a tiger. On the corpse were found thirty-seven Russian notes which would make it appear he was a Russian spy.

19. *Kassim-ul-Akhbar*, 18th July.—"Russia." It is said Russia is cleverly intriguing in Persia by threats, stratagems and money, and is openly and secretly striving to obtain her ends. Regarding this it is said the Shah will go to the Caucasus frontier to meet the Czar about Afghan affairs. If the Ghilzais, as is possible, rebel, the Russian Governor will certainly release Ayoob. We must therefore be prepared.

20. *Kassim-ul-Akhbar*, 25th July.—There is a report in the Lahore bazaar that Dhuleep Singh with 20,000 men has reached Cabul, and in a very short time will reach the Punjab, and the people will welcome him.

News from Chitral says the Russians are turning their attention to Tashkerghan or Kalam, that the Samarkand officers have got orders from Russia to advance through Russian camp on the border where the people are friendly. In the correspondence between Russia and England nothing has been settled about this part of the frontier; and it is said that by taking Tashkerghan the Russians will get more advantage than from Herat, and will have a fine opportunity of making friends in Ghilghat and Cashmere.

21. *Kassim-ul-Akhbar*, 28th July.—Comments on article in *Native Opinion* on failure of wheat crop in Bombay, and says so much wheat is now sent to Europe. There is want of rain in the Punjab, and in Cabul cultivators are engaged in civil wars (so there will be great demand). To save the country from famine, though Government cannot stop export, they should think of some plan.

22. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 7th July.—Complains that young Mussulmans who learn English change the habits of their creed, &c.

23. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 14th July.—"Russia and Central Asia." Writing on this subject says Russia has conquered every place up to the Afghan frontier, which will soon follow; England's plans are as cobwebs before Russian trickery. We wonder at England's policy; they can never agree, so why not be on the alert at once and prepare for war; why not make a treaty with the Sultan, offensive and defensive; it would be good for both England and Turkey in many ways. The millions of Muhammadans in India look on the Sultan as Commander of the Faithful, though ready to devote their lives to the British cause, and such an alliance will

make still more faithful. If the Russians take all Central Asia, we must secure the affections of the Indians, especially the Muhammadans. Gratitude is part of their education, and the other races have received more favors; in time of need, it will be seen who will be most faithful.

24. "Egyptian Treaty." Writing of Russia and French threats to Turkey, and that the Sultan has asked for delay says, delay should be given, &c.; that English merchants and rich men dread war, and England's respect has suffered in consequence. The peace policy should be laid aside for a time and British bayonets be used as they were at Waterloo.

25. "War Preparations." All the world's newspapers and every one say, England and Russia will soon fight, and that several struggles will follow, *i.e.*, Dhuleep Singh will fight for the Punjab. The Muhammadans will help the Russians; the Amir will turn against us; the Burmese will side openly with the Chinese against us; the Irish will trouble, &c. If God gives England victory well. Whoever wins or loses, the situation will be delicate and ten times worse than now.

26. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 28th July.—"Settlement of the Afghan boundary." Thinks the settlement makes the situation more delicate. Russia will pursue the same plans, and to stop them by treaties is not possible. They only think how to get India. The state of Afghanistan is terrible. The Russian troops await the order to advance. While they are ready, we make treaties in which we have no trust; there must be war some day soon; remember Khiva and Merv. The Government may approve the treaty. We think nothing of it, until the Russians are well beaten. These proceedings will not stop them. They always break treaties when the occasion comes and will again. To stop them we want a line of British bayonets. If Government think the safety of Afghanistan necessary to India, they must first put down the rebellion and tell the Amir in a friendly way that he is not fit to govern, and had better come under its protection and take a pension. Then they should put Yacoob on the throne, for he is a friend. A force should go with him, and it should be proclaimed that Abdur Rahman has been deposed on account of his cruelty, and Shere Ali's son put in his place, that we are then to protect them from Russia or any one else. Though they have a religious hatred of us, when they find we do not want their country, but only to protect them from Russian clutches, they will soon come round. Russia's intentions are clear from what was said at Moscow and from their taking up Dhuleep (though he is nobody). We beat them before, and if we had used stronger measures, we should have been masters now. It is wonderful how England's greatness and power is kept down by her ministers.

(27) "Russian advance on India". Remarking on an article in the *Broad Arrow* on this subject, says, we cannot agree with this opinion. The Afghans who are fighting the Amir will never agree and ask for British help as has been proved by History. Whoever wins there reigns a short time, and is then rebelled against, and in such a time it will be a good excuse for Russia to step in. We wonder our well-informed English contemporaries do not recommend strong measures. If the Government do not mind Russia taking Afghanistan, it is another matter we will agree. But it must be remembered what Russia would then do towards the conquest of India. In the way they have stirred up rebellion in Afghanistan and got the country, they would do the same in India, and what would Government do? Though Russia could not do much against the Government (at present), one day India would become a morsel for the bear. Instead of letting Russia have Afghanistan, why do not we take it? It is necessary for India's safety, we should get their fine troops with our discipline who would beat the Russians and Turkomans, and we should obtain the Turkoman country. Every thing depends on boldness and courage.

Extracts an article from another paper saying the poisoning of the beer of the troops at Agra was no doubt done by Russian spies.

Extracts an article from another paper saying the Amir is now our avowed enemy and the friend of Russia, &c.

Translator's Note.—All the papers are full of Russian and Afghan affairs.

CHEPAUK,
18*th August* 1887.

(Signed) A. CURTOIS, Colonel,
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Public No. 1264, Miscellaneous.

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

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

OOTACAMUND,
5 September 1887.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the month of July 1887.

(1) *Kerala Mitram.*—I (1). The first article quotes various instances in which the present Viceroy has introduced into Native States Europeans as Dewans or Counsellors to the rulers of those States, and justifies, on the score of public interests, this policy which, in a great measure, deprives those rulers of their independence and power. The article concludes with advice to such rulers as have not thus lost their independence and power to govern their countries properly, in order that they may not have to share the fate of the others.

(2) The second article gives an account of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England, and refers to some of the various boons conferred upon the public during Her Majesty's reign, such as the introduction of the Electric Telegraph, &c.

(3) The third and fifth articles refer to the public grievances arising from the present mode of administration of the States of Cochin and Travancore, and suggest as a remedy the institution of executive councils.

(4) The fourth and sixth articles invite the attention of the Travancore Government to frauds committed by most of the stamp vendors in that State.

II (1). A correspondent refers to the annoyance, from time to time, caused to the public by the members of the Travancore Police Force in Shertalai.

(2) The second letter invites the attention of the British Government to the present administration of Travancore, which is, in the writer's opinion, abominably bad.

(3) The third letter invites the attention of the Superintendent of Police in the Cochin State, to the oppression and corruption practised by certain members of the Police Force.

2. *Kerala Patrika.*—I (1) The first article, which refers to an inquiry made by Government whether the Calicut Municipality is willing to undertake the management and maintenance of the Government College at Calicut, deprecates the transfer of the College to either the Municipality or the District Board. In the article it is said that it is wrong to suppose either that the Calicut Municipality, which is too poor to maintain decently the hospital and the market, will be able to take up this additional burden, or that the Kérâla Vidya Sála, which is not properly managed, and which cannot give instruction to all classes of people without distinction of caste, will be able to make up the loss of the Calicut College in case of its fall.

(2) The second article, in criticising the provisions of the Malabar Evictions and Waste Lands Bill, observes that, in order to enable the tenant to derive the benefits contemplated by the provisions of the Bill, it should be expressly stated in what cases evictions may be had on six months' previous notice, and regrets that there is no protection provided for the poor tenants who have incurred the displeasure of their janmis by presenting petitions against them in connection with the inquiry. Opinion is also expressed that these provisions of the Bill will not be able to set at rest matters in Malabar.

(3) The third article rejoices to find that a re-trial of the case in which one Koláyi Náráyanan Náyár was convicted of forgery by the Sessions Court of South Malabar, has ended in an enhancement of the sentence which he highly deserved.

(4) The fourth article, mentions the advantages of a "Life Assurance."

(5) The fifth article, referring to the present administration of Travancore, which is generally bad, disapproves of the removal from the State Service of Captain Wyllie and another for the simple reason that they contributed certain letters to some newspapers, and therein criticised the Government.

(6) Referring to the proposal of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission to commence its sittings at Madras shortly, the sixth article observes that in the Salt, Police, Forest, and Survey Departments, very few natives get high appointments, because in those departments Europeans may be appointed to offices carrying salaries of over Rs. 200 without the sanction of the Secretary of State, and advocates the appointment of educated and enlightened natives to higher offices in the public service.

(7) The seventh article invites the attention of the various associations in Malabar to the necessity for suggesting to Government the modifications neces-

sary in the Malabar Evictions and Waste Lands Bill, and expresses an opinion that, while the interests of Government are properly secured in the Bill, there is little done to settle the present unfriendly relations between landlords and tenants.

(8) The eighth article, which refers to the mischief done to men and cattle by a tiger in the Mampad amsam of the Ernad Taluk, regrets the inability of the people to take any action in the matter on account of their disarmed state, and invites the attention of the present Governor to these sufferings of the people.

II (1) Referring to the past and the present opinion regarding the warlike capacities of the people of Malabar, a correspondent observes that the causes of their present degraded condition are the innumerable restrictions on the possession and use of arms. The writer also refers to the destruction of cattle and property now often caused by wild beasts through the disarmed state of the people, and wonders how in Malabar Government have caused the general disarmament of the inhabitants to atone for the murder of a Cheruman (a low caste Hindu), while in other countries the same course has not been followed even to atone for the attempts (in some cases also successful) against the lives of their own mighty sovereigns. It is hoped that this matter will awaken the sympathy of the new Governor.

(2) The second letter considers that, without the strong co-operation of those interested, it is difficult to remove the custom forbidding the Náyár females of North Malabar to cross the Kórapuzha and Valapatnam rivers.

(3) The third letter, in referring to the miserable state of primary schools in Malabar, urges upon the members of the Taluk and District Boards the necessity for their general improvement for certain changes in the books of instruction in those schools, and for increasing the salaries and grants now paid to teachers of those institutions.

(4) Referring to a notice issued in the *Malabar Gazette* of the 1st July 1887, by the Commissioners appointed to settle the boundary between the Palghat Taluk and the Cochin State, the writer of the fourth letter says that, for the interests of the British as well as of the people, it is absolutely necessary that the evidence of the proprietors of the forests in the British frontiers should be taken in the matter and their titles to property inquired into.

(5) The fifth letter finds fault with the Alattúr Sub-Magistrate for refusing to entertain a complaint made by the relatives of the deceased against certain members of the Vatakkancheri Police station for torturing to death a person by name Govindan, who was arrested in connection with a theft and kept in their custody. It is also said that the Magistrate did not accept the complaint, but resolved upon a local investigation and a *post-mortem* examination.

(6) The sixth letter describes how the training a man has had in childhood affects his after life, and how officials in Malabar being easily moved by flattery, spoil themselves.

(7) The seventh letter observes that the Sub-Magistrate of Cherpulasseri, Mr. P. Govindan, in a case before him, deputed one of his copyists to inquire into the truth of it, and on the strength of the report made by the copyist, commenced and terminated the inquiry, but reserved judgment and remanded to custody the accused, who is a Brahmin, was only concerned in a bailable offence, was already on bail, and was finally, after two days, punished with fine only.

(8) The eighth letter suggests certain reforms in the dress of Malayali ladies.

(9) Referring to a correspondence in a previous issue, suggesting certain reforms in the dress of Malayali ladies, the ninth letter deprecates the giving in marriage of Malayali ladies to Brahmins or to others who are not of their own caste.

(10) Referring to the opposition of Mr. Logan to the abolition of the Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Cannanore, the tenth letter considers that there is no necessity for retaining it, and refers to the fact that, as the persons generally selected for the office are Military men with, in some cases, little education, great injustice is often done to the public.

(11) The eleventh letter prays, on the score of public convenience, for the removal of the Tamarasseri Sub-Registry Office now in Ketavar to Kotuvalli amsam, and for the transfer of Tamarasseri amsam to the sub-district of Chevayur, and of Matavar amsam to that of Tamarasseri.

(12) The twelfth letter prays for the removal of the assessment on highland (porampu) cultivation, which in this form does not exist in any other taluk in the Malabar District, except Palghat, and gives assurance that this boon will be ever remembered in honor of the Queen's Jubilee and of the present Governor.

III (1) A paragraph attributes the recent destruction of cattle by wild beasts in Malabar to the late disarmament of the inhabitants.

(2) Referring to the Malabar Evictions and Waste Lands Bill proposed to be introduced into the Madras Legislative Council, the second paragraph contains an opinion that a decision, that no further legislation will be undertaken in the matter than the measures already recommended, will greatly tend to quiet the minds of the people in Malabar.

(3) The third paragraph in noticing the state of the season for the time being in Malabar complains of the high price of salt.

(4) The fourth paragraph urges the Madras High Court to issue a circular like the one issued by the Bombay High Court, prescribing how respectable men appearing in Courts as witnesses, &c., should be treated.

(Signed) J. W. F. DUMERGUE,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

HOSUR,
19*th August* 1887.

Report on Hindustani Newspapers examined during the month of July 1887.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, 4th July.—Kákáz newswriters say that the merchants of North Afghanistan, who have lately sold their wares in Ishkabad, say the Afghans wish to improve their connection with the Caspian. If Russian merchants bring their goods, the Afghans will gladly buy them. The Amir's party is against this. The merchants say the rebellion will cease when the Russians interfere. The Afghans envy the personal and religious freedom of the Turkomans, and would like to obtain similar freedom.

2. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, 11th July.—From Lahore we hear that Dhuleep Singh has informed the Amir through his spies that if he sides with Russia in the attack on India, &c., and succeeds, all that country will be given him this side of the Indus which formerly belonged to Afghanistan. He is not a fool, and has replied, "It is folly to divide a living lion's skin. All races wish to increase their dominions, and before speculating on impossible future advantages, I wish to derive some immediate advantage." The Afghans trust the Russians no more than the English. Dhuleep Singh's spies also attempted to entrap the Punjab Sikhs, but they received a cold reply.

3. "Dhuleep Singh and the Sikhs." Nizam-ul-Mulk says regarding an article in the *Bombay Gazette* that in the golden temple of Amritsar (a temple on which Runjit spent much) they used to pray for his son Dhuleep every day, but since Dhuleep has joined the Russians and intrigues against England, this has been stopped by the priests.

4. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, 18th July.—In some of the Dehli Jagirs it is suspected, some of the Jagirdars having no sons of their own, substituted others children as their own to prevent the Jaghirs lapsing.

5. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, 25th July.—A Fakir is at present wandering about the Lahore bazaars. He proclaimed that Dhuleep Singh has arrived at Cabul with 200,000 men, and will soon enter the Punjab; the people should rejoice.

NOTES.

6. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, 2nd July.—Government are pleased with Ayoob's bravery and popularity. Not only in Herat, but throughout the Hazara country, he is looked on favorably. He receives an English pension; England will raise him. It is to be hoped he will not side with the Russians.

The Russians are collected at all points of the Afghan frontier.

The English Agent at Cabul has made great efforts to quell the rebellion. He has sent a messenger to the insurgents to ask the cause of the rebellion.

7. "Afghanistan and Russia (from *'Am*).—The Amir's troops fear to fight. Russian intrigues will prevail in Cabul. The Amir regrets the day he permitted the Commission to go. If the Commission had not agreed to give the Amir's dominions to the Russians, they would not have dared to take them. The Amir in public durbar before the British Agent said, "it was my folly that I allowed the Commission. There would have been no troubles near Herat if the Commission had not gone there, for the Russians would not have dared to cross the frontier. Though the English know that Russia is the enemy of India, they will not let the Afghans show their bravery, because Russians and English are co-religionists." If these are the Amir's desponding ideas great difficulties will arise. If the Amir does not find his feet, English interest in Afghanistan will be destroyed. It will be easy for Russia, and it will be hard for us, to remain in India. Afghanistan is an iron wall between us; let this be broken, and it is the end of everything. Mussulmans would rather die than summit to the Russians. Look at the Amir of Bokhara who has turned Christian, and is about to marry a Russian lady; thereby the danger of Russia's advance is at hand.

8. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, 9th July.—"Maharaja Dhuleep Singh" (from *'Am*). We are necessarily astonished at the fresh and fresh alarming news. Is it true that the people are intriguing with Dhuleep Singh? And that he wishes to get to Lahore? Will the Russians help him and he them? That his friend called Aroar Singh was in the Punjab four months ago, and took a good look at the situation there? The *London Times'* correspondent in Moscow wished to have an interview, but was not allowed. Dhuleep will not see English. The English Consul wanted to visit him, but he replied "not if he came from the English Government." Aroar Singh sees them and seems to be his confidential servant. He says he has come from the Punjab, and says of the Russian attack. The Sikhs will support Government, but if Dhuleep Singh comes, will at once oppose Government. Says Dhuleep Singh claims that Government only gave him half what they promised, and £3,000,000 is due which he wants, and, on complaining, was sent from one to another. The Courts of law seeming to be for every one but him, till he was compelled to go to Russia to fight, and thinks he must succeed, and is finding out by telegraph the state in Afghanistan. He declares himself England's enemy and his intentions. He is not afraid of Afghanistan, which is considered by him as his ancestral country.

The Police in Punjab are inquiring into all this and report to Government faithfully.

From Lahore it is said Dhuleep's spies have informed the Amir that when the Russians attack India all the provinces belonging of old to Afghanistan will be given back to him, if they succeed. Though he listens he wants stronger promises, which shows he inclines to the British, and Dhuleep's other spies in the Punjab have received similar unsatisfactory replies. If he gets Russian help, he means to reach Lahore *viâ* Afghanistan to start a rebellion.

NOTES.

The Waziries have raided on English territory.

It seems the Afghan rebellion has had an effect here.

The Russians think they can do as they like in Afghanistan. They will not stop at England's command.

They say a Russian spy has arrived in India from Chitral, wearing the dress of a Samarkand pilgrim.

The people of Herat, like the Turkomans, want to be under Russian rule.

However strong Herat is made, it will be difficult to resist Russia.

It is asserted that all Europe will be asked to arbitrate on the Afghan question.

NOTES.

9. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, 16th July.—The English are accused of setting the inhabitants of Bokhara against the Amir.

Russian spies have sown the seed of friendship for Russia in the Afghan's heart.

cannot but be injurious to the people. If, in the Legislative Councils, suitable Natives are not appointed as members, and laws are passed at the rate of 20 a-year by the English officials, what hindrance will there be for an increase in litigation? The reason why the country is so deluged with laws is that a Law Member is attached to the Council of the Government of India, who is unceasingly at work at his special vocation.

NELLORE,
July 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 30th July 1887.

The editor of the *Hindu Janabhooshauny* says that Government could effect a real saving by the abolition of the Accountant-General's Office. Twenty-two years ago there were neither Account Codes nor Civil Leave Codes, and a separate Financial Department, worked on a large scale, was necessary to check financial accounts; but now these codes render it easy for all to follow the rules laid down in them. It will be enough if an auditor be appointed under the Treasury Deputy Collector of each district to check and pass the bills brought in for payment. By the adoption of this plan, a saving can be effected of more than a lakh of rupees annually. A still better plan would be to abolish the offices of Accountants-General and Comptrollers of Accounts in India, and establish one central office called the office of Comptroller and Auditor-General, from which Abstracts of Receipts and Expenditure can be submitted to the local Government.

2. The editor of the *Swadeshamitran*, lamenting the decline of Native commerce, says that the abolition of the import duties is the chief reason why indigenous goods cannot compete with articles imported from England. Would Government have abolished those duties if they were really actuated by a desire to promote the commerce of this country? If Government would at least purchase all articles required for their use from the stock of Native manufacturers, there would then be some prospect of Native commerce recovering itself. How can Native mechanics find work if they are patronised neither by Government nor by their own countrymen?

3. The same editor, reviewing the budget of Receipts and Expenditure of this Presidency for the year 1887-88, observes that of the charges disallowed by the Government of India, one especially calls for notice, viz., the cost of bridging over the Vaigai at Madura. The Government, which disallowed the construction of this useful bridge at a cost of Rs. 60,000, has nevertheless of its own accord proposed the laying down of a railroad on the Nílgiri Hills at a cost of Rs. 50,000. It has become usual with Government first to consider its own wants and to remedy them, and then to bestow its attention on the wants of its subjects. If it were not, why should it be thought more necessary to lay down a railroad on the Hills where the Government spends only six months in the year, than construct a bridge which will be daily used for traffic? It is a constant cry that the British rule in this country has produced, as one of its results, drunkenness; and it will appear that there is truth in it from the fact that in three years the revenue from Abkári has increased by more than 33 per cent. The cost of printing and stationery estimated at $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees seems rather exorbitant, and can be reduced by suitable means. The cost of Chaplain establishment, estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, is an unjustifiable expenditure. Government contributes nothing towards the support of either the Hindu or Muhammadan religion. Non-Christian institutions are maintained by funds contributed by the zeal of their votaries. So also should Christian churches be maintained by the professors of that religion. How can it be just of Government to spend for the benefit of one creed alone, which is also its own creed, the money collected from people of various creeds? Neither within the compass of this paper nor in any other will it be possible to note down all the shortcomings of the budget. If the budget of Receipts and Expenditure is to be closely scrutinised and all useless expenditure discarded, it is necessary that it should be discussed by

a Legislative Council composed of representative members. Till this reform is effected, there is no means by which to control the expenditure of Government.

NELLORE,
2nd August 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the Month of July 1887.

A correspondent to the *Vivekavardhani*, No. 25, writes in English as follows:—

"During the last week we had frequent showers of rain. Though the main canals are full, still the irrigation channels are insufficiently supplied with water, for the ryots cannot satisfy the gnawing hunger of the Delta Superintendents. When the necessity will be over, they will be supplied with an enormous quantity of water."

2. *Sanmargadarsini*, No. 5, when referring to the remissions in the Godávari District, says that the divisional district officers have granted remissions according to their fancy. For instance, the General Deputy Collector of Narasapur, following the literal meaning of the rules, did not grant any remissions to ryots who had reaped two marcals per acre. On the other hand, the Temporary Deputy Collector appears to have granted, at the jamabandy in the taluk of Ramachandrapuram, remissions on lands which yielded fifteen kunchas per acre, and the Sub-Collector did the same in the Amalapuram Taluk. The District Collector will most likely himself hold the jamabandy in the Narasapuram Taluk, and it remains to be seen what course he will adopt. The distress of the ryots is very great. The editor says that as the Remission Rules leave the granting or refusing of remissions to the discretion of the Revenue officers, these officers cannot but occasionally differ.

3. *Andhraprakasika*, No. 26, states that the Prince of Wales has established an Imperial Institute in London, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and that the Government in this country use their interest to obtain subscriptions from well-to-do persons. The minor Maharaja Scindia seems to have subscribed a lakh and twenty thousand rupees. The people of this country do not well understand what the Imperial Institute is, and how it benefits India. It is well known that many contribute to the said Institute out of fear that Government will let them feel their displeasure if they do not do so. Some subordinate officials in the mofussil force ryots to subscribe to the Madras Institute, in order to please their European superiors. No doubt the intention of perpetuating the memory of Her Majesty's Jubilee is excellent, but not so good are the means adopted for carrying it out. The Government of India should either have reduced and fixed the price of salt, or should have issued some new Jubilee coins. Such arrangements would have kept the Jubilee in better remembrance than the institutions mentioned above.

4. No. 28 of the same paper understands that the appointment of a Coroner, which, including the staff, costs Rs. 8,680 annually, will be abolished, and in its stead eight Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 30 each are to be appointed to perform the functions of the Coroner. The editor says that this arrangement is not good, although Government may save by it annually Rs. 5,800.

5. *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 12, states that to dispose more quickly of the work, four Members of the Board of Revenue, who are called Commissioners, will, from the 1st of April, divide the work amongst themselves and go on circuit through districts. These Commissioners are expected to remedy the existing defects in the Revenue administration.

6. Another article of the same journal mentions that the Financial Secretary to the Government of India has shown a saving in the estimated budget for the year 1888-89, and that one ought to be satisfied if the income of India meets the expenditure.

7. A third article of the above journal remarks that M.R.Ry. V. Streenivasa Iyer, B.A., Acting Professor of Logic in the Kumbakónam College, is appointed in the Revenue Board Office for M.R.Ry. Streenivasa Raghava Iyengar, and M.R.Ry. to act?

Vythianatha Iyer, M.A., one of the Professors in the Kumbakónam College, is appointed to act for the former. Complaints are made that the merits of Natives are not taken into consideration in the Educational Department, and that whenever any vacancy occurs, Natives are only appointed to act until a European is brought out from England. People attribute to such treatment the deaths of Messrs. T. Gopala Row and C. Sundara Row. The editor is sorry that M.R.Ry. Sadhu Seshiah did not yet get a permanent appointment in the Presidency College.

8. In a fourth article the same paper states that many complaints are raised because Eurasians and Europeans are appointed in the Madras Government Secretariat, and no competent and experienced Natives. The hope is expressed that Mr. Bourke will remedy this evil.

9. A fifth article of the above journal complains that many peculiarities occur in the Jurors' List published this year. Of two brothers of the same parents, one is described as European and the other as Eurasian, and the Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts is put down as a Common Juror, while the 1st-Grade Accountant under him is among the Special Jurors.

MADRAS,
16th August 1887.

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 2nd July 1887.

Nil.

MADRAS,
2nd July 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Acting Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 9th July 1887.

The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny* of the 2nd instant says:

The English are now becoming conscious that they committed a mistake in not allowing Raja Dhuleep Singh to return to India. If they had allowed him to return to India and left him in possession of his hereditary property, he would hardly have been able to attract the public attention. But since his arrest on his way to India, he first went to France, and is now in Russia bent upon taking revenge upon the English. The Russians also are too eager to take up his cause, since they can commit some mischief in India in his name. Besides, we hear that the people of the Punjab and of the neighbouring districts are friendly towards the Russians. This unpleasant state of things was brought about by the imprudence and the want of foresight of the English themselves. Even now it would be well for the safety of the English Government in India to get Dhuleep Singh over to India and reinstate him in his hereditary possessions.

MADRAS,
11th July 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Acting Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 16th July 1887.

The *Vijayadhwaja* of the 13th instant speaks to the following effect in a leading article headed, "The Constitution of the Bench of Magistrates for Bellary":—

The Honorary Magistrates being mostly men who have retired from active life, and who are desirous of enjoying ease, do not generally take any interest in the important work entrusted to them. We think many of them have passed their sixtieth year, and are not able to read the various laws and regulations that are being passed now and then, or to keep pace with the improving times. There is a great difference between the good old days when these gentlemen were useful and the present time when change and progress are the order of the day. They

attend to the duties simply because they have been honoured by Government with magisterial authority, and not because they are really anxious to do good to their fellow-men.

We do not know how long the Government will allow this farce to continue. There is no lack of younger men of a respectable position in society, educated, and therefore, better qualified to perform the duties of Honorary Magistrates. We cannot give their names here for want of space, but if called upon, we shall be ready to do so.

2. The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 11th instant has the following in an article headed, "The Indian Princes in England":—

We regret to learn from a telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from its London correspondent that the Indian Princes who attended the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England,—especially His Highness the Holkar,—are dissatisfied at the manner in which they were treated by the English officials. If this is a fact, nothing is more calculated to breed discontent among Her Majesty's Indian subjects and lessen the loyal enthusiasm and affection entertained by the Indian Princes towards the British throne. Moreover, this regrettable incident must have marred the glorious and brilliant success of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England. From the telegram it is quite clear that the arrangements for the reception and treatment of the Indian Princes were sadly bungled, else they would not have been treated in any other manner than befitting their exalted rank as faithful allies of the Queen-Empress. It is not surprising that Englishmen who have not been in India, and consequently have not had an occasion to learn the etiquette of the courts of Indian Princes should show this want of deference to them. It is out of this ignorance of the status and powers of our princes, that Englishmen very often treat them as inferior even to the ordinary English landlords. But it is very surprising that such a mistake should have been committed on an occasion when the ex-Governors and Viceroys of India and other Anglo-Indians who have sufficient experience of the courts of Indian potentates, their relative ranks, customs, &c., were present on the spot. It is all the more unjust, on the part of our rulers, to have treated our Indian Princes so shabbily on such an occasion as the Jubilee celebration, which was specially intended as an occasion for manifesting the feelings of loyalty and affection entertained by our Indian Princes for the British throne, and which, for this purpose, they had been specially invited to attend. At any rate, we are sure that if Her Majesty had come to know even a little of what had occurred, she would have made such amends as possible to the Indian Princes who have been so slighted, and would have removed all the unpleasantness that has resulted therefrom.

MADRAS,
18*th July* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Acting Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 23*rd July* 1887.

Nil.

MADRAS,
25*th July* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Acting Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 30*th July* 1887.

Nil.

MADRAS,
1*st August* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Acting Canarese Translator to Government.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1887.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Tamul.			
1	Hindoo Janabhooshany (24th June; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd July 1887)	Madras	Weekly	200
2	Vettikodiyon (25th June; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd July 1887)	Do.	Do.	250
3	Tarangy Naison (30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd July 1887)	Do.	Do.	200
4	Tatwavinechiny (26th June; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th July 1887)	Do.	Do.	140
5	Soojanamanoranjany (20th and 27th June 1887)	Palamcottah	Do.	194
6	Swadeshamitran (25th and 29th June; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th July 1887)	Madras	Bi-weekly	1,120
7	Drauvidavartamauny (16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th June; 3rd, 7th, 10th and 14th July 1887)	Do.	Do.	250
8	Swadeshabhimauny (25th June; 16th and 23rd July 1887)	Do.	Weekly	480
9	Swadeshabhimauny (1st and 15th July 1887)	Salem	Bi-monthly.	150
10	Travancore Abhimauny (1st, 11th and 20th July 1887)	Nagercoil	Trimonthly.	350
11	Calaunidhy (1st and 15th July 1887)	Coimbatore	Bi-monthly.	275
12	Brahma Ghyanna Bhodiny (15th June; 1st and 15th July 1887)	Bangalore	Bi-monthly.	110
13	Eimbadaum Aundaun (15th June 1887)	Trichinopoly	Weekly	300
	Telugu.			
14	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry	Weekly	300
15	Sanmargadarsini	Pittapore	Monthly	200
16	Andhraprakasika	Madras	Weekly	500
17	Hindujanasamskarini	Do.	Monthly	100
	Canarese.			
18	The Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore	Weekly	450
19	The Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny	Do.	Do.	30
20	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	Do.	..
21	The Sudarsana	Udipi	Monthly	..

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*continued.*

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Malayalam.			
22	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	Trimonthly.	200
23	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	Weekly ..	800
	Hindustani.			
24	Shams-ul-Akhbar (4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July 1887.)	....	..	..
25	Jarida-i-Rozgar (2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July 1887.)	....	..	..
26	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib (7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July 1887.)	....	..	..
27	Tilism-i-Hairath (5th, 15th and 25th July 1887.)	....	..	..
28	Kassim-ul-Akhbar (4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th July 1887.)	....	..	..
29	Sultan-ul-Akhbar (7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July 1887.)	....	..	..

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1887.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 2nd July 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* says that the duties which formerly devolved on Local Fund Boards were such as not to incur large expenditure of money. But now they are expected to meet all local requirements including the maintenance of roads, educational and medical institutions, and the police. The revenues derived by the Local Fund Boards are much too small to meet those requirements, and their appeal for help to Government is not once attended to. If the duties which have now devolved on the Local Fund Boards are to be fully discharged, Government should allot an annual grant for each of those Boards. It is not proper that the works which should be undertaken by Government at their own cost should be made over to the Local Boards.

The same editor, instancing the case of the ryots of Tenkási and Morlipallam in the Madura District, who, it appears, could not get their irrigation channels repaired, though they have kept petitioning the authorities for fourteen years, says that this is owing to the constitution of the Government of this country, which is not made responsible to the public. If there were representative members in the Councils of Government to remind it of its duties, will it be possible for Government to pay no attention to the wants of its subjects? If there were a member representing the people of the Madura District in the Madras Legislative Council, and if he were empowered to ask administrative questions of the members of Government, will Government delay so long in taking notice of the petition of those people? It is only because the people have no voice in the administration of the country that this and other evils are allowed to happen without any attempt at remedy.

NELLORE,
14*th July* 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 9th July 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* complains that Government do not pay proper attention to the maintenance of tanks and other irrigation works in the country. As the people are principally occupied in agriculture, it is highly necessary that the tanks throughout the country should be kept in efficient repair; and if they are not, how can the people be able to pay land-revenue? When the district Collectors had the maintenance of tanks under their control the people had nothing to complain of, but when that control was transferred to the Public Works Department, most of the tanks fell into disrepair. Though petitions are being continually forwarded by the ryots with respect to the up-keep of tanks both to the Revenue Board and to Government, yet they are not adequately responded to. Whether the value of land or the revenue paid on it is to increase, or whether lands laid waste are to be reclaimed, the one thing needed is that Government should keep in continual repair the sources of water-supply. So long as this is not done, the lot of the agricultural population is indeed unhappy.

NELLORE,
14*th July* 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 16*th July* 1887.

A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran* says that it will serve all purposes if the magisterial powers conferred on the Tahsildars be taken from them and vested in District Munsifs, and that such a measure need not entail more expenditure. To this it may perhaps be objected (says the correspondent) that the Courts of District Munsifs lie at great distances, and that a diminution in the number of subordinate magistrates may militate against the convenience of parties and the efficiency of the magistracy. At most stations where there are subordinate Magistrates, there are also the Courts of District Munsifs; and in those places where there are no such Courts, if new Courts are established, the revenue derived from Court-fees in civil suits will of itself be sufficient to cover all expenses of establishment. There is besides another advantage in establishing as many Courts as possible, for they give an impetus to trade in the localities where they are situated. That in places where there are no Courts trade languishes may be gathered from the following instance:—When the Munsifs' Courts were abolished in the taluks of Hosúr and Dharmapuri, the traders in those places, seeing the inconvenience occasioned by having to go to a distant Court at Krishnagiri, have stopped business transactions; and some unprincipled traders, finding this a fit opportunity, have begun to bring in false claims against inhabitants. As these claims can better be adjudicated in the very places where they are alleged to have arisen, and as the people against whom they are made are too poor to go with their witnesses constantly to Krishnagiri, such people are obliged to put up with heavy loss. This state of affairs may probably be observed in all places where the Munsifs' Courts have been abolished. The fear entertained by Government that the withdrawal of magisterial powers from Tahsildars will entail more expenditure will be seen to be unfounded, when it is taken into account that such a measure will diminish the work of the Tahsildars and find one person equal to do a Tahsildar's duties in two taluks.

MADRAS,
20*th July* 1887.

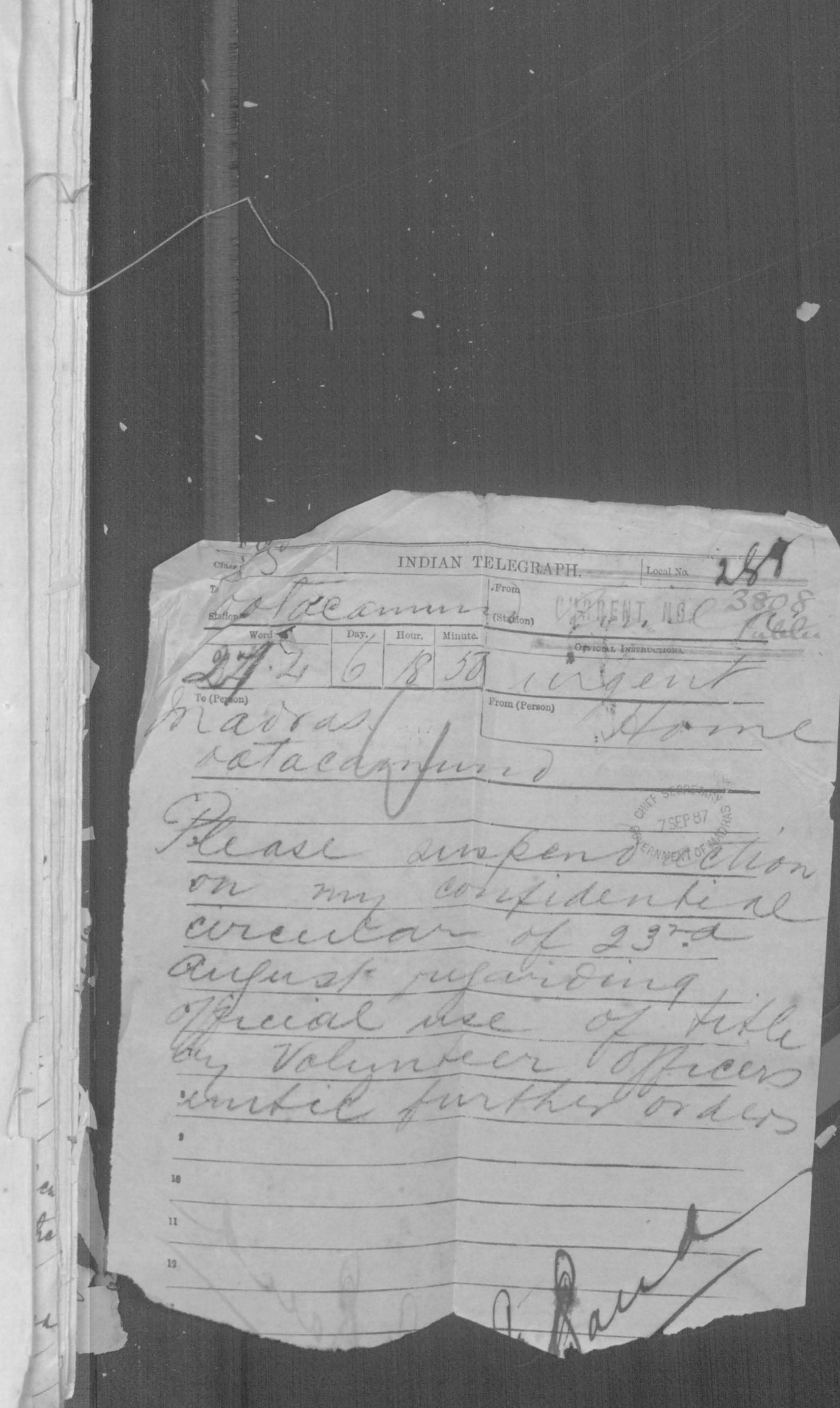
(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 23*rd July* 1887.

The editor of the *Vettikodyon* complains that on the South Indian Railway third-class passengers are generally carried in the company's carriages in excess of the fixed number, that many of the passengers are carried in goods wagons, and that those passengers who have purchased tickets and are obliged to stay away for want of room are not refunded their money by the station-masters. This latter proceeding the editor characterises as cheating, and asks whether there is no law to punish these officials.

2. The editor of the *Swadeshabhimauny* says that the Finance Committee seems to have proposed certain retrenchments merely to give effect to the purpose for which it was nominated. It has not reported on such things as that Collectors should not get a salary of more than Rs. 1,000, nor Members of Council and Judges of the High Court more than Rs. 2,000, nor Governors more than Rs. 5,000, nor the Governor-General more than Rs. 10,000. Nor has the Committee discussed the propriety of paying the retired English officials their pension in the coin of this country alone. We must ask Government to direct the members of the National Congress to give their opinion on these matters.

3. The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* says that the laws of the country formerly were clear and simple. As the English Government have introduced into this country the institutions and highly-complicated methods of procedure obtaining in England, the laws, too, which relate to them, and which are correspondingly intricate, have to be imported from England. As the English do not know much of the manners and customs of the people of this country, the laws made by them affect the people largely. If trade and industry were flourishing to a great extent, and education wide-spread in this country, the laws would necessarily have to be minutely technical. But when such conditions do not exist, highly intricate laws


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