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CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 30th June 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
TAMIL.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Arunodayam"	Tranquebar	580	June 1888.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
2	"Gnanamritam"	Madras	50	18th June 1888.
3	"Swadesabhimani"	Salon	70	15th " "
4	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	15th " "
5	"Brahma Gnana Bhodini"	Bangalore	117	15th " "
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
6	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	20th June 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
7	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	16th and 23rd June 1888.
8	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	16th " 23rd " "
9	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	16th " 23rd " "
10	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	150	16th " 23rd " "
11	"Desabhinani"	Tirupapuliyur	350	16th " 23rd " "
12	"Kudandamitran"	Kumbakonam	500	16th " 23rd " "
13	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatūr	366	21st " 28th " "
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
14	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	1,000	16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th June 1888.
TELUGU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
15	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	16th and 24th June 1888.
CANARESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
16	"Sudarshana"	Udipi	400	May 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
17	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	11th and 18th June 1888.
18	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	12	9th " 16th " "
19	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	14th " 21st " "
20	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	12th " 19th " "
21	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	7th " 14th " "
MALAYALAM.				
22	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	16th and 23rd June 1888.
23	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st June 1888.
HINDUSTANI.				
24	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	16th and 25th June 1888.
25	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	16th, 23rd and 30th June 1888.
26	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	160	7th, 21st " 28th " "
27	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	10th and 20th June 1888.
28	"Talva-i-Sakun"	Do. do.	150	15th " 25th " "
29	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	30th June 1888.
30	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th June 1888.
31	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	21st and 28th June 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th June, thinks it probable that a war will break out in Europe between France and Germany. If such an event should happen, England would take the side of Germany, while France might be assisted by Russia. The war will then spread to India, and a Russian invasion may be expected. To ward it off the Government of India will be obliged to spend immense sums of money. On such an occasion all the people in India should come forward to show their loyalty and love to the English Government. They should help both with men and money. Then only would the distrust which the English feel of us be removed. It remains to be seen how long the English will continue to distrust us.

SWADESAMITRAN,
June 20th, 1888.

2. An article in the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd June, notices with regret the untimely death of the late Frederick the Third, Emperor of Germany, the husband of Her Majesty the Queen's eldest daughter.

KERALA MITRAM,
June 21st, 1888.
KERALA PATRIKA,
June 23rd, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

3. The *Swadesabhimani*, of the 15th June, remarks that the Police Department, as now constituted, instead of watching over the safety of person and property, do the very reverse. The members of the police force, moreover, aid and abet thieves and robbers in their depredations, and are never wanting in skill to concoct cases and secure the conviction of innocent persons. It is an admitted fact that, before the organisation of the Police Department, such evils were unheard of, and the work of the police was performed satisfactorily by the watchmen employed for the purpose on very low salaries. But now the mischief done by the police force, notwithstanding that it is elaborately organised and is officered by men of various ranks and grades, is incalculably great. It is hoped that Government and the higher authorities of the Police Department will introduce suitable reforms into the department.

SWADESABHIMANI,
June 15th, 1888.

4. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th June, observes that the procedure in transferring and fining the Calicut Reserve Police Inspector (Mr. Eales) for some acts of his misconduct has won the gratitude of the reserve police there; and expresses a hope that the Inspector-General will take care to appoint a better man to that station.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 16th, 1888.

5. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, observes that, through the indifference of the police, carriage accidents have of late become very numerous in Calicut; and requests the Town Magistrate and the superior officers of the police to take necessary precautions to prevent them.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 16th, 1888.

6. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd June, holds the police responsible for thefts that have of late very much increased in Alattur, in the Palghat taluk.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 23rd, 1888.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
June 18th, 1888.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th June, notices the frequency of thefts and robberies in Madras and says "the police are for the safety of the people; if the police do not do their work, it is all the same whether they exist or not."

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
June 18th, 1888.

8. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th June, notices a fire at Caroor at midday and says "the police cannot be doing their duty. The municipality too gives great trouble in the collection of its taxes, but when these troubles come gives no help."

(b) Courts.

VETTIKODEYON,
June 16th, 1888.

9. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 16th June, observes that there would be fewer fraudulent cases of insolvency, cases of persons fraudulently seeking the benefit of the Insolvent Act if the Judge of the Insolvent Court would, instead of discharging without protection those persons who submit false accounts, send them for trial before a magistrate for such offence.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
June 25th, 1888.

10. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th June, copies from *Koh-i-Nur* a story of the Sessions Judge at Patna having caused a young unmarried girl, who was complainant in a theft case, to be medically examined by the Civil Surgeon as to her purity or otherwise.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
June 21st, 1888.

11. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st June, hears a report that the Second Honorary Magistrate in Bangalore. Magistrate is to perform munsif's duties and have charge of the treasury; the District Magistrate takes the magisterial work and an Honorary Magistrate be appointed for minor offences. A magistrate should know the people as His Honor the Second Magistrate does, and we are astonished that Government should consider economy necessary here. A third-class munsif is all that is required and the treasury should continue in the hands of the Second Magistrate with increased pay for the work. The city work will be well done and the District Magistrate will not be overworked, who has also municipal work to do.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
June 25th, 1888.

12. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th June, has an article disapproving of the appointment of Honorary Magistrates, who get puffed up with pride at their appointment and only desire to disgrace respectable people. Either Government should refrain from making these appointments or appoint pensioned District and Town Magistrates or make the appointments on the votes of the inhabitants of the towns concerned.

(d) Education.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
June 14th, 1888.

13. On "compulsory vaccination" the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 14th June, says: It is a well-known fact that Mr. Grigg has, to some extent, injured the cause of female education and subjected managers of girls' schools to many difficulties by calling upon them to levy a fixed rate of fees and to have a fixed percentage of free scholars; and yet he would not allow the Sanitary Commissioner to make vaccination compulsory in the case of girls, which is not, after all, a very great hardship.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 16th, 1888.

14. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th June, thinks that the resolution of the Syndicate ruling that the Superintendent shall not admit into the examination hall any candidate for the Matriculation or F. A. examination whom he cannot personally or otherwise fully identify is, on the whole, very desirable, though candidates are thereby practically deprived of the privilege of appearing for examination in any place or district other than their own.

15. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd June, in noticing with pleasure the proposal to establish a Hindu Theological College in Madras, enumerates some of the difficulties in the way of its success arising from the Hindu caste prejudices.

KERALA MITRAM,
June 21st, 1888.
KERALA PATRIKA,
June 23rd, 1888.

(e) Local and Municipal.

16. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th June, regrets to see the forthcoming municipal election at Coimbatore announced only by a few notices displayed in the several wards of the town, and considers that the municipality should have given wider publicity to the event by notifying it in the local Gazette and periodicals and also by beat of tom-tom.

KALANIDHI,
June 15th, 1888.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th June, says that the present system of the Madras Municipality in allowing the scavenging work of the town to be performed by contract is open to objection, for the scavengers and others who are supplied by the contractors for this work are not under the full control of the municipal overseers. This work will be performed more satisfactorily and there will be a saving of money if the municipality itself employs the labor required for scavenging work.

SWADESAMITRAN,
June 16th, 1888.

18. Referring to a recent meeting of the Malabar District Board at which it was proposed that a small fee should be levied from persons using the bridges constructed and maintained by the District Board, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th June, vehemently protests against the levy of such a fee, as the poorer classes are the persons who would suffer thereby. It is then said that the law does not provide for levying a fee from foot-passengers, and that, as a special tax is already levied for the construction and maintenance of works of public utility, such as roads, bridges, &c., the only return which the Board can expect from the outlay on those purposes is the well-being of the people. And with reference to the proposal that the money to be thus collected should be applied towards increasing the number of the existing bridges, it is further observed that, for want of sufficient engineering agency, the funds already set apart for those purposes are remaining unexpended. A hope is then expressed that the District Board members will not, like the members of the Viceroy's council, who said that the increase of duty on salt was not objectionable, give their sanction to this mischievous proposal.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 16th, 1888.

19. Referring to the useless state of a bridge on the main road leading from Palghat to Kollankode, a correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the Taluk Board member for that division, one Vayithi Pattar, is responsible for this state of things, and that want of appointment by election is the cause of such indifference. The appointments of a member for Kollankode by election and of one Parakat Achyutha Menon as an additional member for Elapalli and its suburbs are prayed for. Doubt is then expressed whether, if the elective system is not resorted to, the wants of the people will be attended to, and the attention of the Head Assistant Collector is invited to the subject. The editor then adds his opinion that, although at present the law does not provide for the elective system, public opinion should be consulted in the appointment of members of Local Boards.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 16th, 1888.

20. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 10th June, calls the attention of Government to the collection of assessment taxes on houses in Madras and states that the subordinates assess broken-down valueless houses (especially those belonging to Muhammadans) above their value, and that it is impossible to get redress.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
June 10th, 1888.

grateful if some member of Parliament would call attention to this extravagance. (Probably extract.)

III.—LEGISLATION.

34. A correspondent of the *Kudandaimitran*, of the 23rd June, complains that the stamp duties leviable on documents and the fees for registering them are excessive, and hopes that the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, which is ambiguous and misleading, will be recast and made more clear and precise.

35. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 7th June, has the following in its article on Unfair taxation. "Unfair Taxation":—Our legislators appear to be laboring under an erroneous impression

as to the prosperity of the legal profession in this presidency. There is a notable instance of the grievous error in the schedule of taxes on arts, professions, trades and calling payable to municipalities under Madras Act IV of 1884. Pleaders practising in civil and sessions court, subordinate judge's court or court of small causes are included in class III and are made to pay a tax of Rs. 25 *per annum*. In the same class are placed all persons holding any office or appointment, public or private, or employed in any capacity whose pay or salary amounts to Rs. 800 and is less than Rs. 1,500 per month. There are not more than a dozen pleaders practising in mofussil courts who actually earn any such enviable income. The time for making fortunes in the legal profession in the mofussil is gone. The amendment of the Civil Procedure Code, affording greater facilities to judgment debtors to evade payment of the decree amounts, and many other alterations in the law have led to a considerable fall in mofussil practice. The avidity with which pleaders of the High Court scramble for an acting munsif's appointment on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 shows clearly that the profession of a lawyer has lost its charms. We are not aware that a municipality confers greater boon on pleaders than on other classes of citizens to justify this excessive taxation.

36. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th June, has a long article noticing the appeal of the Sowcars against the new Act. "Certain of the judges of the small cause courts of the three presidencies are equally distressed at the Act as it will lessen their dignity in the eyes of the Indian 'Shylocks' and as before their stomachs will not be filled, or presents will not be sent to their houses;" answers all the pleas advanced by the Sowcars, and concludes by saying Government are not so foolish as to alter their rules to please the greedy "interest eaters" and robbers; especially contests the request that the rules should not affect debtors prior to the Act and says Government acts without mercy to its indebted servants.

37. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th June, disapproves of the repeal of the Contagious Disease Act, which, with all its faults, prevented open prostitution. There has been more prostitution in India under the British Government than ever before, and until it is declared a crime it will be rampant.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

38. A correspondent states, in the *Kudandaimitran* of the 23rd June, that the Dewan-Regent of Pudukota is too old for active service and should be pensioned, and that he is now busy in providing for his proteges and kinsmen by giving them appointments in the State.

39. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 12th June, in its leading article on "Native Rulers," says to the following effect:—The Hyderabad State. The misfortune of the people here is endless. They are backward in education and their administrators are self-seeking men. As to the Resident and the rest of

the controlling agency, they are either indifferent or unscrupulous. Messrs. Cordery, Marshall and Abdul Hug are the well-known instances.

The condition of other Native States is equally, if not more, unsatisfactory. Cashmere affairs are too well known to need any detailed mention here. Subject people are ground in the quarrel between the ruler and his minister.

Gwalior, again, is in a deplorable plight. The amount left by the late Maha Raja in the State coffers has been lent to the British Government by the advisers of the young prince. This very amount could have been most profitably employed in improving the material resources of the State.

The state of Rewah is in no better condition than that of Bhopal. The Maha Raja of Indore, again, has lost by his folly the invaluable help of his able Dewan, Raghunatha Rao.

Maha Raja Gaekwar almost squanders in his foreign tours the hard-earned cash of his toiling ryots. Fancy a doctor advising His Highness and His Highness's going to Switzerland to recruit his health as if His Highness's ancestors had done the same to regain their health.

Let us now turn to Mysore and its affairs. At the close of Poorneah's able administration the treasury was full and the people were prosperous and happy. In 1831 the State passed into the hands of the British, and fresh outlets were then discovered for the accumulated wealth. A change then followed in the rulers on the rendition of the State to our Maha Raja, but the quality of the administration remained still unchanged, for—from the hands of the Europeans to the hands of Madrasees—it continued to be foreign. Yet people hoped for something better from Dewan Ranga Charlu, but they were disappointed when he met with an untimely death. The miseries of the people are many; but they fear to raise their voice lest they should be summarily expelled the State.

Much evil, however, can be mitigated if the British Government come to the rescue by nominating for each and every Native State a council of its own, composed of the most prominent officials of the State and an equal number of non-official representatives of the people.

40. Referring to the proposal of His Highness the Gaekwar to go to Europe again for the benefit of his health, an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st June, observes that, if this is only a pretext to be free from disturbance by State matters, he has but to leave the administration of the State to the Dewan, who, it is believed, is a good and an able man, and to keep a watchful eye upon the mode of administration.

41. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, mentions some of the important respects in which the States of Cochin and Travancore materially differ from each other in point of administration, and gives as an instance the ferry arrangements, which in Travancore are considered on the whole satisfactory, while those in Cochin are declared utterly useless.

42. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd June, observes that appointments in the public service in Travancore are sold to the highest bidder without any consideration of his qualifications, and that the sale-proceeds go into the pockets of a favorite of the Maha Raja.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th June, thinks it would afford much satisfaction to the public if the conferring of honors by Her Majesty on her birthday be accompanied by the grant of lands and riches to deserving individuals. In the conferring of honors, it will be observed that the English officials get all the higher titles

KUDANDAIMITRAN,
June 23rd, 1888.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
June 7th, 1888.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
June 18th, 1888.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
June 28th, 1888.

KUDANDAIMITRAN,
June 23rd, 1888.

VRIJTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
June 12th, 1888.

KERALA MITRAM,
June 21st, 1888.

KERALA MITRAM,
June 21st, 1888.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 23rd, 1888.

KALANIDHI,
June 15th, 1888.

while only the lower titles are given to natives; and even these are not conferred on the most deserving.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
June 14th, 1888.

44. A correspondent of the *Vrittanta Patrika*, in its issue of 14th June, under the heading of "A Ryot's Prayer," says: The Mysore Government should render all possible facilities to ryots in the collection and storage of manure, which is indispensable to agriculture. It is but just that the Government should allot in every village specific areas as depôts for manure.

A ryot's prayer.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 16th, 1888.

45. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 16th June, attributes the speedy ruin of big landed proprietors in Malabar, even in spite of the enormous income derived from their estates, to reckless expenditure, and points out how the Mankara estate lately flourished so well under Government management. The writer then regrets that there is no provision for keeping the estates of spend-thrifts under Government management.

How big landed proprietors in Malabar become insolvents.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
June 25th, 1888.

46. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th June, says the Russians are on the move in Central Asia and it is said the English Agent in Herat pays no attention. If the Afghans find Russia strong they will side with her and Government pays the Amir a monthly sum and gives him arms, but no one believes his sincerity. English officers are required at Candahar and Herat whether he like it or not. At the opening of the Samarkhand Railway, General Skobeloff said it was "the beginning of the end." This is very alarming. Alas for Gladstone's shortsighted policy, who prevented England and Turkey joining against Russia, and exposed India to the danger of Russian attack! England should weep at the old Liberal's policy who advised the "bag and baggage treatment" which may now fall on his own countrymen with regard to India. The Afghans hate the English for the retaliation made for Cavignari's murder. English Agents would soon ascertain the true state of the Amir's feelings. The Candahar Railway should be made. The Afghans are treacherous themselves and think the English so because they are well acquainted with the dishonest treatment the Indian princes have received. They think the Russians therefore more worthy of trust.

Public No. 712 A, Miscellaneous.

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

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
17th July 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

I. Foreign Politics.

aspect of a
Europe.

1. The *Iwa desamitran* of the 20 June, thinks it probable that a war will break out in Europe between France and Germany. If such an event should happen, England would take the side of Germany, while France might be assisted by Russia. The war will then spread to India, and a Russian invasion may be expected. To ward it off, the Government of India will be obliged to spend immense sums of money. On such an occasion all the people in India should come forward to show their loyalty and love to the English Government. They should help both with men and money. Then only would the distrust which the English feel of us be removed. It remains to be seen how long the English will continue to distrust us.

II. Home Administration

(a) Police.

modern Police.

2. The *Iwa desabhiniani* of the 15 June, remarks that the Police Department, as now constituted, instead of watching over the safety of person and property, do the very reverse. The members of the Police force, moreover, aid and abet thieves and robbers in their depredations, and are never wanting in skill to concoct cases and secure the conviction of innocent persons. It is

is an admitted fact that before the organization of the Police Department, such evils were unheard of, and the work of the Police was performed satisfactorily by the watchmen employed for the purpose on very low salaries. But now the mischief done by the Police force, notwithstanding that it is elaborately organized and is officered by men of various ranks and grades, is incalculably great. It is hoped that Government and the higher authorities of the Police Department will introduce suitable reforms into the Department.

(b) Courts.

3. The Vettikkodiyon of the 16th June observes that there would be fewer cases of persons fraudulently seeking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, if the judge of the Insolvent Court would, instead of discharging without protection, those persons who submit false accounts, send them for trial before a Magistrate for such offence.

Fraudulent
cases of insolvency

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal.

4. The Kalamidhi of the 16th June regrets to see the forthcoming municipal election at Coimbatore, announced only by a few notices displayed in the several wards of the town, and considers that the Municipality should have given wider publicity

Municipal
election at Coimbatore

publicity to the event by notifying it in the local gazette and periodicals and also by beat of tom-tom.

The Scavenging. 5. The Swadesamitran of the 16th June says that the present system of the Madras Municipality in allowing the scavenging work of the town to be performed by contract is open to objection, for the scavengers and others who are supplied by the contractors for this work are not under the full control of the Municipal Overseers. This work will be performed more satisfactorily and there will be a saving of money, if the Municipality itself employs the labour required for scavenging work.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

South Indian
Railway junction
stations.

6. A correspondent of the Amrita Bidiini of the 28th June complains that at the junction stations on the South Indian Railway line, passengers, when they find that there are two or more trains ready to start from the place in different directions, are at a loss to know which train they have to take to reach their destination, and that the Railway officials give them no help in the matter.

(i) Public Works.

The repair of
tanks.

7. The Vikatatidam of the 16th June complains that Government expend money in constructing public edifices

edifices with architectural skill and taste, and do not attend to the repair of breached tanks or silted channels.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(K) General.

8. The Vattikkodiyin of the 16th June considers that it is false economy to close the Lock hospital in Madras, and that the Local Government should represent to the Secretary of State the necessity of retaining the institution. The closing of the Madras Lock Hospital

9. A correspondent of the Desabhimani of the 16th June objects to the system of Registrars of Assurances registering documents presents to them without endeavouring to ascertain who is the rightful owner of the property mentioned therein. For this purpose the officers of the Registration Department should be empowered to hold a judicial enquiry for the settlement of ownership of the property previous to registering the document, as this procedure will check immediate fraud and prevent future litigation. Registration of documents

10. The Sarangai Nesan of the 23rd June says that the money expended on Commissions of enquiry, which in effect accomplish nothing, might better be employed in establishing Agricultural Colleges for teaching the people an improved system of Agriculture. The Colleges now established in the Presidency for this purpose are very few. The establishment of Agricultural Colleges

11. The Vikatatudam of the 23rd June writes as follows:— The English Government obtain revenue from The new loan proposed to be raised by Government

from India in various ways. They not only impose taxes on everything conceivable, but derive large revenue by working certain departments for the benefit of the public. While revenue is thus pouring in from all sources, the cry is heard that Government are hard put for money. Then retrenchments are made in public expenditure, and the salaries of petty officers and menial servants are curtailed; or a new tax is imposed to make good the deficit of revenue. Before the commotion caused by this procedure subsides, a new cry is heard that the enemy is marching on India, and the people of India alone have to provide for the defence of the country. To contribute to the defence of the north western frontier, the Rajahs and Poligars have now come forward with large offers of money. Thus, while money keeps continually flowing into the hands of Government, they now advertise for a loan of three crores. The debt charge on this country already amounts to nearly 159 crores; and why should Government undertake a new expenditure so as to necessitate the raising of a loan to meet it? Is the expenditure of Government so great that all their ample revenues are found insufficient to meet it, and they are obliged to obtain more loans of money? Why do not Government think of reducing the high salaries of English officials, as advocated by experienced men in India? Why do not Government reduce the

the expenditure of the army? Why do not they diminish the amount which they annually send out from India to England?

III. Legislation.

12. A correspondent of the *Kudamaitram* of the 23^d June complains that the stamp duties leviable on documents, and the fees for registering them are excessive, and hopes that the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, which is ambiguous and misleading, will be re-cast and made more clear and precise.

IV. Native States.

13. A correspondent states in the *Kudamaitram* of the 23^d June that the Dewan-Regent of Pudukottah is too old for active service and should be pensioned, and that he is now busy in providing for his protégés and kinsmen by giving them appointments in the State.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

14. The *Kalamidhi* of the 15th June thinks it would afford much satisfaction to the public if the Queen's birthday were celebrated by Her Majesty on her birthday be accompanied by the grant of lands and riches to deserving individuals. In the conferring of honors, it will be observed that the English officials get all the higher titles while only the lower

titles are given to natives; and even these are not conferred on the most deserving!

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 3^d July 1888. } Ranganathan
Ag. Tamil Translator to Government.

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

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II. Home Administration—

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(b) Courts.

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(c) Jails.

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(d) Education.

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(e) Local and Municipal.

4. Municipal election at Coimbatore.

5. The scavenging of Madras.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

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(g) Forests.

Nil.

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12. The Indian Stamp Act.

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13. The Dewan Agent of Pudukottah.

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

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VI. Miscellaneous.

14. The Queen's birthday honors.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
1	Monthly. Arundajam.	Tanjavur.	580	June 1888.
2	Bi-monthly. Gnanamritam.	Madras.	50	18 June 1888.
3	Swadesabhimani.	Salem.	70	15 June 1888.
4	Kalavidhi.	Coimbatore.	280	15 June 1888.
5	Brahma Gnanabhini.	Bangalore.	117	15 June 1888.
6	Tri-monthly. Tanjavur Abhimani.	Nagercoil.	350	20 June 1888.
7	Weekly. Vettikkodiyin.	Madras.	200	16 & 23 June 1888.
8	Vikatatandan.	Do	1500	16 & 23 June 1888.
9	Hindu Janabhishekam.	Do	200	16 & 23 June 1888.
10	Tarangai Nisan.	Do	150	16 & 23 June 1888.
11	Desabhimani.	Tiruppur.	350	16 & 23 June 1888.
12	Kudondaimittam.	Kumbhakom.	500	16 & 23 June 1888.
13	Amrita Bhodini.	Tripatore.	366	21 & 28 June 1888.
14	Bi-weekly. Swadesamitram.	Madras.	1000	16, 20, 23 & 27 June 1888.

Public (1888) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,

A Tamil Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

Cotacuman

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