CONFIDENTIAL.] CURRENT NO. 818 [No. 23 OF 1888.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15 February 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

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(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

Nil

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

1. The Local Board of Madura

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

2. The Enhancement of the Salt tax.
3. Do
4. Do.
5. Government asked to reduce the price of Salt.

(k) General.

6. The Post office at Andijore.

III. Legislation.

7. The necessity for a Dwastaunam law
8. Do.
9. The Zemindarry Bill.

IV. Native States.

10. Dis-satisfaction in Travancore.

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

11. The poverty of India.

VI. Miscellaneous.

12. The reformation of Legislative Council
13. Do.
14. The resignation of Lord Dufferin
15. Do.
16. How to supply the deficit of revenue

[ ] ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 13 February 1888
No. 167.

When ~~given for copying~~ distributed 17/2/88

[Despatch Abstract.]

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).		

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A = Copy in full.
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Public (1888) Dept.

From

No. 394

The Persian and Hindustanee Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Government Fort St. George

Dated 21st Jany 88
Recd 24 Jany 88

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE 24 JAN 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report and [illegible] retain Newspapers for the [illegible] ending 15th January 188[illegible]

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To

The Chief Secretary to Government Fort St George

Dated 21st Jany 1888
Rec'd Jany 188

CHIEF SECRETARY'S 24 JAN 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

Q = Copy heading only.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

Hindustan

Fort

Fort Night- ex
Co

I Nil Page

II Home Administration

(a) Police

(1) Partiality of the police 1

(b) Nil

(c) Nil

(d) Education

(2) Reporting Government to encourage Muhammadans in learning ... ... ib

(3) ~~Female~~ Female Education ... ... ib

(e) Nil

(f) Nil

(g) Nil

(h) Nil

(i) Nil

(j) Nil

(k) General

(4) Employment of Muhammadans in public offices ... ... ib 2

(5) List of qualified Muhammadans 2

III Nil

IV Native States

(6) The fort of Bengalore ... ... ib

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

(7) National Congress ... ... ib 3

(8) The Editor of "Ain" and the Russian Correspondent ... ... 3 to 4

(9) Excitement in the Lubbai Community at Vellore 4 ea ... ... 4 to 5

Q = Copy heading only.

Q = Copy heading only.

Black Paper, No.

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspapers	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Date of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane, Madras	400	2nd and 9th January 1888
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapella, Madras	575	7th [illegible] Jany/88
3	[illegible]	[illegible]		

14 Jan?

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Public (1888) Depth.

No. 393

From

W. Dumergue Esq.

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St. George.

Dated 21st January 1888.
Rec'd 23

CHIEF SECRETARY
23 JAN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report for the
first fortnight of January
1888.

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21. The Sam

to the first questio

(Qu: — The appearing of

the Viceregal and Re

a hope that the Ra

will receive the Co

22. The "Ke

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Congress in favor o

from Revenue offic

of the question, the

immediate bearer of the

23. At Coch

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of affairs in the

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Asst. Malayalam Translat

office.

Madras, 21st January

ablishment of a

in Rajy.

a Vaitram" of the

: Krishna Panikkar,

ancore, Nakkeresse

s appearing before

the same issues of the

go Courts in the

tiruvellur Temple.

January quoted

d Travancore Appe-

s Come to replace

sident.

January reports

be Travancore

the Government

s and the Conditions

ns.

January Court Peons

and the Members

rabers and their

the friends and leaders

Vaittam" Celebrations

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January and the

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8. At Corres
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9. Referri
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acquitted by a Magis
of the Kaala Patti
the High Court hav
shot his wife to de
the Magistrate's proce

10. At Corr
11th January with
the post of an Ad

11. At Corr
14th January pray
to the Sub-District
Makkata and An

12. At Corr
of the 21st December in
at Ernakulam in
Civil Suit.

13. Another

missions of Salt
the measures to be
stem of Abkári
ssed at the meeting
ers of some of the
the Salt Department
Ka" of the 14th Janu-

cases in which
ons and a Conviction,
d that instead of
uld be "more care-
-ley Abkári officers,
brought by them
on without enquiry.
t and Abkári
of annoyance to the
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Department.
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the Concluding words
the Dufferin Bridge

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unt of the next
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f the 21st December
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cient, they had better
fect in the Courtme-

7th January in

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II.

1. at Correcte
ngamary charges
fector of British
with Corruption a
plaint laid before

2. Referring t
to the Government
Confessions from a
by the said or by it
the said thereon, the "
learned that a Choi
with the withdrawa
officers, will pas
at present.

3. The "Hindu
the Extension of Rai
vacant, hopes the
power towards the

4. Referring

...tion of the people—viz.

...ers, &c.
... 1887.
...nal Congress in Madras.
Do.
...ers in favor of with-
...our Revenue officers.
...'s family.

...ppears for the first

Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
...ri-monthly.	200.
Weekly.	800.
monthly	600.

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II. Home administra

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(2) Exactions of

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(b) Courts—Civil.

(c) Jails—Civil.

(d) Education—C

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(f) Land Revenue

(g) Forests—Civ

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(i) Public Works

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Miscellaneous

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(K) General.

(1) Local Bo

(2) Duties o

(3) Sub-Ma

(4) Deserte

(5) Deaths

(6) Dibbles

(7) Famine

Distric

III. Legislation—Civil

IV. Native State

(1) At suggestion o

(2) Establishment

(3) Conduct of the

(4) Circulation (Na

(5) Remarks rega

and Travancore

	Munzeer-ul-Uyaat	Triplicane, Madras	100	5th January/88	12 Jan
4	Tilism-i-Hairatt	Triplicane, Madras	150	None Received.	10 Jan
5	Salsa-i-Sakun	Triplicane, Madras	Not known	5th Jany/88	
6	Khassin-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	399	22nd and 26th Decr/87	
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	Not known	29th Decr/87	

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(12) Muhammadan Congress ... ... ib.
(13) Lord Connemara's recent speech ... ib.
(14) Discovery of Russian documents 6
(15) Indian Wants ... ... ib.
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gives some des-

e issue of the "Kerala Pattr-

discussed in the late National Co.

certain reforms in the Constitution of

rovincial Legislative Councils,) Expressing

olution of the Congress on the subject

sideration of Government.

ala Patrika" of the 11th January after

hat forward by the late National

of the withdrawal of Magisterial powers

ers, hopes that by an early disposal

British Government with Congress are

Country.

respondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of

ing regard to the unsatisfactory State

Palghat Raja's family, takes certain

ption by the Raja and his near heirs.

888.

Malayalam Translator

to Govt.

to the Corr-

respondent in the "Kerala

ently observes that one Kunh-

the Sub. Magistrate of Ottangad in Ina-

of abusive language towards partic-

him.

15. Another Correspondent in

"Kerala Mitram" refers to certain irr-

management of the affairs of the

16. The "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th

a paragraph from the "Malabar Ad-

cator", which observes that time ha-

Mr. Hannyngton by a stronger Act

17. The "Kerala Patrika" of the 4

the appearance of another pamphlet

affairs, to which it is hoped that

of Madras will pay due attention

V. Prospects of the Crop

of the proba-ble

VI. Miscellaneous

18. The "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st J-

New year greetings to His Majesty

of the Royal household, to various

administrating officers, and to t-

of the Journal.

19. The same issue of the "Kerala

the important hints to that took p-

last year.

20. The "Kerala Patrika" of the 7th

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...e issue of the "Kerala Patrika"
...discussed in the late National Co...
...Certain reforms in the Constitution of
...rovincial Legislative Councils,) expresses
...solution of the Congress on the subject
...sideration of Government.
...ala Patrika" of the 4th January after
...rial forward by the late National
...f the withdrawal of Magisterial powers
...rs, hopes that by an early disposal
...British Government with Congress are
...country.
...respondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of
...ing regard to the unsatisfactory State
...alghat Raja's family, makes certain
...petion by the Raja and his next heirs.

...rs
1888. B. L. Winchester.

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

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...dering
...of the New Sy
...Certain remarks the Cor...
...of the Principal ...ident in the "Kerala
...vels brought
...of observers that one Munsif
a Congress
...the Sub-Magistrate of Alangad in Ern...
...of abusive language towards parti...
...him.

15. Another Correspondent in
"Kerala Mitram" refers to Certain irre...
management of the affairs of the ...

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of the Royal household, to Native
administrating officers, and to t...
of the Journal.

19. The same issue of the "Kerala
the important duties that took p...
last year.

20. The "Kerala Patrika" of the 7th
"Kerala Mitram" of the 11th Janua...

Judex of Coastal
In the first
passages as open-
ca, Nallur, and Pattikkat-
Sub-District of Pannaiyan Kara, &c.,
ers of Sub-Registry offices would increa
ent, and that the Sub-Registrar would
is likely to give public satisfaction, as
ood name in his former office at Manjeri.
a accident in the same issue of the "Kerala Patrika"
e great depredations committed by a tiger
the neighbouring villages of the Palghat
that an ample reward should be offered
lls the animal.
Cy to certain cases in which the persons
accidentally shot others to death were
mistake, a paragraph in the same issue
ika" expresses an opinion that when
he acquitted a person who in the honest
ief, there is nothing surprising in the
cedure.
espondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the
88 has the difficulties felt in obtaining
Kari (a village accountant).
espondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the
on the transfer of the Village of Tamarassi
of Chevayur, and of the Villages of
aserri to that of Tamalasseri.
The Legislative Council.
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ates the attention of the Court of Appeal
the State of Cochin, to the trial of a certain

Correspondent in the same issue of the

Press.

desiring
of the new Ly
Certain remarks pa
of the dismissal by the Magistra
cases brought by the officers of
a Correspondent in the "Kerala Patra
ereg observes that it is only those
there is the sufficient Evidence D w
are dismissed by Magistrates, a
ordering that the Magistrates Sho
ful in dismissing cases brought
it is better to direct that all cases
should in variably end in Conviction
It is also said that because the Sal
Department is already a source
people, Government should Coas
giving any further power to the
(K) General.
5. The "Kerala Mitram" of the
by sketching the career of Lord Dur
the first 3 years of office, quotes
of His Excellency's Speech in opening
at Bhuvaneswar.
6. Referring to the proposal
Income Tax from the Commencem
year, instead of abolishing it altog
proposed, the "Vijnana Chintamani" o
observes that if the tax is levied in
pecuniary difficulties of Govern
open their eyes to the heavy Sums
tion of certain splendid buildings.
7. The "Kerala Patrika" of the

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(a) Police.

is studied in the "Kerala Vilasam" of the
and Mr. K. Gopalanair, the late Police Sub-
Cochin, with wilful neglect of duty and
gross partiality in connection with a Com-
him.

that a letter addressed by the High Court
of Madras, regarding the exactions of
accused persons by police officers, & the
accordingly, and & the order of Govern-
Kerala Patrika" of the 14th January ob-
Ka" all on this procedure, which combined
al of Magisterial powers from Revenue
a stop to most of the evils existing

(b) Courts — Nil.
(c) Jails — Nil.
(d) Education — Nil.
(e) Local and Municipal — Nil.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — Nil.
(g) Forests — Nil.
(h) Railways.

Vilasam" of the 11th January is asking for
Railway into the States of Cochin and Tra-
that those Governments will do all in their
settlement of this kind.

(i) Public works — Nil.
(j) Salt.

A meeting lately held at Calicut

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Lords greeting to His Majes-
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(4) The first question discussed in
(5) Resolution of the National Congr
drawing Magisterial powers fr
(6) State of affairs in Palghat Raja

Report on Malayalam Newspa

fortnight of January 1888.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of Publication.
1.	Kerala Vilasam	Cochin
2.	Kerala Patrika	Calicut
3	Vijnana Chintamani (Kerala Mayakkaran).	Do.

of the Report on the ... Contract
fortnight of January 1888.

til.

tion.

A. L. Gonsalves, the Police Inspector.
Confessions from accused persons by
ers.

il.

unicipal Act.

and Settlement Act.

Railways into Cochin and Travancore.

ls Act.

abetted by the Officers of the Salt and
Department.

ffairs Career in India.

roposal to increase the Income Tax.

istry office, Pannyan Kara.

tions by a tiger in the Palghat Taluk.

from accidental Riots.

ctors in obtaining the post of the Assistant

ssor and Dewan to be transferred to the Tal-

t of Chowarpet.

the appeals at present by Ernakulam.

of a Munsiff's Court at Cochin.

a Pandikar, the Sub-Magistrate of Ponnany

ple affairs.

ding Mr. Hemingway, in the "Malabar

d Spectator."

a meeting lately held at Calicut

there was then
pay of Russian
correspondent-
for their own
Indians for
a foreign
to fill their
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to his former
interview). Speaking
an unlucky
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of the internal
loyalty of the
Governmental Can

22nd December
book under
the Gardens of
written years
were verses
seeing dead the
the vexations
but some
reproduced
the margins
of the printer
is the cause
in Bangalore
dy &c. we
will enquire into
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the go to the
this they wo
there are man
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fault with t
as regards the
(8) Sha
has an extra
the Editor of the
and the Russian
correspondent.

Russian corresp
Editor on his w
He pitied the
said he had
Plowden who
kept the rep
was more tha
not replied t
could not go
how far the
Ladak he
and Karakor
The Editor sa
the Russians
and said th
Dilip Singh, he
he was accepte
called the son
he spoke to a
The Editor replie
the case of any

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The 29th Dec.
Chemistallars
ies are Brahmins
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will be of no

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of the 9th Janry.
has come to an
ate are going.
for the public
means strengthe
the reform of
ration of judicial
the establishment-
, but we do not
ems act. The
n every one,
make war
tax on to pay
ease expenditure-

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(1)
complains that
Partiality of the police
and treated with
respect.

(2)
writing of the
Regarding Government to encourage Muhammadans in learning
give them all
them to places
generally may
Government shou
benefits and
times by Mus

(3)
has another
Female Education
to prevent their
schools, which are
established in
school which

(4)
representees an
Employment of Muhammadans in public offices
glad to hear
authorized a
being submitted

5

tion about the
Indian armies. The
ied the Russians fought
ntry and Government. The
ir own Country but for
Government and therefore
stomachs. He seemed quite
reply having been made
to (recorded in the first
of
le than he said, he
man and when saying the
was pure Persian. The
must have assured him of
Indian people and that the
not think too much of it.

(9) Khassimul-Akhbar of
received 11th January says, a
Excitement in the Lalbagh commencing at Vellore &c
the title of
Paradise" was
ago in which
against the Lalbagh. The
book was republished with
versed and distributed
evil minded person has
them and stuck them into
of the new edition, the name
is not given; and this
of great excitement not
lent in Vellore and Vaniambadi
hope the District Magistrate

...d Saulat Au... ...as that ...
other ways - by decreasing ...
...ointments &c. We find no ...
Congress "proceedings" except ...
arms Act.

...-ul- Akhbar of the 9th January ...
- from the Dabdab-i-Sikandari ...
giving an account of another ...
interview between the Editor ...
of the "Am" (Lahore) and the ...
ndent who came to visit the ...
ay through Lahore to Bombay. ...
bovery of the Cashmir people ...
ent a paid telegram to Reuter ...
had not answered and ...
y money and whose power ...
the Maharajah's and had ...
his letter so that he (correspondent) ...
t. Jummoo. The Editor asked ...
ussian frontier was from ...
plied next year the Pathan ...
doo frontiers will join ours. ...
d how long would it be before ...
came to India, he laughed ...
y were very near now. About ...
said, when he was in England ...
ed as Maharajah, now he was ...
of a low born man. Every one ...
ked him first about Dulip. ...
this was only natural in ...ed ...
one so notorious - instance.

...il ... matters to ...
...rovince, so we warn ...
...them that they will be trea...

Sultan-ul-Akhbar ...
says as the managers and ... ...
List of qualified Muhammadans ... of public off...
and Hindus ...
Collectors shall be just make ...
qualified Muhammadans ...
avail.

IV Native St...

(6) Shams-ul-Akhbar ...
says there will shortly be ... ...
The fort of Bangalore ... between Govern...
Maharajah re...
restitution of the fort of Ban...

VI Miscellaneo...

(7) Shams-ul-Akhbar ...
says the National Congress ...
National Congress ... end and the dele...
It was an assemb...
ueal, which also ...
to Government. The schemes fo...
the Legislature Council, the sepa...
and executive branches and t...
of Military Schools were goo...
approve of the repeal of the a...
income tax is a burden o...
Government for their own ends ...
outside and put the income

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Police ... an im... ion that
Sultan-ul-Akhbar? of ... reasse
at the late market-shows, in
Bangalore, the police prevented
respectable natives from entering
ers of hals and booths with all
d) "Education"
ans-ul-Akhbar of the 9th Jany
ecesses lately achieved by Muhammadans
in the schools, says, "it is to
be hoped, Government will
proper encouragement and afford
in order that the Muhammadans
have an incentive to learn
ld (sic? not) forget the
ood work done in former
Muhammadans.
Jassim-ul-Akhbar of the 26th Dec.
ticle, on Female Education and
the necessity of Mussalmans
providing schools of their own
children going to Missionary
says, one such school has been
the same street as a female
receives Government aid.
General"
Faridah-i-Rozgar of the 7th Jan
article from the Urdu Guide
(Calcutta) on employment of Muhammadans
in public offices, saying, we are
at the Madras Government has
il of qualified Muhammadans
to heads of offices, but they

il.
(10) Khass
says the Engl
The veils of my
and other Embassa
with the other
refrain from
dispute.
(11) Sultan-u
disapproves of
Hindu Congress
Hindus, to atta
entrap the M
(12) do
Congress is
Muhammadan Congress
interests of M
Government with
(13) do do
recent speech
Lord Connemara's recent speech
refused at Si
special facil
this does not
was the ref Go
Lord Dufferin
but what was
Dufferin grante
grateful.

Sultan-ul-Akbhar? ... at the late market-show ... Bangalore, the police prevented a ... respectable natives from entering ... ens of hats and books with all ...

"Education"

...ans-ul-Akhbar of the 9th Jan... ...ccesses lately achieved by Muhammadans ... in the schools, says, "it is to ... be hoped, Government will ... proper encouragement and appoint... in order that the Muhammadans ... have an incentive to learn ... old (sic? not) forget the ...ood work done in former ...Muhammadans.

...assim-ul-Akbhar of the 26th Dec... ...ticle, on Female Education and ...the necessity of Mussalmans ... providing schools of their own ... children going to Missionary ... says, one such school has been ...the same street as a female ...receives Government aid.

"General"

...aridah-i-Rozgar of the 7th Jan... ...article from the Urdu Guide (Calcutta) on employment of Muhammadans ...in public offices, saying, we are ...at the Madras Government has ...il of qualified Muhammadans ...to heads of offices, but they

6

...the 29th Dec... ...died of fever ...d Russian ...

...5th Jan... ...attention to ...poverty daily ...money and do ...il; if they did ... Sheffield ...d and India ...are thought ...are not both ...? of which ...e. India paid ...d Egypt; what ... Burmah? ...land profits ... Why is the vast ...diture on English ...ade in India. ...rage manufacturers ... as good as ...ish manufacturers ...and machines ...people. Rooms ...thing is cheaper.

Then

7

Then there ... is a great ... unemployed ... lands &c...

Pers. Asstt: Trans. Office; Calcutt. 21st January/88

To

No. 293

Department

Public (1888) Dept.

From

No. 394

The Persian and Hindustan
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Dated 21st
Recd. 3 January 1888

Report on Hindustani News-
papers for the fortnight ending
15th January 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
3 JAN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 293

foreign
might come and I Depty

Colonel

Persian and Hindustanee
Translator to Government

The Chief Secretary
to Government

Fort Saint George

merchan
in Delhi a
were found on them
(15) Sultan-ul-Akkbar of
says Government should pay
India wants, its
increases. Government take
not teach the people to mak
never mind. Manchester and
get special encouragem
none. The London unemploye
of but not the Indian.
countries Jewels in our crow
really India is the brightes
for but got no profit-fr
good did India get from
but it had to pay. If E
ly wars, she should pay
annual Government-expen
manufactured goods not m
If Government would encou
the things would soon be
English articles. The Engl
should bring their Engsia
here and employ our p
are more plentiful and eng

...al ca...
...d papers have lay...
...notice of the Mysore Sultán and...
...Musalmans, we hope they will...
...mment on what is a religious...

...Athenæum of the 29th December...
...Musalmans steering in the...
...Hindu Congress in which the...
...in their own ends, try to...
...Muhammadans.

..., says a Muhammedan...
...rojected to meet in Calcutta...
...in February to further the...
...Muhammadans and to acquaint...
...their wishes.

...says Lord Connemara in a...
...said he was a friend of the...
...Sultán and the Turks but he...
...echinopsly to give the Muhammadans...
...ities for entering the public service...
...how his friendship. Lord Hobart...
...ernor who helpless. Mr Ramsay...
...said something of the same sort...
...the race, what facilities has...
...g, we hope he may render us...

Thro 293

Public (1888.) Department.

From S. Mangesh Rao, Esquire
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 2.

Dated 16th January 1888.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
17 JAN 88

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 16th January 1888.

Canarese Translator's office
Madras 16th January 1888.

S. Rangachariar
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

has progressed: and in some respects it has set an example that the British Government would do well to follow.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny. 7th January 1888.

4. Transfer of the Mysore Anche to British Government. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of the 7th instant quotes from a Correspondent of a local paper the following:—

Why should a bad system be substituted for a good one. Under the British Postal system a letter is not sure to reach the hands of the address We have seen with our own eyes the delivery peons handing over letters to any body that asked for them, when they could not find the addressee. To ensure delivery to the right person it is, therefore, necessary to register a letter, and spend 2½ annas whereas under the Mysore Anchi system a half anna would be sufficient. The transfer of the Department would throw out of employ many a poor man. Our country would lose a great deal as all the savings of the department would go to fill the coffers of the British Government. We do not, therefore, approve of the summary abolition of a department which has been in existence here for upwards of 230 years

Cancarie

of the state to the Begum of Bhopal and the various sweeping changes introduced in the administration by him. These irregularities would not have been brought to light at all had it not been for the Amrita bazaar Patrica. When Sir Lepel requested sanction of the Govt of India to prosecute the Patrica the Government replied that it would be impolitic to do so. This is a partial acknowledgement by the Government of India, of the guilt of Sir Lepel.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny. 7th January 1888.

3. The rendition of Mysore. The English portion of the Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of the 7th instant, makes the following observations:

No act of the Government has tended more to restore confidence among the princes and Chiefs than the rendition of Mysore. The British Government acted up to its engagements and the people were made to feel that annexation was dead and buried. We were told at the time of the rendition of the Province that it was an experiment and a doubtful one; but time has justified what was done and the people are quite satisfied with the result that has been produced. The State, instead of retrogressing, as some said it would,

has

II. Home Administration

(c). Courts.

1. The Morgan Vs. Ross Case- The Carnantaca Pra-
Carnantaca Pracan- Caushica of the 9th instant in its review of the year
shica. January, 9th 1888. 1887 makes the following remarks:-

A case of adultery most disgraceful to the
European Community was tried in the High Court of
Madras at the end of the last year and ended in
the acquittal of Mr Ross. Our object in speaking of
a particular adultery case in this connection is to
keep a record in the history of India, for the instruction
of young men, of an attempt made by a prominent
public official to violate the chastity of a respectable
lady on the public road; of the shamelessness of
the lady in first yielding herself up to such violence
and then appearing in Court to publish her
own shame, and above all the unusual partiality
shewn by the highest judicial authority of the land
to the accused during the trial.

IV. Native States

2. The insults offered by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Begum
of Bhopal- The Carnantaca Pracaushica of
Carnantaca Pracan- shica. January 9th 1888. the 9th instant remarks:-

It is very unsatisfactory to note the insults
offered by Sir Lepel Griffin the political agent
of

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
	Weekly.			
1.	The Carnantaca Pracaushica	Bangalore	450.	9th January 1888.
2.	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	30.	31st December 1887. 7th January 1888.
	Monthly			
3.	The Sudarshana	Udipi		December 1887.

Confidential. No. 2 of 1888.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th January 1888.

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I. Foreign Politics

Nil.

II. Home Administration.

(6) Courts.

1. The Morgan Vs. Ross Case. 1

III. Legislation

Nil.

IV. Native States

2. The insults offered by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Bigum of Bhopal.

3. The rendition of Mysore.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

4. Transfer of the Mysore Amchi to the British Government.

From Public No. 336

The Telugu Translator to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated 18th } January 1888.
Received }

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th January 1888.

Confidential. No 2 of 1888.

Page

amakāmi,

Public No 336

From

The Telugu Translator

to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government.

Dated 18th
Received } January 1888.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on

Telugu Newspapers for the

fortnight ending the 15th

January 1888.

Confidential

No 2 of 1888.

neous.

of January, referring Hindujanasamakārni,
January, 1888.

to the appointment

Sheriff of Madras

the educated public

of the Honorable P. Chent-

the latter gentle-

last year.

according to the Supe- Hindujanasamskārini,
January, 1888.

rintendent of the School

ved painted toys have

sidency except in Kur-

found. The Editor asks

l in the School of Arts

ter Oppert

lugu Translator

Government

Confi[dential]

No. 2 of 1888.

It is true that a lic[ense] ... the Collector but the ... discretion. The Ac... National Congres...

9. A Corre...

Hindujanasanuktaramu, January, 1888.

On the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

law, in the Trichin... been celebrated for... it has an annual... the Temple Commit... The Religious Endown... to prevent such o...

the Editor, decline... the income of Hindu... priated, Governme... Religious Endowmen...

...inted members to the ... he granted the appoint- ...relative of his, who ...as appointed a member ...ed how he came to ...uncil which are Con- ...ld always follow ...

Andhraprakāsika, January 7th, 1888.

...that the Arms Act prohibits to natives ..., but in the Nizam's ...ved. The Editor believes ...wild beasts during ...more than 1844. ...Golconda Taluqs in ...Jirwar and other ..., on the Nizam's domi- ...ets, and require arms.

Department, as Ch

that Revenue offe

, devote for this off

Hindujanasamskārini, January, 1888.

6. Another, c

Assertion that the number of Brahmin officials is not in disproportion to the aggregate number of Brahmins.

in four castes, ar

than, other Castes

classification, for

according to their

the number of Bra

in disproportion

Andhraprakāsika, January 7th, 1888.

7. The Andh

On the deficient system of selecting Members to the Legislative Councils.

draws attention of

ianasamskārini, of

January, reports that,

ntapore District, the

must eat their food

l.

ecember, Complains

against the Rules of

which an Officer

tment pay his own

y he the distance he

being appointed to

y of Rs 200 for thirty

Hindujanasamskārini, January, 1888.

Sanmārgadarśini, December, 1888.

dujanasamskārini

of January, proposes

14th October 1886, which

Hindujanasamskārini, January, 1888.

Confid

1888.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for t

No.	Names of Newspape
1.	Sanmārgadarśini
2.	Andhraprakāśika
3.	Hindujanasamskārin

II.—Ho

(e) Li

Hindujanasamskārini, January, 1888.

The Hindu

Irregularities in the Local Fund Engineering Department of the South Arcot District.

District. An Overs

rity for Rs 300, left

than ten thousand

Local Fund Engine

(g)

Hindujanasamskārini, January, 1888.

2. A correspo

About the Penukonda Hill-Forest preserves causing hardship to cattle.

Penukonda in the A

Confidenti… No 2 of 1888. …Department

Report on Telugu Newspapers for …

Conte…

I.— Foreign Politics. Page 1

Nil.

II.— Home Administration.

(a)— Police.

Nil.

(b)— Courts.

Nil.

(c)— Jails.

Nil.

(d)— Education.

Nil.

(e)— Local and Municipal.

Irregularities in the Local Fund Engineering Department of the South Arcot District.

(f)- Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g)- Forests.

About the Penukonda Hill Forest preserves causing hardship to cattle.

(h)— Railways.

Nil.

(i)— Public Works.

Nil.

(j)— Salt.

About the high price of salt in the Anantapore District.

Penukonda in the A…

Confidential.

No 2 of 1888.

Department

VI.- Miscellan

10 The Hindujanasamskārini,

About the appointment of Sir Savalai Ramaswami Modalior as Sheriff of Madras.

of Sir Savalai Ramaswami Modalior, as

~~again~~ for the year 1888, remarks that

would have preferred the appointment

sal Row Pantulu Garu, and hopes that

man will be chosen as Sheriff in the ne

11. The same paper remarks that,

About encouraging the manufacture of wax-boxes &c.

of Arts to the manufacture of wax-boxes, d

declined everywhere in the Madras Pre

nool, where a few skilled men are still

why professional men are not appointed

to teach this art.

Jus

cense for firearms can be ... for

granting of this license is entirely at his

t should be amended as suggested by the

s.

spondent writes to the Hindujanasanma-

kārini, of January, that the temple of

Santāna Ramaswami, of Kidāmanga-

opoly District, has been closed and no puja

the last eight or nine months though

l income of Rs 10,000, as the Trustees, and

ee are quarrelling among each other.

rents Act should be passed without delay

currences. Government have, according

d to interfere in this matter, but as

e temples is misspent, and misappro-

ct should, without delay, pass the

to Act.

Department

... persons are app...

Legislative Councils. As an instance

ment of a certain Maharajah, a...

without any knowledge of English w...

of the Legislative Council. When ask...

understand the proceedings of the Co...

ducted in English he said that he wo...

the movements of the Viceroy's hands.

8. The same paper points out

Suggestion to amend the Indian Arms Act.

the possession and use of firearm...

dominions everybody goes about ar...

that the number of lives lost through ...

the Second quarter of 1887 amounts ...

The inhabitants of Vijayapuram and ...

the Vizagapatam District and Palnad ...

tracts in the Kistna District bordering ...

nions are much troubled by wild bea...

…intment of the office…

…hairmen of Punchayets on the ground…

…cials and others, can find no time to…

…rice.]

…rrespondent of the same paper Comments…

…on the Government Proceedings which…

…arrange the Hindu Government servants…

…d prove that there are more Brahmins…

…en in the service. He objects to this…

…if the Sudras were counted separately…

…various divisions, it will be found that…

…hmins in Government employ is not…

…to their number.

III.- Legislation.

…raprakāsika, of the 7th January, referring…

…to the speech made by Rajah Rampal…

…Sing at the recent National Congress…

…f the public to the inappropriate system…

Department

…the cattle suff…

…want of pasture.

(j)- Salt.

3. A correspondent of the Hindu…

About the high price of salt in the Anantapore District.

…owing to the high price of salt in the Ana…

…poor, are unable to purchase it, and r…

…without salt.

(K)- Genera…

4. The Sanmārgadarśini, of D…

On acting incumbents having to pay their own travelling expenses.

…the Indian Government, according t…

…must when joining an acting appoi…

…travelling expenses, however great ma…

…has to go. A native at Calcutta, on…

…act as District Munsiff, on a monthly salary…

…days, had thus to pay Rs 116.

5. A correspondent of the Hin…

Strictures against not appointing Registration officials as Chairmen of Punchayets.

Confid… …t of the offic… …Na 2 of 1888.

…department … the catt…
…dant of pasture.

…te fortnight ending the 15th Jan… …to on the ground

…	Place of Publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
	Pittapore	200	4th January 1888.
	Madras	500	7th January 1888.
	Do	100	14th January 1888.

…me Administration.

…eal and Municipal.

…anasamskārini, of January, hears that

…irregularities occur in the Local Fund …
…Engineering Department of the South West …
…eer, who was in 1882 unable to find secu…
…this year at his death an estate of more …
…Rupees, which (incident) throws suspicion on the …
…ering Department of that District.

…Forests.

…ndent of the Hindujanasamskārini, of …
…January, writes that as the big hill nea…
…nantapore District has been preserved by …

Co… …nt of the offic… …No 2 of 1888.

…the fortnight ena… …1st 15th Jan… …on the ground…

…nts.

(k)— General.

On acting incumbents having to pay their pa… …hapers … and … for the …

travelling expences.

Strictures against not appointing Registration … to

officials as Chairmen of Panchayets. …y 1888.

Assertion that the number of Brahmin offi- …w

cials is not in disproportion to the aggre- …ry 1888.

gate number of Brahmins. …to …ry 1888.

III.— Legislation.

On the deficient system of selecting members to …

the Legislative Councils.

Suggestions to amend the Indian Arms Act.

On the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. …that

IV.— Native States.

Nil. …Fund

V.— Prospects of the crops and the con- …lth Arrest

dition of the people.

Nil. …ed secu-

VI.— Miscellaneous. …of more

About the appointment of Sir Savalai Rama- …on the

swami Mudaliar as Sheriff of Madras.

About encouraging the manufacture of …

wax-boxes &c. …rine, of

…hill nea…

…erved b…

…the Salt …department …want of pasture.

Cont[illegible]ent of the officiating . No. 2 of 1888.

Cir. 87.

Public (1888) Department.

From C. D. Macleane, Esq.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,

To The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St. George

No. 12

Dated 4th February 1888.

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th January 1888.

have the right of interpellation in matters relating to administration. Free discussion also should be allowed in those councils on matters affecting the Indian Finance. Then only will the promise held forth by the Queen-Empress be fulfilled that India was taken possession of by the Crown for the Indians. If any one ask whether such an institution will take root in this country, we will simply refer him to the province of Mysore, where a representative Council has been in force for the past six years and is working well. Though difficulties were raised when the Municipal Boards were handed over to native management, we yet see that they are working to the entire satisfaction of Government; and there is no reason to suppose that the representative Councils now asked for will prove a failure.

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior.

12. The Swadesamitran of the 11th January is of opinion that such English officials as Sir Lepel Griffin, who bring discredit on the English nation, should be removed from their offices. In his speech before the Durbar held in Gwalior Sir Lepel Griffin remarked that the Congress was a pseudo-assembly and abused the Bengalees, while praising the Mahrattas. It appears that the Viceroy himself had expressed his regret at this speech.

Tamul Translator's Office,
Madras, 4th February 1888.

C. V. Thadeus

Tamul Translator to Government.

the wants of the natives to the authorities in England. Such movements as these are owing to the establishment of native newspapers, for they are the principal means of infusing into the people the ideas relating to Government.

The hostile attitude of Anglo-Indians towards the Congress.

10. The Vettikodiyan of the 7th January is annoyed at the attitude manifested towards the Congress by the Anglo-Indians, who, it says, are moved by envy to look with disfavor on this native movement, and do not keep in remembrance the fact that their wealth and fame are acquired in this country. Government have failed in many instances in which they followed the counsels of the Anglo-Indians. The object with which the Congress has been established was to promote the good of the Government and of the people. It will not be possible for the Government to suppress the unanimous voice which finds its expression in the Congress, nor do Lords Dufferin and Connemara seem inclined to do so.

Public opinion that the legislative councils should be representative.

11. The Coodandeymittan of the 14th January says that all that the people ask through the Congress is simply that the members in the Legislative Councils may be increased in number, and that half of them be chosen from among the natives. The people moreover desire that the Legislative Councils should not be confined solely to legislating, but that the members should have

of Providence, to our country has dawned a new existence. Knowledge and civilization prevail under the benign English rule. The people have laid aside their spirit of exclusiveness and are beginning to draw towards each other. The Government too are not displeased with the popular movement. What is the difference between us and slaves if we simply glory in paying the taxes that may be imposed, and obeying the laws and rules that may be formulated? If we are men, we would understand that Government is but an instrument for our good, that the Government which does not follow our wishes is like the elimination of the lion of the desert, and that the people who cannot carry out their wishes in the administration are but beasts or negro slaves. We are the tax-payers; they are our sepoys who guard the country against foreign aggression; we are alike the givers of wealth and fame to the Government officials. Ideas like these have not sprung up among our people. It is the duty of those who have assembled the Congress to disseminate them. They should not be idle but should spread these ideas broadcast by means of pamphlets and publication in the newspapers.

The necessity for a native Congress.

9. The Hindu Janabhooshany of the 7th January considers it to be a necessary measure that the Congress should meet periodically and represent the

England, and even if there were, what guarantee is there that their views would coincide with the views of the people of this country, or gain acceptance in a Council where their number will always be in the minority!

The Congress should persevere in their efforts.

8. The Swadeshamitran of the 11th January asks the question what remains to be done now that the meetings of the Congress are over, and answers it thus—

The object with which the Congress had been established should be persevered in till crowned with success. That object is that we should obtain some share in the administration. If the majority of the people should co-operate with us in asking Government for a share in the administration, Government will listen to our request. It is not enough that the aims and views of the Congress should be understood only by a few English-speaking natives. They should be widely known by the millions who engage in trade or agriculture. The people of our country are sunk in fear and ignorance. By a long continued oppression they have come to forget their relations to the ruling power, and to consider that their only duties were to pay taxes and render service to officials. We were mutually actuated by a feeling of exclusiveness, and possessing no interests in common, have lost our country to foreigners. By the grace of

and ignorance. The English formerly established their supremacy in India by fomenting discord, but such a policy would not do now. It is wise then to rule India only in conformity with the wishes of the people and by reposing confidence in their loyalty. Dr. Hunter appears to hold the same view with regard to the constitution of the Legislative Councils as the Native Congress, with this important difference, viz., that he is for the members of the Legislative Councils being wholly appointed by Government, while the Congress holds that the members should be increased in number and elected by the people themselves. There is yet another difference of opinion between the Congress and Dr. Hunter. The Congress advocates the entire abolition of the India Council on the ground that the members thereof, being for the most part civilians who had retired from India, carry with them the same prejudices as are entertained by the civilians who remain here. The Congress therefore holds that the India Council should be replaced by a Committee composed of members of Parliament, who will have the entire direction of Indian affairs. Dr. Hunter, while admitting that the India Council is not well constituted, thinks it would be enough to appoint Hindoo members to that Council. Though this would be a move in the right direction, yet there are very few who can go to

England,

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Gambling in Coimbatore.

1. The Calanidhy of the 1st and 15th January says that gambling is prevalent in Coimbatore.

Gambling and theft in Combaconam.

2. A correspondent of the Coodandeymitran of the 14th January says the same of Combaconam, and that house breaking and theft are on the increase there. Police said to be insufficient.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice

(e) Local and Municipal.

The incapacity of the members of Local Boards.

3. A contributor to the Swadeshamitran of the 4th January regrets to observe that a majority of those who are appointed as members of Local Fund Boards are completely ignorant of the nature of their duties. Such members owe their appointments to the recommendations of the Tahsildars, who, when ordered by the District Collector to furnish list of eligible members for the Local Boards, communicate the names of those who have been habitually supplying them

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of Papers received and examined during the Fortnight.
	Bi-monthly.			
1	Calanidhy	Coimbatore.	275	1st & 15th January 1888.
2	Swadeshabhimanny.	Salem.	150	1st & 15th January 1888.
3	Brahma Gnyanna Bhodiny.	Bangalore	110	1st & 15th January 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
4	Travancore Abhimanny.	Nagercoil.	350	2nd & 10th January 1888.
	weekly			
5	Hindoo Janabhoshany.	Madras.	200	7th January 1888.
6	Vettikodiyon.	Do.	250	7th & 14th January 1888.
7	Jaranjay Iresan.	Do.	200.	7th January 1888
8	Tatwavivechiny.	Do.	140	1st, 8th & 15th January 1888.
9	Deshabhimanny.	Trichinopoly.	300	7th & 14th January 1888.
10	Coodandeymitran.	Combaconam.	500	7th & 14th January 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
11	Swadeshamitran.	Madras.	1120	4th, 7th & 11th January 1888.
12	Dravidavartamanny.	Do.	250	1st, 5th, 8th & 12th January 1888.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

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(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice.

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(d) Education.

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(e) Local and Municipal.

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and

Dissatisfaction in Travancore.

6. The Vettikodiyan of the 14th January observes that the whole of Travancore is complaining of the indifference of Lord Connemara with regard to the affairs of that country. The Diwaun is said to be greatly irritated against the natives and to have degraded certain suspected officials because of the publication of two pamphlets.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The views of Dr. Hunter and the Native Congress with regard to Legislative Councils and the India Council.

7. The Swadeshamitran of the 7th January commenting on the articles relating to India written by Dr. Hunter and published in the London Times, remarks that by the conciliatory policy of Lords Mayo and Ripon and other Governors-General, knowledge and unity have spread throughout India. Under these changed circumstances India requires to be ruled in quite a different manner to that in which she was ruled when she was split up by discord

and

IV. Native States.

mutts as living a life of ease and luxury and spending the large revenues of their mutts in useless law-suits. There will be no remedy for such a state of things until the Devastaunam Bill is passed.

them with grain and other necessaries. Things would be made better if such members were elected by the people as is the case in Municipalities.

(b) Land Revenue and Settlement.

How to settle the Revenue.

4. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of the 4th January says that in carrying out the Revenue Settlement, only two things were taken into due consideration, viz., the nature of the soil and the sources of the water-supply, but the locality of the lands taxed, such as their proximity to a forest and so forth, should also have been noticed. This latter, the correspondent thinks, is an important factor in settling the revenue.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General.

Nothing deserving notice.

III. Legislation.

The necessity for a Devastanam law.

5. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of the 4th January describes the chiefs of the Hindoo mutts

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Bi-monthly.			
1	Calaviolhy	Coimbatore.	275.	1st & 15th January 1888.
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7	Tarangay Tresan.	Do.	200.	7th January 1888.
8	Tatwavinechiny.	Do.	1410	1st, 8th & 15th January 1888.
9	Deshabhimaany.	Tirupatiyur	300	7th & 14th January 1888.
10	Coodanadeymitran.	Combaconam.	500	7th & 11th January 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
11	Swadesamitran.	Madras.	1120	4th, 7th, & 11th January 1888.
12	Dravidavartamaany.	Do.	250	1st, 5th, 8th & 12th January 1888.

Confidential.] [No. 12 of 1888.

Report on Tamil Newspapers
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(a) Police.	
1. Gambling in Coimbatore.	
2. Gambling and theft in Combaconam.	
(b) Courts. Nil.	
(c) Jails. Nil.	
(d) Education. Nil.	
(e) Local and Municipal.	
3. The incapacity of the members of Local Boards.	
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.	
4. How to settle the Revenue.	
(g) Forests. Nil.	
(h) Railways. Nil.	
(i) Public works. Nil.	
(j) Salt. Nil.	
(k) General. Nil.	
III. Legislation.	
5. The necessity for a Devastanam law.	
IV. Native States.	
6. Dissatisfaction in Travancore.	
V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people. Nil.	
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7. The views of Dr. Hunter and the Native Congress with regard to Legislative Councils and the India Council.	
8. The Congress should persevere in their efforts.	
9. The necessity for a native Congress.	
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11. Public opinion that the legislative councils should be representative.	
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SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

Hindu Congress.

61. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, disapproves of Mussalmans' sharing in the "Hindu Congress" in which the Hindus, to attain their own ends, try to entrap the Muhammadans.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

Muhammadan Congress.

62. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the same issue, says a Muhammadan Congress is projected to meet in Calcutta in February to further the interests of Muhammadans and to acquaint Government with their wishes.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

Lord Connemara's recent speech.

63. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the same issue, says Lord Connemara in a recent speech said he was a friend of the Sultan and the Turks, but he refused at Trichinopoly to give the Muhammadans special facilities for entering the public service; this does not show his friendship. Lord Hobart was the only Governor who helped us. We remember Lord Dufferin said something of the same sort, but what was the use, what facilities has Dufferin granted. We hope he may render us grateful.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

Discovery of Russian documents.

64. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, says two Cabuli merchants died of fever in Delhi and Russian documents were found on them.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 5th, 1888.

India's wants.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, says Government should pay attention to India's wants, its poverty daily *increases*. Government take the money and do not teach the people to make it; if they did, never mind. Manchester and Sheffield get special encouragement, and India none. The London unemployed are thought of, but not the Indian. Are not both countries jewels in one crown? of which really India is the brighter. India paid for, but got no profit from Egypt. What good did India get from Burma? but it had to pay. If England profits by wars, she should pay. Why is the vast annual Government expenditure on English manufactured goods not made in India? If Government would encourage manufacturers, the things would soon be as good as English articles. The English manufacturers should bring their engines and machines here and employ our people. Rivers are more plentiful and everything is cheaper. Then there is exchange by which India is a great loser. Some of the London unemployed might come and receive waste lands, &c.

Public No. 167 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,
13th February 1888.

A. J. Cardew
H. E. STOKES,
~~Chief~~ Secretary.

[Confidential.]

[No. 12 of 1888.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th January 1888.

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(c) Jails.
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4. How to settle the Revenue.
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CONFIDENTIAL.

Strike please
Mr. 13/2

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th January 1888.

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The incapacity of the members of Local Boards.

9. A contributor to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th January, regrets to observe that a majority of those who are appointed as members of Local Fund Boards are completely ignorant of the nature of their duties. Such members owe their appointments to the recommendations of the Tahsildars, who, when ordered by the District Collector to furnish lists of eligible members for the Local Boards, communicate the names of those who have been habitually supplying them with grain and other necessaries. Things would be made better if such members were elected by the people as is the case in municipalities.

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10. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of January, hears that irregularities occur in the Local Fund Engineering Department of the South Arcot District. An Overseer, who was in 1882 unable to find security for Rs. 300, left this year at his death an estate of more than ten thousand rupees, which incident throws suspicion on the Local Fund Engineering Department of that district.

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Meeting at Calicut by the officers of the Salt and Abkári Department.

15. Referring to a meeting lately held at Calicut by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue for considering the measures to be adopted for extending the new system of Abkári farming, and to certain remarks passed at the meeting regarding the dismissal by Magistrates of some of the cases brought by the officers of the Salt Department, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, observes that it is only those cases in which there is no sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, are dismissed by Magistrates, and that instead of ordering that Magistrates should be more

careful in dismissing cases brought by Abkári officers, it is better to direct that all cases brought by them should invariably end in conviction without inquiry. It is also said that because the Salt and Abkári Department is already a source of annoyance to the people, Government should consider well before giving any further power to that department.

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16. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of December, complains against the rules of the Indian Government according to which an officer must, when joining an acting appointment, pay his own travelling expenses, however great may be the distance he has to go. A native at Calcutta on being appointed to act as District Munsif on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 for thirty days, had thus to pay Rs. 116.

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Assertion that the number of Brahmin officials is not in disproportion to the aggregate number of Brahmins.

18. Another correspondent of the same paper comments on the Government Proceedings, which arrange the Hindu Government servants in four castes, and prove that there are more Brahmins than other castemen in the service. He objects to this classification, for if the Sudras were counted separately according to their various divisions, it will be found that the number of Brahmins in Government employ is not in disproportion to their number.

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Lord Dufferin's career in India.

19. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, in briefly sketching the career of Lord Dufferin in India during the first three years of office, quotes the concluding words of His Excellency's speech in opening the Dufferin bridge at Benares.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Dec. 21st, 1887.

On the proposal to increase the Income-tax.

20. Referring to the proposal to increase the Income-tax from the commencement of the next year, instead of abolishing it altogether as originally proposed, the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 21st December, observes that if the tax is levied in order to meet the pecuniary difficulties of Government, they had better open their eyes to the heavy sums spent in the construction of certain splendid buildings.

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Sub-Registry Office, Panniyankara.

21. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th January, in noticing with pleasure the establishment of a Sub-Registry Office in Panniyankara, expresses an opinion that the neighbouring villages of Olavanna, Nallur and Pazhanchannur should be transferred to the Sub-District of Panniyankara, that an increase in the number of Sub-Registry Offices would increase the income to Government, and that the Sub-Registrar nominated for the new office is likely to give public satisfaction, as he has gained a good name in his former office at Manjeri.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

Depredations by a tiger in the Palghat Taluk.

22. A correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika*, after referring to the great depredations committed by a tiger in Ayakkad and its neighbouring villages of the Palghat Taluk, observes that an ample reward should be offered to the person who kills the animal.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

Deaths from accidental shots.

23. Referring to certain cases in which the persons accused of having accidentally shot others to death were acquitted by a Magistrate, a paragraph in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* expresses an opinion that when the High Court have

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.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"Calanidhy"	Coimbatore	275	1st and 15th January 1888.
2	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	
3	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny" ..	Bangalore	110	
	Tri-monthly.			
4	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	2nd and 10th January 1888.
	Weekly.			
5	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Madras	200	7th January 1888.
6	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	250	7th and 14th January 1888.
7	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	200	7th January 1888.
8	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	1st, 8th and 15th January 1888.
9	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirpapooliyore	300	7th and 14th January 1888.
10	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	
	Bi-weekly.			
11	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,120	4th, 7th and 11th January 1888.
12	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	250	1st, 5th, 8th and 12th January 1888.
	TELUGU.			
13	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	4th January 1888.
14	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	7th January 1888.
15	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Do.	100	14th January 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
16	"The Karnautaca Prakashica" ..	Bangalore	450	9th January 1888.
17	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny" ..	Do.	30	31st December 1887 and 7th January 1888.
	Monthly.			
18	"The Sudarshana"	Udipi	..	December 1887.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Monthly.			
19	"Vijnanachintamani (Kerala Mayakham)."	Calicut	600	....
	Tri-monthly.			
20	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	200	....
	Weekly.			
21	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	800	....
	HINDUSTANI.			
22	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	400	2nd and 9th January 1888.
23	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	575	7th January 1888.
24	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	5th January 1888.
25	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	150	None received.
26	"Jalna-i-Sakun"	Do. do. ..	Not known.	5th January 1888.
27	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	22nd and 26th December 1887.
28	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	29th December 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Gambling in Coimbatore.

1. The *Calanidhy*, of the 1st and 15th Jan., says that gambling is prevalent in Coimbatore. — CALANIDHY, Jan. 1st & 15th, 1888.

Gambling and theft in Kumbakónam.

2. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th January, says the same of Kumbakónam, and that house-breaking and theft are on the increase there. Police said to be insufficient. — COODANDEYMITRAN, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Conduct of Mr. C. L. Gonsalvez, the Police Inspector.

3. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th January, charges Mr. C. L. Gonsalvez, the late Police Inspector of British Cochin, with wilful neglect of duty and with corruption and partiality in connection with a complaint laid before him. — KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Exactions of confessions from accused persons by police officers.

4. Referring to a letter addressed by the High Court to the Government of Madras, regarding the exactions of confessions from accused persons by police officers, either by threats or by inducements, and to the order of Government thereon, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, observes that a check on this procedure, when combined with the withdrawal of magisterial powers from Revenue officers, will put a stop to most of the evils existing at present. — KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Partiality of the Police.

5. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, complains that at the late market show at Bangalore, the police prevented respectable Natives from entering, and treated wearers of hats and boots with all respect. — SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

(b) Courts.

The Morgan *versus* Ross case.

6. The *Carnautaca Pracaushica*, of the 9th instant, in its review of the year 1887, makes the following remarks:—

A case of adultery, most disgraceful to the European community, was tried in the High Court of Madras at the end of the last year and ended in the acquittal of Mr. Ross. Our object in speaking of a particular adultery case in this connection is to keep a record in the history of India, for the instruction of young men, of an attempt made by a prominent public official to violate the chastity of a respectable lady on the public road; of the shamelessness of the lady in first yielding herself up to such violence, and then appearing in Court to publish her own shame; and above all the unusual partiality shown by the highest judicial authority of the land to the accused during the trial. — CARNAUTACA PRACAUSHICA, Jan. 9th, 1888.

(d) Education.

Requesting Government to encourage Muhammadans in learning.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th January, writing of the successes lately achieved by Muhammadans in the schools, says, it is to be hoped Government will give them all proper encouragement and appoint them to places in order that the Muhammadans generally may have an incentive to learn. Government should (*sic?* not) forget the benefits and good work done in former times by Muhammadans. — SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 9th, 1888.

Female education.

8. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th December, has another article on Female education and the necessity of Mussalmans providing schools of their own to prevent their children going to Missionary schools, and says, one such school has been established in the same street as a female school which receives Government aid. — KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 26th, 1887.

(e) Local and Municipal.

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The incapacity of the members of Local Boards.

9. A contributor to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th January, regrets to observe that a majority of those who are appointed as members of Local Fund Boards are completely ignorant of the nature of their duties. Such members owe their appointments to the recommendations of the Tahsildars, who, when ordered by the District Collector to furnish lists of eligible members for the Local Boards, communicate the names of those who have been habitually supplying them with grain and other necessaries. Things would be made better if such members were elected by the people as is the case in municipalities.

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KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

Depredations by a tiger in the Palghat Taluk.

22. A correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika*, after referring to the great depredations committed by a tiger in Ayakkad and its neighbouring villages of the Palghat Taluk, observes that an ample reward should be offered to the person who kills the animal.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

Deaths from accidental shots.

23. Referring to certain cases in which the persons accused of having accidentally shot others to death were acquitted by a Magistrate, a paragraph in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* expresses an opinion that when the High Court have

acquitted a person who intentionally shot his wife to death, there is nothing surprising in the Magistrate's procedure.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Difficulties in obtaining the post of an Adhikari.

24. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th January, mentions the difficulties felt in obtaining the post of an Adhikari (a Village Munsif).

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Tamarasseri amsham to be transferred to the Sub-District of Chevayur.

25. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, prays for the transfer of the village of Tamarasseri to the Sub-District of Chevayur, and of the villages of Makkata and Annasseri to that of Tamalasseri.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Jan. 7th, 1888.

Employment of Muhammadans in public offices.

26. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 7th January, reproduces an article from the *Urdu Guide* (Calcutta) on employment of Muhammadans in public offices, saying, we are glad to hear that the Madras Government have authorised a list of qualified Muhammadans being submitted to heads of offices, but they consider the appointment of clerks, &c., beneath them and leave such matters to the head Babu in this province; so we warn our Madras brethren that they will be treated in the same way.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

List of qualified Muhammadans.

27. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, says as the Managers and Sheristadars of public offices are Brahmins and Hindus, the order that Collectors shall be furnished with lists of qualified Muhammadans will be of no avail.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 4th, 1888.

The necessity for a devastaunam law.

28. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th January, describes the chiefs of the Hindu mutts as living a life of ease and luxury and spending the large revenues of their mutts in useless law-suits. There will be no remedy for such a state of things until the Devastaunam Bill is passed.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

On the deficient system of selecting Members to the Legislative Council.

29. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 7th January, referring to the speech made by Raja Rampal Singh at the recent National Congress, draws attention of the public to the inappropriate system by which inefficient persons are appointed Members to the Legislative Councils. As an instance, he quoted the appointment of a certain Maharaja, a relative of his, who, without any knowledge of English, was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council. When asked how he came to understand the proceedings of the Council, which are conducted in English, he said that he would always follow the movements of the Viceroy's hands.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

Suggestion to amend the Indian Arms Act.

30. The same paper points out that the Arms Act prohibits to Natives the possession and use of fire-arms, but in the Nizam's dominions every body goes about armed. The editor believes that the number of lives lost through wild beasts during the second quarter of 1887 amounts to more than 1,844. The inhabitants of Vijayapuram and Golconda Taluks in the Vizagapatam District, and Palnad, Tiruvur and other tracts in the Kistna District, bordering on the Nizam's dominions, are much troubled by wild beasts and require arms. It is true that a license for fire-arms can be obtained from the Collector, but the granting of this license is entirely at his discretion. The Act should be amended as suggested by the National Congress.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Jan. 1888.

On the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

31. A correspondent writes to the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of January, that the temple of Santana Ramaswami of Nidamangalam, in the Trichinopoly District, has been closed, and no puja been celebrated for the last eight or nine months, though it has an annual income of Rs. 10,000, as the trustees and the temple committee are quarrelling among each other. The Religious Endowments Act should be passed without delay to prevent such occurrences. Government have, according to the editor, declined to interfere in this matter, but as the income of Hindu temples is misspent and misappropriated, Government should, without delay, pass the Religious Endowments Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKODEYON, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Dissatisfaction in Travancore.

32. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 14th January, observes that the whole of Travancore is complaining of the indifference of Lord Connemara with regard to the affairs of that country. The Diwaun is said to be greatly irritated against the natives, and to have degraded certain suspected officials, because of the publication of two pamphlets.

CARNAUTACA PRACAUSHICA, Jan. 9th, 1888.

The insults offered by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Begum of Bhopal.

33. The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 9th instant remarks: It is very unsatisfactory to note the insults offered by Sir Lepel Griffin, the Political Agent of the State, to the Begum of Bhopal, and the various sweeping changes introduced in the administration by him. These irregularities would not have been brought to light at all, had it not been for the *Amrita Bazaar Patrica*. When Sir Lepel requested sanction of the Government of India to prosecute the *Patrica*, the Government replied that it would be impolitic to do so. This is a partial acknowledgment by the Government of India of the guilt of Sir Lepel.

MYSORE VRITTANTBA BODHINY, Jan. 7th, 1888.

The rendition of Mysore.

34. The English portion of the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny*, of the 7th instant, makes the following observations:—

No act of the Government has tended more to restore confidence among the princes and chiefs than the rendition of Mysore. The British Government acted up to its engagements, and the people were made to feel that annexation was dead and buried. We were told at the time of the rendition of the province that it was an experiment and a doubtful one; but time has justified what was done, and the people are quite satisfied with the result that has been produced. The State, instead of retrogressing, as some said it would, has progressed, and, in some respects, it has set an example that the British Government would do well to follow.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Dec. 21st, 1887.

A suggestion to the Appellate authority, Ernakulam.

35. A correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 21st December, invites the attention of the Court of Appeal at Ernakulam in the State of Cochin to the truth of a certain civil suit.

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36. Another correspondent in the same issue of the *Vijnanachintamani* prays for the establishment of a Munsif's Court at Cochin (in the Cochin State).

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 1st, 1888.

Kunhi Krishna Panikkar, the Sub-Magistrate of Alangad.

37. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, observes that one Kunhi Krishna Panikkar, the Sub-Magistrate of Alangad in Travancore, makes use of abusive language towards parties appearing before him.

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KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Remarks regarding Mr. Hannyngton in the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator*.

39. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the [illegible] January, quotes a paragraph from the *Travancore Spectator*, which observes that time has come to replace Mr. Hannyngton by a stronger Resident.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Another pamphlet on Travancore affairs.

40. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, refers to the appearance of another pamphlet on Travancore affairs, to which it is hoped that the Government of Madras will pay due attention.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 9th, 1888.

The fort of Bangalore.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th January, says there will shortly be some correspondence between Government and the Maharaja regarding the restitution of the Fort of Bangalore.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 7th, 1888.

The views of Dr. Hunter and the Native Congress with regard to Legislative Councils and the India Council.

42. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th January, commenting on the articles relating to India written by Dr. Hunter and published in the *London Times*, remarks that by the conciliatory policy of Lords Mayo and Ripon and other Governors-General, knowledge and unity have spread throughout India. Under these changed circumstances India requires to be ruled in quite a different manner to that in which she was ruled when she was split up by discord and ignorance. The English formerly established their supremacy in India by fomenting discord, but such a policy would not do now. It is wise then to rule India only in conformity with the wishes of the people and by reposing confidence in their loyalty. Dr. Hunter appears to hold the same view with regard to the constitution of the Legislative Councils as the Native Congress, with this important difference, viz., that he is for the members of the Legislative Councils being wholly appointed by Government, while the Congress holds that the members should be increased in number and elected by the people themselves. There is yet another difference of opinion between the Congress and Dr. Hunter. The Congress advocates the entire abolition of the India Council on the ground that the members thereof being, for the most part, civilians who had retired from India, carry with them the same prejudices as are entertained by the civilians who remain here. The Congress therefore holds that the India Council should be replaced by a Committee composed of members of Parliament, who will have the entire direction of Indian affairs. Dr. Hunter, while admitting that the India Council is not well constituted, thinks it would be enough to appoint Hindu members to that Council. Though this would be a move in the right direction, yet there are very few who can go to England; and even if there were, what guarantee is there that their views would coincide with the views of the people of this country, or gain acceptance in a Council where their number will always be in the minority."

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 11th, 1888.

The Congress should persevere in their efforts.

43. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th January, asks the question what remains to be done now that the meetings of the Congress are over and answers it thus:

The object with which the Congress had been established should be persevered in till crowned with success. That object is that we should obtain some share in the administration. If the majority of the people should co-operate with us in asking Government for a share in the administration, Government will listen to our request. It is not enough that the aims and views of the Congress should be understood only by a few English-speaking Natives. They should be widely known by the millions who engage in trade or agriculture. The people of our country are sunk in fear and ignorance. By a long continued oppression they have come to forget their relations to the ruling power, and to consider that their only duties were to

pay taxes and render service to officials. We were mutually actuated by a feeling of exclusiveness, and possessing no interests in common, have lost our country to foreigners. By the grace of Providence, to our country has dawned a new existence. Knowledge and civilisation prevail under the benign English rule. The people have laid aside their spirit of exclusiveness and are beginning to draw towards each other. The Government, too, are not displeased with the popular movement. What is the difference between us and slaves if we simply glory in paying the taxes that may be imposed, and obeying the laws and rules that may be formulated? If we are men, we would understand that Government is but an instrument for our good, that the Government, which does not follow our wishes, is like the domination of the lion of the desert, and that the people who cannot carry out their wishes in the administration are but beasts or Negro slaves. We are the tax-payers; they are our sepoys who guard the country against foreign aggression; we are alike the givers of wealth and fame to the Government officials. Ideas like these have not sprung up among our people. It is the duty of those who have assembled the Congress to disseminate them. They should not be idle, but should spread these ideas broadcast by means of pamphlets and publication in the newspapers.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, Jan. 7th, 1888.

The necessity for a Native Congress.

44. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 7th January, considers it to be a necessary measure that the Congress should meet periodically and represent the wants of the Natives to the authorities in England. Such movements as these are owing to the establishment of Native newspapers, for they are the principal means of infusing into the people the ideas relating to Government.

VETTIKODEYON, Jan. 7th, 1888.

The hostile attitude of Anglo-Indians towards the Congress.

45. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 7th January, is annoyed at the attitude manifested towards the Congress by the Anglo-Indians, who, it says, are moved by envy to look with disfavor on this Native movement, and do not keep in remembrance the fact that their wealth and fame are acquired in this country. Government have failed in many instances in which they followed the counsels of the Anglo-Indians. The object with which the Congress has been established was to promote the good of the Government and of the people. It will not be possible for the Government to suppress the unanimous voice which finds its expression in the Congress, nor do Lords Dufferin and Connemara seem inclined to do so.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Public opinion that the Legislative Councils should be representative.

46. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th January, says that all that the people ask through the Congress is simply that the members in the Legislative Councils may be increased in number, and that half of them be chosen from among the Natives. The people, moreover, desire that the Legislative Councils should not be confined solely to legislating, but that the members should have the right of interpellation in matters relating to the administration. Free discussion also should be allowed in those Councils on matters affecting the Indian finance. Then only will the promise held forth by the Queen-Empress be fulfilled that India was taken possession of by the crown for the Indians. If any one ask whether such an institution will take root in this country, we will simply refer him to the province of Mysore, where a representative Council has been in force for the past six years and is working well. Though difficulties were raised when the Municipal Boards were handed over to Native management, we yet see that they are working to the entire satisfaction of Government; and there is no reason to suppose that the representative councils now asked for will prove a failure.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior.

47. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th January, is of opinion that such English officials as Sir Lepel Griffin, who bring discredit on the English nation, should be removed from their offices. In his speech before the Durbar held in Gwalior Sir Lepel Griffin remarked that the

Congress was a pseudo-assembly and abused the Bengalees, while praising the Mahrattas. It appears that the Viceroy himself had expressed his regret at this speech..

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindujanasamskarini, Jan. 1888.

48. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of January, referring to the re-appointment of Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar as Sheriff of Madras for the year 1888, remarks that the educated public would have preferred the appointment of the Honorable P. Chentsal Row Pantulu Garu, and hopes that the latter gentleman will be chosen as Sheriff in the next year.

About the re-appointment of Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar as Sheriff of Madras.

Hindujanasamskarini, Jan. 1888.

49. The same paper remarks that, according to the Superintendent of the School of Arts, the manufacture of wax-boxes and painted toys have declined everywhere in the Madras Presidency, except in Kurnool, where a few skilled men are still found. The editor asks why professional men are not appointed in the School of Arts to teach this art.

About encouraging the manufacture of wax-boxes, &c.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny, Jan. 7th, 1888.

50. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny*, of the 7th instant, quotes from a correspondent of a local paper the following:—

Why should a bad system be substituted for a good one. Under the British postal system a letter is not sure to reach the hands of the addressee. We have seen with our own eyes the delivery peons handing over letters to anybody that asked for them, when they could not find the addressee. To ensure delivery to the right person, it is, therefore, necessary to register a letter, and spend $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, whereas under the Mysore Anche system a half anna would be sufficient. The transfer of the department would throw out of employ many a poor man. Our country would lose a great deal, as all the savings of the department would go to fill the coffers of the British Government. We do not, therefore, approve of the summary abolition of a department which has been in existence here for upwards of 230 years.

Transfer of the Mysore Anche to British Government.

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 1st, 1888.

51. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, contains New Year greetings to Her Majesty and the members of the royal household, to native rulers and their administrative officers and to the friends and readers of the journal.

New Year greetings to Her Majesty, &c.

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 1st, 1888.

52. The same issue of the *Kerala Mitram* mentions the important events that took place during the past year.

Important event during the year 1887.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 7th, 1888. Kerala Mitram, Jan. 11th, 1888.

53. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th January, and the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th January, give an account of the opening ceremony of the National Congress in Madras, and the latter paper gives some details of the proceedings.

Opening ceremony of the National Congress in Madras.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 7th, 1888.

54. The same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* in referring to the first question discussed in the late National Congress, (viz., the effecting of certain reforms in the constitution of the Viceregal and Provincial Legislative Councils,) expresses a hope that the resolution of the Congress on the subject will receive the consideration of Government.

The first question discussed in the National Congress in Madras.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 14th, 1888.

55. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, after stating the reasons put forward by the late National Congress in favor of the withdrawal of magisterial powers from Revenue Officers, hopes that by an early disposal of the question the British Government will confer an immense boon on the country.

Resolution of the National Congress in favor of withdrawing magisterial powers from Revenue officers.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 7th, 1888.

56. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th instant, having regard to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Palghat Raja's family, makes certain suggestions for adoption by the Raja and his next heirs.

State of affairs in Palghat Raja's family.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 9th, 1888.

57. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th January, says the National Congress has come to an end, and the delegates are going. It was an assembly for the public weal, which also means strength to Government. The schemes for the reform of the Legislative Council, the separation of Judicial and executive branches and the establishment of Military schools were good, but we do not approve of the repeal of the Arms Act. The income-tax is a burden on every one. Government for their own ends make war outside and put the income-tax on to pay for it. Why do not they decrease expenditure. They go to the Hills every year. By giving up this they would save an immense sum, and there are many other ways, by decreasing the pay of high appointments, &c. We find no fault with the Congress "proceedings," except as regards the Arms Act.

National Congress.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 9th, 1888.

58. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th January, has an extract from the *Dabdab-i-Secundari* giving an account of another interview between the editor of the *'Am* (Lahore) and the Russian correspondent, who came to visit the editor on his way through Lahore to Bombay. He pitied the poverty of the Cashmere people; said he had sent a paid telegram to Resident Plowden, who had not answered and kept the reply money, and whose power was more than the Maharaja's and had not replied to his letter, so that he (correspondent) could not go to Jummoo. The editor asked how far the Russian frontier was from Ladak; he replied next year the Chitral and Ooraskurdoo frontiers will join ours. The editor said how long would it be before the Russians came to India; he laughed and said they were very near now. About Dhuleep Singh, he said, when he was in England he was accepted as Maharaja, now he was called the son of a low-born man. Every one he spoke to asked him first about Dhuleep. The editor replied this was only natural in the case of any one so notorious, instance, Mr. Parnell and the Irish. There was then some conversation about the pay of Russian and Indian Armies. The correspondent said the Russians fought for their own country and Government. The Indians for their own country, but for a foreign Government, and therefore merely to fill their stomachs. He seemed quite pleased at a reply having been made to his former statements (recorded in the first interview). Speaking of Ayub Khan he said he was an unlucky man, and when saying this his speech was pure Persian. The end of the interview must have assured him of the loyalty of the Indian people, and that the Government cannot think too much of it.

The editor of the *'Am* and the Russian correspondent.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 22nd, 1887.

59. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd December, received 11th January, says a book under the title of "The Gardens of Paradise" was written years ago in which were verses against the Lubbays. The author being dead, the book was republished without the obnoxious verses and distributed gratis; but some evil-minded person has reproduced them and stuck them into the margins of the new edition, the name of the printer is not given; and this act is the cause of great excitement not only in Bangalore but in Vellore and Vaniembady, &c. We hope the District Magistrate will inquire into it.

Excitement in the Lubbay community at Vellore, &c.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 22nd, 1887.

60. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd December, says the English papers have begun to take notice of the Mysore Saits' dispute with the other Mussalmans. We hope they will refrain from comment on what is a religious dispute.

The Saits of Mysore and other Muhammadans.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

61. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, disapproves of Mussalmans' sharing in the "Hindu Congress" in which the Hindus, to attain their own ends, try to entrap the Muhammadans.

Hindu Congress.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

62. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the same issue, says a Muhammadan Congress is projected to meet in Calcutta in February to further the interests of Muhammadans and to acquaint Government with their wishes.

Muhammadan Congress.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

63. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the same issue, says Lord Connemara in a recent speech said he was a friend of the Sultan and the Turks, but he refused at Trichinopoly to give the Muhammadans special facilities for entering the public service; this does not show his friendship. Lord Hobart was the only Governor who helped us. We remember Lord Dufferin said something of the same sort, but what was the use, what facilities has Dufferin granted. We hope he may render us grateful.

Lord Connemara's recent speech.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

64. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, says two Cabuli merchants died of fever in Delhi and Russian documents were found on them.

Discovery of Russian documents.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 5th, 1888.

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India's wants.

Public No. 167 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,	

A. J. Cardew
~~H. F. STOKES~~,
~~Chief~~ Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13 th February 1888.

Govt. of [1888] Madras.

PUBLIC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 24th February 1888, Nos. 210, 211.

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13th February 1888.

A. J. Cardew
H. E. STOKES,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From A. P. MACDONNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 20th December 1887, No. 2852.

I am directed to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, the accompanying extract from a Note by the Finance Commissioner with the Government of India on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of Coorg with the Madras Presidency. I am to request that His Excellency in Council will favor the Government of India with its views upon the proposal, and furnish the Government of India, so far as may be possible, with information as to the strength and cost of the establishments that would be required for the administration of Coorg under the Madras Government (*a*) as a separate district, and (*b*) as a subdivision of the South Canara District. It would be convenient if the information could be given in a tabular form.

No. F.C. 35, dated 9th March 1887, paras. 61–65 and Appendix.

2. The Chief Commissioner of Coorg will be requested to furnish the Government of Madras with all information for which His Excellency in Council may deem it necessary to call.

EXTRACT from a Note by the Finance Commissioner with the Government of India, No. F.C. 35, dated 9th March 1887, paras. 61–65 and Appendix.

GENERAL.

61. We come now to consider the general question of the situation of the Coorg District and the manner in which it can be most economically and efficiently administered. It is true that in taking up this argument we are, to some extent, dealing with the organic structure of the administration, but we venture to think that our excuse for dealing with this subject lies in the preceding paragraphs of this Note. We have shown that the expenditure on administration is large, has considerably increased of late years, and can be retrenched; and it is our opinion that the direct subordination of this territory to so distant an authority as the Government of India must necessarily lead to excessive expenditure, and that the greatest and most fertile source of economy is the application of the principle of provincialisation.

Recommendation that Coorg expenditure should be provincialised.

62. Our recommendation is that Coorg should be amalgamated with the Madras Presidency. If this were done, it would probably be found most convenient to make it a subdivision of the South Canara District. We append to this Note extracts from a paper drawn up by our late colleague in the Finance Committee, the Honorable M. G. Ranade, with the general drift of which we agree, although we think he is mistaken in assuming that Coorg should naturally be amalgamated with the Nílgiri District. The natural communication of Coorg is with the West Coast, to which its exports flow by the admirable roads which traverse the ghâts and connect it with the South Canara District. A part of the old Coorg Kingdom, which is known as Lower Coorg, lying below and on the western slopes of the Ghâts, is already amalgamated with that

By amalgamation with Madras.

district. It is shown in the Appendix that the area, population, revenue and judicial work of Coorg qualify it to rank on a level with two ordinary talukas of a Madras district; and we think that, if it were made a separate subdivision under a Sub-Collector, one such officer would be sufficient to govern it with the help of the Second Assistant, the Munsifs, Subedars, and Parpattigars now existing, and he would then take the place of the Commissioner and the First Assistant who are now, as we have shown, very lightly employed. The saving would consist not only in the salary of the Commissioner, who would be dispensed with, and in the reduction of the scale of the office establishments to that of a Sub-Collectorate, but also in the general tone and tendency towards economy, which creep naturally into the administration of a territory which is ruled by a Provincial Government close at hand, conversant with its wants and with the method of supplying them which prevails in adjoining districts, and stimulated by self-interest to the avoidance of all unnecessary expenditure.

Political objections not within our province to criticise.

63. The objections which have been raised to the amalgamation of Coorg and Madras, as far as they appear in the papers which have been sent for our information, are summed up in Mr. Ranade's Note. It is not for us to criticise them or to say what weight we consider justly attaches to them. We conceive it to be our province simply to put the general view of the case before the Government of India and to submit that the amalgamation will certainly tend to economy, and will not, as far as we can see, in any way injure the efficiency of the administration.

Amalgamation recently suggested by the Secretary of State.

64. Since this Note was in type, we have received a copy of the correspondence which took place when Mr. Leggatt was appointed to officiate as First Assistant (*see* para. 6), which illustrates the difficulty of filling up such an isolated post, and the facility with which it could be provided for, if it were one of the appointments ordinarily manned by the Madras Civil Service. We also observe that the Secretary of State, in a Despatch, dated 30th June 1886, drew attention to these difficulties and desired the Government of India to consider "the question whether such difficulties might not be obviated if Coorg were administered as a district of Madras." We are not aware what steps the Government of India has taken in this matter, but we trust that our Notes will afford some assistance towards the disposal of the subject.

Reduction of salary of Resident will be a corollary of such a change.

65. If such an amalgamation is carried out, and the Resident of Mysore is relieved of this portion of his duties, it follows, as a matter of course, that the pay attached to his office should be reduced. We have submitted the proposal in para. 3 of our Note on Mysore (F.C. 36) that the pay should be reduced to Rs. 2,500.

The 9th March 1887.

C. A. E.
A. J. F.
H. W. B.

P.S.—While the last proof was passing through the Press, we have received a copy of Finance Department Despatch No. 320, dated 5th October 1886, stating that the Government of India did not propose to re-open the question of the Administration of Coorg unless specially desired to do so. If we had known this earlier, we should have asked for special permission before submitting our views to the Government; but, as the Note has been completed, we think it better to submit it now.

The 12th March 1887.

ACCOUNT of Coorg Expenditure for five years including Revised Estimate for 1885-86 and Budget Estimate for 1886-87.

Omitting units, figures are in tens.

—	ACTUALS.						ESTIMATES.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		REVISED, 1885-86.		BUDGET, 1886-87.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT ...	...	·46	...	·08	...	·47	...	...	...	...
INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS ...	...	1·21	...	1·15	...	1·21	...	...	...	...
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	...	6·42	...	3·12	...	8·06	...	5·05	...	3·85
ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS...	...	1·17	...	2·50	...	3·50	...	3·00	...	3·00

Account of Coorg Expenditure for five years, &c.—*cont.*

Omitting units, figures are in tens.

—	ACTUALS.						ESTIMATES.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		REVISED, 1885-86.		BUDGET, 1886-87.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
LAND REVENUE—										
Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, &c., Establishments—										
Allowance to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·88	...	2·88
Commissioner	3	14·52	3	18·79	2	19·80	2	21·40	2	21·60
Assistant Commissioner ...	...	13·33								
Chief Office Establishment—										
Clerks	35	10·48	31	9·66	39	11·05	41	24·30	39	22·51
Sheristadars, Munshis and others.	17	11·90	7	9·66	...	9·82			2	2·88
Servants	63	4·31	45	3·07	38	3·44	42	3·74	42	3·68
Tahsildars and Establishment—										
Subedars, Munshis and others.	88	25·30	100	35·60	106	35·99	104	35·80	104	36·59
Servants	137	10·18	143	11·19	143	11·31	143	11·22	143	11·22
Contingencies—										
Tour charges	...	·48	...	·20	...	·64	...	...	...	...
Purchase and Repair of Furniture.	...	·72	...	3·49	...	1·91	...	1·55	...	2·00
Purchase and Repair of Tents.	...	·95	...	·01	...	1·08	...			
,, ,, of Books.	...	·07	...	·01	...	·03	...	·06	...	·05
,, ,, of Newspapers.	...	...	...	...	...	·02	...			
Country Stationery	...	·03	...	·16	...	...	...	·20	...	·25
Service Telegrams	...	·32	...	·24	...	·40	...	·50	...	·30
Official Postage...	...	1·45	...	1·82	...	4·70	...	4·50	...	1·50
Remittance of Treasure within district.	...	·08	...	·10	...	·13	...	...	...	·20
Cloth for Records	...	·02	...	·01	...	·01	...	...	...	...
Carriage of Stationery ...	...	·26	...	·24	...	·25	...	...	...	...
Office Expenses and Miscellaneous.	...	2·22	...	2·78	...	3·19	...	2·70	...	3·00
Taluk Contingencies—										
House-rent	...	·20	...	·90	...	1·38	...	1·10	...	1·01
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·90
Miscellaneous	...	3·35	...	2·64	...	...	...	...	...	·44
(Cattle)—										
Establishment	8	·56	8	·56	8	·56	8	·67	8	·56
Feed of Cattle and Miscellaneous.	...	1·22	...	·87	..	1·07	...	1·10	...	1·10
Travelling Expenses of Officers.	...	2·40	...	·89	...	1·19	...	1·00	...	1·00
Travelling Expenses of Establishments.	...	1·23	...	·75	...	1·14	...	·90	...	1·10
Revenue Survey Establishment—										
Manager	1	·84	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerks and Computers	1	·65	...	·86	...	·67	2	1·49	2	1·08
Surveyors	3	1·17	...	1·39	...	1·79	3	1·32	3	1·32
Field Establishment	...	·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	·84
Servants	11	...	...	1·11	...	1·00	11	·96	...	·12
Revenue Survey Contingencies—										
Purchase and repair of Instruments.	...	·96	...	·37	...	·73	...	·76	...	·76
Equipment and Miscellaneous.										
Travelling Expenses	...	·12	...	·18	...	·13	...	...	...	...
Revenue Survey of the Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00
Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	...	·04	...	·11	...	·06	...	·20	...	...
Petty Construction and Repairs.	...	...	...	·02	...	...	...	·01	...	...
Allowances to Local Fund Clerks.	...	·65	...	·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE ...	...	1,10·93	...	1,08·17	...	1,13·49	...	1,18·36	...	1,45·89

Account of Coorg Expenditure for five years, &c.—*cont.*

Omitting units, figures are in tens.

—	ACTUALS.						ESTIMATES.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		REVISED, 1885-86.		BUDGET, 1886-87.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
EXCISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS—										
Collectors, &c., Establishment—										
Clerks and others	6	1·04	...	·65	...	·66	2	·66	2	·66
Servants		·25	...	·25	...	·25	3	·25	3	·25
Distillery Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	·93	6	1·27
Travelling Allowances ...	...	·46	...	·29	...	·30	...	·30	...	·30
Office Expenses and Miscellaneous.	...	·38	...	·01	...	·05	...	·10	...	·10
Postage charges	...	·03	...	·10	...	·03	...	·04	...	·05
Petty Construction and Repairs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, EXCISE ...	...	2·16	...	1·30	...	1·29	...	2·28	...	2·63
STAMPS—										
Charges for the Sale of General Stamps—										
Clerks and Servants	...	1·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discount on Sale of stamps ...	...		...	·52	...	·48	...	·48	...	·48
Miscellaneous	...		...	·01	...	·01	...	·06	...	...
Charges for Sale of Court-fee Stamps—										
(Discount on Sale of Stamps) ...	...		...	1·20	...	1·27	...	1·00	...	1·30
TOTAL, STAMPS ...	...	1·77	...	1·73	...	1·76	...	1·54	...	1·78
REGISTRATION—										
District Charges—										
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars.	...	·94	...	·16	...	·35	...	·60	...	·55
Registrar-General's Office Establishment.	2	·60	...	·60	...	·60	2	·60	2	·60
District and Sub-Registrar's Establishment.	2	·13	...	1·16	...	1·13	5	1·14	5	1·14
Official postage	...	·01	...	·04	...	...	...	·02	...	·05
Travelling Expenses	...	·05	...	·05	...	·11	...	·10	...	·10
Miscellaneous	...	·06	...	·04	...	·12	...	·10	...	·10
TOTAL, REGISTRATION ...	...	1·79	...	2·05	...	2·31	...	2·56	...	2·54
POST OFFICE—										
District Post Establishment—										
Establishment	58	5·60	...	5·73	...	6·74	72	7·12	72	7·94
Contingencies	...	·46	...	·57	...	·59	...	·65	...	·40
Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	·22	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, POST OFFICE ...	...	6·06	...	6·30	...	7·55	...	7·77	...	8·34
ADMINISTRATION—										
Commissioners—										
Allowance to Local Fund Clerks.	...	...	...	...	...	·23	...	·26	..	·27
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION ...	...	...	...	...	...	·23	...	·26	...	·27
LAW AND JUSTICE—										
Law Officers—										
Law Charges	...	·92	...	·90	...	·85	...	·80	...	·90
Judicial Commissioner—										
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·74	6	2·29
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	...	·57

Account of Coorg Expenditure for five years, &c.—*cont.*

Omitting units, figures are in tens.

—	ACTUALS.						ESTIMATES.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		REVISED, 1885-86.		BUDGET, 1886-87.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
LAW AND JUSTICE—*cont.*										
Civil and Sessions Courts—										
Salaries and Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5·25	16	6·39
Revenue Process Servers ...	...	5·02	...	5·28	...	5·89	72	6·80	72	7·33
Diet allowance to witnesses and other contingencies.	...	...	...	·02	...	...	...	·93	...	·73
Criminal Courts—										
District Magistrate	...	...	...	9·60	...	9·04	1	8·76	1	·875
Sheristadars, Clerks, and others.	14	3·42	...	6·03	...	6·03	26	7·90	26	·798
Servants		·53	...	1·09	...	1·06				
Tour Charges	...	·11	...	·22	...	·18	...	...	...	...
Purchase of books	...	·25	...	·07	...	·26	...	...	...	...
,, and repair of furniture.	...	...	...	·50	...	·39	...	·40	...	...
Country stationery	...	·01	...	...	...	...	..	·02	...	...
Service Telegrams	...	·02	...	...	...	·01	...	·02	...	...
Official postage	...	·21	...	·55	...	·65	...	...	...	·50
Diet-money to prosecutors and witnesses.	...	·05	...	·34	...	1·68	...	2·00	...	2·00
Allowance to Punchayetdars ...	...	·64	...	·82	...	·82	...	·50	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	·58	...	·87	...	·73	...	1·00	...	1·00
Travelling expenses	...	·13	...	1·97	...	1·85	...	1·90	...	2·00
Pettah Establishment—										
Subedars	2	1·56	...	2·02	...	2·03	...	·33	...	...
Subordinate Establishment ...	8	1·20	...	1·50	...	1·53	...	·25	...	...
Postage charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jails (District Jails)—										
Allowance to Superintendent...	...	·56	...	1·60	...	·60	...	·60	...	·60
Jailor	1	1·80	...	1·80	...	1·80	...	1·80	...	1·80
Native Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerks and Mohurrirs	1	·26	...	·18	...	·18	1	·18	1	·18
Servants	2	·06	...	·25	...	·25	2	·25	2	·25
Jail Watchmen and others ...	15	1·52	...	1·31	...	1·33	15	1·33	15	1·33
Country stationery	...	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postage charges	...	...	...	·03	...	·04	..	...	...	...
Rations	...	8·59	...	5·31	...	5·54	...	4·00	...	4·50
Hospital Charges	...	·29	...	·37	...	·36	...	·10	...	·20
Clothing and Bedding	...	·65	...	·57	...	·65	...	·60	...	·60
Passage-money of convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·10
Miscellaneous	...	·78	...	·86	...	1·41	...	1·20	...	·95
Lock-ups—										
Miscellaneous	...	·18	...	·19	...	·34	...	·35	...	·30
Jail-Manufactures—										
Establishments	...	1·13	...	·94	...	·90	...	5·55	...	5·20
Raw Materials	...	1·30	...	3·79	...	4·62	...			
Commission to Jailors	...	·48	...	·50	...	·44	...	·45	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	·16	...	·09	...	·03	...	3·94	...	...
Rents, Rates, and Taxes ...	...	...	...	·10	...	·15	...	·15	...	...
Petty Construction and Repairs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds	...	·02	...	·25	...	·67	...	·25	...	·20
TOTAL, LAW AND JUSTICE ...	...	32·45	...	48·92	...	52·31	...	59·50	...	56·65
POLICE—										
District Executive Force—										
Inspectors	5	·47	...	·90	...	·91	1	1·38	1	1·38
Deputy Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	·20	...	...	...	...
Sub-Inspectors	...	·05	...	·60	...	·23	1	·78	1	·78
Head Constables and Constables.	121	10·02	...	17·31	...	19·42	186	19·70	186	20·46

Account of Coorg Expenditure for five years, &c.—*cont.*

Omitting units, figures are in tens.

—	ACTUALS.						ESTIMATES.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		REVISED, 1885-86.		BUDGET, 1886-87.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
POLICE—*cont.*										
District Executive Force—cont.										
Cost of Clothing	...	1·28	...	3·27	...	2·33	...	2·30	...	2·50
Travelling Allowance and Expenses.	...	...	...	·03	...	·03	...	·03	...	·05
Purchase and repair of furniture.	...	·03	...	·38	..	...	...	...	...	·10
Purchase and repair of tents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Office Expenses and Miscellaneous.	...	·40	...	1·15	...	·38	...	·47	...	·50
Petty Construction and Repairs.	...	...	...	...	...	·03	...	...	...	...
Rent of Police Quarters ...	...	·03	...	·22	...	·20	...	·20	...	·20
Official Postage	...	...	...	·08	...	·24	...	·27	...	·20
TOTAL, POLICE ...	...	12·28	...	23·94	...	23·97	...	25·13	...	26·17
EDUCATION—										
Inspection—										
Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	..	·48	...	·48	...	·48	1	·83	1	·90
Clerks and Servants	1	·32	...	·32	...	·84	5	1·09	5	1·01
Travelling and Tentage Allowance.	...	·64	...	·86	...	1·34	...	1·20	...	1·20
Country Stationery	...	...	...	·05	...	...	...	·10	...	...
Official Postage	...	·05	...	·08	...	...	...	·15	...	...
Office Expenses and Miscellaneous.	...	·01	...	·04	...	·42	...	·10	...	·22
Government Colleges (General)—										
Purchase and repair of furniture.	...	...	...	...	...	·44	...	...	...	...
Government Schools (High)—										
Head Masters and Inspectors.	1	6·00	...	6·00	...	6·05	1	7·20	1	7·80
Masters and Teachers	10	3·81	...	4·00	...	4·29	11	4·52	11	4·64
Stipends to Students sent to Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15
Servants	3	·22	...	·22	...	·29	5	·30	5	·38
Library Books	...	·12	...	·05	...	·02	...	·04	...	...
Miscellaneous (Middle) ...	...	·16	...	·42	...	·16	...	·30	...	·30
Anglo-Vernacular School Establishment.	6	1·71	...	1·21	...	1·22	7	1·56	7	1·56
Government (Schools, Low)—										
Masters, Teachers, &c. ...	75	6·56	...	6·84	...	6·86	91	8·14	91	8·16
Miscellaneous	...	·42	...	·15	...	·46	...	·25	...	·20
Miscellaneous—										
Petty Construction and Repairs.	...	·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding Schools—										
Overseers	1	·24	...	·24	...	·24	1	·24	1	·24
Stipends	40	·96	...	·96	...	·96	40	·96	40	·96
Normal Schools or Training Colleges—										
Teachers and others	1	·36	...	·36	...	·36	1	·58	1	·60
Pupil Teachers	...	·33	...	·32	...	·61	...	...	1	·15
Stipends	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	·80	15	·90
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	...	...
Scholarships—										
In Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·61
In Schools	...	·03	...	...	...	·15	...	·57	...	...
Prizes—										
In Schools	...	·07	...	...	...	·19	...	...	...	2·0

Account of Coorg Expenditure for five years, &c.—*cont.*

Omitting units, figures are in tens.

—	ACTUALS.						ESTIMATES.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		REVISED, 1885-86.		BUDGET, 1886-87.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
EDUCATION—*cont.*										
Grants for the Encouragement of Literature—										
Grants to Native Schools ...	...	·31	...	·30	...	·79	...	1·60	...	·36
Rents, Petty Construction, &c.	...	...	...	3·14	...	·75	...	·37	...	·40
Grant-in-aid, Imperial to Local.	...	...	...	...	...	2·60	...	...	...	..
Other Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·50	...	7·20
TOTAL, EDUCATION ...	...	23·29	...	26·04	...	29·52	...	31·60	..	38·14
ECCLESIASTICAL—										
Ecclesiastical Establishment—										
Chaplains	1	6·00	...	3·00	...	6·00	1	3·78	1	6·00
Servants	...	·08	...	·08	...	·08	1	·08	1	·08
Visitation and Travelling Allowances.	...	·61	...	·83	...	1·46	...	·70	...	1·57
Miscellaneous contingencies ...	...	...	...	·01	...	·17	...	·04	...	·04
Petty Construction and Repairs.	...	·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cemetery Establishment—										
Care-takers in charge of Cemeteries.	1	·08	1	·08	1	·08	1	·08	1	·08
Miscellaneous Ecclesiastical Charges—										
Allowance to Roman Catholic Priests.	...	·24	...	·24	...	·26	...	·24	...	·24
Petty Construction and Repairs.	...	...	...	·49	...	·39	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ECCLESIASTICAL ...	...	7·51	...	4·73	...	8·44	...	4·92	...	8·01
MEDICAL SERVICES—										
Medical Establishment—										
Civil Surgeons	...	·91	...	6·60	...	6·60	1	8·80	1	9·00
Assistant to Civil Surgeon ...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·30
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·50
Travelling Allowance to Civil Surgeons, &c.	...	·10	...	·06	...	·55	...	·50	...	·50
Vaccination—										
Vaccine Inspector	1	·30	1	·30	1	·30	1	·30	1	·30
Vaccinators	4	·72	...	·72	...	1·21	7	1·26	7	1·26
Travelling Allowance	...	·18	...	·18	...	·16	...	·15	...	·20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	·04	...	·04	...	·04
Hospitals and Dispensaries—										
Hospital Assistants	2	·35	...	·30	...	·52	2	·78	2	·78
Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·16
Medical Pupils	2	·12	...	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	·06	...	·03	...	·01	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	·57	...	·66	...	·55	...	·74	...	·74
Grants for Medical Purposes—										
Contribution for Coorg Dispensary.	...	1·06	...	·70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution for Mercara and Veerajendrapet, &c.	...	·50	...	·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution to Local Funds...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·90
Lunatic Asylum—										
Contingencies	...	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, MEDICAL ...	...	5·93	...	10·23	...	9·94	...	12·57	...	14·18

Account of Coorg Expenditure for five years, &c.—*cont.*

Omitting units, figures are in tens

—	ACTUALS.						ESTIMATES.			
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	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Provincial Statistics—										
Trade Statistics	...	...	...	·25	..	·42	1	·42	1	·42
TOTAL, SCIENTIFIC, &c. ...	...	...	...	·25	...	·42	...	·42	...	·42
STATIONERY AND PRINTING—										
Printing at Private Presses ...	...	3·10	...	·26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Printing Charges	...	...	...	2·98	...	2·07	...	2·10	...	2·50
TOTAL, STATIONERY, &c. ...	...	3·10	...	3·24	...	2·07	...	2·10	...	2·50
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS—										
Territorial and Political Pensions.	...	19·87	...	3·81	...	3·69	...	3·90	...	3·84
Charitable Allowances ...	...	...	...	13·75	...	13·88	...	13·75	...	13·80
TOTAL, TERRITORIAL, &c. ...	...	19·87	...	17·56	...	17·57	...	17·65	...	17·64
SUPERANNUATIONS—										
Superannuation Retired Allowances	...	6·74	...	6·69	...	11·28	...	8·50	...	7·70
Compassionate Allowances ...	...	...	...	·08	...	...	...	·10	...	·10
Gratuities	...	·04	...	...	...	·13	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, SUPERANNUATION ...	...	6·78	...	6·77	...	11·41	...	8·60	...	7·80
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Charges for remittance of Treasure.	...	·11	...	·06	...	·02	...	·05	...	·10
Cost of Books and Publications.	...	·09	...	·09	...	·07	...	·05	...	·07
Donations for Charitable Purposes.	...	·10	...	·21	...	·03	...	·25	...	·25
Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	...	·27	...	·60	...	1·17	...	1·10	...	·73
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	...	·01	...	...	...	1·08	...	·80	...	·13
Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	·09	...	...	...	...
Petty Miscellaneous Establishment—										
Dâk Bungalow Establishment.	...	·92	...	·85	...	·86	9	·90	9	1·49
Do. Contingencies ...	...	...	...	·04	...	·12	...	·10	...	·10
Cattle Trespass Establishment.	...	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Construction and Repairs.	...	...	...	·01	...	1·26	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS ...	...	1·51	...	1·86	...	4·90	...	3·25	...	2·89
PUBLIC WORKS CIVIL BUILDINGS.										
In charge of Civil Officers ...	...	·19	...	·08	...	·16	...	...	...	·50
TOTAL, PUBLIC WORKS ...	...	·19	...	·08	...	·16	...	...	...	·50
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,44·88	...	2,70·02	...	3,00·58	...	3,06·56	...	3,43·20

APPENDIX, BEING EXTRACTS FROM A NOTE BY THE HON'BLE MR. M. G. RANADE. *(See para. 61.)*

COORG ADMINISTRATION.

* * * * * * *

The area of the territory is stated in the Administration Report for 1884-85 to be 1,580 square miles, and its population is 178,302. The whole constitutes one executive district charge, parcelled out into six principal revenue subdivisions and eight judicial subdivisions. There are no large towns; the chief town Mercara has a population of 8,583, and the second town has a population of 4,576. The villages number 514 in all. The land-revenue in 1884-85 was Rs. 3,11,988 and the total Imperial receipts Rs. 6,91,903 or Rs. 7,55,108, including Local and Municipal receipts (Rs. 63,205). The total disbursements were Rs. 6,69,285 on all heads, while the Imperial expenditure by itself was Rs. 5,85,518. The most distinguishing feature of the Province is the considerable settlement of European planters engaged in the coffee industry, nearly half the arable land being apparently in their hands under the zemindari tenure in large blocks, while the rest of the territory is ryotwari. There were at the time of the last census about 228 European and 287 Eurasian settlers in Coorg.

There have not been many changes in the arrangements for the administration of Coorg since it became British territory in 1834. Three years before this time, the administration of the Mysore territory had been assumed by the Government of India, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, who annexed Coorg, was appointed both Resident of Mysore and Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg. The Mysore Commission was reconstituted in 1835, and the Resident's duties were merged in the office of the Chief Commissioner. It was at this time also that the Government of India definitely settled that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore should be also ex-officio Chief Commissioner for Coorg. Under him there was a Superintendent for Coorg on Rs. 1,000 a-month, and an Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 400 a-month. From 1835 down to the time of the rendition of Mysore, Coorg in fact formed a small fifth division, along with the four larger divisions of Mysore. In 1586 the Coorg territory was stated to have an area of 2,204 square miles, a population of 112,535 souls, and its land-revenue was Rs. 2,12,803. Besides the salaries of the Superintendent and his Assistant, the establishment and other charges were Rs. 3,526 a-month.

* * * * * * * *

When the rendition of Mysore took place, the Government of India had to consider the question of the government of Coorg. It was then thought that the most convenient arrangement was to continue the separate charge as an appendage of the Resident of Mysore, who was made Chief Commissioner, and subsequently was made Judicial Commissioner also. Under him he has a Commissioner on Rs. 1,500 and an Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 800, both European Officers, respectively discharging the functions of a District Collector and Sessions Judge, and those of an Assistant Collector and District Magistrate. There is also a 2nd Assistant, who is a native officer, and there are for the six subdivisions as many Subedars (Civil Judges or Munsifs in other districts) and besides a large number of inferior officers called Parpattigars and Deputy Parpattigars some 26 in all, for Police and Sub-Magistrate's work.

* * * * * * *

There are about 21 districts and 210 talukas in the Madras Presidency, with an area of 139,776 square miles, and a population of nearly 31 millions. There are thus on an average ten talukas in a district. The average area of a district is 6,650 square miles, and of a taluka 650 square miles. The average population of a district is about 15 lakhs, and of a taluka one and-a-half lakhs. Coorg is thus in area equal to two average Madras talukas, and in population it is nearly equal to an average taluka. The average land-revenue of a Madras district is 20 lakhs, and of a taluka two lakhs. Adopting these tests it will be seen that Coorg occupies, by reason of its area, population and revenue, about the position of a very large taluka, or at best of about two ordinary talukas of the Madras Presidency.

* * * * * * *

The last time when the question of the amalgamation of Coorg with the Madras Presidency was raised, in 1881, when the rendition took place, may not have been a very convenient time for disposing of it. It may have been thought that no great disturbance should be made in existing arrangements, by which Coorg had been connected with Mysore for nearly fifty years. The arguments which were then urged against the amalgamation may be briefly summed up as follows:—

(1) The Coorg people did not relish the proposal.
(2) The Coorg planters protested against it.

(3) The proposal had been negatived when made on two previous occasions.
(4) That greater administrative convenience resulted from the subordination of Coorg to Mysore than from its incorporation with a Madras district.

As regards the first argument, it may be noted that the Coorg petition was signed by the native Coorg officials, who cannot in this respect be regarded as representatives of the Coorg population generally. These officials feared that amalgamation would necessarily subject them to the danger of being governed by the natives of other Provinces. There is no necessary connection between the two. Coorg might continue to be administered, as a special charge, like the Agency tracts on the coast, and governed in the lower grades, by Coorg Subedars and Parpattigars. These, in fact, are the only offices filled by them. The argument that the Coorg people are loyal mountaineers, and despise the low-land population, has more of sentiment than fact as its basis. The same remark may be made in regard to their desire to be directly subordinate to the Government of India. They are no more so governed at present than they would be under any other arrangement.

As regards the planters of Coorg, it may be remarked that the far larger bodies of these people settled in the Nilgiris and Assam and in the Punjab Hills have put forth no such claim. Coorg may be more accessible from the Mysore side than from the Nilgiris. But since 1881, new railway communications have been opened up, and more are likely to be opened up, which will minimise this inconvenience. Two such expensively administered districts as the Nilgiris and Coorg are a little too expensive concession to the wishes of the planter community. Their true interests are likely to be better furthered by their union together into one province; and with the seat of the Madras Government located for half the year at Ootacamund, there is little reason to fear neglect on the part of the Administration.

As regards the argument from previous history, it appears that one of the proposals made in 1860 was to subordinate Mysore as well as Coorg to the Madras Government. As Mysore was not British territory, the Maharaja protested against the change, and that protest had effect. It may be noted, however, that the Secretary of State had directed this arrangement: and it is reasonable to suppose that if it had been confined to Coorg alone, it would not have been necessary to drop the proposal.

Another proposal made later on in 1863, contemplated the absorption of Coorg not into a Madras district but into the Ashtagram division of the Mysore Province. This of course was negatived as involving the incorporation of a British Province with a Native State. The earliest occasion when such a proposal was made was nearly fifty years ago in 1838. The Court of Directors at the time negatived it on the ground that it was not advisable to run the hazard involved in a change of system. This expression of the Court's view must be set against the Secretary of State's own later proposal of 1860, and, when thus considered, it is evident that these precedents tell the other way.

Lastly, the considerations of administrative convenience have also been greatly changed of recent years. The Mysore Resident must be by the nature of his principal charge a political officer. There can admittedly be no great convenience in investing such an officer with the functions of Chief and Judicial Commissioner over a charge 200 miles off, and which he can only visit for two months in the year. The officers on the Commission, having no prospects to look up to, have to be paid higher than they would claim if they were members of a large service. As long as the charge is a separate one, no provincialisation of its revenue is possible, and yet every department has to be kept up in costly style. Coorg must have its Chaplain on 6,000 rupees, its Civil Surgeon on 9,000 rupees, its Survey Officer with his establishment costing 25,000 rupees, a separate Inspector of Schools, and even a separate normal school, and its five Police Inspectors and its costly telegraph staff. These and other establishments cost money on a scale which the Province can ill spare, and from which the people of the Province benefit but little, seeing that it is the superior officers who absorb the larger portions of this expenditure.

It appears to me that, under these circumstances, the question of the amalgamation of Coorg with the equally costly Nilgiris district of the Madras Presidency should again engage the attention of the Government of India in the interests of financial economy and administrative efficiency. The circumstances of the two districts in respect of the special character of the Native and European population are very much alike, and their interests will be duly safeguarded by such an amalgamation. I expect that the total cost on both districts will be reduced by an immediate saving of at least one lakh of rupees. The Collector of Nilgiris would be Commissioner for Coorg, and one European Assistant in charge of Coorg would be a quite ample provision for the higher executive work. The Nilgiris Sub-Judge and Munsif would be the Civil Judges for Coorg. The number of the smaller Subedar's and Parpattigar's charges would admit of similar reduction. The Police force in its higher grades would admit of reduction, and so would the Chaplain and Civil Surgeon, and Inspector of Schools, and the Survey establishment. Coorg might still continue to be governed as a non-regulation district, subject to its own special laws and local tribunals.

23rd December 1886. M. G. RANADE.

ORDER—dated 24th February 1888, No. 210, Public.

The Government resolve to place Mr. Sturrock, C.S., on special duty and to depute him to visit Coorg, for the purpose of making inquiry and furnishing a report to Government on the subject of the foregoing papers. Mr. Sturrock will take up this duty as soon as possible, and, while employed thereon, will draw a deputation allowance of Rs. 10 per diem under Section 57 (*e*), Pay and Acting Allowance Code, in addition to the usual travelling allowance. It is anticipated that the duty will not occupy him for more than a month. Mr. Sturrock may provide himself with a Clerk on Rs. 50 per mensem.

2. The Chief Commissioner in Coorg will be requested to direct the officers under him to afford Mr. Sturrock every possible information and assistance in the prosecution of the inquiry which Government wish him to make.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To J. Sturrock, Esq., C.S.
„ the Accountant-General, *Order only.*

LETTER—to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, dated Fort St. George, 24th February 1888, No. 211, Public:—

I am directed to enclose copy of a letter No. 2852, dated 20th December 1887, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and to say that the Governor in Council proposes to depute Mr. J. Sturrock, C.S., to visit Coorg for the purpose of obtaining information and reporting in view to enable the Government to come to a conclusion on the questions referred to it. I am to request that you will be so good as to instruct the officers of the Commission to furnish to Mr. Sturrock such information and assistance as he may require. It is expected that Mr. Sturrock will leave for Mercara on the 24th instant.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of [1888] Madras.

PUBLIC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 24th February 1888,
Nos. 210, 211.

FEBRUARY.

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Passing orders placing Mr. Sturrock on special duty in connection with the —, and addressing the Chief Commissioner of Coorg on the subject.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

61. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, disapproves of Mussalmans' sharing in the "Hindu Congress" in which the Hindus, to attain their own ends, try to entrap the Muhammadans.

Hindu Congress.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

62. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the same issue, says a Muhammadan Congress is projected to meet in Calcutta in February to further the interests of Muhammadans and to acquaint Government with their wishes.

Muhammadan Congress.

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Lord Connem[illegible]s recent speech.

SUL[illegible]-AKHBAR, De[illegible]n, 1887.

64. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, says two Cabuli merchants died of fever in Delhi and Russian documents were found on them.

Discovery of Russian documents.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, [illegible]n. 5th, 1888.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, says Government should pay attention to India's wants, its poverty daily increases. Government take the money and do not teach the people to make it; if they did, never mind. Manchester and Sheffield get special encouragement, and India none. The London unemployed are thought of, but not the Indian. Are not both countries jewels in one crown? of which really India is the brighter. India paid for, but got no profit from Egypt. What good did India get from Burma? but it had to pay. If England profits by wars, she should pay. Why is the vast annual Government expenditure on English manufactured goods not made in India? If Government would encourage manufacturers, the things would soon be as good as English articles. The English manufacturers should bring their engines and machines here and employ our people. Rivers are more plentiful and everything is cheaper. Then there is exchange by which India is a great loser. Some of the London unemployed might come and receive waste lands, &c.

India's wants.

Public No. 167, Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13*th February* 1888.

A. G. CARDEW,
Acting Under-Secretary.

Circulated

Govt. of Madras. 1888

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Discovery of Russian documents.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 5th, 1888.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, says Government should pay attention to India's wants, its poverty daily increases. Government take the money and do not teach the people to make it; if they did, never mind. Manchester and Sheffield get special encouragement, and India none. The London unemployed are thought of, but not the Indian. Are not both countries jewels in one crown? of which really India is the brighter. India paid for, but got no profit from Egypt. What good did India get from Burma? but it had to pay. If England profits by wars, she should pay. Why is the vast annual Government expenditure on English manufactured goods not made in India? If Government would encourage manufacturers, the things would soon be as good as English articles. The English manufacturers should bring their engines and machines here and employ our people. Rivers are more plentiful and everything is cheaper. Then there is exchange by which India is a great loser. Some of the London unemployed might come and receive waste lands, &c.

India's wants.

Public No. 167, Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13*th February* 1888.

A. G. CARDEW,
Acting Under-Secretary.

Circulated

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

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G.O., &c., 24th February 1888,
Nos. 210, 211.

FEBRUARY.

Proposed amalgamation of Coorg with the Madras Presidency.

Passing orders placing Mr. Sturrock on special duty in connection with the —, and addressing the Chief Commissioner of Coorg on the subject.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 2 FEB 1888

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th January 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.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"Calanidhy"	Coimbatore	275	1st and 15th January 1888.
2	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	
3	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny" ..	Bangalore	110	
	Tri-monthly.			
4	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	2nd and 10th January 1888.
	Weekly.			
5	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Madras	200	7th January 1888.
6	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	250	7th and 14th January 1888.
7	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	200	7th January 1888.
8	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	1st, 8th and 15th January 1888.
9	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirpapooliyore	300	7th and 14th January 1888.
10	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	
	Bi-weekly.			
11	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,120	4th, 7th and 11th January 1888.
12	"Dravidayartamauny"	Do.	250	1st, 5th, 8th and 12th January 1888.
	TELUGU.			
13	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	4th January 1888.
14	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	7th January 1888.
15	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Do.	100	14th January 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
16	"The Karnautaca Prakashica" ..	Bangalore	450	9th January 1888.
17	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny" ..	Do.	30	31st December 1887 and 7th January 1888.
	Monthly.			
18	"The Sudarshana"	Udipi	..	December 1887.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Monthly.			
19	"Vijnanachintamani (Kerala Mayakham)."	Calicut	600	....
	Tri-monthly.			
20	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	200	....
	Weekly.			
21	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	800	....
	HINDUSTANI.			
22	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	400	2nd and 9th January 1888.
23	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	575	7th January 1888.
24	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	5th January 1888.
25	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	150	None received.
26	"Jalna-i-Sakun"	Do. do. ..	Not known.	5th January 1888.
27	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	22nd and 26th December 1887.
28	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	29th December 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Gambling in Coimbatore.

1. The *Calanidhy*, of the 1st and 15th Jan., says that gambling is prevalent in Coimbatore. — CALANIDHY, Jan. 1st & 15th, 1888.

Gambling and theft in Kumbakónam.

2. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th January, says the same of Kumbakónam, and that house-breaking and theft are on the increase there. Police said to be insufficient. — COODANDEYMITRAN, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Conduct of Mr. C. L. Gonsalvez, the Police Inspector.

3. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th January, charges Mr. C. L. Gonsalvez, the late Police Inspector of British Cochin, with wilful neglect of duty and with corruption and partiality in connection with a complaint laid before him. — KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Exactions of confessions from accused persons by police officers.

4. Referring to a letter addressed by the High Court to the Government of Madras, regarding the exactions of confessions from accused persons by police officers, either by threats or by inducements, and to the order of Government thereon, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, observes that a check on this procedure, when combined with the withdrawal of magisterial powers from Revenue officers, will put a stop to most of the evils existing at present. — KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Partiality of the Police.

5. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, complains that at the late market show at Bangalore, the police prevented respectable Natives from entering, and treated wearers of hats and boots with all respect. — SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

(b) Courts.

The Morgan *versus* Ross case.

6. The *Carnautaca Pracaushica*, of the 9th instant, in its review of the year 1887, makes the following remarks:— — CARNAUTACA PRACAUSHICA, Jan. 9th, 1888.

A case of adultery, most disgraceful to the European community, was tried in the High Court of Madras at the end of the last year and ended in the acquittal of Mr. Ross. Our object in speaking of a particular adultery case in this connection is to keep a record in the history of India, for the instruction of young men, of an attempt made by a prominent public official to violate the chastity of a respectable lady on the public road; of the shamelessness of the lady in first yielding herself up to such violence, and then appearing in Court to publish her own shame; and above all the unusual partiality shown by the highest judicial authority of the land to the accused during the trial.

(d) Education.

Requesting Government to encourage Muhammadans in learning.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th January, writing of the successes lately achieved by Muhammadans in the schools, says, it is to be hoped Government will give them all proper encouragement and appoint them to places in order that the Muhammadans generally may have an incentive to learn. Government should (*sic?* not) forget the benefits and good work done in former times by Muhammadans. — SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 9th, 1888.

Female education.

8. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th December, has another article on Female education and the necessity of Mussalmans providing schools of their own to prevent their children going to Missionary schools, and says, one such school has been established in the same street as a female school which receives Government aid. — KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 26th, 1887.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 4th, 1888.

9. A contributor to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th January, regrets to observe that a majority of those who are appointed as members of Local Fund Boards are completely ignorant of the nature of their duties. Such members owe their appointments to the recommendations of the Tahsildars, who, when ordered by the District Collector to furnish lists of eligible members for the Local Boards, communicate the names of those who have been habitually supplying them with grain and other necessaries. Things would be made better if such members were elected by the people as is the case in municipalities.

The incapacity of the members of Local Boards.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Jan. 1888.

10. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of January, hears that irregularities occur in the Local Fund Engineering Department of the South Arcot District. An Overseer, who was in 1882 unable to find security for Rs. 300, left this year at his death an estate of more than ten thousand rupees, which incident throws suspicion on the Local Fund Engineering Department of that district.

Irregularities in the Local Fund Engineering Department of the South Arcot District.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 4th, 1888.

11. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th January, says that in carrying out the Revenue Settlement, only two things were taken into due consideration, viz., the nature of the soil and the sources of the water-supply, but the locality of the lands taxed, such as their proximity to a forest, and so forth, should also have been noticed. This latter, the correspondent thinks, is an important factor in settling the revenue.

How to settle the revenue.

(g) Forests.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Jan. 1888.

12. A correspondent of the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of January, writes that as the big hill near Penukonda in the Anantapur District has been reserved by the Forest Department, the cattle suffer there much from want of pasture.

About the Penukonda hill forest reserves causing hardship to cattle.

(h) Railways.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 11th, 1888.

13. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th January, in asking for the extension of railways into the States of Cochin and Travancore, hopes that those Governments will do all in their power towards the attainment of this end.

Extension of railways into Cochin and Travancore.

(i) Salt.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Jan. 1888.

14. A correspondent of the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of January, reports that, owing to the high price of salt in the Anantapur District, the poor are unable to purchase it, and must eat their food without salt.

About the high price of salt in the Anantapur District.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 14th, 1888.

15. Referring to a meeting lately held at Calicut by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue for considering the measures to be adopted for extending the new system of Abkári farming, and to certain remarks passed at the meeting regarding the dismissal by Magistrates of some of the cases brought by the officers of the Salt Department, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, observes that it is only those cases in which there is no sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, are dismissed by Magistrates, and that instead of ordering that Magistrates should be more

Meeting at Calicut by the officers of the Salt and Abkári Department.

careful in dismissing cases brought by Abkári officers, it is better to direct that all cases brought by them should invariably end in conviction without inquiry. It is also said that because the Salt and Abkári Department is already a source of annoyance to the people, Government should consider well before giving any further power to that department.

(k) General.

SANMARGADARSINI, Dec. 1887.

16. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of December, complains against the rules of the Indian Government according to which an officer must, when joining an acting appointment, pay his own travelling expenses, however great may be the distance he has to go. A native at Calcutta on being appointed to act as District Munsif on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 for thirty days, had thus to pay Rs. 116.

On acting incumbents having to pay their own travelling expenses.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Jan. 1888.

17. A correspondent of the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of January, proposes the cancelling of G.O., No. 129, dated 4th October 1886, which prohibits the appointment of the officials of the Registration Department as chairmen of punchayats, on the ground that Revenue officials and others can find no time to devote for this office.

Strictures against not appointing Registration officials as chairmen of punchayats.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Jan. 1888.

18. Another correspondent of the same paper comments on the Government Proceedings, which arrange the Hindu Government servants in four castes, and prove that there are more Brahmins than other castemen in the service. He objects to this classification, for if the Sudras were counted separately according to their various divisions, it will be found that the number of Brahmins in Government employ is not in disproportion to their number.

Assertion that the number of Brahmin officials is not in disproportion to the aggregate number of Brahmins.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 1st, 1888.

19. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, in briefly sketching the career of Lord Dufferin in India during the first three years of office, quotes the concluding words of His Excellency's speech in opening the Dufferin bridge at Benares.

Lord Dufferin's career in India.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Dec. 21st, 1887.

20. Referring to the proposal to increase the Income-tax from the commencement of the next year, instead of abolishing it altogether as originally proposed, the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 21st December, observes that if the tax is levied in order to meet the pecuniary difficulties of Government, they had better open their eyes to the heavy sums spent in the construction of certain splendid buildings.

On the proposal to increase the Income-tax.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

21. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th January, in noticing with pleasure the establishment of a Sub-Registry Office in Panniyankara, expresses an opinion that the neighbouring villages of Olavanna, Nallur and Pazhanchannur should be transferred to the Sub-District of Panniyankara, that an increase in the number of Sub-Registry Offices would increase the income to Government, and that the Sub-Registrar nominated for the new office is likely to give public satisfaction, as he has gained a good name in his former office at Manjeri.

Sub-Registry Office, Panniyankara.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

22. A correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika*, after referring to the great depredations committed by a tiger in Ayakkad and its neighbouring villages of the Palghat Taluk, observes that an ample reward should be offered to the person who kills the animal.

Depredations by a tiger in the Palghat Taluk.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

23. Referring to certain cases in which the persons accused of having accidentally shot others to death were acquitted by a Magistrate, a paragraph in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* expresses an opinion that when the High Court have

Deaths from accidental shots.

acquitted a person who intentionally shot his wife to death, there is nothing surprising in the Magistrate's procedure.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Difficulties in obtaining the post of an Adhikari.

24. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th January, mentions the difficulties felt in obtaining the post of an Adhikari (a Village Munsif).

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Tamarasseri amsham to be transferred to the Sub-District of Chevayur.

25. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, prays for the transfer of the village of Tamarasseri to the Sub-District of Chevayur, and of the villages of Makkata and Annasseri to that of Tamalasseri.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Jan. 7th, 1888.

Employment of Muhammadans in public offices.

26. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 7th January, reproduces an article from the *Urdu Guide* (Calcutta) on employment of Muhammadans in public offices, saying, we are glad to hear that the Madras Government have authorised a list of qualified Muhammadans being submitted to heads of offices, but they consider the appointment of clerks, &c., beneath them and leave such matters to the head Babu in this province; so we warn our Madras brethren that they will be treated in the same way.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

List of qualified Muhammadans.

27. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, says as the Managers and Sheristadars of public offices are Brahmins and Hindus, the order that Collectors shall be furnished with lists of qualified Muhammadans will be of no avail.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 4th, 1888.

The necessity for a devastaunam law.

28. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th January, describes the chiefs of the Hindu mutts as living a life of ease and luxury and spending the large revenues of their mutts in useless law-suits. There will be no remedy for such a state of things until the Devastaunam Bill is passed.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

On the deficient system of selecting Members to the Legislative Council.

29. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 7th January, referring to the speech made by Raja Rampal Singh at the recent National Congress, draws attention of the public to the inappropriate system by which inefficient persons are appointed Members to the Legislative Councils. As an instance, he quoted the appointment of a certain Maharaja, a relative of his, who, without any knowledge of English, was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council. When asked how he came to understand the proceedings of the Council, which are conducted in English, he said that he would always follow the movements of the Viceroy's hands.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 7th, 1888.

Suggestion to amend the Indian Arms Act.

30. The same paper points out that the Arms Act prohibits to Natives the possession and use of fire-arms, but in the Nizam's dominions every body goes about armed. The editor believes that the number of lives lost through wild beasts during the second quarter of 1887 amounts to more than 1,844. The inhabitants of Vijayapuram and Golconda Taluks in the Vizagapatam District, and Palnad, Tiruvur and other tracts in the Kistha District, bordering on the Nizam's dominions, are much troubled by wild beasts and require arms. It is true that a license for fire-arms can be obtained from the Collector, but the granting of this license is entirely at his discretion. The Act should be amended as suggested by the National Congress.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Jan. 1888.

On the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

31. A correspondent writes to the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of January, that the temple of Santana Ramaswami of Nidamangalam, in the Trichinopoly District, has been closed, and no puja been celebrated for the last eight or nine months, though it has an annual income of Rs. 10,000, as the trustees and the temple committee are quarrelling among each other. The Religious Endowments Act should be passed without delay to prevent such occurrences. Government have, according to the editor, declined to interfere in this matter, but as the income of Hindu temples is misspent and misappropriated, Government should, without delay, pass the Religious Endowments Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKODEYON, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Dissatisfaction in Travancore.

32. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 14th January, observes that the whole of Travancore is complaining of the indifference of Lord Connemara with regard to the affairs of that country. The Diwaun is said to be greatly irritated against the natives, and to have degraded certain suspected officials, because of the publication of two pamphlets.

CARNAUTACA PRACAUSHICA, Jan. 9th, 1888.

The insults offered by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Begum of Bhopal.

33. The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 9th instant remarks: It is very unsatisfactory to note the insults offered by Sir Lepel Griffin, the Political Agent of the State, to the Begum of Bhopal, and the various sweeping changes introduced in the administration by him. These irregularities would not have been brought to light at all, had it not been for the *Amrita Bazaar Patrica*. When Sir Lepel requested sanction of the Government of India to prosecute the *Patrica*, the Government replied that it would be impolitic to do so. This is a partial acknowledgment by the Government of India of the guilt of Sir Lepel.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINY, Jan. 7th, 1888.

The rendition of Mysore.

34. The English portion of the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny*, of the 7th instant, makes the following observations:—

No act of the Government has tended more to restore confidence among the princes and chiefs than the rendition of Mysore. The British Government acted up to its engagements, and the people were made to feel that annexation was dead and buried. We were told at the time of the rendition of the province that it was an experiment and a doubtful one; but time has justified what was done, and the people are quite satisfied with the result that has been produced. The State, instead of retrogressing, as some said it would, has progressed, and, in some respects, it has set an example that the British Government would do well to follow.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Dec. 21st, 1887.

A suggestion to the Appellate authority, Ernakulam.

35. A correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 21st December, invites the attention of the Court of Appeal at Ernakulam in the State of Cochin to the truth of a certain civil suit.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Dec. 21st, 1887.

Establishment of a Munsif's Court at Cochin.

36. Another correspondent in the same issue of the *Vijnanachintamani* prays for the establishment of a Munsif's Court at Cochin (in the Cochin State).

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 1st, 1888.

Kunhi Krishna Panikkar, the Sub-Magistrate of Alangad.

37. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, observes that one Kunhi Krishna Panikkar, the Sub-Magistrate of Alangad in Travancore, makes use of abusive language towards parties appearing before him.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 1st, 1888.

Tiruvattar temple affairs.

38. Another correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Mitram* refers to certain irregularities in the management of the affairs of the Tiruvattar temple.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Remarks regarding Mr. Hannyngton in the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator*.

39. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th January, quotes a paragraph from the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator*, which observes that time has come to replace Mr. Hannyngton by a stronger Resident.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Another pamphlet on Travancore affairs.

40. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, refers to the appearance of another pamphlet on Travancore affairs, to which it is hoped that the Government of Madras will pay due attention.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 9th, 1888.

The fort of Bangalore.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th January, says there will shortly be some correspondence between Government and the Maharaja regarding the restitution of the Fort of Bangalore.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 7th, 1888.

The views of Dr. Hunter and the Native Congress with regard to Legislative Councils and the India Council.

42. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th January, commenting on the articles relating to India written by Dr. Hunter and published in the *London Times*, remarks that by the conciliatory policy of Lords Mayo and Ripon and other Governors-General, knowledge and unity have spread throughout India. Under these changed circumstances India requires to be ruled in quite a different manner to that in which she was ruled when she was split up by discord and ignorance. The English formerly established their supremacy in India by fomenting discord, but such a policy would not do now. It is wise then to rule India only in conformity with the wishes of the people and by reposing confidence in their loyalty. Dr. Hunter appears to hold the same view with regard to the constitution of the Legislative Councils as the Native Congress, with this important difference, viz., that he is for the members of the Legislative Councils being wholly appointed by Government, while the Congress holds that the members should be increased in number and elected by the people themselves. There is yet another difference of opinion between the Congress and Dr. Hunter. The Congress advocates the entire abolition of the India Council on the ground that the members thereof being, for the most part, civilians who had retired from India, carry with them the same prejudices as are entertained by the civilians who remain here. The Congress therefore holds that the India Council should be replaced by a Committee composed of members of Parliament, who will have the entire direction of Indian affairs. Dr. Hunter, while admitting that the India Council is not well constituted, thinks it would be enough to appoint Hindu members to that Council. Though this would be a move in the right direction, yet there are very few who can go to England; and even if there were, what guarantee is there that their views would coincide with the views of the people of this country, or gain acceptance in a Council where their number will always be in the minority."

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 11th, 1888.

The Congress should persevere in their efforts.

43. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th January, asks the question what remains to be done now that the meetings of the Congress are over and answers it thus:

The object with which the Congress had been established should be persevered in till crowned with success. That object is that we should obtain some share in the administration. If the majority of the people should co-operate with us in asking Government for a share in the administration, Government will listen to our request. It is not enough that the aims and views of the Congress should be understood only by a few English-speaking Natives. They should be widely known by the millions who engage in trade or agriculture. The people of our country are sunk in fear and ignorance. By a long continued oppression they have come to forget their relations to the ruling power, and to consider that their only duties were to

pay taxes and render service to officials. We were mutually actuated by a feeling of exclusiveness, and possessing no interests in common, have lost our country to foreigners. By the grace of Providence, to our country has dawned a new existence. Knowledge and civilisation prevail under the benign English rule. The people have laid aside their spirit of exclusiveness and are beginning to draw towards each other. The Government, too, are not displeased with the popular movement. What is the difference between us and slaves if we simply glory in paying the taxes that may be imposed, and obeying the laws and rules that may be formulated? If we are men, we would understand that Government is but an instrument for our good, that the Government, which does not follow our wishes, is like the domination of the lion of the desert, and that the people who cannot carry out their wishes in the administration are but beasts or Negro slaves. We are the tax-payers; they are our sepoys who guard the country against foreign aggression; we are alike the givers of wealth and fame to the Government officials. Ideas like these have not sprung up among our people. It is the duty of those who have assembled the Congress to disseminate them. They should not be idle, but should spread these ideas broadcast by means of pamphlets and publication in the newspapers.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, Jan. 7th, 1888.

The necessity for a Native Congress.

44. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 7th January, considers it to be a necessary measure that the Congress should meet periodically and represent the wants of the Natives to the authorities in England. Such movements as these are owing to the establishment of Native newspapers, for they are the principal means of infusing into the people the ideas relating to Government.

VETTIKODEYON, Jan. 7th, 1888.

The hostile attitude of Anglo-Indians towards the Congress.

45. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 7th January, is annoyed at the attitude manifested towards the Congress by the Anglo-Indians, who, it says, are moved by envy to look with disfavor on this Native movement, and do not keep in remembrance the fact that their wealth and fame are acquired in this country. Government have failed in many instances in which they followed the counsels of the Anglo-Indians. The object with which the Congress has been established was to promote the good of the Government and of the people. It will not be possible for the Government to suppress the unanimous voice which finds its expression in the Congress, nor do Lords Dufferin and Connemara seem inclined to do so.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Jan. 14th, 1888.

Public opinion that the Legislative Councils should be representative.

46. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th January, says that all that the people ask through the Congress is simply that the members in the Legislative Councils may be increased in number, and that half of them be chosen from among the Natives. The people, moreover, desire that the Legislative Councils should not be confined solely to legislating, but that the members should have the right of interpellation in matters relating to the administration. Free discussion also should be allowed in those Councils on matters affecting the Indian finance. Then only will the promise held forth by the Queen-Empress be fulfilled that India was taken possession of by the crown for the Indians. If any one ask whether such an institution will take root in this country, we will simply refer him to the province of Mysore, where a representative Council has been in force for the past six years and is working well. Though difficulties were raised when the Municipal Boards were handed over to Native management, we yet see that they are working to the entire satisfaction of Government; and there is no reason to suppose that the representative councils now asked for will prove a failure.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior.

47. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th January, is of opinion that such English officials as Sir Lepel Griffin, who bring discredit on the English nation, should be removed from their offices. In his speech before the Durbar held in Gwalior Sir Lepel Griffin remarked that the

Congress was a pseudo-assembly and abused the Bengalees, while praising the Mahrattas. It appears that the Viceroy himself had expressed his regret at this speech.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindujanasamskarini, Jan. 1888.

48. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of January, referring to the re-appointment of Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar as Sheriff of Madras for the year 1888, remarks that the educated public would have preferred the appointment of the Honorable P. Chentsal Row Pantulu Garu, and hopes that the latter gentleman will be chosen as Sheriff in the next year.

About the re-appointment of Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar as Sheriff of Madras.

Hindujanasamskarini, Jan. 1888.

49. The same paper remarks that, according to the Superintendent of the School of Arts, the manufacture of wax-boxes and painted toys have declined everywhere in the Madras Presidency, except in Kurnool, where a few skilled men are still found. The editor asks why professional men are not appointed in the School of Arts to teach this art.

About encouraging the manufacture of wax-boxes, &c.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny, Jan. 7th, 1888.

50. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny*, of the 7th instant, quotes from a correspondent of a local paper the following:—

Why should a bad system be substituted for a good one. Under the British postal system a letter is not sure to reach the hands of the addressee. We have seen with our own eyes the delivery peons handing over letters to anybody that asked for them, when they could not find the addressee. To ensure delivery to the right person, it is, therefore, necessary to register a letter, and spend $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, whereas under the Mysore Anche system a half anna would be sufficient. The transfer of the department would throw out of employ many a poor man. Our country would lose a great deal, as all the savings of the department would go to fill the coffers of the British Government. We do not, therefore, approve of the summary abolition of a department which has been in existence here for upwards of 230 years.

Transfer of the Mysore Anche to British Government.

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 1st, 1888.

51. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, contains New Year greetings to Her Majesty and the members of the royal household, to native rulers and their administrative officers and to the friends and readers of the journal.

New Year greetings to Her Majesty, &c.

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 1st, 1888.

52. The same issue of the *Kerala Mitram* mentions the important events that took place during the past year.

Important event during the year 1887.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 7th, 1888. Kerala Mitram, Jan. 11th, 1888.

53. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th January, and the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th January, give an account of the opening ceremony of the National Congress in Madras, and the latter paper gives some details of the proceedings.

Opening ceremony of the National Congress in Madras.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 7th, 1888.

54. The same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* in referring to the first question discussed in the late National Congress, (viz., the effecting of certain reforms in the constitution of the Viceregal and Provincial Legislative Councils,) expresses a hope that the resolution of the Congress on the subject will receive the consideration of Government.

The first question discussed in the National Congress in Madras.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 14th, 1888.

55. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, after stating the reasons put forward by the late National Congress in favor of the withdrawal of magisterial powers from Revenue Officers, hopes that by an early disposal of the question the British Government will confer an immense boon on the country.

Resolution of the National Congress in favor of withdrawing magisterial powers from Revenue officers.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 7th, 1888.

56. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th instant, having regard to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Palghat Raja's family, makes certain suggestions for adoption by the Raja and his next heirs.

State of affairs in Palghat Raja's family.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 9th, 1888.

57. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th January, says the National Congress has come to an end, and the delegates are going. It was an assembly for the public weal, which also means strength to Government. The schemes for the reform of the Legislative Council, the separation of Judicial and executive branches and the establishment of Military schools were good, but we do not approve of the repeal of the Arms Act. The income-tax is a burden on every one. Government for their own ends make war outside and put the income-tax on to pay for it. Why do not they decrease expenditure. They go to the Hills every year. By giving up this they would save an immense sum, and there are many other ways, by decreasing the pay of high appointments, &c. We find no fault with the Congress "proceedings," except as regards the Arms Act.

National Congress.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 9th, 1888.

58. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th January, has an extract from the *Dabdab-i-Secundari* giving an account of another interview between the editor of the *'Am* (Lahore) and the Russian correspondent, who came to visit the editor on his way through Lahore to Bombay. He pitied the poverty of the Cashmere people; said he had sent a paid telegram to Resident Plowden, who had not answered and kept the reply money, and whose power was more than the Maharaja's and had not replied to his letter, so that he (correspondent) could not go to Jummoo. The editor asked how far the Russian frontier was from Ladak; he replied next year the Chitral and Ooraskurdoo frontiers will join ours. The editor said how long would it be before the Russians came to India; he laughed and said they were very near now. About Dhuleep Singh, he said, when he was in England he was accepted as Maharaja, now he was called the son of a low-born man. Every one he spoke to asked him first about Dhuleep. The editor replied this was only natural in the case of any one so notorious, instance, Mr. Parnell and the Irish. There was then some conversation about the pay of Russian and Indian Armies. The correspondent said the Russians fought for their own country and Government. The Indians for their own country, but for a foreign Government, and therefore merely to fill their stomachs. He seemed quite pleased at a reply having been made to his former statements (recorded in the first interview). Speaking of Ayub Khan he said he was an unlucky man, and when saying this his speech was pure Persian. The end of the interview must have assured him of the loyalty of the Indian people, and that the Government cannot think too much of it.

The editor of the *'Am* and the Russian correspondent.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 22nd, 1887.

59. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd December, received 11th January, says a book under the title of "The Gardens of Paradise" was written years ago in which were verses against the Lubbays. The author being dead, the book was republished without the obnoxious verses and distributed gratis; but some evil-minded person has reproduced them and stuck them into the margins of the new edition, the name of the printer is not given; and this act is the cause of great excitement not only in Bangalore but in Vellore and Vaniembady, &c. We hope the District Magistrate will inquire into it.

Excitement in the Lubbay community at Vellore, &c.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 22nd, 1887.

60. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd December, says the English papers have begun to take notice of the Mysore Saits' dispute with the other Mussalmans. We hope they will refrain from comment on what is a religious dispute.

The Saits of Mysore and other Muhammadans.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

61. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, disapproves of Mussalmans' sharing in the "Hindu Congress" in which the Hindus, to attain their own ends, try to entrap the Muhammadans.

Hindu Congress.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

62. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the same issue, says a Muhammadan Congress is projected to meet in Calcutta in February to further the interests of Muhammadans and to acquaint Government with their wishes.

Muhammadan Congress.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

63. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the same issue, says Lord Connemara in a recent speech said he was a friend of the Sultan and the Turks, but he refused at Trichinopoly to give the Muhammadans special facilities for entering the public service; this does not show his friendship. Lord Hobart was the only Governor who helped us. We remember Lord Dufferin said something of the same sort, but what was the use, what facilities has Dufferin granted. We hope he may render us grateful.

Lord Connemara's recent speech.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1887.

64. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, says two Cabuli merchants died of fever in Delhi and Russian documents were found on them.

Discovery of Russian documents.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 5th, 1888.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, says Government should pay attention to India's wants, its poverty daily increases. Government take the money and do not teach the people to make it; if they did, never mind. Manchester and Sheffield get special encouragement, and India none. The London unemployed are thought of, but not the Indian. Are not both countries jewels in one crown? of which really India is the brighter. India paid for, but got no profit from Egypt. What good did India get from Burma? but it had to pay. If England profits by wars, she should pay. Why is the vast annual Government expenditure on English manufactured goods not made in India? If Government would encourage manufacturers, the things would soon be as good as English articles. The English manufacturers should bring their engines and machines here and employ our people. Rivers are more plentiful and everything is cheaper. Then there is exchange by which India is a great loser. Some of the London unemployed might come and receive waste lands, &c.

India's wants.

Public No. 167, Miscellaneous.

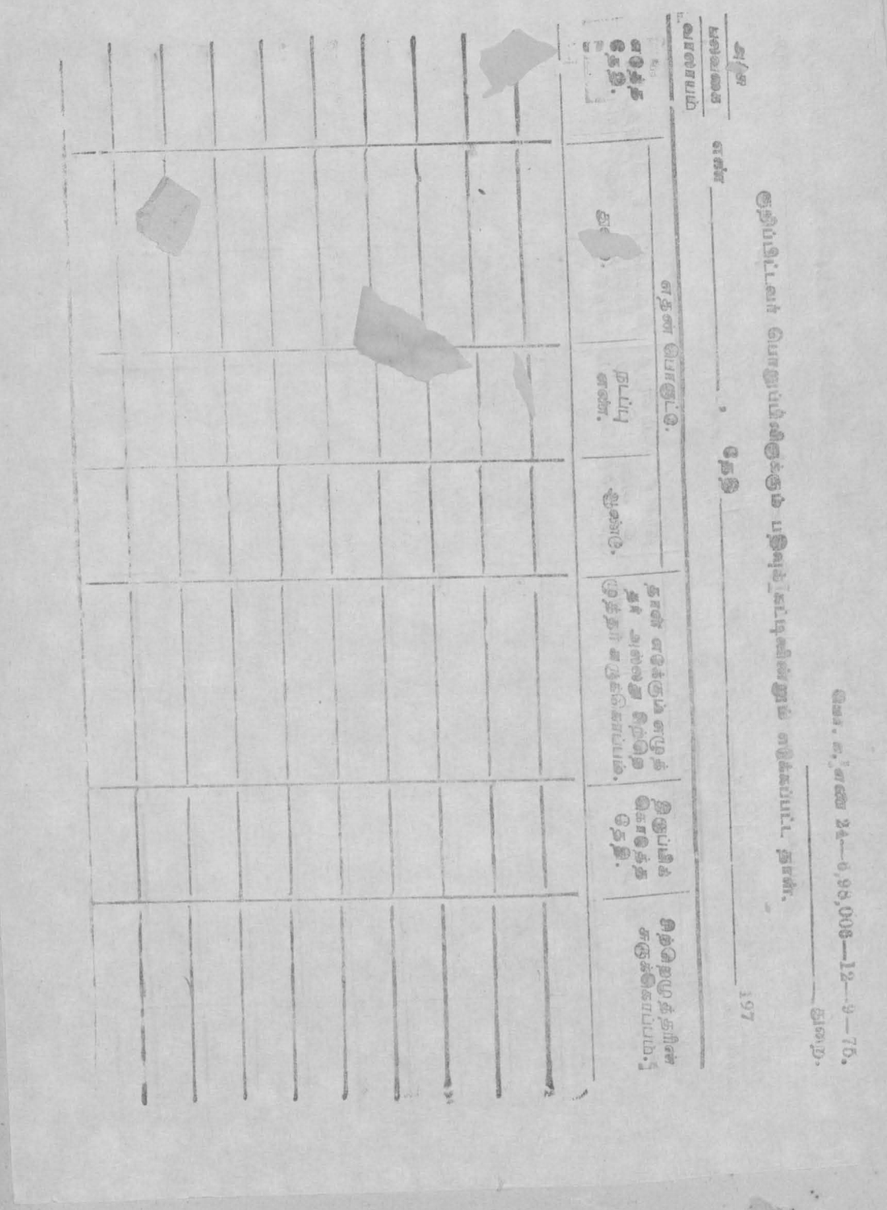
Copy forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13*th February* 1888.

A. G. CARDEW,
Acting Under-Secretary.

Circulated



CHIEF SECRETARY SWORN
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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Public Dept 1888.

சென்னை மாகாணத்தின் பொதுப்பணிகளுக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டிடங்களுக்கும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட நிலம்.

அறிவிப்பு எண் 212 , [illegible] 197 .

அந்த வருஷம்	எந்த மாதம்	எந்த தேதி முதல்	தேதி வரை	நிலம் எவ்வளவு	நிலத்தின் விலை	நிலத்தின் விலை கொடுத்த தேதி.	நிலம் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் நிலத்தை விற்ற முத்திரை வருகையம்.	நிலத்தின் விலை கொடுத்த தேதி.	தெரிவுத்தாளின் கடிதங்களின்.

Sultan-U
Dec. 29

Sultan-U
Dec. 29

Sultan-U
Dec. 29

Sultan-UI
Dec. 291

Sultan-UI
Jan. 5th

Dept 1888. ச. எண் 24—3,93,906—12—9—15. ——— Stamp.

ஆயிலிடை பெறுவதற்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்யப்பட்ட நாள் 27-2-1888 197

				தென்னக்கு எழுத்து தபால் தந்தி அலுவலர் ஏற்றுக் கையொப்பம்.
				இரயில் கொடுத்த நேரம்.
				இரயில் சென்ற நேரம்.
				தபால் வண்டியில் ஏற்றிய நேரம்.
				தபால் வண்டியிலிருந்து இறக்கிய நேரம்.
				தபால் வண்டி புறப்பட்ட நேரம்.
				தபால் வண்டி சேர்ந்த நேரம்.
				தபால் பிரிக்கப்பட்ட நேரம்.
				தபால் கொடுத்த நேரம்.
				தபால் பெற்றுக் கொண்டவர் கையொப்பம்.
				தபால் பெற்றுக் கொண்ட

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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.			
	Tri-monthly.			
1	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	20th January 1888.
	Weekly.			
2	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Madras	200	21st and 28th January 1888.
3	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	250	
4	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	200	
5	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	22nd and 29th January 1888.
6	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirpapooliyore	300	21st and 28th January 1888.
7	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	
	Bi-weekly.			
8	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,120	18th, 21st, 25th and 28th January 1888.
9	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	250	19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th January 1888.
	Telugu.			
10	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	14th, 21st, and 28th January 1888.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
11	"The Karnautaca Prakashica"	Bangalore	450	16th and 23rd January 1888.
12	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny"	Do.	30	14th and 21st January 1888.
	Malayalam.			
	Tri-monthly.			
13	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	200	....
	Weekly.			
14	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	800	....
	Monthly.			
15	"Vijnanachintamani (Kerala Mayakham)."	Calicut	600	....
	Hindustani.			
16	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	400	16th, 23rd, and 30th January 1888.
17	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	575	21st and 28th January 1888.
18	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	12th, 19th and 26th January 1888.
19	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	150	10th, 20th and 31st January 1888.
20	"Jalna-i-Sakhem"	Do. do.	Not known.	25th January 1888.
21	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th January 1888.
22	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	5th, 19th, and 26th January 1888.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 14th instant, says: War seems to be imminent in Europe. The *Moscow Gazette* thinks that the safety of India could be purchased by the British remaining at peace with Russia. But in this case the English cannot avoid a misunderstanding with the other powers. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all the powers of Europe, much more upon England, to try to preserve the peace. And the people of India rely upon the good sense and political wisdom of the English to manage matters in such a way as not to involve their subjects in any trouble.

The situation in Europe.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, Jan. 14th, 1888.

2. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, says, it is true that Abdur Rahman Khan has killed some students without cause and roasted three men alive; he is, indeed, a monster of cruelty, and his Government is a calamity to his people, for which the English who put him there are responsible.

The Amir's cruelty.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 5th, 1888.

3. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th January, extracts a paragraph from some paper rejoicing that the Irish are not dismayed by strict rules, imprisonment or even death, and hoping they may continue their line of conduct till they get what they want.

Rejoicing at Irish sedition.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 19th, 1888.

4. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd January, writing on the Soudon, says, we have had nothing but loss since we interfered in Egypt. Looking at the attacks by Oosman Digma on Suakim, and considering that a brave man like Baker Pasha could not conquer him, who will get the better of him? It is better that we should make a treaty of commerce with him and give up Suakim to him, when, instead of being our enemy, he will become our fast friend.

The Soudon should be evacuated.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 2nd, 1888.

5. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th January, and other papers speculate on the reason of the Amir's trip to Jellalabad; he has twelve infantry and six cavalry regiments and supplies for two years; it is supposed he means to attack Swat and Bajur.

The Amir's journey to Jellalabad.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Jan. 28th, 1888.

6. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th January, has an extract from *Urdu Guide*, saying the Amir has lately written to Muhammad Thamash Khan, asking why he applied to the English for help, that he (the Amir) would have given, if asked. Also says the Chitral ruler's nephew's present arrived at Jellalabad through Muhammad Thamash Khan; in it were three female slaves.

The British Government has used great endeavours to stop the slave trade in Central Asia, and should see to this small State (Chitral).

Chitral affairs.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Jan. 28th, 1888.

7. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 10th, *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 12th, and *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, reproduce an article from another paper *(Am)* on the Russian attack on India, giving an account of the contents of the book published in Russia containing speculations on the chances of success.

Russian attack on India.

Tilism-i-Hairath, Jan. 10th, 1888. Muzhar-ul-Ajaib, Jan. 12th, 1888. Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 5th, 1888.

8. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 12th January, reproduces an article from another paper headed "Fearful News" stating that the Russian intrigues on the frontier are beginning to rouse the Government. The Governor of Tashkhand sent three trustworthy servants with letter from the Czar to the Amir telling him to state by the end of March next, whether he intended to throw in his lot with the English or the Russians, so that he (Czar) might arrange accordingly. It is the same in Chitral, where the ruler has dismissed his Vazir for advising him to make friends with his English benefactors and sever his connection with Russia.

Russia and the Amir.

Muzhar-ul-Ajaib, Jan. 12th, 1888.

JALNA-I-SAKHEM, Jan. 25th, 1888. SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 23rd, 1888.

Education in Turkey.

9. *Jalna-i-Sákhem*, of the 25th, and *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd January, have a translation of an extract which says that in Turkey an order has been issued that all education is to be in Turkish, and no religion, except Muhammadan, is to be taught in any school; this is a mistake.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 21st, 1888.

Police Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal's claim for a pension equal to his salary.

10. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st January, after stating the valuable services rendered to the State by one Police Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal, who has just retired from service, hopes that Government will, in consideration of his services, grant him a pension equal to his salary, as recommended by the late District Magistrate Mr. Logan.

(b) Courts.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Vayitiri Munsif holding office at Calicut for a portion of the year.

11. Referring to the proposal to make the District Munsif of Vayitiri hold his office at Calicut for six months in the year, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th January, expresses a fear that this measure will cause inconvenience to the people of Wynad, and suggests that if the arrears on the file of the Calicut District Munsif are soon disposed of, a special Munsif or a Munsif who can dispose of cases quickly be appointed to that place. And after stating that while Mr. Chantu Menon was the District Munsif of Calicut, there were no heavy arrears, nor was there any necessity for the entertainment of an additional Munsif, the article concludes with an expression of opinion that if inconvenience to the people of Wynad is to be avoided, Mr. Chantu Menon must be brought back to Calicut, or a special Munsif appointed there.

(e) Local and Municipal.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Jan. 21st, 1888.

Insanitary condition of Pottamauray in Kumbakónam.

12. Attention called to this in *Coodandeymitran* of 21st January.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Jan. 21st, 1888.

School-fees in Local Fund schools.

13. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 21st January, from South Arcot District says that it is not just to levy school-fees in Local Fund schools, as the Local Fund Boards impose special taxes for the maintenance of educational institutions.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Dirty state of the locality around the Panniyankara Sub-Registry Office.

14. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th January, invites the attention of the Calicut Municipality to the dirty state of the locality around the new Sub-Registry Office in Panniyankara.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 26TH, 1888.

Taxation.

15. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th January, complains of the taxation for municipal purposes in Bangalore, and says reduction of charges would be better.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Jan. 21st, 1888.

Cesses excessive.

16. The *Coodandeymitran*, of 21st January, complains of this.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 18th, 1888.

Wet assessment levied in Coimbatore on lands which should be exempt from it.

17. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th January, complains that the officials in Coimbatore District have rescinded an order which was formerly obtained by the ryots securing to them immunity from payment of wet assessment in regard to lands irrigated by anicuts and tanks constructed by themselves out of their own money, and are also endeavouring to have the possession of the anicuts and tanks transferred to Government.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 18th, 1888.

The levy of water-rate on dry lands.

18. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th January, blames Government for having issued an order that water-rate should be levied on dry lands which are closed by ridges. The effect of this order is to raise the tax of six annas formerly levied on an acre of dry land to three rupees, and the ryots feel greatly alarmed. The Government, indeed, have the control of the tanks, but are the rains subject to their control? Will the rain-water which flows through dry lands convert them into wet? Every law which is now enacted by Government falls with oppression on the cultivators of the soil. The hardships caused to the ryots by the salt and forest laws are inexpressibly great. Mr. Price, who is now at the head of the Revenue Department, frames rules whereby to oppress the ryots. As long as he is the Revenue Secretary, the people will have to suffer, and Government will secure no good name. Mr. Price is without pity, and of what use is a Government that has no pity? Though our Governor is compassionate, yet so long as he is surrounded by hard-hearted officials and frames hard rules, it will not be long before he falls into bad repute.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 21st, 1888.

The levy of water-rate on dry lands.

19. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st January, continues the same subject. The restrictions regarding the payment of kist are becoming more severe, and the ryots are hard put to it to pay off the existing taxes. At such a time it is not at all right for Government to impose new burdens. The lot of the ryots at present is miserable. Their lands are not now so productive as formerly. Their cattle are perishing by thousands this year. There are now no grazing grounds for the surviving cattle, for Government, seized with a mania to swell their revenue, have reserved the forests everywhere. The Government are completely ignorant of the sufferings of the ryots, and it is not at all just thus to exact sums little by little from the ryots and kill them by inches. To remedy this, the ryots in various parts of the country should assemble together and submit written memorials to the Governor, and some of the leading ryots should speak in person to the Governor on the subject. Mr. Price will be doing such things as long as he continues in the Revenue Department. If the ryots had but intelligence they could expose him in public. What can be done with people who have neither unanimity nor interest in their own affairs? They lack unanimity and they lack wealth. In these circumstances, what is there to prevent Government officials from harassing the poor ryots. The mirassidars who live in Madras and possess land in the country should appoint a committee to inquire into this subject and draw up a memorial to Government. In addition, some of the ryots should bring an action against Government in the Courts to see whether this measure of Government is legal or not.

(h) Railways.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Conduct of the Police Constables and the porters at the Calicut railway station.

20. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th January, dwells at length upon the annoyance caused to the public by the police constables and the porters employed at the new railway station in Calicut, and upon the corruption practised by those men.

(i) Salt.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Increased duty on salt.

21. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 28th January, says that even at the time when the duty on salt was reduced from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2, the price of salt was so high that the poorer classes could not afford to buy it in sufficient quantity; and the cattle could not be supplied with sufficient to keep them in health. Fearing to raise the Income-tax, which is chiefly paid by English officials and merchants, it was very cruel to have raised the duty on salt, which is the poor man's chief article of food. The financial policy of this country is

defective, inasmuch as the burden of taxation falls mainly on the poor, and the richer classes are let off comparatively easy, and Government are aware of this fact. The tax on salt has been enhanced all on a sudden. It was neither proposed in the Legislative Council, nor was public opinion invited upon the subject. Does it not now appear evident that it is necessary that the people should have some share in the administration, if the imposition of such cruel taxes is to be avoided?

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Increased duty on salt.

22. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 28th Jan. disapproves the enhancement of salt duty on the ground that it falls heavily on the poor, who are already oppressed by many burdens. The Government buy salt from the manufacturers at a trifling cost and sell it to the traders at an enormous price, who, in their turn, retail it to the people at a still higher price. Government are devising means whereby to strengthen their financial position. It is their duty to do so, but it is our stupidity to be quiet. Let us be just, but let us also be united in one common bond. Then only can we attain our ends. It is possible that Lord Dufferin may not be aware of the hardship caused to the people by the salt tax. Let the people of the Presidency, therefore, hold a meeting and memorialise the Viceroy on the subject.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Increased duty on salt.

23. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 28th January, says that to increase the salt duty at a time when the people are suffering under the new excise system, is to add to their burden. Is it right of Government to affect the poor by imposing ruinous taxes, in order to diminish the debt incurred on account of the thousands of rupees that are given away as salaries to the Europeans?

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 28th, 1888.

On the increase of salt duty.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th January, has a leading article complaining against the increase of the salt duty. In 1860 it amounted to one rupee five annas a maund, in 1866 to one rupee fifteen annas, and in 1878 to two rupees eight annas; but the kind-hearted Lord Ripon remitted eight annas, which the present Governor-General has re-imposed. Prior to 1882, Rs. 7,17,40,000 were gained from the salt tax, but Lord Ripon's order decreased the income to Rs. 6,29,30,000, so that from the year 1882 up to the 19th of last month, there was a loss to the revenue of nearly five crores. Lord Ripon was not unaware of this loss; he was actuated by sympathy with the people, and on account of this slight remission, the annual consumption of salt rose from 2,78,25,000 maunds to 3,83,00,000 after 1882. The editor suggests that the import duty on European cotton goods be re-imposed, as the Manchester merchants make enormous profits on them, or that a similar duty be levied on kerosine oil; but salt, which is necessary to life, should not be too highly taxed.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 21st, 1888.

Deprecating the increase of duty on salt.

25. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st January, in considering the proposal to increase the duty on salt, anticipates an increase in its price also, and deprecates the measure, as the present price itself is too high.

(k) General.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 21st, 1888.

"Making travelling allowance."

26. Under the English heading "Making Travelling allowance," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st January, mentions that Mr. T. Wood, an Engineer of the Public Works Department, was disappointed in love, and to recoup the expenditure incurred by his courtship, began to travel. Like him many Collectors move about unnecessarily from one place to another, in order to increase their travelling allowance and to obtain supplies through Tahsildars.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Jan. 18th, 1888.

Suggestions in connection with the money order system.

27. The *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 18th January, observes that if the public are to enjoy the full benefit of the introduction of the Money Order System, there should be Money Order forms in the vernacular of the district also, and the amounts mentioned in the orders should be sent through Postmen to the residence of the payees.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 21st, 1888.

Slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes for food.

28. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st January, after stating that the slaughter for food of cows and she-buffaloes, which are in various ways essential to success in agricultural operations, is one of the main causes of the increasing poverty of India, prays that an enactment be passed, forbidding the practice. It is also said that many a quarrel now often taking place between the Hindus and the Muhammadans will be prevented by the prohibition of the slaughter of cows.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 21st, 1888.

Depredations by a tiger at Alattur.

29. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper dwells at length upon the depredations committed by a tiger in the Alattur division of the Palghat Taluk, and observes that the Collector of Malabar has not yet taken any notice of the representations made by the people relative to their sufferings on this score.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 21st, 1888.

Remarks on the new appointments of Deputy Collectors.

30. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper regrets to observe that in the new appointments of Deputy Collectors, the claims of some of the Temporary and Acting Deputy Collectors have been totally overlooked. Mr. C. Kunhi Kannan, the Temporary Deputy Collector of Malabar, is considered one of those aggrieved by the measure.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 21st, 1888.

Munsif Mr. Chantu Menon's claims for a Sub-Judgeship overlooked.

31. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper notices with regret that Munsif Mr. Chantu Menon's just claims for the Sub-Judgeship, which fell vacant on the death of Mr. Mangalam Pillai, have not been considered.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Pilgrims returning from the Pulney Hills should not be allowed to spread cholera.

32. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th January, hopes that the District Magistrate of Malabar and the Calicut Town Police will exert their utmost to prevent the pilgrims now returning from the Pulney Hills, from spreading cholera with their dirty clothes, &c.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Remarks on certain statements published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

33. Referring to a fortnightly statement, published in a recent issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of deaths from cholera, of deaths of cattle, and of the prospects of the crops in the Malabar District, a correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that such accounts are, for the most part, incorrect and inaccurate, and hopes that Government will take measures to ensure their correctness and accuracy.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 30th, 1888.

Resident's Treasury.

34. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th January, considers the transfer of the Resident's Treasury to the Madras Bank is a mistake, and should not be carried out.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Jan 12th, 1888.

Government pensioners convicted, to be reported.

35. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th January, says a regulation has been made that on any Government pensioner being convicted of a crime, a report is to be made with a view to the pension being forfeited. Perhaps Government want to save money, but the amount will be small, and the Government servants thinking that the Government have invented a scheme to take away their pensions, will not be so careful to live blamelessly as heretofore. It would have been better to have said on conviction of theft or any serious crime, pension will be forfeited.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 5th, 1888.

Native Volunteers.

36. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, thinks the question of Native volunteering had better be dropped. Only well-to-do people would become volunteers, and hard worked ones would never think of it. Better to repeal the Arms Act.

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

Government and Urdu Press.

37. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th January, says Government pay attention to the articles published in the Urdu Press.

III.—Legislation.

Deshabhimauny, Jan. 21st, 1888.

38. The *Deshabhimauny* (English), of the 21st January, contains the following: "The Viceroy, in our humble opinion, has been very right in declining to interfere in the matter of religious endowments.

Devastaunam Law.

Andhraprakasika, Jan. 14th, 1888.

39. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th January, while sorry that Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent of the Madras Peoples' Park, was injured by the cheetahs, which escaped from their cages, asks how the people, deprived of their arms in consequence of the Arms Act, can hope to escape unhurt when such accidents happen.

On the necessity of Arms.

Andhraprakasika, Jan. 14th, 1888.

40. The same paper refers to an original suit, which is to be tried in the District Court at Mercara in Coorg. Two sowcars seek to recover a sum of more than Rs. 4,50,000 from the defendants, who raised on their lands, in 1885, a loan of Rs. 1,40,000 at 18 per cent. If the first instalment was not paid at the proper time, the whole sum and an additional amount borrowed later would, subject to a proviso, become due. According to the editor, such an exorbitant rate of interest is exacted in no other country, India excepted.

On the exorbitant rate of interest in India.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 28th, 1888.

41. Referring to the Village Courts Bill, now under consideration, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th January, observes that the Bill does not in any way affect the powers of Village Munsifs, but only confers on District Munsifs the powers hitherto exercised by Sub-Judges in certain cases.

Remarks on the Village Courts Bill.

Jalna-i-Sakhem, Jan. 25th, 1888.

42. *Jalna-i-Sakhem*, of the 25th January, noticing the proposed Bill to prevent cock-fighting, &c., and the opposition to it in the North-West, hopes the Viceroy will carry the Bill through and prevent this torture to dumb animals.

The Cock-fighting Bill approved.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 19th, 1888.

43. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th January, considers the Arms Act is a slur on the people of India; it should be repealed and one reason for Russia doubting the fidelity of the Indians towards Government would be removed.

Arms Act should be repealed.

IV.—Native States.

Vettikodeyon, Jan. 28th, 1888.

44. Referring to the affairs in Travancore, the *Vettikodeyon*, of the 28th January, asks how are the officials who have incurred the displeasure of the Diwaun, Saravanay, and the Maharaja to get redress, seeing that Lord Connemara is not disposed to help them. As the Maharaja is going to visit Madras in his travels, the hope will be strong in the minds of those officials that the Governor will then at all events inquire into the complaints that have arisen in Travancore.

Affairs in Travancore.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, Jan. 21st, 1888.

45. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 21st instant, in an article headed Feudatory India, after showing that a good feeling has arisen between the Imperial Government and the Feudatory States, and that the latter are extremely loyal, and would remain so, unless the Government should be guilty of some gigantic folly, remarks: "But these princes have still some grievances that ought to be taken away. To begin with Mysore, there is the debt contracted during the famine that ought to be wiped off. The British Government was responsible for it, and it ought, in justice, to relieve the State of its incubus. The subsidy is much too large, and in a few years the threatened enhancement may be made good, and then the province would have a burden placed upon it, that it could scarcely bear. We also find other States paying a large sum to Government,—a sum much larger than the finances can bear. Hyderabad has long had a grievance,—the retention

The grievances of Feudatory India.

by the Paramount Power of the Berars. This district ought to have been given back long ago, for the money taken on its account has been paid. It is simply a matter of sharp dealing on the part of the Government to keep possession of it on some paltry plea, when it ought to have retroceded long ago. Every Native State in India has something to complain of. For many years Scindia petitioned the Government to give him back the fort of Gwalior, and he only came into possession of it a few weeks before his death. In the next place, the political officers, in many cases, interfere too much, and it would be well if the Government would grant the rulers more power, or rather would allow them to use that which they in theory possess. The more enlightened of these rulers might be called in to assist the Government in making laws, and their opinions should always be asked when any great change is contemplated. With a few ameliorations the Native States would become what they ought to be,—the bulwark of the Indian Empire."

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 21st, 1888.

46. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st January, notices with delight the conservancy arrangements made in the Mattancheri town of the Cochin State.

Conservancy arrangements in Mattancheri.

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 21st, 1888.

47. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper lays a severe charge of maladministration against the present Dewan of Travancore.

Administration of Travancore by the present Dewan condemned.

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 21st, 1888.

48. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper prays the Cochin Government for the establishment of a Sub-Registry Office in Kunnamkulangara. A person is also recommended to be the Sub-Registrar of the office to be newly created.

A Sub-Registry Office wanted for Kunnamkulangara.

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 21st, 1888.

49. A third correspondent in the same issue of the paper notices with regret the corruption practised by the ministerial officers of the Kartikapalli Taluk Office (in the Travancore State).

Corruption of officials in the Kartikapalli Taluk Office.

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 21st, 1888.

50. A fourth correspondent in the same issue of the paper prays for the establishment of a hospital in Kayamkulam (in Travancore).

A hospital wanted for Kayamkulam.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 28th, 1888.

51. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th January, invites the attention of the Chittur Tahsildar in the Cochin State, to the fact that the Police Inspector of the place is occupying the public bungalow for travellers in that locality, and hopes that the Tahsildar will put a stop to this annoyance.

The travellers' bungalow in Chittur occupied by the Local Police Inspector.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 30th, 1888.

52. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th January, says a Hyderabad correspondent writes that people there thought neither the Prime Minister nor Khurshid Jah Bahadur was pleased with the grant of the C.I.E., but now it appears Asman Jah Bahadur is pleased, but Khurshid Jah expected the C.S.I. He is a great man and descended from the royal family, and owns a very large property.

The Hyderabad Nobles and the C.I.E.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 5th, 1888.

53. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, says the Begum of Bhopal has expelled the correspondent of the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika*, which wrote of Sir Lepel Griffin's improper conduct. It will be remembered Government refused to allow him to prosecute the paper. Perhaps this was done by the English Prime Minister; if so, he will be looked after also.

A newspaper correspondent expelled from Bhopal.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Jan. 21st, 1888.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st January, objects to the interference of the Resident of Hyderabad in the appointment of Moulavi Syed Serajul Hussan as a Subadar in that State.

Interference of the Resident of Hyderabad in appointment.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 19th, 1888.

Muhammadans and the Mysore Service.

55. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th January, complains that on two Mussalmans (Amaldars of the Mysore State) being pensioned, Hindus were promoted in their stead, and implores the Maharaja to follow in his father's steps and pay attention to this subject.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Jan. 23rd, 1888.

Suspension of the *Safir-i-Am*.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd January, complains of the injustice done by Colonel Ward in suspending the *Safir-i-Am* of Bhopal for alluding to the difference between the $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores borrowed from Gwalior and the Nizam's offer of 60 lakhs. Colonel Ward sent for the editor and asked the meaning of this. The answer was "money that is asked for is repaid, and money that is got without asking is not liquidated." On which Colonel Ward, considering there was some sedition in this, suspended the paper.

If this was sedition, why were not all the other papers that disapproved of the Nizam's offer, and recommended the restitution of Berar, suspended? we consider it gross injustice, and trust Colonel Ward will think over it, and remit the sentence of suspension.

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

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, Jan. 14th, 1888.

The Agriculture in Mysore and in the Madras Presidency.

57. The ryots in India constantly shift from one landlord to another and do not therefore take any interest in the improvement of their holdings. In this province (Mysore) most of the lands belong to Shrotriemdars and to Government, and the ryots, therefore, neglect them totally. Some of them purchase lands on their own account and pay all their attention to these alone. In consequence of this and owing to the heavy taxes on Inam and Shrotriem lands, the Inamdars who depend chiefly upon their Inam lands suffer great losses. We hear that the state of things in Madras is worse. We hope that Government will take this into consideration and reduce the taxes and devise other means for the relief of Inamdars and ryots.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadeshamitran, Jan. 18th, 1888.

Cattle-disease in Wandiwash Taluk.

58. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th January, draws attention to this.

Swadeshamitran, Jan. 21st, 1888.

The Bhadpore District administered by Native Civilians.

59. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st January, says that the fact that the district of Bhadpore in the Bengal Presidency is now under the sole charge of two Natives, one a Collector and the other a District Judge, who both belong to the Covenanted Civil Service, shows that those who oppose the giving of high and responsible offices to Natives are purely actuated by envy in doing so.

Tatwavivechiny, Jan. 22nd, 1888.

Social reforms more needed than political reforms.

60. The *Tatwavivechiny*, of the 22nd January, advises the members of the National Congress to effect social reforms before endeavouring to obtain for their countrymen seats in Parliament or Generalships in the Army.

Swadeshamitran, Jan. 25th, 1888.

Establishment of Industrial and Arts Schools.

61. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th January, advocates these.

Swadeshamitran, Jan. 25th, 1888.

The people should be consulted in matters of administration.

62. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th January, says that the great defect in this Government is that the people are not in the least consulted in matters of administration, or in the imposition of taxes, or their expenditure. It is this one defect that destroys all the good that the Government may do.

Swadeshamitran, Jan. 25th, 1888.

Reduction of salaries of high officials proposed.

63. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th January, points out that in Fiji the salaries of civil officers from the Governor downwards have been reduced, and that in a colony in Australia it was some time ago determined to reduce the salaries of the Governor and other high functionaries.

The authorities in India are earnestly requested on behalf of the millions of poor classes to see what a reduction of 10 per cent. on their own incomes would amount to, and to consider whether the hardship entailed on them by such reduction or the hardship caused to the millions who can scarcely procure a day's meal, and who are obliged to buy a measure of salt for 3 or 4 annas on account of increased taxation, is the greater.

Reduction of salaries of high officials proposed.

64. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 28th January, is to the same effect.

Hindu Janabhooshany, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Vettikodeyon, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Reduction of expenditure.

65. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 28th January, says as follows:—It may have been once necessary to have an India Council, but the expenditure attending it is now superfluous, for the Indians at present are not ignorant of statesmanship. If the representative system be adopted in India, the India Council can be altogether done away with, and India can be saved the cost of maintaining it. In every department of Government the expenditure is uselessly great and anomalous. A public servant whose monthly salary is Rupees 1,000, gets a pension on retirement of Rs. 500, while a poor clerk on Rs. 20 gets no more pension than Rs. 10 a-month. The lot of those whose pay is Rs. 6 a-month is still worse. The Civilians are enormously paid. Cannot the work done by them be entrusted to Natives and the expenditure diminished?

Tarangay Naison, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Public money wasted.

66. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 28th January, hears that one thousand lights will be lighted daily by electricity in the new palace designed for the Viceroy at Simla, and exclaims "how much of the public money is frittered away in amusements."

Andhraprakasika, Jan. 21st, 1888.

About Mr. Grimes the Inspector-General of Jails.

67. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st January, contents that the shortcomings of Mr. Grimes, the Inspector-General of Jails, were not investigated, because he was a cousin of a former Councillor and on account of the blind administration of Sir Grant Duff. Mr. Grimes should have considered whether he could acquiesce in the remarks made by the Indian Government about the great defects of his administration. According to the editor, his relationship to a Member of Council and his European extraction saved him. But why should prisoners in jails suffer and die owing to bad administration, and if Mr. Grimes had been a Native, how would he have been treated?

Carnautaca Pracaushica, Jan. 23rd, 1888.

Reduction in the rate of interest in the Government Savings Bank in Mysore.

68. The *Mysore Government Gazette* of the last week announces a reduction in the rate of interest in the Government Savings Bank from Rs. 4-2-8 to 3-12-0 per cent. In spite of the various inconveniences of a Post Office Savings Bank, people were hitherto unwilling to withdraw their deposits from the Bank, because they were getting a higher rate of interest. Now that this is reduced, they will prefer investing their moneys in British India Government Stock. The treasury of the Bangalore District alone, the Savings Bank deposits now amount to nearly six lakhs of rupees, and if all the depositors were to apply for a withdrawal of their deposits, we do not know what the Government will do. The policy of our Government seems to be short-sighted. They have simply played into the hands of the British Government and diverted the money of their province for use in the British provinces.

Vijnanachintamani, Jan. 18th, 1888.

How janmis oppress their tenants.

69. A correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 18th January, mentions some of the ways in which janmis oppress their tenants.

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 21st, 1888.

A representative assembly wanted for India to aid the Government in the administration of the country.

70. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st January, after stating the nature of the representative assembly which the Mysore Government calls to its aid in the administration of the country, observes that a time has come when, in the interest of both the Government and the people, and perhaps more so in that of

the former, such a measure should not be withheld any longer in the case of India. It is also considered that an assembly like the National Congress is in every respect competent to represent the wants of the people.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 21st, 1888.

71. An article in the same issue of the paper, which is continued from a previous issue, gives the substance of the proceedings of the late National Congress together with its resolutions.

The substance of the proceedings of the late National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 21st & 28th, 1888.

72. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st and the 28th January, deals with some of the questions discussed in the late National Congress, viz., the establishment of schools for technical instruction, which will, to a great extent, check the increasing poverty of India, the formation of army schools, the abolition of the Arms Act, and the admission of Natives to the Volunteer Corps; and invites the attention of Government to these subjects. An opinion is also expressed that Government should permit the organisation of companies of Volunteer Corps consisting of Natives alone.

The attention of Government invited to some of the questions discussed in the late National Congress.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 5th, 1888.

73. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, says Mr. Bader-ud-din Tyabjee, the President of the "Hindu" Congress expressed his regret that Muhammadans did not join the Congress. We are sorry he should say so, for, if anything could be got from Government by the Congress, it would only benefit Hindus. Does Mr. Bader-ud-din want them to rule instead of the English? They would not like it themselves, for they know that any Hindu in a high place only favors his own caste fellows. No doubt Hindus and Mussalmans would get equal advantages from some of the plans of the Congress, but it is well known that a ruling race should be superior to other races in intelligence, and this is why Mussalmans held back. The wonder is any Mussalman joined. We have no enmity against our Hindu brethren, nor do we wish to prevent any favours Government may bestow on them, but we say if the Hindus wish for us to join them, they should behave to us in the way brethren ought to treat one another.

National Congress.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 5th, 1888.

74. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, objects to the amount of money spent on Afghan chiefs and officers. First came Yacoob Khan and Dawood Shah, &c., and now Ayub Khan and his officers, for all of whom India is so heavily taxed.

Money spent on Afghan chiefs.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 19th, 1888.

75. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th January, writing on the advantages of a free Press as shown under the British Government at home and abroad, laments that the rulers of certain Native States should be inclined to curtail that freedom, unless everything written is to their liking.

Advantages of a free Press.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 19th, 1888.

76. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th January, writing of the want of interest taken by Mussalmans in the proposed Muhammadan Congress, says it may be postponed for a year in consequence, and hopes advantage will be taken of the delay to consolidate, by which means alone improvement can be hoped for in the state of the Indian Mussalmans.

Want of interest of Muhammadans in the proposed Congress.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 5th, 1888.

77. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th January, remarking on the death of two supposed Russian spies at Dehli, says it shows the Russians are intent on the conquest of India, and think our Government wish for peace, because they are not so brave as formerly, or have insufficient troops; but if so, why send spies? The only answer is to find out how the people of India are disposed; this is the best thing that could be, for they will find the people devoted heart and soul to Government.

Russian spies and the fidelity of India.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 9th, 1888.

78. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th January, has an article from *Dilgudaz* (Lucknow) calling attention to the Anjuman-i-Himait-i-Islam-i-Lahore, and suggesting

The new Anjuman at Lahore.

branches should be opened in all the chief cities of India, and calling on Mussalmans to support it.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 12th, 1888. TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Jan. 20th, 1888. MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Jan. 26th, 1888.

79. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th, *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 20th, and *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 26th January, have an article from *'Am* headed "Advice from the Emperor of Russia," which gives an account of Peter the Great, who said in his Will that his descendants must conquer India. He travelled through different countries with a view to learn trades and arts, &c., and winds up "though we have not Peter the Great's independence, still, as far as we can, we should strive for the welfare of those who are our fellow-country friends and neighbours."

Peter the Great.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 23rd, 1888.

80. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd January, on the authority of a Moradabad paper, says Russian spies, disguised as fruit-sellers, are beginning to be caught. Government cannot prevent these "Walayatees" coming as they have done for years, but they should be kept under supervision, and the Sikhs should be looked after and the Sikh regiment sent from the Punjab to Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay, &c., and the Walayatees not be allowed to communicate with them.

Russian spies in the dress of fruit-sellers.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 30th, 1888.

81. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th January, has an article from the *Darus Sultanat* approving of the Khyber Maliks being brought to Calcutta, as it is necessary for the strengthening of the frontier to cultivate the friendship of the border tribes.

The Maliks in Calcutta.

Public No. 212, Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27*th February* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

CHIEF SECRETARY
1 MAR
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Circulated

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th February 1888.

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Once in 2 months.			
1	"Sootha Iroothaya Thoonay" ..	Madras	..	January and February 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	"Mauther Mitry"	Madras	..	
3	"Aroonodyam"	Tranquebar	580	January and February 1888.
4	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	January 1888. 31st January 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
5	"Calamidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st and 15th February 1888.
6	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	1st and 15th " "
7	"Brahma Niyauna Bhodiny" ..	Bangalore	110	1st February 1888. "
8	"Swadesha Vythian"	Vellore	..	15th February 1888.
9	"Por Suttam"	Coimbatore	2,300	15th Jan. and 1st and 15th February 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
10	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th February 1888.
	Weekly.			
11	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Madras	200	4th and 11th February 1888.
12	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	250	4th and 11th " "
13	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	200	4th and 11th " "
14	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	5th and 12th " "
15	"Soojana Oollausam"	Tanjore	300	11th and 18th January 1888.
16	"Amrita Bhodiny"	Tripatore	366	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan., and 2nd and 9th February 1888.
17	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	4th February 1888.
18	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	4th and 11th February 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
19	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,120	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th February 1888.
20	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	250	2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th February 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
21	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	7th February 1888.
22	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	14th " "
	Weekly.			
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	4th and 11th February 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
24	"The Karnataka Prakasika" ..	Bangalore	450	30th January 1888. 6th February "
25	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny" ..	Do.	30	28th January " 4th February "
	MALAYALAM.			
26	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th February 1888.
27	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	4th and 11th " "
	HINDUSTANI.			
28	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700*	6th and 13th February 1888.
29	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640*	4th and 11th " "
30	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	2nd and 9th " "
31	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100*	10th February 1888.
32	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150*	5th February 1888 (paper of 15th not received).
33	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	2nd February 1888 (papers of 6th, 9th, 13th not received).
34	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	2nd and 9th February 1888.

* These are numbers now received from the Commissioner of Police.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Feb. 6th, 1888.

The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, says:—Up to the year 1783 the Americans were under the British Government. Till then they (the Americans) suffered the same hardships as the people of India do now. Various taxes had been unjustly imposed upon them, and they were, like the people of India, now and then representing their grievances to the Government. But who can withstand the oppressions of the English? Did they consult the people before raising the salt tax? And are the people in a position to refuse the payment of this oppressive tax? And if they should do so, will the Government let them live? The condition of the Americans was as pitiful as that of the Indians at present. But they stood manfully and refused to pay the taxes on the principle of "no taxation without representation," and, having declared war with the mother-country, succeeded in throwing off the British yoke. Since then they have been steadily prospering, and the President of the Congress announced the other day that there was a surplus of 25 crores of rupees in the treasury, and asked the Congress how he should utilise this amount for the good of the people.

A comparison between India and the United States of America.

This state of things is really astonishing since all European States are sunk in debt, and think that it is for the safety of the States to be in debt rather than be an object of envy to their neighbours by showing a surplus. We think that India will never attain the enviable position in which we find the United States, for the wealth of India is drained in various ways. The people are becoming poorer and poorer. The caste system prevents a political union among them, and their industries are fast disappearing for want of encouragement. The Government are simply bent upon collecting taxes, and care for nothing else. India can, in our opinion, never attain the prosperity of the United States, unless the Indians find out what are the causes of such prosperity, and try to imitate the people of those States.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

2. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, on the authority of a Cawnpore paper, regarding Dhuleep Singh's departure from Moscow, says: He now wishes to leave Russia for Asia; as the Russian frontier joins Chitral, what wonder if by degrees he is brought here. A Bijnur paper writes there is general talk of Russian intrigues and Dhuleep Singh's calumnies, and the malice of these two enemies of Government knows no bounds. Regarding the pretended Cabuli fruit-sellers, it says: The English Government thus sympathises with the Afghans, and they thus trouble it.

Dhuleep Singh coming to India.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 6th, 1888.

3. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th February, comments on Lord Randolph Churchill's opinion, that Europe will be at rest and England secure when Russia is allowed to take Constantinople, and says this cannot be true. Is Lord Randolph mad? If Russia's feet were so unfettered, she would be able to attack all Europe and even India. (*Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 9th February, copies this as its own opinion.)

Lord R. Churchill and Russia.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 9th, 1888.

4. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th February, has an extract wondering where Ayub Khan is, as all sorts of reports are about.

Ayub Khan.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Feb. 9th, 1888.

5. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 9th February, has an extract calling attention to the Russian influence in Persia, which is reducing her to the state of Bokhara, &c., and urging the necessity of England keeping up the influence she has exercised for 25 years.

Persia and the necessity of England keeping a control on her.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Karnataka Prakasika, Jan. 30th, 1888.

6. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th ultimo, under the heading "Exposure of a new-born child," says:—Last week a new-born infant was found lying in the streets, tied up in a plantain leaf, near the Sugriva temple in Balepettah, in Bangalore. The police, on hearing of this, came and sent the child to the hospital, where it died the next day. We hear that now the police are going from house to house in that street, and, during the absence of the male members of the house, threaten all young widows for the purpose of finding out the perpetrators of the crime. Such proceedings show the inefficiency of the police, since the crime might have been committed in any one of the sixty-four streets in this town, and there is no reason to believe that it was committed in the very street in which the baby was discovered.

Police irregularities in Bangalore.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 4th, 1888.

7. Referring to a charge of corruption and bribery brought forward by some of the police constables in the Reserve Force at Calicut against their Inspector and a head constable, Velu Nayar, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, hopes that the Superintendent of Police in Malabar will conduct proper inquiries into the affair and deal with it as it deserves.

Bribery case against the Reserve Police Inspector, Calicut.

(b) Courts.

Andhraprakasika, Feb. 11th, 1888.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th February, remarks that, from the 1st of April next, the small cause cases amounting from 50 to 500 rupees will be decided in Cuddapah town by the (District) Judge. The editor thinks that it is not a good arrangement, as the decisions of the Judge are final, while there lay an appeal against those of district munsifs. Government will, by this arrangement, gain, but the parties will lose.

About small cause cases amounting from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 being tried by the District Judge of Cuddapah.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 4th, 1888.

9. Referring to an order of the Madras High Court forbidding the issue of court commissions to clerks in district munsifs' courts, which was brought into force some time ago in South Malabar and now lately in the North, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, hopes that the High Court will, on a reconsideration of their order, mitigate its severity, as the order presses very hard upon those poorly-paid clerks. It is further observed that the appointment of Special Commissioners for the purpose, which the High Court have under consideration, would be more welcome than the above order, inasmuch as it would, at least, provide employment for some passed men.

Remarks on the order of the High Court forbidding the issue of court commissions to clerks in district munsifs' courts.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 11th, 1888.

10. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th February, remarks upon an order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Orissa in a case in which a Zemindar, against whom there was sufficient evidence, was committed to the Sessions on a charge of adultery and unnatural offence.

Remarks on the acquittal of a Zemindar charged with adultery and unnatural offence in Orissa.

(d) Education.

Jalna-i-Sakhun, Feb. 5th, 1888.

11. *Jalna-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th February, has a long article on Muhammadan education, imploring Government to grant scholarships and charge half fees to Muhammadan candidates for the higher examinations up to B.A.; other papers are asked to take up this subject.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Swadeshamitran, Feb. 1st, 1888.

12. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 1st February, complains that, in Madura, members of the District Board know nothing of the real condition of the villages, and that the charitable institutions are not properly cared for.

The Local Board of Madura.

(h) Railways.

Kerala Mitram, Feb. 1st, 1888.

13. Referring to a recent railway accident at Wallokode, in which a Brahmin woman, who was standing on the platform holding the train, fell down, when the train moved, and was cut to pieces, a para., in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, observes that the occurrence was due to want of proper caution on the part of the railway servants at that place.

An accident at Wallokode station.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 4th, 1888.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, with a view to afford greater convenience to the public and a greater income to the Railway Company, suggests certain changes in the present train service between Podanúr and Calicut.

Certain changes suggested in the train service between Calicut and Podanúr.

(i) Public Works.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 11th, 1888.

15. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th February, refers to the unsatisfactory state of certain roads in Nadapuram, in the Kurumbranad taluk of the Malabar district.

Bad state of certain roads in Nadapuram.

(j) Salt.

Amrita Bhodiny, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

16. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 2nd February, says that Government ought to raise the income tax instead of adding to the salt tax.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

Swadeshamitran, Feb. 4th, 1888.

17. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th February, says that no one can complain of the imposition of a light duty on kerosine, if Government have not the courage to re-impose the duties formerly levied on piece-goods imported from England, and are inclined to tax kerosine. Fearing to increase the income tax, because such a procedure would raise an outcry among officials and influential traders, and to impose duties on imported piece-goods, because Manchester would protest against it, Government have enhanced the salt tax, thinking that no protest will be made as the tax falls on the poor voiceless people of India. This enhancement of the salt tax is, without doubt, unjust and a great reproach to Government.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

Coodandeymitran, Feb. 4th, 1888.

18. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 4th February, observes that the enhancement of the salt tax is like preventing one from eating his rice by putting sand into it.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

Vettikodeyon, Feb. 4th, 1888.

19. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 4th February, remarks that the law does not check retail prices for salt and Government should reduce the price of salt.

Government asked to reduce the price of salt.

Hindujanasamskarini, Feb. 1888.

20. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of February, complains against the increase of the salt duty because money to the amount of two crores is wanted to quell the disturbances in Burmah. The editor apprehends bad consequences for the poorer classes from the enhancement of this tax.

On the increase of the salt duty.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Feb. 6th, 1888.

An anomaly in the salt tax.

21. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, says:—We are surprised to hear that the salt imported into and stored up in Calcutta before the 20th ultimo has been declared subject to the increased rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per maund, while that which was shipped from England and other places to India before that date has been exempted from the higher rate, and has to pay only the old rate of Rs. 2 per maund.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 4th, 1888. KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

The policy of Government in increasing the duty on salt condemned.

22. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th, and another in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th February, condemn the policy of Government in increasing the duty on salt, which is one of the absolute necessaries of life, as if it were the only source from which funds could be raised to cover the expected deficit in the budget. It is further stated that the people were taken by surprise in this instance, and that no consideration was paid to the question whether the required funds could be raised by a less objectionable mode of taxation. The article proceeds to condemn the annexation of Burma and the extravagant military policy that have straitened the finances of the country, and to deplore the share taken by Lord Dufferin in increasing the salt duty and disappointing the expectations formed of him by the people; and, finally, a hope is expressed that the Viceroy will have the goodness to reduce this increased duty.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

Increase in the duty.

23. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, says Government have increased the salt duty to pay for the Burmah war, from which India derived no benefit, England's dominions were increased and employment provided for her sons. India is groaning under taxation and becomes poorer daily. The way to provide for the deficit is by decreasing expenditure, salaries of high officials, public works and other useless charges. Much money is sent to England under the name of salaries, &c. If Lord Dufferin were a true well-wisher, he would decrease his own salary and those of the other high officials.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 11th, 1888.

The post office at Andiyore.

24. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th February, complains of the postal service at Andiyore post office, Bhaváni taluk, Coimbatore district.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 4th, 1888.

On the separation of magisterial and revenue functions.

25. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th February, says, alluding to the ill-treatment and torture of prisoners in order to extort from them confession, that Government concur with the ruling of the High Court in their condemnation of this practice, but that they can at present, from want of funds, not separate the magisterial from the revenue branch. To provide for the additional expenses, the editor recommends the re-imposition of the duty on European cotton cloths and the reduction of pay of the Collectors, and other retrenchments in money matters so far as Europeans are concerned. He trusts that the Government of India will take this subject into consideration.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Feb. 1888.

On the system to be adopted in separating the magisterial powers from the revenue officers.

26. According to the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of February, M.R.Ry. P. Rajarathna Moodaliar stated, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission, that, if a certain system is adopted, no extra expense will be incurred when special officials are appointed to the magisterial branch and relieve the revenue officers from such duties. The editor thinks that Government should act on this suggestion.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Feb. 1888.

Recommendation to appoint Natives to the Civil Service.

27. The same journal advocates the appointment of Natives to the Civil Service by noticing the efficient way in which the Native Civil Servants at Bhurtpore (?), in Bengal, work like Europeans.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888. KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 11th, 1888.

The proposal of the Viceroy to curtail the liberty enjoyed by the Vernacular Press, condemned.

28. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st, and another in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th February, condemn the proposal made by the Viceroy, in imitation of Lord Lytton, to curtail the liberty now enjoyed, through the kind interference of Lord Ripon, by the Vernacular Press in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 4th, 1888.

The late tiger hunt at Temalprom.

29. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, observes that the exertions made by the Head Assistant Collector of Pálghat, to shoot the tiger that had been for some time past causing much annoyance to the people of Temalprom, were not enough, while the reward granted by Government to the person who killed it was inadequate.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 9th, 1888.

The slaughter of cattle.

30. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th February, expresses astonishment that two Englishmen should approve of the Hindu petition against the slaughter of cows; if this were forbidden, it would be as if the Government were siding with the Hindu religion, and would be a great hardship to other races, besides Government would have to feed the troops on mutton, which would cause extra expense, and we do not know what the Bengali Baboos, who are calling out about expenses, would then say.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 1st, 1888.

The necessity for a Devastaunam law.

31. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 1st February, says that the laws which are favorable to Government are, without difficulty, passed in the Legislative Councils, while those which relate to the well-being of the people are hard to be passed. The numerous temples in this presidency are mis-managed and their revenues misappropriated. The Government have done nothing to prevent this.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 4th, 1888.

The necessity for a Devastaunam law.

32. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th February, considers that the temples would be better managed if a new rule were framed making the sale, mortgage or other disposition of temple property by the Dharmakartas, in contravention of the terms of the grant of such property, an offence punishable under sections 405 and 406 of the Indian Penal Code.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 15th, 1888.

The Zemindary Bill.

33. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 15th February, remarks that the same law should prevail in the case of Government as well as Zemindars in the matter of recovering arrears of land revenue. It is a cruel measure of Government to frame one law for themselves and another for the conduct of the Zemindars. In the Zemindary Bill, recently prepared by Government, it is rendered compulsory on the Zemindars to obtain a court decree if they want to distrain or sell the property of a ryot for arrears of revenue. If such restrictions are imposed on the Zemindars, how can they collect the revenue? Can Government impose such restrictions merely because certain Zemindars here and there oppress the people? What conveniences do Government themselves grant the ryots? Do they repair tanks, allow remissions for shauvy, or reduce the tax on uncultivated lands? They do none of these things. Government may make it obligatory on the Zemindars to protect the ryots, but it is not at all just that the Government should frame a measure whereby the ryots may with-hold payment of revenue to the Zemindars.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 4th and 11th, 1888.

Remarks on the Madras Tenancy Bill.

34. A letter and an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th and 11th February, respectively, contain references to the Madras Tenancy Bill. In the former, the insecurity of the various tenure-holders in Malabar, the unnecessary opposition of the High Court to the measures recommended by Mr. Logan in their favor, and the necessity for increasing

the stability of their position, are dwelt upon. In the latter, the writer contends that it would be impossible to make the Tenancy Bill applicable to Malabar without interfering with the present state of tenures there, inasmuch as Malabar and the other districts in the presidency mutually differ in many important respects; argues that even the "Compensation for Tenants' Improvements" Act and the "Evictions Bill," which are specially enacted for Malabar, do not sufficiently deal with the rival claim of landlords and tenants; and, after stating that an enactment which would put a stop to the oppression of tenants by janmis and to the unnecessary annoyance caused by the former to the latter, by non-payment of rent, &c., would probably settle most of the present disputes, gives it as his opinion that the best way out of the difficulty would be to let the chief men of each class meet together and make a law for themselves.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

The enactment for levying a duty on kerosine oil, deprecated.

35. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th February, deprecates the passing of the enactment proposed for levying a duty on kerosine oil imported into India.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKODEYON, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Dissatisfaction in Travancore.

36. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 11th February, remarks that the discontent and the irregularities reported to be prevailing in Travancore are real, and asks how can the Madras Government pass over them without making any inquiry or taking steps to ascertain the truth.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Regarding the annoyance caused to the public by the interment and cremation of dead bodies near certain public roads in Mattancheri.

37. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, in referring to the annoyance caused to the public by the interment and cremation of dead bodies near certain public roads in Mattancheri, hopes that the Cochin Government will put a stop to this obnoxious practice.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Certain services of the Aripat police station officer deserve recognition.

38. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the services rendered to the State by the police station officer of Aripat, in the detection of a recent case of theft, deserve recognition at the hands of the Travancore Government.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Certain conduct of the sub-registrar of Vatakkancheri, praised.

39. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, praises the sub-registrar of Vatakkancheri, who, unlike his predecessor, allows admittance into his office to all classes of persons, without distinction of caste.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Adoption by the Cochin Government of enactments introduced into Travancore.

40. A third correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, regrets that the Cochin Government, which, as a rule, adopts the enactments introduced into Travancore, has not yet adopted that rule or law which affords some security to the interests of tenants in the disputes between themselves and landlords.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Misconduct of the ferry contractor of Itakochi.

41. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the Cochin Government to the annoyance caused to the public by the ferry contractor of Itakochi.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Appearance of an improved edition of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs.

42. Referring to the improved edition of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs that has lately made its appearance, the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th February, hopes that Lord Connemara, who is anxious to obtain the good will of all people, would not forget his bounden duty to interfere in the affairs of that State, and to check the abuses now existing in its administration.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

The annexation of Sikhim.

43. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, says: However much we sympathise with the Raja of Sikhim on the probability of his losing his country, we cannot but congratulate the people on coming under the benefits of English rule (extract).

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

The Persian Consul at Hyderabad.

44. *Tilism-i-Harath*, of the 10th February, can see no object in the appointment of a Persian Consul at Hyderabad, where the only Persians are Government employés, though the Shiahs may get some benefit. Besides, Persia and Russia are friendly, and Hyderabad affairs will be published far and wide.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Sir Horace Rumbolt's claim.

45. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th February, hears 3 lakhs of rupees are to be paid in satisfaction of this claim; this is throwing away money, and is an uncalled for and unlooked for drain on the treasury.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 9th, 1888.

Hyderabad and the Anglo-Indian and Bengali Press.

46. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th February, says: Various Anglo-Indian and Bengali papers are writing of Hyderabad affairs, and, under pretence of well wishing, are exhibiting their enmity. The *Hób*, a Bengali paper, objects to English interference, and says Colonel Marshall does things without even the knowledge of His Highness the Nizam. English influence and example is necessary to carry out the various reforms required even in Mysore. Englishmen are still employed under the enlightened Government, and the opinions of these Bengali and some bigoted Anglo-Indian papers are not worthy of notice.

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

AMRITA BHODINY, Jan. 12th, 1888.

The poverty of India.

47. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 12th January, representing India as a mother and the Hindus as her children, speaks thus in her person: The new comers have only traced on paper that they will do such and such things to my children, but have done none in effect. They, year by year, month by month, and week after week, gradually increase the burden of taxation on the heads of my children. They have spoiled me of the gold and other precious metals which I held hidden in my lap. My children have consequently become poor.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

The wealth of India.

48. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 2nd February, has an extract (unacknowledged) on this subject. It says there is no doubt that, though some classes have been benefited by English rule, the generality of the people are poorer. The subjects of Native States are better off than those of the Government of India. Government have done much for India, but when all is said and done, safety of life and property is the only real advantage gained. It is not to be expected all the revenue should remain in the country or that the weekly remittances to the Secretary of State should be discontinued, for they will continue as long as the English Government lasts. The competition of English trade is a great drawback so that manufacturers hardly exist in the country and the commonest household requisites come from England. It is a great pity that after 100 years of rule the Government has not devised some scheme of technical education to teach the people to support themselves, by which alone India's state will improve.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 1st, 1888.

The reformation of the Legislative Councils.

49. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 1st February, remarks that, till Government begin to respect public opinion, they will be doing what they like. Government have now raised the salt tax, and propose to levy a duty on kerosine. Why should not Government consult the members of the Legislative Councils on these matters? The people of this country should not rest till the Legislative Councils are reformed.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 4th, 1888.

50. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th February, has the following remarks:

The reformation of the Legislative Councils.

It is not quite true to say that the Rajas of old governed India with absolute power and set public opinion and public welfare at naught. The Ministers of the Rajas were Natives. They and the Rajas had the fear of the Shastrams and of God before them, and were tolerably just in their rule. If a king obeyed no will but his own, and held unrestricted sway, the people would endure it for a time; but when it was past endurance, would rebel and appoint another in his stead. The same cannot be said of the rule of the Muhammadans, who were naturally of a fierce disposition; and, as they were foreigners, they did not treat the Hindus in the same way as they would treat men of their own nation and creed. The rulers, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, were, however, subject to some kind of restriction or other, and practically the wishes and welfare of the people were uppermost in their thoughts. None of the considerations influences the English. In the first place they are foreigners. It is not natural that they should feel in us the same interest as they would feel in their own countrymen. Secondly, they do not hold our Shastrams and our gods to be true, and are consequently not obliged to follow their dictates. They possess a better safeguard still. Their army does not consist of Indians, but of people of their own country. Though the Muhammadans were foreigners, yet their army consisted mostly of Hindus. Not only the sepoys, but the officers of the army were Hindus. The Governors and Viceroys, too, were Hindus. The Muhammadans could not well disoblige them. If the Hindu officers were to rebel against a Muhammadan ruler, he would have to lose his throne. The English have not placed themselves in such a position. All the offices which are the bulwarks of the State are held in their hands. The English rulers have no need to secure our good wishes or agreement. Consequently, neither our wishes nor our welfare were thought of by them. How is this to be remedied? The English are not going to give us generalships in the army, as in the time of the Muhammadan rule, and, even if they did, the English only, and not the Hindus and Muhammadans, will be fit to cope with the Russians and other European enemies. It is not possible for us to get the offices of Governor-General, &c. There is no other way than to reform the Legislative Councils, and obtain for ourselves, through those Councils, a share in the government of the country. Though our countrymen are unfitted for war, yet there are many among them capable of giving judicious and opportune counsel. Such men may be made the members of the Legislative Councils, and if a law were passed, that no administrative measures will be taken without consulting them, there can be no doubt that the people will be benefited. In the case of raising the salt tax, such men would never have given their consent.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 11th, 1888.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th February, thus comments on the resignation of the Viceroyalty by Lord Dufferin:

The resignation of Lord Dufferin.

In whichever way it is considered, the government of the country has now become difficult. Even if a Governor-General should have the desire to rule the country in accordance with the wishes of the people, it is not possible for him to do so. The officers of the Civil Service, who have been holding high offices for generations in India, thwart him in his intentions. Though Lord Dufferin may have hoped to do some good to the people of this country, yet he has practically done none. From the time of his arrival, new taxes are being imposed. He imposed the income tax and raised the salt tax; and whatever he may do, the Government continues to be insolvent. It appears that he is moved by these considerations to resign his office. Lord Lansdowne is appointed his successor. He is younger than Lord Dufferin, and, judging from his previous record, cannot be pronounced to be a very able person.

VETTIKODEYON, Feb. 11th, 1888.

52. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 11th February, says that Lord Dufferin started for India saying that his desire was to be called the Friend of India. Up to the present he has not succeeded in earning that name; whether he will earn it during the remaining year of his office has to be seen.

The resignation of Lord Dufferin.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 11th, 1888.

53. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th February, remarks that the present time is characterised by a deficit of revenue and an increase of expenditure. Government will not remove the European officials who are paid enormous salaries, and appoint, in their stead, Natives at lower salaries. Neither will they raise the income tax, for the European officials and traders will raise an outcry. If the duties on piece-goods be re-imposed, it will affect only the well-to-do classes, and will not, like the salt tax, be felt by the poor. Mr. Evans pointed out, in the Viceregal Legislative Council, the various ways in which expenditure might be retrenched. Some of the items of expenditure incurred in England and paid out of the Indian revenue will, on impartial consideration, be found to be such as should be paid by England, and there will be found others that may be reduced. It is an opinion entertained by many European officers that the expenditure on account of the army in India is enormously great, and can admit of reduction. The salaries also of the Governors of Madras and Bombay may be reduced. The Government may consider all these ways of retrenchment if they have only resolution to do so.

How to supply the deficit of revenue.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 11th, 1888.

54. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th February, recommends the appointment of Khan Bahadur Hajee Mahomed Abdul Pacha Sahib in the room of the Hon'ble Mir Humayunjah Bahadur, who has been, for the last fifteen years, a member of the Legislative Council, and whose term of office expires by the end of this month. The former gentleman is in every way qualified for the appointment. He has branch firms in the principal towns of Europe and Asia, knows well Arabic, Persian and Hindi, and also English. Since 1879 he has been a Municipal Commissioner; he is a member of the Trade Association, one of the trustees of the Town Hall, and obtained the title of Khan Bahadur at the Jubilee.

Suggestion to appoint Khan Bahadur Hajee Mahomed Abdul Pacha Sahib as member of the Legislative Council.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 11th, 1888.

55. The same paper, referring to the punishment awarded to three soldiers who did not appear in the evening at the tattoo, complains that many soldiers walk in the evenings and late at night about the Evening Bazaar and adjoining streets to the great annoyance of the people.

On the annoyance caused by soldiers in the streets.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

56. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, observes that great is the good likely to be done to India by a movement like the National Congress.

Importance of a movement like the National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 4th, 1888.

57. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, requests the inhabitants of the Calicut town to co-operate with the Collector, the Sanitary Officer and the Municipal Councillors in their endeavours to improve the sanitary condition of that locality in order to check the spread of cholera.

Attention of the people invited to sanitation in the Calicut town.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

58. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th February, refers to the necessity for the prohibition of the slaughter of cows, because it both diminishes the number of agricultural cattle in the country and gives rise to many a quarrel between the Hindus and the Muhammadans.

Slaughter of cows to be prohibited.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

59. The same issue of the paper thanks the Countess of Dufferin for her Ladyship's kind endeavours to supply female medical aid to the women of India.

The Countess of Dufferin's endeavours to supply female medical aid to the women of India, praised.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

60. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, calls attention to the state of "the Martyr" Tippu Sultan's tomb; the ornament and roof require repair.

Tippu's tomb.

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The London *Times*, commenting on Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's speech at Lucknow, considers it a proof of the good feeling of the Muhammadans. We only adduce this to show the folly of these agitators in trying to show bad feeling. The Muhammadan religion does not induce its believers to work against Government, but since Government took India from the Muhammadans she should help them and give them special advantages in obtaining posts under it.

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The late King of Oudh and the report that he was poisoned.

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63. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 10th February, also publishes this same story from the Umballa *Gazette* taken from the Calcutta *Gohar*.

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The fidelity of India.

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H. E. STOKES,
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ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th February 1888.

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NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th February 1888.

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Once in 2 months.			
1	"Sootha Iroothaya Thoonay" ..	Madras	..	January and February 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	"Mauther Mitry"	Madras	..	January and February 1888.
3	"Aroonodyam"	Tranquebar	580	January 1888.
4	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	31st January 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
5	"Calamidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st and 15th February 1888.
6	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	1st and 15th ,, ,,
7	"Brahma Niyauna Bhodiny" ..	Bangalore	110	1st February 1888.
8	"Swadesha Vythian"	Vellore	..	15th February 1888.
9	"Por Suttam"	Coimbatore	2,300	15th Jan. and 1st and 15th February 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
10	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th February 1888.
	Weekly.			
11	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Madras	200	4th and 11th February 1888.
12	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	250	4th and 11th ,, ,,
13	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	200	4th and 11th ,, ,,
14	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	5th and 12th ,, ,,
15	"Soojana Oollausam"	Tanjore	300	11th and 18th January 1888.
16	"Amrita Bhodiny"	Tripatore	366	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan., and 2nd and 9th February 1888.
17	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	4th February 1888.
18	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	4th and 11th February 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
19	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,120	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th February 1888.
20	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	250	2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th February 1888.
	Telugu.			
	Monthly.			
21	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	7th February 1888.
22	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	14th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	4th and 11th February 1888.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
24	"The Karnataka Prakasika" ..	Bangalore	450	30th January 1888. 6th February ,,
25	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny" ..	Do.	30	28th January ,, 4th February ,,
	Malayalam.			
26	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th February 1888.
27	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	4th and 11th ,, ,,
	Hindustani.			
28	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700*	6th and 13th February 1888.
29	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640*	4th and 11th ,, ,,
30	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	2nd and 9th ,, ,,
31	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100*	10th February 1888.
32	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150*	5th February 1888 (paper of 15th not received).
33	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	2nd February 1888 (papers of 6th, 9th, 13th not received).
34	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	2nd and 9th February 1888.

* These are numbers now received from the Commissioner of Police.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, says:—Up to the year 1783 the Americans were under the British Government. Till then they (the Americans) suffered the same hardships as the people of India do now. Various taxes had been unjustly imposed upon them, and they were, like the people of India, now and then representing their grievances to the Government. But who can withstand the oppressions of the English? Did they consult the people before raising the salt tax? And are the people in a position to refuse the payment of this oppressive tax? And if they should do so, will the Government let them live? The condition of the Americans was as pitiful as that of the Indians at present. But they stood manfully and refused to pay the taxes on the principle of "no taxation without representation," and, having declared war with the mother-country, succeeded in throwing off the British yoke. Since then they have been steadily prospering, and the President of the Congress announced the other day that there was a surplus of 25 crores of rupees in the treasury, and asked the Congress how he should utilise this amount for the good of the people.

Karnataka Prakasika, Feb. 6th, 1888.

A comparison between India and the United States of America.

This state of things is really astonishing since all European States are sunk in debt, and think that it is for the safety of the States to be in debt rather than be an object of envy to their neighbours by showing a surplus. We think that India will never attain the enviable position in which we find the United States, for the wealth of India is drained in various ways. The people are becoming poorer and poorer. The caste system prevents a political union among them, and their industries are fast disappearing for want of encouragement. The Government are simply bent upon collecting taxes, and care for nothing else. India can, in our opinion, never attain the prosperity of the United States, unless the Indians find out what are the causes of such prosperity, and try to imitate the people of those States.

2. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, on the authority of a Cawnpore paper, regarding Dhuleep Singh's departure from Moscow, says: He now wishes to leave Russia for Asia; as the Russian frontier joins Chitral, what wonder if by degrees he is brought here. A Bijnur paper writes there is general talk of Russian intrigues and Dhuleep Singh's calumnies, and the malice of these two enemies of Government knows no bounds. Regarding the pretended Cabuli fruit-sellers, it says: The English Government thus sympathises with the Afghans, and they thus trouble it.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

Dhuleep Singh coming to India.

3. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th February, comments on Lord Randolph Churchill's opinion, that Europe will be at rest and England secure when Russia is allowed to take Constantinople, and says this cannot be true. Is Lord Randolph mad? If Russia's feet were so unfettered, she would be able to attack all Europe and even India. (*Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 9th February, copies this as its own opinion.)

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Feb. 6th, 1888.

Lord R. Churchill and Russia.

4. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th February, has an extract wondering where Ayub Khan is, as all sorts of reports are about.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Feb. 9th, 1888.

Ayub Khan.

5. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 9th February, has an extract calling attention to the Russian influence in Persia, which is reducing her to the state of Bokhara, &c., and urging the necessity of England keeping up the influence she has exercised for 25 years.

Muzhar-ul-Ajaib, Feb. 9th, 1888.

Persia and the necessity of England keeping a control on her.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Karnataka Prakasika, Jan. 30th, 1888.

Police irregularities in Bangalore.

6. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th ultimo, under the heading "Exposure of a new-born child," says:—Last week a new-born infant was found lying in the streets, tied up in a plantain leaf, near the Sugriva temple in Balepettah, in Bangalore. The police, on hearing of this, came and sent the child to the hospital, where it died the next day. We hear that now the police are going from house to house in that street, and, during the absence of the male members of the house, threaten all young widows for the purpose of finding out the perpetrators of the crime. Such proceedings show the inefficiency of the police, since the crime might have been committed in any one of the sixty-four streets in this town, and there is no reason to believe that it was committed in the very street in which the baby was discovered.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 4th, 1888.

Bribery case against the Reserve Police Inspector, Calicut.

7. Referring to a charge of corruption and bribery brought forward by some of the police constables in the Reserve Force at Calicut against their Inspector and a head constable, Velu Nayar, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, hopes that the Superintendent of Police in Malabar will conduct proper inquiries into the affair and deal with it as it deserves.

(b) Courts.

Andhraprakasika, Feb. 11th, 1888.

About small cause cases amounting from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 being tried by the District Judge of Cuddapah.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th February, remarks that, from the 1st of April next, the small cause cases amounting from 50 to 500 rupees will be decided in Cuddapah town by the (District) Judge. The editor thinks that it is not a good arrangement, as the decisions of the Judge are final, while there lay an appeal against those of district munsifs. Government will, by this arrangement, gain, but the parties will lose.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 4th, 1888.

Remarks on the order of the High Court forbidding the issue of court commissions to clerks in district munsifs' courts.

9. Referring to an order of the Madras High Court forbidding the issue of court commissions to clerks in district munsifs' courts, which was brought into force some time ago in South Malabar and now lately in the North, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, hopes that the High Court will, on a reconsideration of their order, mitigate its severity, as the order presses very hard upon those poorly-paid clerks. It is further observed that the appointment of Special Commissioners for the purpose, which the High Court have under consideration, would be more welcome than the above order, inasmuch as it would, at least, provide employment for some passed men.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Remarks on the acquittal of a Zemindar charged with adultery and unnatural offence in Orissa.

10. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th February, remarks upon an order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Orissa in a case in which a Zemindar, against whom there was sufficient evidence, was committed to the Sessions on a charge of adultery and unnatural offence.

(d) Education.

Jalna-i-Sakhun, Feb. 5th, 1888.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

11. *Jalna-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th February, has a long article on Muhammadan education, imploring Government to grant scholarships and charge half fees to Muhammadan candidates for the higher examinations up to B.A.; other papers are asked to take up this subject.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Swadeshamitran, Feb. 1st, 1888.

The Local Board of Madura.

12. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 1st February, complains that, in Madura, members of the District Board know nothing of the real condition of the villages, and that the charitable institutions are not properly cared for.

(h) Railways.

Kerala Mitram, Feb. 1st, 1888.

An accident at Wallokode station.

13. Referring to a recent railway accident at Wallokode, in which a Brahmin woman, who was standing on the platform holding the train, fell down, when the train moved, and was cut to pieces, a para., in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, observes that the occurrence was due to want of proper caution on the part of the railway servants at that place.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 4th, 1888.

Certain changes suggested in the train service between Calicut and Podanúr.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, with a view to afford greater convenience to the public and a greater income to the Railway Company, suggests certain changes in the present train service between Podanúr and Calicut.

(i) Public Works.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Bad state of certain roads in Nadapuram.

15. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th February, refers to the unsatisfactory state of certain roads in Nadapuram, in the Kurumbranad taluk of the Malabar district.

(j) Salt.

Amrita Bhodiny, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

16. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 2nd February, says that Government ought to raise the income tax instead of adding to the salt tax.

Swadeshamitran, Feb. 4th, 1888.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

17. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th February, says that no one can complain of the imposition of a light duty on kerosine, if Government have not the courage to re-impose the duties formerly levied on piece-goods imported from England, and are inclined to tax kerosine. Fearing to increase the income tax, because such a procedure would raise an outcry among officials and influential traders, and to impose duties on imported piece-goods, because Manchester would protest against it, Government have enhanced the salt tax, thinking that no protest will be made as the tax falls on the poor voiceless people of India. This enhancement of the salt tax is, without doubt, unjust and a great reproach to Government.

Coodandeymitran, Feb. 4th, 1888.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

18. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 4th February, observes that the enhancement of the salt tax is like preventing one from eating his rice by putting sand into it.

Vettikodeyon, Feb. 4th, 1888.

Government asked to reduce the price of salt.

19. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 4th February, remarks that the law does not check retail prices for salt and Government should reduce the price of salt.

Hindujanasamskarini, Feb. 1888.

On the increase of the salt duty.

20. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of February, complains against the increase of the salt duty because money to the amount of two crores is wanted to quell the disturbances in Burmah. The editor apprehends bad consequences for the poorer classes from the enhancement of this tax.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Feb. 6th, 1888.

21. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, says:—We are surprised to hear that the salt imported into and stored up in Calcutta before the 20th ultimo has been declared subject to the increased rate of 2½ rupees per maund, while that which was shipped from England and other places to India before that date has been exempted from the higher rate, and has to pay only the old rate of Rs. 2 per maund.

An anomaly in the salt tax.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 4th, 1888. KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

22. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th, and another in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th February, condemn the policy of Government in increasing the duty on salt, which is one of the absolute necessaries of life, as if it were the only source from which funds could be raised to cover the expected deficit in the budget. It is further stated that the people were taken by surprise in this instance, and that no consideration was paid to the question whether the required funds could be raised by a less objectionable mode of taxation. The article proceeds to condemn the annexation of Burma and the extravagant military policy that have straitened the finances of the country, and to deplore the share taken by Lord Dufferin in increasing the salt duty and disappointing the expectations formed of him by the people; and, finally, a hope is expressed that the Viceroy will have the goodness to reduce this increased duty.

The policy of Government in increasing the duty on salt condemned.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

23. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, says Government have increased the salt duty to pay for the Burmah war, from which India derived no benefit, England's dominions were increased and employment provided for her sons. India is groaning under taxation and becomes poorer daily. The way to provide for the deficit is by decreasing expenditure, salaries of high officials, public works and other useless charges. Much money is sent to England under the name of salaries, &c. If Lord Dufferin were a true well-wisher, he would decrease his own salary and those of the other high officials.

Increase in the duty.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 11th, 1888.

24. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th February, complains of the postal service at Andiyore post office, Bhaváni taluk, Coimbatore district.

The post office at Andiyore.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 4th, 1888.

25. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th February, says, alluding to the ill-treatment and torture of prisoners in order to extort from them confession, that Government concur with the ruling of the High Court in their condemnation of this practice, but that they can at present, from want of funds, not separate the magisterial from the revenue branch. To provide for the additional expenses, the editor recommends the re-imposition of the duty on European cotton cloths and the reduction of pay of the Collectors, and other retrenchments in money matters so far as Europeans are concerned. He trusts that the Government of India will take this subject into consideration.

On the separation of magisterial and revenue functions.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Feb. 1888.

26. According to the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of February, M.R.Ry. P. Rajarathna Moodaliar stated, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission, that, if a certain system is adopted, no extra expense will be incurred when special officials are appointed to the magisterial branch and relieve the revenue officers from such duties. The editor thinks that Government should act on this suggestion.

On the system to be adopted in separating the magisterial powers from the revenue officers.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Feb. 1888.

27. The same journal advocates the appointment of Natives to the Civil Service by noticing the efficient way in which the Native Civil Servants at Bhurtpore (?), in Bengal, work like Europeans.

Recommendation to appoint Natives to the Civil Service.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888. KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 11th, 1888.

28. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st, and another in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th February, condemn the proposal made by the Viceroy, in imitation of Lord Lytton, to curtail the liberty now enjoyed, through the kind interference of Lord Ripon, by the Vernacular Press in India.

The proposal of the Viceroy to curtail the liberty enjoyed by the Vernacular Press, condemned.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 4th, 1888.

29. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, observes that the exertions made by the Head Assistant Collector of Pálghat, to shoot the tiger that had been for some time past causing much annoyance to the people of Temalprom, were not enough, while the reward granted by Government to the person who killed it was inadequate.

The late tiger hunt at Temalprom.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 9th, 1888.

30. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th February, expresses astonishment that two Englishmen should approve of the Hindu petition against the slaughter of cows; if this were forbidden, it would be as if the Government were siding with the Hindu religion, and would be a great hardship to other races, besides Government would have to feed the troops on mutton, which would cause extra expense, and we do not know what the Bengali Baboos, who are calling out about expenses, would then say.

The slaughter of cattle.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 1st, 1888.

31. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 1st February, says that the laws which are favorable to Government are, without difficulty, passed in the Legislative Councils, while those which relate to the well-being of the people are hard to be passed. The numerous temples in this presidency are mis-managed and their revenues misappropriated. The Government have done nothing to prevent this.

The necessity for a Devastaunam law.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 4th, 1888.

32. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th February, considers that the temples would be better managed if a new rule were framed making the sale, mortgage or other disposition of temple property by the Dharmakartas, in contravention of the terms of the grant of such property, an offence punishable under sections 405 and 406 of the Indian Penal Code.

The necessity for a Devastaunam law.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 15th, 1888.

33. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 15th February, remarks that the same law should prevail in the case of Government as well as Zemindars in the matter of recovering arrears of land revenue. It is a cruel measure of Government to frame one law for themselves and another for the conduct of the Zemindars. In the Zemindary Bill, recently prepared by Government, it is rendered compulsory on the Zemindars to obtain a court decree if they want to distrain or sell the property of a ryot for arrears of revenue. If such restrictions are imposed on the Zemindars, how can they collect the revenue? Can Government impose such restrictions merely because certain Zemindars here and there oppress the people? What conveniences do Government themselves grant the ryots? Do they repair tanks, allow remissions for shauvy, or reduce the tax on uncultivated lands? They do none of these things. Government may make it obligatory on the Zemindars to protect the ryots, but it is not at all just that the Government should frame a measure whereby the ryots may with-hold payment of revenue to the Zemindars.

The Zemindary Bill.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 4th and 11th, 1888.

34. A letter and an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th and 11th February, respectively, contain references to the Madras Tenancy Bill. In the former, the insecurity of the various tenure-holders in Malabar, the unnecessary opposition of the High Court to the measures recommended by Mr. Logan in their favor, and the necessity for increasing

Remarks on the Madras Tenancy Bill.

the stability of their position, are dwelt upon. In the latter, the writer contends that it would be impossible to make the Tenancy Bill applicable to Malabar without interfering with the present state of tenures there, inasmuch as Malabar and the other districts in the presidency mutually differ in many important respects; argues that even the "Compensation for Tenants' Improvements" Act and the "Evictions Bill," which are specially enacted for Malabar, do not sufficiently deal with the rival claim of landlords and tenants; and, after stating that an enactment which would put a stop to the oppression of tenants by janmis and to the unnecessary annoyance caused by the former to the latter, by non-payment of rent, &c., would probably settle most of the present disputes, gives it as his opinion that the best way out of the difficulty would be to let the chief men of each class meet together and make a law for themselves.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

The enactment for levying a duty on kerosine oil, deprecated.

35. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th February, deprecates the passing of the enactment proposed for levying a duty on kerosine oil imported into India.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKODEYON, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Dissatisfaction in Travancore.

36. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 11th February, remarks that the discontent and the irregularities reported to be prevailing in Travancore are real, and asks how can the Madras Government pass over them without making any inquiry or taking steps to ascertain the truth.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Regarding the annoyance caused to the public by the interment and cremation of dead bodies near certain public roads in Mattancheri.

37. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, in referring to the annoyance caused to the public by the interment and cremation of dead bodies near certain public roads in Mattancheri, hopes that the Cochin Government will put a stop to this obnoxious practice.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Certain services of the Aripat police station officer deserve recognition.

38. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the services rendered to the State by the police station officer of Aripat, in the detection of a recent case of theft, deserve recognition at the hands of the Travancore Government.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Certain conduct of the sub-registrar of Vatakkancheri, praised.

39. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, praises the sub-registrar of Vatakkancheri, who, unlike his predecessor, allows admittance into his office to all classes of persons, without distinction of caste.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Adoption by the Cochin Government of enactments introduced into Travancore.

40. A third correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, regrets that the Cochin Government, which, as a rule, adopts the enactments introduced into Travancore, has not yet adopted that rule or law which affords some security to the interests of tenants in the disputes between themselves and landlords.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

Misconduct of the ferry contractor of Itakochi.

41. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the Cochin Government to the annoyance caused to the public by the ferry contractor of Itakochi.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Appearance of an improved edition of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs.

42. Referring to the improved edition of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs that has lately made its appearance, the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th February, hopes that Lord Connemara, who is anxious to obtain the good will of all people, would not forget his bounden duty to interfere in the affairs of that State, and to check the abuses now existing in its administration.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

The annexation of Sikhim.

43. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, says: However much we sympathise with the Raja of Sikhim on the probability of his losing his country, we cannot but congratulate the people on coming under the benefits of English rule (extract).

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

The Persian Consul at Hyderabad.

44. *Tilism-i-Harath*, of the 10th February, can see no object in the appointment of a Persian Consul at Hyderabad, where the only Persians are Government employés, though the Shiahs may get some benefit. Besides, Persia and Russia are friendly, and Hyderabad affairs will be published far and wide.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Sir Horace Rumbolt's claim.

45. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th February, hears 3 lakhs of rupees are to be paid in satisfaction of this claim; this is throwing away money, and is an uncalled for and unlooked for drain on the treasury.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 9th, 1888.

Hyderabad and the Anglo-Indian and Bengali Press.

46. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th February, says: Various Anglo-Indian and Bengali papers are writing of Hyderabad affairs, and, under pretence of well wishing, are exhibiting their enmity. The *Hôb*, a Bengali paper, objects to English interference, and says Colonel Marshall does things without even the knowledge of His Highness the Nizam. English influence and example is necessary to carry out the various reforms required even in Mysore. Englishmen are still employed under the enlightened Government, and the opinions of these Bengali and some bigoted Anglo-Indian papers are not worthy of notice.

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

AMRITA BHODINY, Jan. 12th, 1888.

The poverty of India.

47. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 12th January, representing India as a mother and the Hindus as her children, speaks thus in her person: The new comers have only traced on paper that they will do such and such things to my children, but have done none in effect. They, year by year, month by month, and week after week, gradually increase the burden of taxation on the heads of my children. They have spoiled me of the gold and other precious metals which I held hidden in my lap. My children have consequently become poor.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

The wealth of India.

48. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 2nd February, has an extract (unacknowledged) on this subject. It says there is no doubt that, though some classes have been benefited by English rule, the generality of the people are poorer. The subjects of Native States are better off than those of the Government of India. Government have done much for India, but when all is said and done, safety of life and property is the only real advantage gained. It is not to be expected all the revenue should remain in the country or that the weekly remittances to the Secretary of State should be discontinued, for they will continue as long as the English Government lasts. The competition of English trade is a great drawback so that manufacturers hardly exist in the country and the commonest household requisites come from England. It is a great pity that after 100 years of rule the Government has not devised some scheme of technical education to teach the people to support themselves, by which alone India's state will improve.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 1st, 1888.

The reformation of the Legislative Councils.

49. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 1st February, remarks that, till Government begin to respect public opinion, they will be doing what they like. Government have now raised the salt tax, and propose to levy a duty on kerosine. Why should not Government consult the members of the Legislative Councils on these matters? The people of this country should not rest till the Legislative Councils are reformed.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 4th, 1888.

50. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th February, has the following remarks:

The reformation of the Legislative Councils.

It is not quite true to say that the Rajas of old governed India with absolute power and set public opinion and public welfare at naught. The Ministers of the Rajas were Natives. They and the Rajas had the fear of the Shastrams and of God before them, and were tolerably just in their rule. If a king obeyed no will but his own, and held unrestricted sway, the people would endure it for a time; but when it was past endurance, would rebel and appoint another in his stead. The same cannot be said of the rule of the Muhammadans, who were naturally of a fierce disposition; and, as they were foreigners, they did not treat the Hindus in the same way as they would treat men of their own nation and creed. The rulers, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, were, however, subject to some kind of restriction or other, and practically the wishes and welfare of the people were uppermost in their thoughts. None of the considerations influences the English. In the first place they are foreigners. It is not natural that they should feel in us the same interest as they would feel in their own countrymen. Secondly, they do not hold our Shastrams and our gods to be true, and are consequently not obliged to follow their dictates. They possess a better safeguard still. Their army does not consist of Indians, but of people of their own country. Though the Muhammadans were foreigners, yet their army consisted mostly of Hindus. Not only the sepoys, but the officers of the army were Hindus. The Governors and Viceroys, too, were Hindus. The Muhammadans could not well disoblige them. If the Hindu officers were to rebel against a Muhammadan ruler, he would have to lose his throne. The English have not placed themselves in such a position. All the offices which are the bulwarks of the State are held in their hands. The English rulers have no need to secure our good wishes or agreement. Consequently, neither our wishes nor our welfare were thought of by them. How is this to be remedied? The English are not going to give us generalships in the army, as in the time of the Muhammadan rule, and, even if they did, the English only, and not the Hindus and Muhammadans, will be fit to cope with the Russians and other European enemies. It is not possible for us to get the offices of Governor-General, &c. There is no other way than to reform the Legislative Councils, and obtain for ourselves, through those Councils, a share in the government of the country. Though our countrymen are unfitted for war, yet there are many among them capable of giving judicious and opportune counsel. Such men may be made the members of the Legislative Councils, and if a law were passed, that no administrative measures will be taken without consulting them, there can be no doubt that the people will be benefited. In the case of raising the salt tax, such men would never have given their consent.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 11th, 1888.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th February, thus comments on the resignation of the Viceroyalty by Lord Dufferin:

The resignation of Lord Dufferin.

In whichever way it is considered, the government of the country has now become difficult. Even if a Governor-General should have the desire to rule the country in accordance with the wishes of the people, it is not possible for him to do so. The officers of the Civil Service, who have been holding high offices for generations in India, thwart him in his intentions. Though Lord Dufferin may have hoped to do some good to the people of this country, yet he has practically done none. From the time of his arrival, new taxes are being imposed. He imposed the income tax and raised the salt tax; and whatever he may do, the Government continues to be insolvent. It appears that he is moved by these considerations to resign his office. Lord Lansdowne is appointed his successor. He is younger than Lord Dufferin, and, judging from his previous record, cannot be pronounced to be a very able person.

VETTIKODEYON, Feb. 11th, 1888.

52. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 11th February, says that Lord Dufferin started for India saying that his desire was to be called the Friend of India. Up to the present he has not succeeded in earning that name; whether he will earn it during the remaining year of his office has to be seen.

The resignation of Lord Dufferin.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 11th, 1888.

53. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th February, remarks that the present time is characterised by a deficit of revenue and an increase of expenditure. Government will not remove the European officials who are paid enormous salaries, and appoint, in their stead, Natives at lower salaries. Neither will they raise the income tax, for the European officials and traders will raise an outcry. If the duties on piece-goods be re-imposed, it will affect only the well-to-do classes, and will not, like the salt tax, be felt by the poor. Mr. Evans pointed out, in the Viceregal Legislative Council, the various ways in which expenditure might be retrenched. Some of the items of expenditure incurred in England and paid out of the Indian revenue will, on impartial consideration, be found to be such as should be paid by England, and there will be found others that may be reduced. It is an opinion entertained by many European officers that the expenditure on account of the army in India is enormously great, and can admit of reduction. The salaries also of the Governors of Madras and Bombay may be reduced. The Government may consider all these ways of retrenchment if they have only resolution to do so.

How to supply the deficit of revenue.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 11th, 1888.

54. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th February, recommends the appointment of Khan Bahadur Hajee Mahomed Abdul Pacha Sahib in the room of the Hon'ble Mir Humayunjah Bahadur, who has been, for the last fifteen years, a member of the Legislative Council, and whose term of office expires by the end of this month. The former gentleman is in every way qualified for the appointment. He has branch firms in the principal towns of Europe and Asia, knows well Arabic, Persian and Hindi, and also English. Since 1879 he has been a Municipal Commissioner; he is a member of the Trade Association, one of the trustees of the Town Hall, and obtained the title of Khan Bahadur at the Jubilee.

Suggestion to appoint Khan Bahadur Hajee Mahomed Abdul Pacha Sahib as member of the Legislative Council.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 11th, 1888.

55. The same paper, referring to the punishment awarded to three soldiers who did not appear in the evening at the tattoo, complains that many soldiers walk in the evenings and late at night about the Evening Bazaar and adjoining streets to the great annoyance of the people.

On the annoyance caused by soldiers in the streets.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 1st, 1888.

56. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, observes that great is the good likely to be done to India by a movement like the National Congress.

Importance of a movement like the National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 4th, 1888.

57. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, requests the inhabitants of the Calicut town to co-operate with the Collector, the Sanitary Officer and the Municipal Councillors in their endeavours to improve the sanitary condition of that locality in order to check the spread of cholera.

Attention of the people invited to sanitation in the Calicut town.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

58. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th February, refers to the necessity for the prohibition of the slaughter of cows, because it both diminishes the number of agricultural cattle in the country and gives rise to many a quarrel between the Hindus and the Muhammadans.

Slaughter of cows to be prohibited.

KERALA MITRAM, Feb. 11th, 1888.

59. The same issue of the paper thanks the Countess of Dufferin for her Ladyship's kind endeavours to supply female medical aid to the women of India.

The Countess of Dufferin's endeavours to supply female medical aid to the women of India, praised.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

60. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, calls attention to the state of "the Martyr" Tippu Sultan's tomb; the ornament and roof require repair.

Tippu's tomb.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

61. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, says: It is a good thing the English people consider Sir W. Hunter and other mischievous speakers are themselves the enemies of their country in making speeches calculated to disturb the minds of the Muhammadans.

The fidelity of the Muhammadans.

The London *Times*, commenting on Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's speech at Lucknow, considers it a proof of the good feeling of the Muhammadans. We only adduce this to show the folly of these agitators in trying to show bad feeling. The Muhammadan religion does not induce its believers to work against Government, but since Government took India from the Muhammadans she should help them and give them special advantages in obtaining posts under it.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 6th, 1888.

62. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th February, has an article from *Koh-i-Nur* saying that there is a story abroad, which Government should inquire into, that the late King of Oudh was poisoned.

The late King of Oudh and the report that he was poisoned.

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

63. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 10th February, also publishes this same story from the Umballa *Gazette* taken from the Calcutta *Gohar*.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Feb. 11th, 1888.

64. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th February, has an extract from *Khair Khah*, which says: Those Anglo-Indian gentlemen who expressed doubts of the fidelity of the Indian people will be ashamed of themselves now on seeing the way all the Native States have followed the Nizam's lead in offering money and men for the frontier defences, and will allow the Indians are not what they were before.

The fidelity of India.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 9th, 1888.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th February, says: Though it is a good thing to expand the mind by travel, Indian Princes and Chiefs should not spend so much money, which comes out of the pockets of their subjects and would be better spent on them.

The visit of Indian Chiefs to Europe.

Public No. 238, Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
5 *March* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 3rd February 1888, Nos. 131, 132.

FEBRUARY.

Commissioned Medical Officers.

Ordering that the Government of India be addressed on the proposal of the Surgeon-General with Government regarding the increase of the number of —

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

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Revenue and Agriculture,	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
5 *March* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From G. BIDIE, Esq., M.B., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 30th June 1887, No. O-261.

I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that the recent military operations in Burma have shown the inadequacy as to numbers of the existing establishment of commissioned medical officers, and that some increase must be made to its strength if such demands on its resources are to be maintained.

2. At the present moment there are 17 officers in Burma in addition to those attached to regiments, and although the number on leave is only 10 instead of the regulated 20 per cent., still all leave except on sick certificate has had to be stopped, and of our civil stations, 4 in the first and 8 in the second class have had to be handed over to uncovenanted agents.

3. The fact is that the sanctioned establishment of commissioned medical officers is only suited for ordinary peace requirements. When therefore any unusual demand arises, it can only be met by denuding the Civil department and throwing an extra strain on the whole service; while as regards leave, every officer must work till he actually breaks down. Such a state of affairs, it need hardly be said, is far from satisfactory, and I therefore approach Government feeling confident that the matter will receive due consideration.

4. That the primary duty of the commissioned grade is to meet the requirements of the Military department is fully conceded, but the Civil department has also recognised claims on its services; and what I desire to see is the department put on a footing that would enable it to pass through an affair like the recent disturbance in Upper Burma without its being taxed and embarrassed to the extent described.

5. Of late years the schemes for civil medical relief, sanitation and kindred services have been largely developed, and the stability, extension and efficient working of these operations now depend largely on the District Surgeon. He is, so to speak, the mainspring of the whole organisation in his district, and when often changed or if withdrawn for any length of time and the duties confided to an uncovenanted officer, the medical administration of the circle is pretty sure to suffer. Again, when there is an invasion of epidemic disease, the presence of a medical officer possessed of experience, local knowledge, tact and personal influence is of the first importance in subduing alarm and securing co-operation in the necessary measures for the prevention and relief of sickness. In short, the progressive state and the extent of the present medical organisation in Southern India are such as to demand the very best ability that can be got in the more important positions, and it is obviously most desirable that the officers occupying these should not be liable to removal except on grave emergencies. What is really required, therefore, is a larger reserve, such as would

enable us to pass our junior officers through a course of military training and put us in a position to sustain pressure, like what has lately been experienced, without serious inconvenience.

6. Under G.O., Public Department, No. 1336, of 8th June 1885, the number of appointments for which officers are allowed is 122, and when to this is added a reserve of 25 per cent., we have a total of 153, which, in my opinion, is no longer adequate. Thus in the case of furlough, the existing regulations * allow of the proportion of 20 per cent. of total strength being absent. But as that ratio of the sanctioned strength amounts to 31, it happens that the entire reserve is swallowed up by the number who may be absent on furlough and no margin is left for casual illness, leave, sick or private in India, or for contingent duty, such as the marching of regiments in wings. It has also to be observed that the authorised proportion of absentees, viz., 20 per cent. of gross strength, is not too large for a department consisting mostly of Europeans of various ages, serving in the tropics. In fact, at certain periods in the history of the service, furlough has had to be refused in consequence of the authorised limit having been reached or exceeded.

* G.O., Military Department, No. 3321, of 26th August 1868.

7. The inconvenience of an inadequate establishment is further intensified by the following circumstances. In the list of medical appointments the Government of India have sanctioned 20 outside the limits of the Presidency, but the number actually withdrawn is 22 as detailed in Appendix E and summarised below, making an excess of 2 over and above the authorised provision :—

	Sanctioned.	Actually employed.
Government of India, Foreign Department	5	5
Do. Financial do.	1	1
Central Provinces	7	7
Burma	5	5
Berars and Hyderabad	2	4
Total ..	20	22

Nominally these officers, although serving under other Governments, are liable to military duty when the need arises, but His Excellency in Council will recollect that when application was recently made for their services, so as to relieve somewhat the strain on the local establishment, not one was returned. It would appear, therefore, that the whole of these officers are practically beyond the reach of their own Government, and that their services cannot be depended on, however grave the emergency. What adds to the difficulty is that military duties of the nature of fixed appointments are imposed on the department without provision for medical officers. For instance, the staff duties at St. Thomas' Mount, including civil medical charge of that large cantonment and of the sub-district of Saidápet, absorb the services of a medical officer, and yet no provision has been made in the sanctioned staff to meet the requirement, although it is as much a fixed charge as a regiment is.

8. In the appendix will be found lists showing how individual officers are employed, and also a letter from the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, stating how the recent pressure has recoiled on his department. As regards the eight civil appointments in List D, His Excellency in Council was pleased to say that "on Imperial grounds, *i.e.*, with reference to military requirements, such as those that have recently arisen in Burma, the Government would retain covenanted medical officers in all the stations enumerated by the Finance Committee except Chicacole, even in times of peace" (see paragraph 2 of G.O., Financial, No. 313, of 9th March 1887). It should be explained that Chicacole is proposed to be relinquished in favor of Anantapur, as a station for a covenanted officer; so that the number (8) of stations in Lsit No. II or D of appendix will remain unchanged.

9. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the number of medical officers allotted to this Presidency has proved insufficient, and I trust therefore that His Excellency in Council will feel able to support my representation for augmentation, so that the revised establishment may stand as follows :—

Surgeon-General with Government	1
Secretary to Surgeon-General with Government	1
Sanitary Commissioner	1
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner	1
Surgeon to the Governor	1
Examiner of Medical Accounts	1
Principal Medical Storekeeper	4
Deputy Surgeons-General	1
Secretary, Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces	1
Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore	1
Sappers and Miners	4
4 Cavalry Regiments	32
32 Infantry Regiments	1
Staff duties, Secunderabad	10
10 Regiments, Hyderabad Contingent	9
9 Medical College appointments	4
4 Presidency Surgeons	1
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras	1
Residency Surgeon, Travancore	1
Physician to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore	24
Civil stations enumerated in List No. I	8
Do. do. No. II, agreeably to G.O., No. 313, of 9th March 1887, Financial Department	5
5 appointments under Government of India, Foreign Department ..	1
1 Do. do. Financial do. ..	7
7 appointments in Central Provinces	5
5 Do. in British Burma	4
2 Do. in Berar and Hyderabad actually	1
Staff duties, St. Thomas' Mount	1
	132
5 per cent. on appointments for general or other local contingent duty ..	7
	139
For absence out of India, 25 per cent. on 139, or 20 per cent. on total strength (174)	35
Total strength ..	174

10. The establishment assigned to Madras by the Government of India is 153 all told, in which is included a Medical Superintendent for the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, which, having lapsed, I have omitted in my requisition.

The additions sought for are—

Transfer of the minor civil stations from List No. II to List No. I as advised by Government in G.O., No. 313, dated 9th March 1887, Financial	8
2 Officers for Hyderabad Government as Civil Surgeons, Yeotmal and Chudderghat	2
1 for staff duties at St. Thomas' Mount	1
5 per cent. on the number of appointments for general or other local contingent duty	7
Difference between 20 per cent. on 153 the old strength and 174 the proposed strength, for absence out of India	4
Total ..	22

With a strength of 174 medical officers, the department will be better able to cope with requisitions arising from the Military department, like those which have recently been made on account of the Burma expedition, without very seriously crippling the resources of the department generally and rendering ordinary furlough unattainable.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement showing how the Indian Medical Officers of the Madras Presidency are employed in the Military Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. M. Donnelly, M.D., C.B., Burma Division.
Do. do. J. Henderson, M.D., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
Do. do. W. Farquhar, M.D., Southern District.
Do. do. W. F. DeFabeck, M.D., Nagpore Force.
Brigade-Surgeon B. T. Suffrein, * 2nd Madras Lancers.
Surgeon-Major D. J. McCarthy, M.D., Queen's Own Sappers.
Do. C. E. McVittie, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Do. D. F. Bateman, 3rd Light Cavalry.
Do. J. F. Sargent, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Do. P. R. Martin, M.D., 14th Madras Infantry.
Do. A. E. Dalgairns, 7th do.
Do. P. N. Mookerjee, 32nd do.
Do. F. H. Blenkinsop, 25th do.
Do. W. H. Boalth, * 2nd Madras Infantry.
Do. J. Backhouse, 26th do.
Do. E. Fawcett, 1st Madras Infantry.
Do. H. G. Hall, Officiating, 1st Light Cavalry.
Do. W. E. Johnson, M.D., Secretary, Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces.
Do. S. L. Dobie, 4th Light Cavalry.
Do. G. F. Bevan, Staff Duties, Secunderabad.
Do. T. Mayne, 24th Madras Infantry.
Do. J. C. Lawrenson, 21st Madras Infantry.
Do. T. J. H. Wilkins, 19th do.
Surgeon E. Ferrand, * 6th Madras Infantry.
Do. F. H. Pedroza, † 16th do.
Do. J. Hunter, M.B., 5th do.
Do. C. L. Swaine, M.B., 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Do. M. S. Eyre, M.B., 28th Madras Infantry.
Do. N. Chatterjee, 13th Madras Infantry.
Do. C. H. Bennett, M.D., 20th Madras Infantry.
Do. W. H. Thornhill, M.D., 27th do.
Do. M. E. Reporter, Officiating, 10th Madras Infantry.
Do. D. P. Warliker,* 33rd Madras Infantry.
Do. C. Mallins, M.B., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Do. E. M. Damla, 6th Infantry, do.
Do. W. F. Thomas, 17th Madras Infantry.
Do. H. G. L. Wartabet, M.B., 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Do. R. James, M.B., 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Do. D. S. E. Bain, Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.
Do. J. C. Marsden, 29th Madras Infantry.
Do. J. Hoey, Officiating, 15th Madras Infantry.
Do. W. B. Browning, 31st Light Infantry.
Do. F. R. Divecha, 8th Madras Infantry.
Do. J. W. Evans, 4th Pioneers.
Do. G. M. E. McKee, 23rd Light Infantry.
Do. K. C. Sanjana, 30th Madras Infantry.
Do. F. J. Doyle, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Do. M. P. Kharegat, Officiating, 22nd Madras Infantry.
Do. R. Ross, Officiating, 9th Madras Infantry.
Do. J. K. Kanga, † Officiating, 33rd Madras Infantry.
Do. E. P. Youngerman, Officiating, 2nd Madras Lancers.
Do. J. Scott, M.B., 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Do. R. H. Castor, Officiating, 3rd Light Infantry.
Do. F. G. Maidment, d.d., 12th Madras Infantry.

* Burma Field Force.
† Applied for leave in India—*vide* memoranda from Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Nos. O-32 and O-33 of the 22nd and 23rd June 1887.

Burma Field Force.

Brigade-Surgeon W. H. Roberts, M.D.
Surgeon-Major E. Levinge.
Surgeon D. Elcum.
Do. H. M. Hakim.
Do. M. J. Kelawala.
Do. A. G. E. Newland.
Do. A. T. L. Patch, M.B.
Do. A. J. O'Hara.
Surgeon E. W. Reilly.
Do. R. E. S. Davis, M.B.
Do. H. K. Fuller, M.B.
Do. A. O. Evans.
Do. W. B. Bannerman.
Do. H. Thomson, M.B.
Do. G. C. Hall.
Do. M. J. T. J. Blanchard.

Doing duty under Deputy Surgeons-General.

Surgeon J. A. Burton, Do. J. P. Doyle, } Eastern District—one for medical charge of Pallávaram Depôt and the other for staff and civil medical duties of St. Thomas' Mount.
Do. E. R. DaCosta, Burma Division, for flying columns, &c.

B.—Statement showing how the Indian Medical Officers of the Madras Presidency are employed in the Civil Department.

Surgeon-General G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with Government.
Brigade-Surgeon J. McD. Houston, M.D., Physician to His Highness Travancore Rajah.
Do. C. Sibthorpe, Acting Surgeon, General Hospital.
Do. A. Porter, M.D., Principal, Medical College, &c.
Do. S. B. Hunt, Surgeon, 3rd District.
Do. W. S. Fox, Examiner, Medical Accounts.
Surgeon-Major L. C. Nanney, Civil Surgeon, Trichinopoly.
Do. E. F. Drake-Brockman, Ophthalmic Surgeon, General Hospital.
Do. H. Hyde, Civil Surgeon, Tinnevelly.
Do. J. H. Ritchie, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Tanjore.
Do. J. Smith, Medical Officer, Ootacamund.
Do. A. L. Hackett, Surgeon, 2nd District.
Do. H. J. Hazlett, Surgeon, 4th District.
Do. D. R. Thompson, M.D., C.I.E., Surgeon, 1st District.
Do. J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., Medical Officer, Coonoor.
Do. W. Price, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Nellore.
Do. J. A. Laing, M.D., Officiating Sanitary Commissioner.
Do. H. D. Cook, M.B., Civil Surgeon, Calicut.
Do. A. M. Branfoot, M.B., Superintendent, Lying-in Hospital.
Do. A. N. Rogers-Harrison, Civil Surgeon, Salem.
Do. H. B. Esmonde-White, Residency Surgeon, Travancore.
Do. W. R. Browne, M.D., Medical Officer, Ootacamund.
Do. A. H. Leapingwell, Civil Surgeon, Cuddalore.
Do. H. Allison, Acting Fort Surgeon.
Do. J. Lancaster, M.B., Civil Surgeon, Vellore.
Do. W. G. King, M.B., Civil Surgeon, Kurnool.
Do. W. O'Hara, Acting Inspector of Vaccination.
Surgeon G. L. Walker, M.D., Acting Civil Surgeon, Coimbatore.
Do. M. H. Smith, Acting 2nd Surgeon, General Hospital.
Do. W. A. Lee, Civil Surgeon, Mangalore.
Do. H. A. F. Nailer, Acting Resident Surgeon, General Hospital.
Do. T. H. Pope, M.B., Acting Assistant Physician, General Hospital.
Do. R. Pemberton, Acting Civil Surgeon, Bellary.
Do. F. C. Smith, Civil Surgeon, Madura.
Do. H. Armstrong, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
Do. H. St. C. Carruthers, Acting Principal Medical Storekeeper.
Do. S. C. Sarkies, Civil Surgeon, Cannanore.
Do. D. F. Dymott, M.B., Acting Secretary, Surgeon-General with Government.
Do. J. L. VanGeyzel, M.B., Acting Civil Surgeon, Berhampore.
Do. J. Smyth, M.D., Acting Civil Surgeon, Vizagapatam.

C.—Appointments in List I vacant for want of Commissioned Officers.

Cuddapah, temporarily held by Assistant Surgeon M. Iyasawmy Pillay.
Masulipatam do. do. H. F. Staunton, M.B.
Rajahmundry do. do. J. Lychlander.
Berhampore do. do. A. J. Hesterlow.

D.—Appointments in List No. II filled by Uncovenanted Officers for want of Commissioned Officers.

Chingleput, by Assistant Surgeon M. Parasurama Naicker.
Cochin, by Civil Apothecary S. T. Browne, M.D.
Tranquebar, by Honorary Surgeon E. A. Morris.
Chicacole, by First Grade Assistant Apothecary J. W. Prichard.
Chatrapur, by First Grade Apothecary J. Norman.
Guntúr, by Assistant Surgeon M. Ailsworth, M.B.
Negapatam, by First Grade Assistant Apothecary H. A. Henderson.
Tellicherry, by Assistant Surgeon C. A. Lafrenais.

E.—Appointments under other Governments.

Government of India.

Surgeon-Major T. J. McGann, Surgeon to Mysore Government.
Do. A. F. Dobson, M.B., Residency Surgeon, Bangalore.
Do. M. Robinson, Civil Surgeon, Coorg.
Do. P. H. Benson, M.B., Chemical Examiner, Mysore Government.
Do. A. Adams, Medical Officer, Western Rajputana States.
Surgeon F. C. Reeves, Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint.

Government of Central Provinces.

Brigade-Surgeon D. W. Trimnell, Civil Surgeon, Raipur.
Do. J. F. Barter, do. Nagpur.
Surgeon J. L. Poynder, Civil Surgeon, Sumbulpore.
Do. W. A. Quayle, M.D., do. Damoh.
Do. C. Henderson, do. Hoshungabad.
Do. H. N. V. Harington, Medical Officer, Deoli Irregular Force.
Do. W. H. Neilson, Medical Officer, Erinpure Irregular Force.

Hyderabad and Berars.

Surgeon-Major C. Little, Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Surgeon J. J. Moran, Civil Surgeon, Akola.
Do. H. Greany, M.D., do. Chudderghat.
Do. R. B. Roe, do. Yeotmal.

Burma Administration.

Brigade-Surgeon H. Griffith, Civil Surgeon, Rangoon.
Surgeon-Major D. Sinclair, M.B., Inspector-General of Prisons, &c.
Do. G. T. Thomas.
Surgeon E. P. Frenchman, Civil Surgeon, Thayetmyo.
Do. C. T. Rundle, M.B., do. Henzada.

F.—List of Medical Officers absent on leave out of India.

Brigade-Surgeon R. E. Pearse.
Surgeon-Major J. B. Thomas.
Do. R. V. Power, M.D.
Do. J. J. L. Ratton, M.D.
Do. J. P. McDermott, M.D.
Do. H. M. G. Archdall.
Do. J. North.
Surgeon-Major T. C. H. Spencer.
Do. C. J. McNally, M.D.
Do. T. Hume, M.B.
Do. A. J. Sturmer.
Surgeon J. Maitland.
Do. R. H. Cama.
Do. C. Adams, M.B.

From Officiating Surgeon-General T. TARRANT, M.D, Her Majesty's Forces, to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Ootacamund, 23rd May 1887, No. 1405.

With reference to your letter, No. O-92, dated 9th instant, I have the honor to furnish the following statement showing the number of Indian medical officers employed in the Military Department, and how they are disposed of:—

	NO.
In administrative employ	4
In permanent charge of regiments, &c.	30
In officiating charge of regiments, &c.	7
On sick leave in Europe	6
Employed in other departments	2
Employed with the Burma Field Force	21
Doing duty under Deputy Surgeon-General	3*
Proceeding on leave under Proceedings of Madras Government, No. 1531, of 15th March 1887	1
Total	74

* One in charge, Pallávaram Depôt.
One doing duty, St. Thomas' Mount.
One under Deputy Surgeon-General, Rangoon, for flying columns, &c.

2. There are no permanent vacancies, but temporary ones exist which have been caused by absence on leave or by employment on other duty of some who hold permanent charges. The appended statement shows full particulars.

3. The insufficiency of existing establishment of the Indian medical officers employed in Military department has already been brought to the notice of Government in Surgeon-General Irvine's letters, No. 1682, dated 25th September 1886, and No. 2298, dated 26th November 1886, copies of which were communicated to you. I may, however, remark that if the medical officers authorized for the Madras Presidency are all available for military duty at the shortest notice, there will be no difficulty in meeting all demands in connection with the Military department, but so long as there is difficulty in obtaining the services of medical officers in the Civil department for Military duty, I consider that the number of officers, at present serving in this department, is inadequate for the requirements of the Military service. The several demands made for medical officers for Upper Burma and the difficulty experienced in complying with them have proved that the existing establishment of the Indian medical officers of the Military department is altogether insufficient.

2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.		
11th	do.	do.
33rd	do.	do.

4. At the present time, the three regiments as per margin are without their permanent medical officers, temporary arrangements having been made for their medical charge.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, dated 24th October 1887, No. 13—586, Public.

ORDER—dated 3rd February 1888, No. 131, Public.

Ordered that the Government of India be addressed.

(True Extract.)

W. S. MEYER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

LETTER—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort St. George, 3rd February 1888, No. 132, Public.

I am directed to reply to your letter, 24th October 1887, No. 13-586, asking for the views of this Government on the proposal to reserve the offices of Inspector-General of Jails and Superintendents of Central Prisons for medical officers, in view to provide during peace time employment for medical men who might be withdrawn to meet military necessities in time of war.

2. The question of enlarging the *cadre* of civil medical appointments sanctioned for this Presidency in Government of India's letter, No. 203, dated 21st May 1885, in order to diminish the strain on the civil medical administration caused by recent demands for service in Burma, had already been brought under the notice of Government by the Surgeon-General; and in dealing with the suggestion made in your letter under reply, it seems convenient to bring Dr. Bidie's proposals to the notice of the Government of India.

3. The present *cadre* consists of 122 appointments reserved for commissioned officers, which, with 25 per cent. as reserve, gives a total of 153, exclusive of 8 appointments in second-class stations to which, when such officers are not available, uncovenanted men may be posted. Dr. Bidie (copy of whose letter accompanies) proposes to increase the *cadre*—

(1) by adding two civil surgeoncies in the Berars, which are now held by Madras officers;

(2) by including in the list the station at St. Thomas' Mount, which requires a commissioned medical officer;

(3) by reserving for commissioned officers the eight civil stations which can be held by uncovenanted men;

(4) by adding a further reserve of 5 per cent. for local contingent duty.

4. I am to premise that the present *cadre* is amply sufficient for provincial civil purposes, and to express the hope that the Government of India will admit that the cost of any increase to it which may be required on imperial grounds should not be a provincial charge. Upon that condition I am to request sanction for the first two proposals made by the Surgeon-General, which are fully approved by the Governor in Council. As to the third, it is suggested in your letter, 30th September 1887, No. 11-346 that the eight appointments should be filled by warrant medical officers. It appears to this Government more advisable to utilise these appointments for commissioned officers, and I am to commend this proposal also to the Government of India. It is probable that an equivalent number of warrant officers can be absorbed in the charge of the more important dispensaries, and in other subordinate employment; but on this point a further report will be submitted. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not approve the proposal to increase the reserve, considering that 25 per cent. is an amply sufficient rate, that it would be more than sufficient in case of war when furlough would be stopped, and that useful employment could not be found in ordinary times for the additional officers whom it is proposed to employ. The result of the adoption of the first three proposals above detailed would be to raise the *cadre* from 153 to 166.

5. Coming now to the suggestion that the appointments in the Jail Department shall be reserved for medical officers, I am to say that this appears to the Governor in Council inexpedient and impracticable. The management of prisons and the treatment of convicts require special training and experience, and the results of suddenly calling away all or a large proportion of the officers of so important a department would be disastrous. In ordinary times the substitution of medical officers for those specially entertained and trained for jail service would be, in the opinion of the Madras Government, most prejudicial to good administration. The salaries in the Jail Department are not sufficient to attract or to retain the services of any except junior medical officers who will, as soon as they have gained the special experience requisite for jail management, seek transfer to strictly professional employment, where they will receive better pay and can command private practice. The ranks of the Jail Department would thus be in a state of constant change. Further, experience in this Presidency has, it is believed, shown that medical men do not make good Jail Superintendents. There is a tendency among them to under-rate the necessity of making the jails penal institutions and to turn them more or less into hospitals. The substitution of medical officers could not be carried into effect except on occurrence of vacancies, and the plan would not afford substantial relief in the direction desired for many years to come. On the whole, the Government doubt whether the proposed measure would tend even to economy, involving, as it necessarily must, deteriorated efficiency of the jail administration in time of peace, and its collapse in time of war.

W. S. MEYER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 3rd February 1888,
Nos. 131, 132.

FEBRUARY.

Commissioned Medical Officers.

Ordering that the Government of India be addressed on the proposal of the Surgeon-General with Government regarding the increase of the number of —.

ORDINARY, MS.

Public Department.
G.O., dated 28 Jany 1888
No. 111.

When given for copying 28/1

[Despatch Abstract.]

Sergeant Major J. Smith.