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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st 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.				
Tri-monthly.				
1	"Travancore Abhimanyu"	Nagercoil	350	20th January 1888.
Weekly.				
2	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Madras	200	} 21st and 28th January 1888.
3	"Vettikodeyan"	Do.	250	
4	"Tarangay Naisan"	Do.	200	
5	"Patwaviyechiny"	Do.	140	
6	"Deshabhimanyu"	Tirupattur	300	22nd and 29th January 1888.
7	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakonam	500	} 21st and 28th January 1888.
Bi-weekly.				
8	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,120	18th, 21st, 25th and 28th January 1888.
9	"Dravidavartamanyu"	Do.	250	
TELUUGU.				
10	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	14th, 21st, and 28th January 1888.
CANARESE.				
Weekly.				
11	"The Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	450	16th and 23rd January 1888.
12	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	30	
MALAYALAM.				
Tri-monthly.				
13	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	200	
Weekly.				
14	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	300	
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	
18	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	21st and 28th January 1888.
19	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	150	
20	"Jalna-i-Sakham"	Do. do.	Not known.	12th, 19th and 26th January 1888.
21	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	
22	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	10th, 20th and 31st January 1888.
				25th January 1888.
				2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th 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.

MYSOORE 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Jan. 28th, 1888.

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

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.

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.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB,
Jan. 12th, 1888.

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

9. *Jalna-i-Sakhem*, 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.

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.

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.

(c) Local and Municipal.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

Insanitary condition of Pottamauray in Kumbakonam.

DESHABHIMANYU,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

13. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimanyu*, 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. 26th, 1888.

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

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

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.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Jan. 18th, 1888.

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

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.

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.

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. 23th, 1888.

20. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23th 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.

(j) Salt.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Jan. 28th, 1888.

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.

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.

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?

ANDHRA PRAKASHIKA,
Jan. 28th, 1888.

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.

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.

ANDHRA PRAKASHIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

(k) General.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 21st, 1888.

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.

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.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Jan. 28th, 1888.

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. 30th, 1888.

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. 12th, 1888.

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. 5th, 1888.

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

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

III.—LEGISLATION.

DESHABHIMANY,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

38. The *Deshabhimanyu* (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.

Devastation Law.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA,
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.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA,
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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Diwan, 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.

MYSORE VRITTANTA
BODHINI,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

45. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 21st instant, in an article headed "The grievances of 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

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."

Conservancy arrangements in
Mattancheri.

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

KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

Administration of Travancore
by the present Dewan con-
demned.

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

KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

48. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper prays the A Sub-Registry Office wanted for Kunnampkulangara.

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

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).

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KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

A hospital wanted for Kayam-
kulam.

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

KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 21st, 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.

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KERALA PATRIKA,
Jan. 28th, 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.

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

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

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JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

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

55. *Sultan-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th January, complains that on two Mussal-
Muhammadans and the Mysore mans (Amaldars of the Mysore State) being
Service. 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-AKBAR,
Jan. 23rd, 1888.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd January, complains of the injustice
Suspension of the *Safir-i-Am*. done by Colonel Ward in suspending the *Safir-
i-Am* of Bhopal for alluding to the difference
between the 3½ 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.

MYSOORE VRIJTANTA
BODHINI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

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 pro-
vince (Mysore) most of the lands belong to Shro-
triendars and to Government, and the ryots, therefore, neglect them totally.
Some of them purchase lands on their own account and pay all their atten-
tion to these alone. In consequence of this and owing to the heavy taxes on
Inam and Shrotriend 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.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

59. The *Swadeshmitran*, of the 21st January, says that the fact that the
district of Bhadrpore 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.

TATWAVIVECHINT,
Jan. 22nd, 1888.

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

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Jan. 25th, 1888.

Establishment of Industrial
and Arts Schools.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Jan. 25th, 1888.

62. The *Swadeshmitran*, 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 administra-
tion, or in the imposition of taxes, or their
expenditure. It is this one defect that destroys all the good that the Govern-
ment may do.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Jan. 25th, 1888.

63. The *Swadeshmitran*, 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 pro-
cure 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.

65. The *Vettikodeyan*, 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 super-
fluous, for the Indians at present are not ignorant of statesmanship. If the
representative system be adopted in India, the India Council can be alto-
gether 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?

66. The *Tarangay Naisan*, 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."

67. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st January, contents that the shortcom-
ings 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 con-
sidered 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?

68. The *Mysore Government Gazette* of the last week announces a reduction
in the rate of interest in the Government Sav-
ings 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 invest-
ing 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.

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

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

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY,
Jan. 28th, 1888.
VETTIKODEYAN,
Jan. 28th, 1888.

TARANGAY NAISSAN,
Jan. 28th, 1888.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

CARNATAKA PRA-
CAUSHICA,
Jan. 23rd, 1888.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI,
Jan. 18th, 1888.

KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 21st, 1888.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

76. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th January, writing of the want of interest of Muhammadans 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.

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.

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

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

Thassim-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

"Russia," which gives an account of Peter the Great, who said in that his descendants must conquer India. He travelled through countries with a view to learn trades and arts, &c., and winds up with the Great's independence, still, as far as we can, strive for the welfare of those who are our fellow-country friends

Thassim-ul-Akhbar, of the 23rd January, on the authority of a Moora-dabad paper, says Russian spies, disguised as fruit-sellers, are beginning to be caught. Government cannot prevent these "Wala-pies in the dress of" as they have done for years, but they should be kept under and the Sikhs should be looked after and the Sikh regiment the Punjab to Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay, &c., and the not be allowed to communicate with them.

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

Public No. 22, Miscellaneous.

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 the Viceroy:—

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

GEORGE,
January 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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

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19. Reduction of Expenditure.

20. Public money wasted.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	<u>Tremontly</u>			
1	Travancore Abhimanyu Weekly	Nagercoil	350	20 th January 1888
2	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Madras	200	21 st and 25 th January 1888
3	Pettikodiyon	Do	250	21 st and 25 th January 1888
4	Parangay Naisan	Do	200	21 st and 25 th January 1888
5	Tatwainivecthany	Do	140	22 nd and 29 th January 1888
6	Deshabhimanyu	Tripapoolyore	300	21 st and 28 th January 1888
7	Coodandeymitran	Combaromam	500	21 st and 28 th January 1888
	<u>Bi. weekly</u>			
8	Swadeshamitran	Madras	1,120	18 th 21 st 25 th & 28 th January 1888
9	Pravardatanamanyu	"	250	19 th 22 nd 25 th & 29 th January 1888

I Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice

II. Home Administration

(a) Police

Nothing deserving notice

(b) Courts

Nothing deserving notice

(c) Jails

Nothing deserving notice

(d) Education

Nothing deserving notice

(e) Local and Municipal

Insanitary conditions of Pollammaray in Combaromam

1. Attention called to this in Coodandeymitran of 21st January.

School fees in Local Fund Schools.

2. A correspondent of the Deshabhimanyu 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.

cesses excessive.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

3. The Coodandeymitran of 21st January complains

wet assessment levied in Combaromam on lands which should be exempt from it.

4. The Swadeshamitran of the 18th January complains that the officials in Combaromam 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.

The levy of water rate on dry lands

5. The Swadeshamitran of the 16th January blames Government for having issued an order that

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 rainwater which flows through dry lands convert them into soil? 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.

6. The Swadeshamitram of the 21st January continues the same subject. The restrictions regarding the payment of tax 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 revenues, have reserved the forest 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

The levy of water
rates on dry
land.

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.

(g) Forests

Nothing deserving notice

(h) Railways

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

increased duty on
Salt.

7. The Swadeshamitram 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

are perfectly actuated by energy in doing so.

14. The Tatavairveling 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.

15. The Swadeshamitran of the 25th January advocates these.

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Social reforms more needed than political reforms.

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Reduction of Salaries of high officials proposed.

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Reduction of Expenditure

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Public Money wasted.

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other clauses

Tamil Translators' Office
Nellore, 17th February 1858

Tamil Translator to Government.

7124
Public (1888) Department.

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

No. 16



Dated 31st January 1888

Received 20 Feb 1888

Subject.

Report on Tamul News-
papers for the ^{fortnight} week ending
31st January 1888.