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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st December 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 duri the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"Brahma Vidhaya"	Chidambaram	300	31st December 1888.
2	"Soojanollausan"	Tanjore	300	20th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
3	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th December 1888.
	Weekly.			
4	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	22nd and 29th December 1888.
5	"Vicatatoothan"	Do. ..	1,500	22nd December 1888.
6	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do. ..	200	22nd
7	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	22nd " "
8	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr ..	350	22nd and 29th December 1888.
9	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	500	22nd ,, 29th " "
	Bi-weekly.			
10	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th December 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
11	"Sanmargadarsini	Pittapur	200	17th and 28th December 1888.
	Weekly.			
12	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	17th and 24th December 1888.
13	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	24th December 1888.
	CANARESE.			
14	"Karnataka Prakasika" ..	Bangalore	450	17th and 24th December 1888.
15	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	15th ,, 22nd " "
16	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	20th ,, 27th " "
17	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	11th, 18th, 25th Dec. 1888 and 1st Jan. 1889
18	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	13th, 20th, and 27th December 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
19	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	15th December 1888.
20	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th and 21st December 1888.
21	"Kerala Sanchari"	Calicut	1,000	12th ,, 19th " "
	HINDUSTANI.			
22	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	17th, 24th and 31st December 1888.
23	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	15th December 1888.
24	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	20th
25	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	15th " "
26	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	15th and 25th December 1888.
27	"Tuhafa"	Do. do. ..	200	
28	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	10th, 13th, 17th and 20th December 1888.
29	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	13th December 1888.
30	"Shoukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	15th " "
31	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	7th " "
32	"Makhuumm-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	400	1st " "
33	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	12th " "
34	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	17th " "
35	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	15th and 22nd December 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI,
Dec. 18th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin's administration.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 18th December, remarks:—Lord Dufferin's administration began under good auspices; but soon an ungrounded fear of Russian invasion made him spend lakhs and lakhs of the money of the poor Indian ryots on the defences of the frontier. He did not know that a Government which is liked by the people has nothing to fear from foreign invasion.

The English merchants had obtained a contract for teak trees in Burma, but in violation of the terms of the contract they began to cut even very young trees, which made King Theebaw cancel the contract, to the great loss of those merchants. For this, Lord Dufferin declared an unjust war against Burma and conquered it. For this war also Indian money was spent.

Next came the war in Sikkim. This war also was another drain upon the finances of India. A very large amount of money was spent in the war against the people of the Hazara district in Punjab.

When the treasury became empty owing to these various causes, Lord Dufferin had to fill it up by means of several unjust taxes, such as, the income tax, the salt tax, the tax on petroleum. Of these taxes, the income tax is the only one that affects the rich, but the other two taxes lay a heavy burden on the poor. Those who draw ten or twenty thousand rupees a-year might well afford to lose a portion of their large salaries, but these are too sacred to be touched.

But the worst of all the faults of Lord Dufferin is his opposition to the aspirations of the National Congress.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police:

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 24th, 1888.

Obscene language, &c.

2. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th December, mentioning the deputation to Lord Reay on this matter, says this bad habit is rife in Madras also, and the police should see to it and stop it.

(b) Courts.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Dec. 19th, 1888.

Civil and criminal courts needed at Keelakaray.

3. A correspondent, of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 19th December, considers that a district munsif's court, a sub-magistrate's court and a sub-registrar's office should be located at Keelakaray, in the Madura district.

(d) Education.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Dec. 12th, 1888.

Admission in other schools of boys failing to get promotion in one school.

4. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th December, objects to boys being admitted into a higher class in other schools when they leave their own schools on failing to get promotions therein.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 15th, 1888.

Remarks on the paper of questions in Malayalam for the late B. A. degree examination.

5. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 15th December, criticises the paper of questions in Malayalam for the late B. A. degree examination. The writer says that the language of the questions was bad and almost unintelligible.

(e) Local and Municipal.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec 15th, 1888.

Removal of the female normal school from Calicut to Tellicherry.

6. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th December, finds fault with the members of the Malabar district board, and with Mr. Pothan, the Deputy Inspector—the former for sanctioning the proposal, and the latter for bringing in the proposal itself—for removing the female normal school from Calicut to Tellicherry. It is also said that the real object of the proposal is to enable the head mistress of the school to be with her husband, who is in Tellicherry.

(g) Forests.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Dec. 15th, 1888.

Forest Officer's oppression.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th December, has an article on "Forest Officer's oppression," according to which three persons, Samba Gounden, Katta Gounden and Mutta Naick, of the Dharmápuri taluk, in the Coimbatore district, paid Rs. 71 to a Forest Officer at Kaveripuram for permission to graze their cattle in the hilly tracts of the Bhaváni and Kollegál taluks. After the cattle had been grazing for two days on the waste lands of the assigned tracts, the Forest Officers, contending that the cattle grazed on Government ground, impounded them and levied a fine of Rs. 71. The villagers, on their side, imposed a further penalty of Rs. 71 for pound-fees and Rs. 9 for keeping the cattle,—in all Rs. 222. An appeal to the district authorities against this extortion was of no avail. The editor blames the Government of India for enforcing such stringent Forest and Salt Acts and for only trying to increase their revenue without considering the hardships the people suffer. In England at the same time people are under the impression that India is now in a flourishing state through good roads and railways, &c.

(i) Public Works.

VETTIKODIYON,
Dec. 29th, 1888.

The officers in the Public Works Department.

8. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 29th December, complains that in the Public Works Department an injustice prevails, based on race distinctions, inasmuch as Europeans are appointed to serve in healthy districts, while the natives are appointed to unhealthy districts.

(k) General.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Dec. 22nd, 1888.

Industry in India.

9. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 22nd December, remarks that the abolition of import duties has not only deprived India of a large amount of revenue, but has caused the decadence of native art and industry. The people of Manchester now move that the Factories Act should be introduced in India, for they are afraid that India, with her newly-established looms, will be able to compete with them in producing piece-goods. Whenever any measures are introduced by Government, the people should complain if they are injurious to them, for otherwise the Government are apt to consider that those measures are beneficial to the people. It behoves the people now to complain against the introduction of any such measure as is proposed by the Lancashire people.

VETTIKODIYON,
Dec. 22nd, 1888.

The administration of Lord Dufferin.

10. Speaking of Lord Dufferin, the *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 22nd December, says that he missed the fame which was acquired by Lord Ripon, and that he did not even earn the name of "Friend of India," as he said he would endeavour to earn at the commencement of his career as Viceroy. Finally, he leaves India without even the congratulations of the National Congress.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Dec. 22nd, 1888.

The administration of Lord Dufferin.

11. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 22nd December, remarks that Lord Dufferin expended the money of India in uselessly strengthening the frontier defences, for there is no appearance, at present, of the Russians invading India; and the Russians, it may be confidently asserted, will not think of invading such a poor country as India. He next annexed Burma, which cost India immense sums of money, but produced no benefit. If Burma had not been annexed by the English, it would have been annexed by the French; in which case, the English traders would be debarred from making themselves rich in Burma. As the English traders alone derive the benefit, they should, properly speaking, have contributed all the expenses of the war. But as India was charged with all the expenses of the war, Lord Dufferin had no other resource but to raise the salt tax. It appears that only evils have in succession happened to this country during Lord Dufferin's administration. At the eve of his departure he abused the Congress. Why did he not express his opinion of the Congress before that? Till his departure, he showed himself favorable to it, and when he was about to depart he turned against it.

SANMARGADARSINI,
Oct. 1888.

About false weights and measures.

12. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of October, inveighs against the false weights and measures used in Pittapore, by means of which the shopkeepers cheat the poor and ignorant people of the neighbourhood. The editor draws the attention of the Revenue Board and the local Government to this fraudulent practice.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Dec. 27th, 1888.

The working of the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

13. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 27th December, remarks thus regarding the system of granting loans to cultivators:—The results achieved in working this highly beneficial system are far from being satisfactory. The same disappointing results are shown in regard to the loans granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Not quite one-half of the amount allotted under this head was advanced during the year. The Acts and Rules framed for regulating the grant of these loans are perfect in theory, but the machinery employed for enforcing them in practice is anything but satisfactory. The superior officers of the districts leave the working of the scheme in the hands of their subordinates, who consider it an additional source of official perquisites. A ryot applying for a loan from the State has to grease the palm of several officials—from the village karnam and reddi to the taluk potentate, the tahsildar. He can have no hope of success if he does not conciliate one and all of these official wolves. The advantage of the low rate of interest charged by the Government is more than counterbalanced by the heavy black-mail he is obliged to pay in obtaining the loan. This is the true reason for the failure of the scheme. The "objectionable circumstances" noticed by the Head Assistant Collector of the Anantapur district will, if carefully investigated, result in astounding revelations. The poverty of our agricultural classes is proverbial, and the State loan would certainly be more largely utilised by the agriculturists if the subordinate officers of the Revenue Department did not tack on their own mamul to the interest charged by the Government. It is not possible to explain the unwillingness of the ryots to avail themselves of the State help on any other hypothesis. If the Government are therefore really anxious that the cultivators should benefit by the loan specially intended for them, they should direct district and divisional officers to take personal and earnest interest in working out the scheme. These officers of the higher grade should directly receive the applications, make the necessary inquiries as to security, and pay the amount without the intervention of the village and taluk officials. In the present state of things only 50 per cent. of the amount for which the ryot executes the bond actually reaches his hands, and the remaining 50 per cent. is distributed among the smaller and the larger fleas, in proportion to their power for mischief. At present only insolvent ryots, who have no hopes of repaying the amount to Government, apply for the loan, and obtain it through the corrupt influence of the subordinate officials. The Government should not be surprised to find that the securities accepted in many cases are utterly worthless, and that the amounts advanced are shown to be irrecoverable.

KERALA MITRAM,
Dec. 11th, 1888.

Suggestions to the Provincial Conference.

14. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th December, in referring to the revision of the Provincial Contracts, which is about to be undertaken, says that the Supreme Government should duly control its expenditure, and that, not only should the causes of the Provincial Governments be strongly urged by their delegates at the conference, but the hardships of the poor tax-payers also should be well represented at it.

KERALA MITRAM,
Dec. 11th, 1888.

Misconduct of a stamp-vendor in Chávakád.

15. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that a stamp vendor in Chávakád (probably of the local munsif's court), with a view to get higher commission, is selling papers of lower denominations joined together to make up the higher denomination asked for by purchasers, and that this results in inconvenience to parties and registering officers, the former of whom have to sign and the latter to make endorsements on each of such papers.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Dec. 12th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin and the National Congress.

16. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th December, finds fault with Lord Dufferin, the retiring Viceroy, for having lately expressed an opinion prejudicial to the interests of the Indian National Congress.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Dec. 12th, 1888.

Steps taken to check gambling in Malabar.

17. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, thanks the District Magistrate of Malabar for taking steps to check gambling on the sides of roads, &c., in that district.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Dec. 12th, 1888.

Certain appointments, &c., made by the Malabar Collector, approved.

18. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, in expressing approval of certain appointments and promotions made by the Collector of Malabar, suggests, as some means of checking oppression and corruption in that district, that officials who have been remaining long in the same station be given immediate transfers.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Dec. 12th, 1888.

The various classes of corrupt officials.

19. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, divides corrupt officials into four classes and mentions the characteristics of each class.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Dec. 12th, 1888.

Service of tahsildars, &c., in the Wynaad taluk.

20. Referring to an order of the Collector of Malabar, that every tahsildar, sub-magistrate or taluk sheristadar, who has not already served some time in Wynaad, should serve for two years in that taluk, a paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that it would be better to send to that place only persons suspected of corruption.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Dec. 19th, 1888.

The early history of the new Viceroy.

21. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th December, in stating the early history of the new Viceroy, hopes that his Lordship will prove himself a fit man to deal with the various difficulties before him, and that the people will greatly benefit by his rule. The same subject is followed by another article in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 21st December.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Dec. 19th, 1888.

The practice of criminal vakils.

22. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th December, in referring to the annoyance caused to the public by the practice enjoyed by unpassed vakils in criminal courts, hopes that Government will take steps to put a stop to their practice altogether.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 13th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin.

23. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th December, says Lord Dufferin has gone, but he will be remembered by the income tax and increase of salt tax. We trust the new Viceroy will be as popular as Dufferin was (in everything but these taxes) and he may even have the pleasure of earning the gratitude of the country by relieving it from these burdens.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 13th, 1888.

National Congress.

24. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th December, approves of Lord Dufferin's anti-congress speech in Calcutta.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 13th, 1888.

English government in India.

25. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th December, notices Colonel Tumler's diary in India (Russian officer), and says, though the government is not perfect, yet it has done great things for India, and will, we trust, do much more.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec 17th, 1888.

Twenty-five years of age rule for inferior servants.

26. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th December, says, the rule prohibiting the engagement of public servants after 25 years of age being made to apply to inferior servants (peons, muchies, &c.) is quite out of place and shows the tyranny of Government.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 13th, 1888.

Congress.

27. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th December, under the heading of "The beginning of the end," says, in face of the opposition of the Marquis of Dufferin, Sir Auckland Colvin and the many Maha Rajas and Chiefs it is impossible the Congress this year can be the success its promoters wish; even those who propose resolutions will act with caution, for fear of provoking the displeasure of Government. We rejoice the rulers of India have at least advanced a step in the right direction, viz., of checking this agitation.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Dec. 17th, 1888.

Dhulip Singh and how to encounter him.

28. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 17th December, records the alleged interview between Dhulip and the correspondent of an American paper, and says the Muhammadans are the deadly enemies of the Sikhs, and all Government has to do is to observe four things—First, to make the Sultan a friend. Second, to treat the Nizam well, for in the eyes of the Muhammadans he is next the Sultan. Third, to treat each and every Muhammadan well; they all complain they are looked down on by the rulers; Christians are differently treated; the commonest Christians, especially Europeans, are "gentlemen," while respectable Mussalmans are despised; in the railway stations necessaries for natives are for "men" and "women," and those for Christians for "gentlemen" and "ladies," as though there were none acknowledged as gentle folks amongst the natives; these are small matters, but if Government would privately direct officials to treat Mussalmans better, they would devote their lives to Government. Fourth, Government should look out the members of old families and give them appointments they may be fitted for by birth and qualities; birth is looked up to here and to preserve national customs is a part of good politics.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Dec. 17th, 1888.

Delhi city walls.

29. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 17th December, says the pulling down the Delhi walls is a piece of vandalism Government should not have approved.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VETTIKODIYON,
Dec. 22nd, 1888.

Laws should be definite.

30. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 22nd December, referring to the complaint which the Madras Municipality brought against Mr. Reddy Branson, for not registering a death within 24 hours of its occurrence, remarks that Mr. Branson escaped a fine because he employed able lawyers on his behalf, and that if such a charge were brought against a poor man, who could not afford to employ lawyers to plead for him, he would hardly escape punishment. It behoves Government to frame definite laws, seeing that the law administered to a poor man is different to that administered to a rich man.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KERALA MITRAM,
Dec. 11th and 21st, 1888.

Hints for the Raja of Cochin.

31. An article, in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram* of the 11th and 21st December, continues the hints for the Maha Raja (*sic*) of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The first portion advocates an increase in the number of grant-in-aid schools, while the second urges that increased attention should be paid to the school for the princes of the Raja's household, and that religious instruction should be generally given in all schools.

Kerala Mitram,
Dec. 21st, 1888.

Restoration of the Cochin munsif's court prayed for.

32. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, says that, for the convenience of the public and the income to the State, it is highly desirable to restore th munsif's court in Cochin (in the Cochin State).

Khassim-ul-Akhbar,
Dec. 10th, 1888.

Bhopal.

33. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th December, rejoices at the appointment of a Mussalman Vizier for this State, which Sir Lepel Griffin did his best to destroy. Though Europeans are excellent as administrators, they have not the necessary sympathy.

Dakkhan Punch,
Dec. 17th, 1888.

Resident at Hyderabad.

34. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 17th December, speculating on this subject, says: We wished Mr. Howell might be confirmed, but he probably will not be on account of his action in the case of Mr. Solomon of the *Hyderabad Record*, who received treatment in jail that should not have been used to an old man. Mr. Fit Patrick is an honest man. Sir Lepel Griffin's withdrawal is not confirmed but we trust he may never be given power in India anywhere. Colonel Ward is mentioned, but if he could not please Her Highness the Begum how could he do for this great State?

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

Shams-ul-Akhbar,
Dec. 24th, 1888.

Ganjam.

35. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th December, says, a correspondent writes that if relief works and famine relief houses are not established many people will die. Many villages have not even water to drink, and Mr. Garstin has not seen these, or something would be done.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhraprakasika,
Dec. 22nd, 1888.

Lord Dufferin's administration.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd December, contains a long leader about Lord Dufferin's administration. Though the English Press praises him very highly, the editor thinks that the late Viceroy did not exercise his free will owing to old age, and that he was consequently entirely under the infience of his councillors. If he had uttered his strictures on the congress four years ago, the congress would probably not have succeeded in obtaining its present position. In his Burmese policy he was totally guided by his military advisers, who threw the expenses of the war on the shoulders of India by imposing an income tax. Though the late Viceroy professed to be a friend of the natives, he did not discountenance the English officers who insulted them. He is not spoken of in such high terms as was Lord Ripon when he was leaving this country, yet on account of the meritorious attempts of Lady Dufferin to render medical assistance to the women of India, his name will always be remembered along with that of his wife.

Vijayadhwaja,
Dec. 13th, 1888.

The Bellary Sub-Judge's Court.

37. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 13th December, says that the Government order recently issued, requiring the Sub-Judge of Bellary to go to Salem to dispose of the arrears there, will cause a serious inconvenience to the people of Bellary. Once, when the Bellary court was temporarily sent to Tadpatri, the inconvenience felt was so great that it was decided that the court should be located in Bellary for the greater part of the year, and migrate to Tadpatri only for a short time.

Kerala Mitram,
Dec. 11th, 1888.

How to improve the condition of the manufacturing industry in Malabar.

38. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th December, with a view to improve the present condition of the manufacturing industry in Malabar, suggests the establishment of certain manufactories with the required apparatus and machinery for carrying on work in them.

Kerala Sanchari,
Dec. 12th, 1888.

The relation between landlords and tenants in Malabar.

39. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 12th December, contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue, who said that the oppression of tenants by landlords in Malabar is very great.

Shoukat-ul-Islam,
Dec. 15th, 1888.

The Czar in Central Asia.

40. *Shoukat-ul-Islam*, of the 15th December, publishes extract mentioning the treatment of the correspondent of the English papers and says it is reported certain Indian British subjects went to meet the Czar; they went by way of Cabul, Herat and Bokhara, and were well taken care of on the way; they are said to be pujaries (or religious) and to have performed a fire-worshipping ceremony before the Czar; their names are also given, or those by which the Russians called them, but whoever they are, what harm can they do?

Safir-i-Dakkhan,
Dec. 22nd, 1888.

The Prince of Oudh.

41. *Safir-i-Dakkan*, of the 22nd December, says, Prince Mirza Muhammad Javad Ali Sahib, the son of the first Begum of Oudh, wishes to go to England to get an increase of pension. This is no use. Whatever is to be done must be done through the Viceroy. However, we wish him joy of his journey; he should go by way of Paris and interview Dhulip Singh on the subject, for he has had experience.

Safir-i-Dakkhan,
Dec. 22nd, 1888.

Government and Muhammadans.

42. *Safir-i-Dakkan*, of the 22nd December, says, a correspondent writes that Mussalmans first learn the arts and sciences of the East, and then turn their attention to those of the West. In this way Government have come to employ low-born people, who, having no national education to acquire, are able at once to learn western subjects of education. But even when a Mussalman is perfect in western education, he is not employed, as is instanced in the case of Nawab Abdur Rashid Khan of Bareilly, descendant of a Chief of Rohilcund. If the Government would employ descendants of respectable families, it would save the many scandals that now occur so frequently, and the work would be done to the satisfaction of the people and of Government.

Public No. 112, 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,
31st January 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Proof

Please print usual
number of copies

C.S.

31/1
2-1

CA No. 54

Public (1888) Department.

Confid No. 17

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

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
8 JAN 89
PUBLIC DEPT
No. 6

Dated 5th January 1889.

Received 8th — Do —

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 31st December, 1888.

Press
Memo pass
9/1
C/1.

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of papers received & examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	17th 24th and 31st Decr/88
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Royapettah "	640	15th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	20th "
4	Tilism-i-Hairath	" "	100	15th "
5	Jalua-i-Sakhun	" "	150	15th and 25th "
6	[illegible]fak	" "	200	
7	Khassin-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	450	10th 13th 17th and 20th "
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	300	13th "
9	Shoukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	15th "
10	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	7th "
11	Makhzan-i-Dakhkhan	"	400	1st "
12	Afsar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	12th "
13	Dakhkhan Punch	"	300	17th "
14	Safir-i-Dakhkhan	"	150	15th and 22nd "

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st December 1888.

Contents.

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I. Foreign Politics.
Nil.

II Home Administration.

(a) – Police.
Nil.

(b) – Courts.
Nil.

(c) – Jails.
Nil

(d) – Education.
Nil.

(e) – Local and municipal
Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.
Nil.

(g) – Forests.
"Forest Officer's oppression".

(h) – Railways.
Nil.

(i) – Public Works.
Nil.

(j) – Salt.
Nil.

Page

(k) – General.
About false weights and measures.

III Legislation.
Nil.

IV. Native States.
Nil.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.
Lord Dufferin's administration.

Public Class 54

Confidential] [No 67 of 1888.

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

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I Politics.

1 Lord Dufferin's Administration

II Home Administration

(a) Police - - - - - - - - Nil

(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 - - - - - - - - Nil

(i) Public Works - - - - - - Nil

(j) Salt - - - - - - - - Nil

(k) General

2. The Working of the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

III Legislation - - - - - - - Nil

IV Native States - - - - - - - Nil

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People - - - - - - Nil

VI Miscellaneous.

3. The Bellary Sub-Judge's Court

Public Clss 54. 9

Confidential] [No 67 of 1888.

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

Contents.

I Politics.
1 Lord Dufferin's Administration.
II Home Administration
(a) Police - - - - - - - - Nil
(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 - - - - - - Nil
(i) Public Works - - - - - Nil
(j) Salt - - - - - - - - Nil
(k) General
2. The Working of the Agriculturists' Loans Act.
III Legislation - - - - - - - Nil
IV Native States - - - - - - Nil
V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People. - - - - Nil
VI. Miscellaneous.
3. The Bellary Sub-Judge's Court

List of Newspapers.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	450	December 17 & 24
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	December 15 & 22
3	The Vrittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	December 20 & 27
4	The Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	December 11, 18, 25 & January 1. 1889.
5	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	275	December 13, 20, & 27.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Bi-monthly.			
1	Brahma Vidhya.	Chidambaram	300	31st December 1888.
2	Soojanallansan.	Tanjore	300	20th December 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
3	Travancore Abhimanny.	Nagercoil.	450	20th December 1888.
	Weekly.			
4	Vettikodiyon.	Madras.	200	22d and 29th December 1888.
5	Vicatatoothan.	Do.	1,500	22d December 1888.
6	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do.	200	22d December 1888.
7	Tarangay Naison.	Do.	150	22d December 1888.
8	Deshabhimanny.	Tirupapuliyure.	350	22d and 29th December 1888.
9	Tanjay Janamitran.	Tanjore.	5,00	22d and 29th December 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
10	Swadeshamitran.	Madras.	1,000	19th, 22d, 26th and 29th December 1888.

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 5 of 1889.

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Polities.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil

(b) Courts.

1. Civil & Criminal Courts needed at Keelakaray.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

2. The officers in the P. W. Department.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

3. Industry in India.
4. The Administration of Lord Dufferin
5. Do. Do.

III. Legislation.

6. Laws should be definite

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nil.

Confd. No. 35

Public (1889) Deptt.

C. No. 184

From
W. Dumergue, Esquire,
Malayalam Translator
Govt.

To
The Chief Secretary, Govt.
Fort St. George.

Dated 16th } January 1889.
Recd 17th }

CHIEF SECRETARY
17 JAN 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers —

Report on — for the second
fortnight ending 31st of December 1888.

19.1.89

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police. –

Nothing deserving notice

(b) Courts.

Civil & Criminal Courts needed at Keelakaray.

1. A correspondent of the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 19th December considers that a District Munsiff's Court, a Sub-Magistrate's Court & a Sub-Registrar's office should be located at Keelakaray in the Madura District.

(c) Jails. –

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local & Municipal.

Nothing deserving notice.

(f) Land Revenue & Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works.

The Officers in the P.W. Department.

2. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 29th December complains that in the Public Works Department an injustice prevails, based on race distinctions, inasmuch as Europeans are appointed to serve in healthy districts while the natives are appointed to unhealthy districts.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(K) General.

Industry of India.

3. The Tarangay Naison of Madras of the 22nd December remarks that the abolition of import duties has not only deprived India of a large amount of revenue but has caused the decadence of native art and industry. The people of Manchester now move that the Factories' Act should be introduced in India, for they are afraid that India with her newly established looms will be able to compete with them in producing piece-goods. Whenever any measures are introduced by Government, the people should complain if they are injurious to them, for otherwise the Government are apt to consider that those measures are beneficial to the people. It behoves the people now to complain against the introduction of any such measure as is proposed by the Lancashire people.

The Administration of Lord Dufferin.

4. Speaking of Lord Dufferin, the Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 22nd December says that he missed the fame which was acquired by Lord Ripon, and that he did not even earn the name of "Friend of India", as he said he would endeavour to earn at the commencement of his career as Viceroy. Finally he leaves India without even the congratulations of the National Congress.

The Same.

5. The Tarangay Naison of Madras of the 22nd December remarks that Lord Dufferin expended the money of India in uselessly strengthening the frontier defences, for there is no appearance at present of the Russians invading India, and the Russians, it may be confidently asserted, will not think of invading such a poor country as India. He next annexed Burmah, which cost India immense sums of money but produced no benefit. If Burmah had not been annexed by the English, it would have been annexed by the French; in which case the English traders would be debarred from making themselves rich in Burmah. As the English traders alone derive the benefit, they should, properly speaking, have contributed all the expenses of the war. But as India was charged with all the expenses of the war, Lord Dufferin had no other resource but to raise the salt-tax. It appears that only evils have in succession happened to this country during Lord Dufferin's administration. At the eve of his departure he abused the Congress. Why did he not express his opinion of the Congress before that? Till his departure, he showed himself favourable to it, and when he was about to depart he turned against it.

III. Legislation.

Laws should be definite.

6. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 22nd December, referring to the complaint which the Madras Municipality brought against Mr. Reddy Branson for not registering a death within 24 hours of its occurrence, remarks that Mr. Branson escaped a fine because he employed able lawyers on his behalf, and that if such a charge were brought against a poor man who could not afford to employ lawyers to plead for him, he would hardly escape punishment. It behoves Government to frame definite laws, seeing that the law administered to a poor man is different to that administered to a rich man.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nothing deserving notice.

Tamil Translator's Office, Nellore, 17th Jany. 89 } Tamil Translator to Government.

Public C No. 142

Report
on
Hindustani Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 31st Dec. 1888

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*I Nil
II Home Administration
(a) Police
(1) Obscene language &c. 1
(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General
(2) Lord Dufferin ib
(3) National Congress ib
(4) English Government in India ib
(5) 25 years of age rule for inferior servants " " ib
(6) Congress " " ib
(7) Dulip Singh [illegible] to Muhammadans 2
(8) Delhi City walls " " " 2 3
III Nil
IV Native State
(9) Bhopal " " " ib
(10) Resident at Hyderabad ib
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(11) Ganjam " " " " 3
VI Miscellaneous
(12) The Czar in Central Asia " " " 4
(13) The Prince of Oudh " " " ib
(14) Govt. & Muhammadans " " " ib 5

Home Administration

"Police"

(1) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd
December mentioning the deputation to Lord
Obscene language &c. Reay on this matter, says
this bad habit is rife in Madras also and the
police should see to it and stop it.

"General"

(2) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 13th
December says Lord Dufferin has gone —
Lord Dufferin but he will be remembered
by the Income tax and increase of Salt-tax
We trust the new Viceroy will be as popular
as Dufferin was (in every thing but these taxes)
and he may even have the pleasure of earning
the gratitude of the Country by relieving it from
these burdens.

(3) Do Do approves
National Congress of Lord Dufferin's anti
Congress speech in Calcutta.

(4) Do Do notices Colonel
Tumler's diary in India (Russian officer) and says
English Govt. in India though the Government is not perfect
yet it has done great things for India and will, we
trust, do much more.

(5) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 17th Dec.
says, the rule prohibiting the engagement of public
25 years of age rule for inferior servants servants after 25 years
of age being made to apply
to inferior servants (peons Moochies &c.) is quite out
of place and shows the tyranny of Government.

(6) Khassin-ul-Akhbar of the 13th Dec.
under the heading of "the beginning of the end" says in
Congress. face of the opposition of the
Marquis of Dufferin, Sir Auckland Colvin an

my Maharajahs and Chiefs it is impossible Congress this year can be the success its promoters wish, even those who propose resolutions will act with caution for fear of provoking the displeasure of Government., we rejoice the rulers of India have at last advanced a step in the right direction Viz of checking this agitation.

(7) Dakkhan Punch of the 17th Decr records the alleged interview between Dulip

Dulip Singh and
how to encounter him

and the correspondent of an American Paper and says the Muhammadans are the deadly enemies of the Sikhs and all Government has to do, is, to observe 4 things - 1st to make the Sultan a friend 2nd to treat the Nizam well for in the eyes of the Muhammadans he is next the Sultan 3rd to treat each and every Muhammadan well - they all complain, they are looked down on by the rulers. Christians are differently treated. The commonest Christians especially Europeans are "gentlemen" while respectable Mussalmans are despised. In the railway stations necessaries for natives are for "men" and "women" and those for Christians for "gentlemen" and "Ladies". As though there were none acknowledged as gentle folks amongst the natives, these are small matters but if Government would privately direct officials to treat Mussalmans better they would devote their lives to Government. 4th Govt. should look out the members of old families and give them appointments they may be fitted for by birth and qualities. Birth is looked up to here and to preserve national customs is a part of good politics.

(8) Dakkhan Punch of the 17th [illegible] the pulling down the Dehli walls is a pi

Dehli City walls

of Vandalism Govt. should not have approved

Native States

(9) Khazain-ul-Akhbar of the 10th Decr rejoices at the appointment of a Mussalman Vazier

Bhopal

for this state which Sir Lepel Griffin did his best to destroy, though Europeans are excellent as administrators they have not the necessary sympathy.

(10) Dakkhan Punch of the 17th December speculating on this vacancy says he wished Mr Howell

Resident at Hyderabad

might be confirmed but he probably [illegible] be, on account of his action in the case of [illegible] Solomon of the Hyderabad [illegible] who recei[illegible] treatment in Jail that should not have [illegible] to an old man. Mr Fitz Patrick is an [illegible]. Sir Lepel Griffins withdrawal is not [illegible] but we trust he may never be given [illegible] India any where. Colonel Ward is m[illegible] if he could not please His Highness th[illegible] how could he do for this great state !

spect of Crops

(11) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 24th Decr says, a correspondent writes that if relief works

Ganjam

and famine relief houses are not est lished many people will die. Many villa[illegible] ne not even water to drink and Mr. [illegible] has not seen these or something wou[illegible] done.

Miscellaneous

(12) Shoukat-ul-Islam of the 15th December publishes extract mentioning the treatment the Czar in Central Asia. of the correspondent of the English papers and says it is reported, certain Indian British Subjects went to meet the Czar they went by way of Kabul, Herat and Bokhara and were well taken care of on the way, they are said to be Pujaries (or religious) and to have performed a fire worshipping ceremony before the Czar, their names are also given or those by which the Russians called them, but whoever they are what harm can they do?

(13) Safir-i-Dakkan of the 22nd Decr. says Prince Mirza Muhammad Jawad Ali the Prince of Oudh Sahib [illegible] son of the first Begum of Oudh wishes to [illegible] England to get an increase of pension [illegible]s see whatever is to be done must [illegible] done through the Viceroy, however we wish [illegible]y of his journey, he should go by way [illegible]is and interview Dulip Singh on the [illegible] for he has had experience.

(14) Do . Says a correspondent writes that [illegible]salmans Govt. Muhammadans first learn the arts and sciences of the east and then turn their attention to those of the west, in this way Government have come to employ low born people who having no national education to acquire are able at once to learn western subj[illegible] of education. But even when a Muss[illegible] is perfect in western education he is not employed

as is instanced in the case of Nawa Abdur Rashid Khan of Bareilly descenda of a Chief of Rohilcund. If the Government would employ descendants of respectable families it would save the many scandals that now occur so frequently and the work would be done to the satisfaction of the people and of Government.

Pers. Hind. Tran. Office
Chepauk 10 Jany /89

Colonel
Pers. and Hindustani Translator
to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Public (1889) Deptt.

C. No. 142.

From Confid. No. ~~7~~. 26.

The Persn. & Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George

CHIEF SECRETARY
12 JAN 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 10th } January /89
Received 12 }

Report on Hindustani Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 31st Decr./88

Press

Please print
15/1

I Politics.

The Vrittanta Chintamani of December 18.

1. The Vrittanta Chintamani of the 18th December remarks:-

Lord Dufferin's Administration.

Lord Dufferin's Administration began under good auspices, but soon an ungrounded fear of Russian invasion made him spend lacs and lacs of the money of the poor Indian ryots on the defences of the frontier. He did not know that a Government which is liked by the people has nothing to fear from foreign invasion.

The English merchants had obtained a contract for teak trees in Burmah, but in violation of the terms of the contract they began to cut even very young trees which made King Theebaw cancel the contract to the great loss of those merchants. For this, Lord Dufferin declared an unjust war against Burmah and conquered it. For this war also Indian money was spent.

Next came the war in Sikkim. This war also was another drain upon the

the finances of India. A very large amount of money was spent in the war against the people of the Hazara District in Panjaub.

When the treasury became empty owing to these various causes Lord Dufferin had to fill it up by means of several unjust taxes, such as, the Income-Tax, the Salt Tax, the tax on Petroleum. Of these taxes, the Income Tax is the only one that affects the rich, but the other two taxes lay a heavy burden on the poor. Those who draw ten or twenty thousand rupees a year might well afford to lose a portion of their large salaries, but these are too sacred to be touched.

But the worst of all the faults of Lord Dufferin is his opposition to the aspirations of the National Congress.

II Home Administration

(K) General.

The Vijayadhwaja of December. 27.

2. The Vijayadhwaja of the 27th December, remarks thus regarding the system of granting loans to cultivators.

The results achieved in working this highly beneficial system are far from being satisfactory. The same disappointing results are shewn in regard to the loans granted under the Agriculturists'

Loans

Loans Act. Not quite one half of the amount allotted under this head was advanced during the year. The Acts and ~~the~~ Rules framed for regulating the grant of these loans are perfect in theory, but the Machinery employed for enforcing them in practice is anything but satisfactory. The superior Officers of the Districts leave the working of the scheme in the hands of their Subordinates who consider it an additional source of official perquisites. A ryot applying for a loan from the State has to grease the palm of several officials from the village Karnam and Reddi to the Taluq Potentate, the Tahasildar. He can have no hope of success if he does not conciliate one and all of these official wolves. The advantage of the low rate of interest charged by the Government is more than counter-balanced by the heavy black-mail he is obliged to pay in obtaining the loan. This is the true reason for the failure of the scheme. The "objectionable circumstances" noticed by the Head Assistant Collector of the Anantapur District, will, if carefully investigated, result in astounding revelations. The poverty of our

agricultural

The Working of the Agri-culturists' Loans Act.

agricultural classes is proverbial and the State loan would certainly be more largely utilized by the agriculturists if the Subordinate Officers of the Revenue Department did not tack on their own Mámúl to the interest charged by the Government. It is not possible to explain the unwillingness of the ryots to avail themselves of the State help on any other hypothesis. If the Government are therefore really anxious that the cultivators should benefit by the loan specially intended for them they should direct District and Divisional Officers to take personal and earnest interest in working out the Scheme. These Officers of the higher grade should directly receive the applications, make the necessary enquiries as to security and pay the amount without the intervention of the Village and Taluk officials. In the present state of things only 50 per cent of the amount for which the ryot executes the bond actually reaches his hands and the remaining 50 per cent is distributed among the smaller and the larger fleas in proportion to their power for mischief. At present only insolvent ryots who have no hopes of repaying the amount to Government apply for the loan and obtain it through the corrupt influence of the Subordinate officials. The Government should

not be surprised to find that the securities accepted in many cases are utterly worthless and that the amounts advanced are shown to be irrecoverable.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Vijayadhwaja of December. 13.

The Bellary Sub-Judge's Court.

3. The Vijayadhwaja of the 13th December says that the Government order recently issued requiring the Sub-Judge of Bellary to go to Salem to dispose of the arrears there will cause a serious inconvenience to the people of Bellary. Once when the Bellary Court was temporarily sent to Tadpatri the inconvenience felt was so great that it was decided that the Court should be located in Bellary for the greater part of the year and migrate to Tadpatri only for a short time.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 5th January 1889.

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government

Clo. 40

Public (1889) Department.

C.No. 222

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

SECRETARY
19 JAN 89
MADRAS

No. 5.

Dated 17th January, 1889.
Received 19

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 31st December 1888.

Press
[illegible]
21/1

Report, on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st December 1888

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight
1.	Monthly Sanmargadarsini	Pittapore	200	17th and 28th December 1888
2.	Weekly Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	17th and 24th December 1888
3.	Hindudisābhimāni	Masulipatam	300	24th December 1888

II Home Administration.

(g) Forests.

Andhraprakāsika
December, 15th, 1888

"Forest Officer's oppression."

The Andhraprakāsika, of the 15th December, has an article on "Forest Officer's oppression" according to which three persons Samba Gaunden, Katta Gaunden and Muttu Naick of the Dharmapuri Taluq in the Coimbatore District paid Rs. 71 to a Forest Officer at Kavēripuram for the permission to graze their cattle in the hilly tracts of the Bhavāni and Kollegal [illegible] the cattle had been grazing for two days, on the waste lands of the assigned tracts, the Forest Officers, contending that the cattle grazed on Government ground, impounded them and levied a fine of Rs 71. The villagers on their side imposed a further penalty of Rs. 71 for pound fees, and Rs. 9 for keeping the cattle, in all Rs 222. An appeal to the District authorities against this extortion was of no avail. The Editor blames the Government of India for enforcing such stringent Forest and Salt Acts, and for only trying to increase their revenue without considering the hardships the people suffer. In England at the same time people are under the impression that India is now in a flourishing state through good roads, and Railways &c.

(K) General.

Saumārgadarsini, October, 1888

About false weights and measures.

2. The Saumārgadarsini, of October, inveighs against the false weights, and measures used in Pittapore, by means of which the shopkeepers cheat the poor and ignorant people of the neighbourhood. The Editor draws the attention of the Revenue Board, and the Local Government to [illegible] this fraudulent practice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Andhraprakāsika, December, 22d, 1888.

3. Lord Dufferin's administration.

3. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 22d December, contains a long leader about Lord Dufferin's Administration. Though the English press praises him very highly, the Editor thinks that the late Viceroy did not exercise his free will owing to old age, and that he was consequently entirely under the influence of his councillors. If he had uttered his strictures on the Congress four years ago, the Congress would probably not have succeeded in obtaining its present position. In his Burmese policy he was totally guided by his military advisers, who threw the expenses of the war on the shoulders of India by imposing an Income tax. Though the late Viceroy professed to be a friend of the natives, he did not discountenance the English Officers who insulted them. He is not spoken of in such high terms as was Lord Ripon, when he was leaving this country, yet on account of the meritorious attempts of Lady Dufferin to render medical assistance to the women of India, his name will always be remembered along with that of his wife.

Gustav Oppert

Telugu Translator
to Gov

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 4th January 89.

Chek

Public C No. 18

From

UNDER SECY
16 JAN 89
PUBLIC ETC DEPT

The Telugu Translator
to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 4th }
Received 6th } January 1889.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st December 1888.

Press

Please print
8/1/89.

Confidential

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the Second fortnight of December 1888.

Pub. C No. 184

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I Foreign Politics – nil.

II Home administration.

(a) Police – nil.
(b) Courts – nil.
(c) Jails – nil.
(d) Education.
(1) Admission to other schools of boys failing to get promotion in one school.
(2) Remarks on the papers of questions in Malayalam for the late B.A. degree examination.
(e) Local and Municipal.
Removal of the Female Normal School from Calicut to Tellicherry.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement – nil. 5
(g) Forests – nil.
(h) Railways – nil
(i) Public works – nil
(j) Salt – nil.
(k) General.
(1) Suggestions to the Provincial Conference.
(2) Misconduct of a stamp vendor in Chavakad. 6
(3) Lord Dufferin and the National Congress.
(4) Steps taken to check gambling in Malabar.
(5) Certain appointments, &c., made by the Malabar Collector approved.
(6) The various classes of corrupt officials.
(7) Services of Tahsildars, &c., in the Wynad Taluk.
(8) The early history of the new Viceroy.
(9) The practice of Criminal Vakils.

III. Legislation – nil

IV. Native States.
(1) Hints for the Raja of Cochin.
(2) Restoration of the Cochin Munsifs' Court prayed for.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people – nil

VI. Miscellaneous.
(1) How to improve the condition of the manufacturing industry in Malabar.
(2) The relation between landlords and tenants in Malabar.

For list of papers — P.T.O.

on Malayalam News-papers for the second fortnight of Dec 1888.

No.	Name of the paper	Place of publication	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight	Number of copies issued
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	15th Dec	900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	11th & 21st Dec	700
3	Kerala Sanchari	Calicut	12th & 19th Dec	1000

I. Foreign Politics nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police nil.
(b) Courts nil.
(c) Jails nil.
(d) Education.

1. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 12th December objects to boys being admitted into a higher class in other schools when they leave their own schools on failing to get promotions there.

2. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 15th December criticizes the paper of questions in Malayalam for the late B.A. Degree Examination. The writer says that the language of the questions was bad and almost unintelligible.

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 15th December finds fault with the members of the Malabar District Board and with Mr. Pothan, the Deputy Inspector — the former for sanctioning the proposal and the latter for bringing in the proposal itself, for removing the Female Normal School from Calicut to Tellicherry. It is also said that the real object of the proposal is to enable the Head mistress of the School to be with her husband who is in Tellicherry.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement nil.
(g) Forests nil.
(h) Railways nil
(i) Public works nil
(j) Salt nil.
(k) General

4. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th Decr. in referring to the revision of the Provincial Contracts, which is about to be undertaken, says that the Supreme Government should duly control its expenditure, and that not only should the claims of the Provincial Governments be strongly urged by their delegates at the Conference, but the hardships of the poor tax-payers also should be well represented.

5. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper says that a stamp vendor in Chavakkad (probably of the local Munsiff's Court) with a view to get higher commission, is selling papers of lower denominations joined together to make up the higher denomination asked for by purchasers, and that this results in inconvenience to parties and registering officers, the former of whom have to sign and the latter to make endorsements on each of such papers.

6. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 12th December

finds fault with Lord Dufferin the retiring Viceroy for having lately expressed an opinion prejudicial to the interests of the Indian National Congress.

7. Another article in the same issue of the paper thanks the District Magistrate of Malabar for taking steps to check gambling on the sides of roads &c, in that District.

8. Another article in the same issue of the paper while expressing approval of certain appointments and promotions made by the Collector of Malabar, suggests as some means of checking oppression and corruption in that District, that officials who have been remaining long in the same station be given immediate transfer.

9. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper divides corrupt officials into four classes and mentions the characteristics of each class.

10. Referring to an order of the Collector of Malabar that every Tahsildar, Sub-Magistrate or Taluk Sheristadar who has not already served some time in Wynaad, should serve for two years in that Taluk, a paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that it would be better to send to that place only persons suspected of corruption.

11. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 19th December in stating the early history of the new Viceroy, hopes that his Lordship will prove himself a fit man to deal with the various difficulties before him and that the people will greatly benefit by his rule. The same subject is discussed by another article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st December.

12. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 19th December in referring to the annoyance caused to the public by the practice enjoyed by unpassed Vakils in Criminal Courts, hopes that Government will take steps to put a stop to this practice altogether.

III. Legislation. Nil

IV. Native States.

13. An article in each of the issues of the "Kerala Mitram" [illegible] and 21st December continues the hints for the Maharajah (sic) of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The first portion advocates an increase in the number of grant-in-aid schools, while the second urges that increased attention should be paid to the School for the Princes of the Rajah's household, and that religious instruction should be generally given in all schools.

14. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st December says that for the convenience of the public and the income to the State, it is highly desirable to restore the Munsiff's Court in Cochin (in the Cochin State).

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People. Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

15. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th December with a view to improve the present condition of the manufacturing industry in Malabar, suggests the establishment of certain manufactories with the required apparatus and machinery for carrying on work in them.

16. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 12th December contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue who said that the oppression of tenants by landlords in Malabar is very great.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Ootde, 16th January 1889.

W. [illegible]

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public Dept^t 1889

[illegible] 24—6,98,006—12—9—75

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31st December 1888.

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எண 24—6,98,006—12—9—75
__________ துறை.

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டிலின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அச்சு / பலவகை / வாலயம் எண் 175, தேதி 21-2-1889 197

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு.			தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது சிற்றெழுத்தர் சுருக்கொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	சிற்றெழுத்தர் சுருக்கொப்பம்.
	துறை	நடப்பு எண்.	ஆண்டு.			
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16/2/77