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[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers. Report
for fortnight ending
15. Jany. 89

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

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ON

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FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th January 1889.

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The administration of India 8
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V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Satyatoothan"	Madras	5,000	January 1889.
2	"Mauthar Mitry"	Do.	500	,, ,,
3	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Do.	100	October, November and December 1888.
4	"Janaunoocoolan"	Tiruvádi	100	January 1889.
5	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	,, ,,
6	"Narbhodicam"	Palamcottah	700	,, ,,
7	"Nyaunadeepam"	Veeraraghavapooram	1,400	December 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
8	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras		
9	"Por Suttam"	Do.	50	1st January 1889.
10	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	500	1st and 15th January 1889.
11	"Ayool Veda Bhascaran"	Do.	240	1st ,, 15th ,,
				1st ,, 15th December 1888 and 1st and 15th January 1889.
12	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem		1st and 15th January 1889.
13	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	70	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
14	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	280	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
15	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	117	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
16	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	150	5th January 1889.
17	"Soojanollausan"	Tanjore	690	
			300	
	Tri-monthly.			
18	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	1st and 10th January 1889.
	Weekly.			
19	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras		
20	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	200	
21	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Do.	1,500	5th and 12th January 1889
22	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	200	5th ,, 12th ,, ,,
23	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	5th January 1889.
24	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	150	5th ,, ,,
25	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	350	12th ,, ,,
			500	5th and 12th January 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			5th ,, 12th ,, ,,
26	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	2nd, 5th and 9th January 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Bi-monthly.			
27	"Budhavidheyini"	Masulipatam	100	1st January 1889.
	Weekly.			
28	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	4th and 14th January 1889.
29	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	7th ,, 14th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
30	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	450	7th and 14th January 1889.
31	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	29th Dec. 1888 and 5th and 12th Jan. 1889.
32	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	10th January 1889.
33	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	8th ,, ,,
34	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	11th ,, ,,
35	"Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	....
	MALAYALAM.			
36	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	22nd and 29th December 1888.
37	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st January 1889.
38	"Kerala Sanchari"	Calicut	1,000	26th December 1888, 2nd and 9th January 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
39	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	7th and 14th January 1889.
40	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	22nd and 29th Dec. 1888, 5th and 12th Jan. 1889.
41	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	27th Dec. 1888 and 3rd and 10th Jan. 1889.
42	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	25th ,, ,, 5th January 1889.
43	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	....
44	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	15th December 1888.
45	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	24th and 27th Dec. 1888, 3rd and 7th Jan. 1889.
46	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	20th ,, 27th ,, ,, 7th ,, 10th ,, ,,
47	"Bangalore Akhbar"	Do.	100	5th January 1889.
48	"Shaokat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	28th December 1888.
49	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th ,, ,,
50	"Mukhuumm-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	400	....
51	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	20th and 29th December 1888.
52	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	24th December 1888 and 3rd January 1889.
53	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Jan. 7th, 1889.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th instant, in a review of Lord Dufferin's administration, speaks thus:—*The conquest of Burma.*—The conquest of Burma is not calculated to show the valour of Lord Dufferin. Who can see any valour in capturing a king, who, being deceived by his own people, and having no means of defending himself, unconditionally surrendered himself into the hands of his enemies? What is the benefit derived by the people of India from this act of the Viceroy? It was their lot to lose some precious lives and money.

Lord Dufferin's administration.

The friendship with the Ameer of Cabul.—There seems to be no sincerity in this. It will last only as long as the Ameer loves British money, and increase with the amount of the subsidy granted to him.

Armies in the Native States.—Lord Dufferin's solicitude about the armies of the Native Rajas is not purely disinterested. His desire to place them under European supervision is based on deep policy.

Native Rajas.—He has, by various means, reduced to slavery all those Native Rajas who had strong armies and well-stored treasuries.

Education.—He laid down a scheme for the gradual withdrawal of State aid from education, and has left his successor to work it out. The Government seem to look with a jealous eye on the advancement of the people in education, and think that, if the very source of political knowledge is stopped, the people will be quiet and submissive.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 7th, 1889.

2. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th January, says it cannot understand why England should spend so much money and blood in constant expeditions to save Suakim from falling into the hands of the rebels, who seem determined to have it. Mr. Gladstone is right on this subject. The rebels have no ships that they can close the road to India, neither is the country so rich that they can buy ships. If England is an ally of those other Christian Powers, who, under pretence of preventing slave dealing, are trying to crush the Muhammadan Power, she will soon lose her popularity with all Mussulmans, who are not, as formerly, ignorant of these matters. Then, there is Egypt; if England withdraws from Suakim, the rebels will leave Egypt alone: so the best thing is for England to withdraw from Suakim at once.

Suakim.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

CALAUNIDHY, Jan. 1st, 1889.

3. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 1st January, considers that the police station at Mullaymaunchumputty, which is on the way to Pollachi, should not be abolished, as the authorities contemplate doing, for the police station located there is a source of security to the people of that part.

The police station at Mullaymaunchumputty.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 22nd, 1888.

4. Referring to the recent increase of thefts in the Calicut town, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd December, says that the police force now employed in the town is not sufficient to check offences. And for further strengthening the town police force without additional expense to the State, it is suggested that a portion of the special police force stationed at Malapuram might be sent to Calicut; and the attention of the Inspector-General of Police is invited to this suggestion.

Increase of thefts in the Calicut town.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 22nd, 1888.

Mr. Eyles, the Police Inspector, and his subordinates.

5. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that Mr. Eyles, the Inspector of Police, lately of the Calicut reserve and now at Vayitri, asks for loans from the head constables and constables under him, and should they refuse, beats them and gives them all sorts of annoyance.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 26th, 1888.

Police and petty thefts in Cannanore.

6. A paragraph inthe *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th December, says that some Mappilas of bad character, who have lately come from Perpengady and settled themselves in Cannanore, are committing a series of petty thefts which the local police do not seem to check.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 26th, 1888.

Police and the lock hospital in Cannanore.

7. Referring to the recent restoration of the lock hospital in Cannanore, another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that this will be another source of income to the local police, while a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th December, advocates the establishment of one in Calicut also.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 26th, 1888.

Police and gambling during the late Kiyur festival.

8. Another paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th December, and a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th December, invite the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the fact that, during the late Kiyur festival, dice-play and other gambling were freely permitted by the police, in total disregard of the order of the District Magistrate on the subject.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 29th, 1888.

Police and gambling in the Calicut town.

9. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th December, after stating that thefts and gambling still continue as usual in the Pálghat town, says that gambling has become very prevalent in the Calicut town also, and that some members of the police are encouraging it notwithstanding the order of the District Magistrate to check it as much as possible.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 14th, 1889.

Bad characters in Madras.

10. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th January, says the Police Commissioner would do well to look up the bad characters who annoy respectable people about Madras, especially in Triplicane.

(b) Courts.

VETTIKODIYON, Jan. 5th, 1889.

A Coroner required for Madras.

11. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th January, observes that it is false economy to abolish the office of Coroner in Madras. The Coroner's duties are now to devolve on Police Inspectors and station house officers. There are no grounds for supposing that these officers possess sufficient education for discharging the duties of a Coroner. We have also heard that many grave crimes were screened by the instrumentality of the police, and that the police themselves did not escape being charged with such crimes as theft, murder, and violence. The change now contemplated will only be productive of evil. The same paper of the 19th January urges on the people the necessity of holding a meeting for upholding the continuance of the office of Coroner in Madras.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI, Dec. 20th, 1888.

About a murder case in the Gudiváda taluk.

12. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th December 1888, states that the son of Adusurnalli Seshadri Naidu, an inhabitant of the village of Kodur, in the Gudiváda taluk, though not of age, succeeded his father in the dharmakartaship of the local pagoda, in spite of the brother of the deceased opposing to this arrangement. The uncle eventually got rid of his nephew by taking him to a field and killing him there. The Sessions Judge of the District Court dismissed the case for want of evidence, but the editor is anxious to know whether no appeal can be lodged against this decision of the District Court. He fears that, if Government pay no attention to such flagrant cases, the lower classes will be encouraged in their disregard of law.

As the Judge was here when the crime was committed, and as some time elapsed between the trial and the commission of the offence, the want of evidence can be easily explained, though the Magistrates and Inspectors who made the preliminary inquiries knew the real facts of the case. When things are conducted in our territory in such a manner, we have no right to find fault with foreign countries.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Jan. 5th, 1889.

The abolition of Coronerships.

13. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 5th instant, says:—The abolition of Coronerships in Madras and other civil and military stations is a very hasty measure. Many suspicious deaths have occurred since, and through the dishonesty of the police the causes have not been discovered. Recently, a youth of twenty years died in the civil and military station of Bangalore, and there is every reason to suspect some foul play. If, therefore, the Coronership is not re-established, there will be a large number of rich murderers walking about the streets of Bangalore without any fear of punishment.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 26th, 1888.

General incompetency of jurors and assessors.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th December, refers to the ignorance and incompetency of the jurors and assessors generally who are called to aid the Sessions Judge in the trial of criminal cases.

(d) Education.

TARANGAY NAISON, Jan. 5th, 1889.

The middle school examination.

15. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 5th January, pointing out the errors contained in the paper given at the middle school examination for translation from Tamil into English, remarks that Government should have taken proper care in appointing suitable examiners to examine candidates at the middle school examination, for the number of candidates is large, and the profit to Government by it is proportionately large. The examiner of the Tamil translation paper, to judge from his questions, evidently does not know Tamil well. It is said that he is a Malayali. If such men are appointed as examiners in Tamil, what can they do? The *Tanjay Janamitram*, of Tanjore, of the 5th, and the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th January, speak to the same effect, and the *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 12th January, points out further that Pundits of Colleges should be appointed as examiners in the vernaculars.

SWADESHABHIMAUNY, Jan. 5th, 1889.

A school for the sons of Rajas.

16. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of Salem, of the 15th January, advocates the establishment of a school in Madras for imparting higher education exclusively to the sons of Rajas, Zamindars and other persons of rank.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 26th, 1888.

Impending fall of the English school in Payyannur.

17. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th December, warns the managers of the new English school in Payyannur, in the Chirakkal taluk, against the impending fall of the school.

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

Missionary schools.

18. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th December, warns the people against sending their girls to missionary schools, unless they wish them to become Christians. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th January, has a similar article. (These articles have reference to a New Year's visit of the zenana ladies to these schools, on which occasion, it is said, the pupils sang hymns.)

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 10th, 1889.

Education does not improve manners.

19. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th January, laments that, notwithstanding the advance of education, there is a daily falling off in manners. The lower classes have no respect for the higher, and the higher so behave that there is no room for respect. Morality and good manners are not taught, and our young men adopt all the bad habits of our rulers without the good ones.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 5th, 1889.

The road between Connatore and Tirpore in the Erode taluk.

20. A correspondent, of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 5th January, complains of the bad state of the road.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Jan. 12th, 1889.

The vice-presidents of local boards.

21. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 12th January, observes that, as Collectors and Assistant or Deputy Collectors, whose time is completely taken up in the heavy revenue and magisterial duties they have to perform, are appointed as presidents and vice-presidents of local boards, the work of those boards suffers. To remedy this, non-official native members may be appointed as vice-presidents. They will be subject to the control of the District Collectors, who are also the presidents of such boards.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 22nd, 1888.

Wynaad taluk board and the new members.

22. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 22nd December, says that the condition of the Wynaad taluk board has of late somewhat improved by the appointment, as its members, of the deputy tahsildar of Vayitri and of the sub-registrar of the same place.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 22nd, 1888.

Bad state of certain roads, in the Walawanád taluk, belonging to the local board, &c.

23. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, in holding the local fund boards responsible for the unsatisfactory state of certain roads in the Walawanád taluk and for the bridgeless condition of certain canals over which the road from Tirúr to Malapuram has to pass, says that it is because the members of the local fund board are exempt from payment of ferry charges that they are indifferent about ferries.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 26th, 1888.

The Tellicherry municipality and buildings on the sides of road.

24. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th December, refers to the undue strictness shown in the case of the poor, and to the great leniency shown in that of the rich, by the Tellicherry municipality in the matter of allowing buildings to be erected on the sides of roads.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

Proposal to raise the standard of the Tellicherry municipal school.

25. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 2nd January, thinks that the proposal of the Tellicherry municipality to raise the standard of the local municipal school to an F.A. class is a mistake when the condition of other public institutions, such as the hospital, &c., is so very poor. It is then said that the proposal seems to have emanated from some of the councillors who have sent up their sons or nephews to the late entrance examination, and who want to give them higher education at a cheap cost.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 29th, 1888.

Indifference of the Calicut municipal councillors.

26. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th December, observes that the interest taken by the Calicut municipal councillors generally in the well-being of the inhabitants of the municipality is not enough, and that this is due to electing men on the principle of mere favoritism and not on their real qualifications.

(i) Public Works.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 9th, 1889.

The Tondayár anicut.

27. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th January, publishes a memorial sent by some ryots, in which they complain that the authorities, who collect water-rates from them, are not anxious, though repeatedly petitioned, to repair the anicut over the Tondayár, which irrigates the village of Sandore, in the Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 9th, 1889.

Bad state of roads in the Wynaad taluk.

28. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 9th January, refers to the unsatisfactory state of the roads generally in the Wynaad taluk.

(k) General.

CALAUNIDHY, Jan. 1st, 1889.

The administration of Lord Dufferin.

29. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 1st January 1889, remarks:—

"Amidst all the administrative acts of Lord Dufferin, his conquest of Burma, his aggressive frontier expeditions, his imposition of the income tax, and his increase of the duty on salt stand out in bold relief. It is these that have contributed to his unpopularity, and to the general failure of his administration. He has brought the Government to the verge of financial bankruptcy; he has, it may be, strengthened our north-west frontier, but by his aggressive policy he has raised up a host of troublesome enemies all round at immense sacrifice of money; he has most unjustifiably saddled India with the enormous cost of conquering and of maintaining peace and order in Burma. His Lordship's statement that Upper Burma will pay in the long run is regarded as more diplomatic than one based on truth. Lower Burma cost the Indian Government about 19 crores, and at present yields a surplus of only 70 lakhs, *i.e.*, less than 4 per cent. on the outlay. He has admitted the poverty of the people, but has not scrupled to over-tax the most indispensable article of their diet next to rice, viz., salt."

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY Jan. 5th, 1889.

The administration of India.

30. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of Madras, of the 5th January, publishes an article on British administration, in the course of which are made the following remarks:—

The Members of the India Council are composed of civilians who have amassed great wealth in India and are in receipt of a pension of £1,000 a year, and who speak arrogantly as if they had come down from heaven. Will the wolf cry because the sheep is drenched in rain? So, will those Members grieve on account of the sufferings of the Indians? Does any one at any time stop their salaries because they do not attend to the wants of the Indian people. If the sheep fattens, it is a gain to the shepherd. In the same manner, our Government looks on allowing the exchequer to get full. The exchequer is replenished by the imposition of manifold taxes, and reduction of establishments. They only attend to the replenishing of the exchequer, and not to the welfare of the people. It seems doubtful whether a Parliamentary Commission will ever be nominated to inquire into the Indian administration, for such an inquiry will damage the reputation of the Anglo-Indians, whose misdeeds will then be brought to light. To the Council of the Governor-General persons from England are appointed as members, failing which civilians are appointed. Those who are appointed newly from England are at a loss to know what measures will do good and what measures harm to the people. In the case of civilians who are appointed as members, the harm is this—they do not forget the enmity which subsisted between themselves and the people when they held executive offices, and make laws which are hurtful to the people. But there are not many who do thus;—there may be one or two. The establishment of the engineering department is in no way beneficial to the people. The officers of that department take no notice of the repeated petitions of the ryots for the repair of their tanks. If they take any notice of the matter, they endorse a reply that the petitioners should apply to the Revenue Department, and quiely earn their salaries. If Government order the tanks to be repaired, the work is entrusted to contractors. This system works great mischief, for the contractors have no concern for the work they do, and their chief desire is to save money. But if the work of repairing tanks is entrusted to the ryots themselves, they will execute it with great care, for they are the principal parties interested in it. They will also be prevented from complaining subsequently about the ill condition of the tanks; and even if they did, no notice need be taken of their complaint. The kist, which was first paid in eight, then in seven, and recently in six instalments, has now been ordered by Government to be paid in four. This indeed is a great hardship on the poor ryots, and it is to be hoped that Government will revert to the system of collecting kist in six instalments.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Jan. 5th, 1889.

The district of South Arcot in 1888.

31. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 5th January, in reviewing the events which happened in the district of South Arcot during 1888, remarks:—"We have had no less than three acting judges—a feature not conducive to departmental efficiency, or the success of judicial administration in the district. Incompetent tahsildars are kept on as if they were in their places by a sort of birthright; taluk sheristadars remain undisturbed though for the efficiency of the public service a little shifting may be needful . . . . . The Police Department here has been enjoying an amount of snugness indeed enviable. Except for what by way of change has crept in owing to the retirement of officers in the grade of Inspectors, it is all one unbroken oldness and sameness, which the head of the administration may consider the criterion for efficiency, but which we beg leave to assert is the index of decrepitude and decay . . . . . Vepore is still the bugbear of the county."

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 22nd, 1888.

Cholera in the Ponáni taluk.

32. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd December, expresses a hope that the District medical and sanitary officer in Malabar will concert measures to check the spread of cholera that has appeared in various parts of the Ponáni taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 26th, 1888.

How Indian Viceroys spe themselves.

33. An article in the *K ala Sanchari*, of the 26th December, says that both the former and the new Viceroys had given public satisfaction during their service in Canada, but that the former's administration here proved a total failure, and that Lord Lansdowne's conduct of affairs will be judged of hereafter. It is then said that Viceroys and Governors are spoiled by the European officials around them, who are their advisers; and that, to prevent mistakes, competent natives should be consulted on all important matters connected with administration. A hope is then expressed that, though slowly and gradually, the promise made by Her Majesty some thirty years ago will some day be fulfilled.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 26th, 1888.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee.

34. Referring to a fact that Lord Salisbury, Her Majesty's Prime Minister, lately made reference to that great man Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee as the "black native," a paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, expresses an opinion that if His Lordship has knowingly or otherwise said so, it is incumbent on him to offer an apology to Mr. Nowrojee.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 29th, 1888.

A retrospect of the past year.

35. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th December, in giving a retrospect of the year drawing to a close, refers to the separation of the late Viceroy's connection with India. Lord Dufferin, it is said, during his tenure of office, hardly did any good to the country, while hopes are entertained from the new Viceroy, who, it is thought, had opportunities of knowing the wants of India when he was Under Secretary of State. Next, the present administration of the Madras Government is on the whole approved of, and, finally, advice is given to the corrupt officials in Malabar to give up their wicked ways in order that they may not have to share the fate of the Tellicherry Sub-Judge and of the Calicut Deputy Collector.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

Another retrospect of the past year.

36. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd January, in giving a summary of the more important events during the past year, refers particularly to the steps taken to check corruption in Malabar.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

Officials in Malabar and recommendations.

37. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that officials in Malabar have begun to accept recommendations in place of the bribes hitherto received.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

Expenditure incurred on the new Government House at Simla.

38. Referring to the heavy expenditure incurred on the new Government House at Simla, a paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that the increase of duty on salt, &c., is not without motive.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 9th, 1889.

Remarks on the New Year honors.

39. Referring to the New Year honors (which are, it is said, often conferred upon undeserving men who have the only qualifications of being in the Governor's good graces, and which have thus, to some extent, lost their importance), an article, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 9th January, approves of the persons selected for those honors this year, but observes that the title of "Rai Bahadur" conferred upon Mr. Salem Ramaswami Mudaliyar is not a sufficient distinction for him.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 9th, 1889.

Allusion to Her Majesty's speech.

40. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that in the recent speech by Her Majesty in Parliament, no reference was made to Indian administration.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 9th, 1889.

Natives and the high appointments in the Indian U.C.S. service.

41. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that of the 2,377 high appointments in the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, only 188 are held by natives, all the rest being held by Europeans.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 9th, 1888.

Summoning hospital assistants as witnesses.

42. Referring to the fact that the hospital assistant of Taliparamba having been called up to Malapuram as a witness in a case, the hospital had to be closed for a few days, another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, objects to the practice, especially when there is no other hospital in the neighbourhood.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Dec. 25th, 1888.

Race prejudice.

43. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th December, has an extract on the difference between white and black in the way they are treated, recent bribery cases, cases of Europeans ill-using natives, &c., winding up with: If money is wanted, another tax or two, or a subscription will make up the deficiency. India is well populated, so what matter?

DAKKHAN PUNCH, Dec. 24th, 1888.

British Residents.

44. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 24th December, referring to a question by Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons, says a few more Residents like Mr. Cordery and Sir Lepel Griffin, would set every Native State against Government; but as permission has been given to Bhopal to have a Mussulman Minister, it seems the eyes of Government are opened, and Lord Dufferin is convinced of the tyranny practised by Sir Lepel Griffin on the Begum Sahibah, and Colonel Ward was not a proper man for the place.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, Dec. 24th, 1888.

Lord Salisbury's speech.

45. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 24th December, says Lord Salisbury calling Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji a black man was certainly abusive, for he is a Parsi. His Lordship could not have referred to the character of Mr. Nowroji. On all sides we hear of Englishmen being disgraced. Sir Lepel Griffin: Every one knows why Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall left Hyderabad. Mr. Plowden did not leave Jammoo in good odour. Then there is Mr. Crawford. If these are the results of European education, may God protect India from it. This has been a hard year for European high officials.

SHAOKAT-UL-ISLAM, Dec. 28th, 1888.

The Native Press.

46. The *Shaokat-ul-Islam*, of the 28th December, answers a correspondent of the *Kashaf-ul-Akhbar* (Bombay) who wrote reflecting on the want of plain-speaking of the Press of Native States, especially the *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, and says the freedom of the Press does not consist in unnecessary and bigoted attacks on Government and officials, but in speaking the exact truth fearlessly and without exaggeration.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, Jan. 3rd, 1889.

47. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd January, mentioning the intended visit of the late king's son to England, says without doubt great injustice, &c., has been done to these princes. If the Congress had passed a resolution in this matter, it would have been approved by all creeds and would have been far more practical than talking of representative government; it would even have attracted Muhammadan community to the Congress.

The Oudh Princes.

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

48. The *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th December, under the heading "Hopes and Fears," says when Lord Dufferin arrived the people had great expectations. Now the coming of a new Viceroy fills them with fear, for Lord Dufferin did not carry out Lord Ripon's policy but imposed all sorts of taxes, so we cannot prophesy what Lord Lansdowne will do; we will wait and see.

The Viceroy.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Jan. 14th, 1889.

49. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th January, says Government should think long before adopting the Finance Committee's proposal to abolish the Madras Arsenal, which would be most improper.

Madras Arsenal.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 5th, 1889.

50. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 5th January, a correspondent speaks ill of the Regent of Pudukóta, saying that the evils that have already been perpetrated in that State will take at least ten years to be rectified. He asks the public why they do not petition Government to redress the evils done by the Regent. The correspondent states that the Regent has granted a pleader's sannad to an individual who had undergone punishment, although a notification was published in the State Gazette, that pleaders' sannads will not be given to such individuals. The Regent, who has granted a pleader's sannad to this individual, refuses to grant to another individual the like sannad on the ground that he was dismissed from service. But the reason does not appear why the Regent has admitted to public service men who have been punished or dismissed. The State of Pudukóta is said to be subject to Government; and if they really bestowed the slightest attention on it, such preposterous things would not have happened.

Affairs in Pudukóta.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 26th, 1888.

51. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th December, refers to the annoyance caused to the people of Travancore by the Maha Raja's favorite Saravanai, who, it is thought, should be driven from the country.

Saravanai and the people of Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 1st, 1889.

52. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, refers to the trouble occasioned to the people in Travancore by the Government officials granting receipts for assessment paid in a language composed of both Malayalam and Tamil instead of in Malayalam alone, which is the language of the country.

Language of the assessment receipts granted in Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 1st, 1889.

53. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the oppression and corruption practised by certain ministerial officers of the Ampalapuzha taluk office in Travancore.

Corruption of certain officials in the Ampalapuzha taluk office.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 1st, 1889.

54. Referring to a recent case of defalcation by the cash-keeper of the Anchikaymal district court treasury in Cochin, another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that this would not have happened if the Government had here exercised the supervision necessary on all persons entrusted with the charge of public money.

A defalcation in the Anchikaymal district court treasury.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 20th, 1888.

55. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th December, says Government are a long time deciding on a new Resident. Mr. Howell has done everything so well that it would please every one if he were confirmed. Colonel Ward has been mentioned, but as he could not please the Begum or the people as Minister, we do not like the idea; the Bhopal people may praise him outwardly, but inwardly no one liked him.

Hyderabad Resident.

SHAOKAT-UL-ISLAM, Dec. 28th, 1888.

56. *Shaokat-ul-Islam*, of the 28th December, has a leading article and a letter on the unsatisfactory state of the Accounts department in Hyderabad. The *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th December, has a similar article.

Hyderabad accounts.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, Jan. 3rd, 1889.

57. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd January, says the Gaekwar complains that he is not treated as his forefathers were, and thinks there can be no better policy than to do honor to native rulers; not doing so is the cause of affronting them needlessly. The rulers of India should know that India is not as it was; the people look on the Chiefs who remain as the light of their eyes and feel any slight to them. We may here mention a thing we constantly hear said,—why does Sir Asman Jah not get his salute like the late Sir Salar Jung? It may be said that the late Sir Salar Jung did good service in the mutiny. But what was helping against a few rebels to helping against Russia? And Sir Asman (who is of a better family than Sir Salar) promised the 60 lakhs and to give it from his own pocket if necessary.

Treatment of princes and nobles by Government.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 29th, 1888.

58. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, referring to the reorganisation of the troops of Native States, says the *Tote-i-Hind* considers the Berars should be restored to provide for the Hyderabad troops. If the officials of that province are considered, we are sure the Government of Hyderabad would gladly take them over and provide for their pensions, and they would gladly undertake service under Hyderabad, for where are English officials better treated as regards pay, pension, &c.

The armies of Native States and Berars.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Jan. 13th, 1889.

59. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 13th January, referring to an assault committed on two officers from Secunderabad in Medak by some ruffians, says it would not be the villagers unless they were ill-treated in the first instance, for Englishmen are better treated here than in English territory, and probably they only got a warning for some over-bearing behaviour.

Hyderabad—assault on British officers.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 5th, 1889.

60. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 5th January, remarks that the Government of India confer a majority of the New Year's honors on those who are about them and who reside in their own presidency. The rest of the honors are distributed among individuals who belong to the other presidencies, on the recommendation of the local Governments. As the local Governments rarely recommend the most deserving individuals for such honors, and of those so recommended, the Government of India are obliged to select a very few because of the limited number of honors at their disposal, the final list showing the names of individuals deserving of honor rarely if ever coincides with the view of the people. From this year's list of honors it will be seen that a vast majority of them has been given to those in the Bengal Presidency; and only five persons have been selected to receive such honors in the Madras Presidency. Though the number of persons selected is very small, yet we are ladg to see that the Madras Government recommended the most deserving men for those honors.

The New Year's honors.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

61. A correspondent, of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd January, makes these remarks:—As the Congress is presided each year by an individual of a different nationality, what ground is there for Government to say that either the Muhammadans or any others have not joined the Congress? What did the same Government say two years ago? They said that all these things were done only by men who had an English education, and that the people had no share in them. What do they say now? They say that the men who have learnt English have incited the people who were contented to agitate for reforms. Sir Syed Ahmed and his Muhammadan followers, Theodore Beck, Colvin, Dufferin, &c., are its enemies. They are like bandicoots wrapped up in a bundle of grainseed. Can any harm result to us by their opposition? None; only good will result.

The opposition to the Congress.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

62. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd January, says that the fourth assembly of the Congress was held in the very place where the staunch opponent of the Congress, Sir Auckland Colvin, resides, and its proceedings were conducted most loyally, calmly and energetically. As a strict order had been issued that no Government official should do anything with regard to the Congress, not only the authorities held themselves aloof, thinking that the movement was not approved of by Government, but others also had to tremble with fear at the sight of the Congress. The Congress has not as its aim the introduction in India of a Parliament as in England. It is through ignorance that men say that the Congress is bad. No one who is a member of the Congress will speak abusively of Government. Even when the Congress was young, it was rare that any member thereof had even unknowingly spoken ill of Government. The Congress was not to blame if any one not belonging to it or any editor of a newspaper had abused Government. As the Congress has now obtained a firm footing, not the slightest word against Government will hereafter be spoken in it by any one. The Congress will be the means of firmly establishing loyalty to Government, and of securing to the natives all the advantages needed by them. The very fact that in the Congresses held in four consecutive years, the chair was respectively occupied by a Bengalee, a Parsee, a Muhammadan and an English gentleman, is enough to prove to any one that this assembly is constituted with the common consent of the people; that it holds strongly the belief that no other Government is so excellent as the English Government, and that its aim is to secure lasting benefit to all the people of India by representing their grievances to Government.

A vindication of the Congress.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

63. A correspondent, of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd January, remarks, with reference to the book called "the Catechism of the Congress," that, as represented by some Englishmen, that book does not contain one word against Government, and that their object in misrepresenting the book was to deter people from reading it. Every book that has been written and published at present, either in English or the vernacular, by the well-wishers of the people for their good speaks well of Government and does not contain one abusive word against them. It would be well, as the editor of the *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, observes, to append to the Catechism a list showing the salaries of the Governor-General, Governors, Members of Council, Collectors, &c., as a means of inducing people to read it.

The Catechism of the Congress.

TARANGAY NAISON, Jan. 5th, 1889.

64. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 5th January, says that Lord Dufferin remarked of the delegates to the Congress that they were the representatives of themselves and not of the people, and that therefore it could not be said that all the people were represented in the Congress. A majority of the native members who sat on the Legislative Councils of India were appointed as delegates to the Congress. While they were in the Legislative Councils, they were recognized as the representatives of the poople, but when they sat in the Congress as delegates, Lord Dufferin says of them that they are not the representatives of the people. This is very wise of him!

The Delegates to the Congress.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 9th, 1889.

65. The *Swadeshamitram*, of Madras, of the 9th January, observes that the Congress which met at Allahabad passed three resolutions which regards the welfare of the public. They are (1) that Government should not lessen the grant for education, and that they should not withdraw their supervision, at least, over higher education; (2) that the present abkári system, which conduces to increase drunkenness among the people, should be modified by Government; and (3) that a Commission should be appointed by Government to inquire into the organisation of the Police Department, which at present works harm to the people. Of the beneficial policies adopted by the English Government, none stands so supreme as that followed by them for the spread of education. It is education that has infused into the hearts of the people courage, unity, and public-spiritedness. The Government at first greatly cared for education, but it appears that their care is lessening now. They believe that education, while producing some beneficial results, also produces harm to the people. Now education is the one thing wanted for the people of this country, and the fact of the Congress having passed a resolution with regard to it reflects credit on their wisdom and patriotism. The present abkári system favors the establishment of shops for the sale of toddy and spirituous liquors at a low price in every corner and in every street. This is an unconquerable temptation to the people, who lose their money, their health and their moral quality by indulging in drink. The Government should not care for their revenue alone; they should also care for the well-being of their subjects. The importance of the resolution regarding the Police goes without saying, for every one has known in his experience what harm is inflicted on the people by the police officers.

Three important resolutions of the Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 22nd, 1888.

66. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd December, in referring to the preparations going on in Allahabad for the approaching National Congress, expresses a hope that this institution will become stronger yet because the people have begun to appreciate its movements.

The National Congress at Allahabad.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

67. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd January, gives an account of the opening ceremony of the fourth National Congress in Allahabad.

The National Congress at Allahabad.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 1st, 1889.

68. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, attributes the decline of Indian Arts to the indifference of Government on the subject.

Cause of the decline of Indian Arts.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 9th, 1889.

69. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th January, says that the chief cause of the increasing poverty of India is the encouragment of idleness among able-bodied men who can work for their living.

Chief cause of the poverty of India.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Jan. 13th, 1889.

70. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 13th January, has an article from *Am* on Afghan prisoners coming to India, which has become a place of transportation for Afghanistan, but worse than this, they are supported from Indian revenues.

Afghan prisoners.

Public No. 7 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.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
12th *February* 1889.

Confidential No 62 of 1889 Depth.

Current No 378

From

W. Dunnigan Esquire,

Chulaapalam Translator to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Fort St. George.

Dated 29th January 1889.
Rec'd 30th

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 JAN 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Chulaapalam Newspapers—

Report for the first
fortnight of January 1889.

Press

Please print

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VI. Miscellaneous.

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Govt. Malayalam Translators Office,
Ootacamund, 29th January 1889.

W. Winslow,
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

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III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.

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28. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the oppression and Corruption practised by certain Ministerial officers of the Ampalapuzha Taluk office in Travancore.

29. Referring to a recent case of defalcation by the Cash Keeper of the Anchikaymal District Court Treasury in Cochin, another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper says that this would not have happened if the Government had the foresight to exact the requisition necessary on all persons entrusted with the charge of public money.

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

the Spread of Cholera that has appeared in Various parts of t
Ponnani Taluk.

16. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th December
says that both the former and the new Viceroy had given publi
satisfaction during their Service in Canada, but that the forme
administration has proved a total failure, and that Lord La
downe's Conduct of affairs will be judged of hereafter. It i
said that Viceroy and Governor are Surrounded by the European o
fficials around them who are their advisers and that a pa
rticular Ministers, Commercial Natives should be Consulted on all
portant Matters Connected with administration. It is hope
further expressed that though Slowly and gradually, the promise
made by Her Majesty, Some thirty years ago will Some day
be fulfilled.

17. Referring to a fact that Lord Salisbury, the Marq
of Prime Minister, lately great man Mr Dadabhai Nowroji
the "Black Native", a paragraph in the same issue of the pap
expresses an opinion that if His Lordship has thought fit or ot
wise said so, it is incumbent on him to offer an apology to Mr.
Nowroji.

18. The article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 29th December
in giving a Retrospect of the Year drawing to a close, refers
to the Separation of the late Viceroy's Connection with India.
Lord Dufferin, it is said, during his tenure of office hardly
did any good to the Country. While hopes are entertained to
the new Viceroy who, it is thought, had opportunities of k
ing the wants of India when he was Under Secretary of S
Next, the present administration of the Madras Govt. m
is on the whole approved of, and finally, advice is given to the
Corrupt officials in Malabar to give up their wicked w
in order that they may not have to share the fate of the Sess
Sub. Judge and of the Calicut Deputy Collector.

19. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 2nd Janu
in giving a Summary of the more important events during
the past year, refers particularly to the steps taken to check
Corruption in Malabar.

20. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper
says that officials in Malabar have begun to accept re-
Commendations in place of the bribes hitherto received.

21. Referring to the heavy Expenditure incurred on the
new Government House at Simla, a paragraph in the same
issue of the paper says that the increase of duty on Salt, &c,
is not without motive.

22. Referring to the new-year honors (which are,
it is said, often Conferred upon undeserving men who have
the only qualification of being in the Governor's good graces,

(c) Local and Municipal.

1. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 22nd Decem-
ber says that the Condition of the Wynad Taluk Board has of late
Somewhat improved by the appointment as its Secretary, of
the Deputy Collector of Vaniyambadi and of the Sub-Registrar of the
Same place.

10. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper
in holding the Local Fund Boards responsible for the unsatisfac-
tory State of certain roads in the Walvanad Taluk and for the
bridges in Condition of certain Canals over which the road from
Tirur to Malappuram has to pass, says that it is because
the members of Local Fund Boards are exempt from payment
of Cess Charges, that they are indifferent about Cesses.

11. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th Decem-
ber refers to the undue strictness shown in the Case of the poor
and to the great leniency shown in that of the rich, by the Tellicherry
Municipality in the matter of allowing buildings to be erected
on the sides of roads.

12. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 2nd
January thinks that the proposal of the Tellicherry Munici-
cipality to raise the Standard of the local Municipal School
to that of a Class, i.e. a Taluk School, when the Condition of other
public institutions, such as the Hospital, &c, is so very poor,
it is then said that the proposal seems to have emanated
from some of the Councilors who have sent up their Sons
or Nephews to the late Entrance Examination and who want
to give them higher Education at a cheap Cost.

13. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 29th De-
cember observes that the interest taken by the Calicut Mu-
nicipal Councilors generally, in the well-being of the inhabitants of the
Municipality, is not enough, and that there is room to Electing
them on the principle of More & more Merit and not on their
real qualifications as

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement Bill.
(g) Forests Bill.
(h) Railways Bill.
(i) Public Works.

14. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the
9th January refers to the unsatisfactory State of the roads
generally in the Wynad Taluk.

(j) Salt Bill.
(k) General.

15. A paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 22nd De-
cember expresses a hope that the District Medical and
Sanitary officer in Malabar will Concert measures to check

I. Foreign Politics—Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. Referring to the recent increase of thefts in the Calicut To... an article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 22nd December says that the Police force now employed in the Town is not sufficient to che... offences. And for further strengthening the Town Police force be... additional expense to the State, it is suggested that a portion ... the Special Police force stationed at Malappuram might be sent ... Calicut, and the attention of the Inspector General of Police is in... vited to the suggestion.

2. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper says t... the Asst. Inspector of Police, Calicut Range, now at Vaiperi, asks for loans from the Head Constables ... Constables under him, and should they refuse, beats them and ... gives them all sorts of annoyance.

3. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th December says that some Mappilas of bad character, who have lately come ... Periyangady and started themselves in Cannanore, are committing a series of petty thefts to which the Local Police do not seem to check.

4. Referring to the recent restoration of the Lock Hospital ... in Cannanore, another paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that this is another source of income to the Local Police while a paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 29th December ad... vocates the Establishment of one in Calicut also.

5. Another paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th ... Cochin and a paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 29th December ... invite the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the fact that during the late Vijeya festival, dice-play and other gambling were freely permitted by the Police, in total disregard of the orders of the District Magistrate on the subject.

6. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 29th ... Cochin after stating that theft and gambling still Continue as usual in the Palghat Town, says that gambling has become very prevalent in the Calicut Town also, and that some members of the Police are encouraging it, notwithstanding the orders of the District Magistrate to check it as much as possible.

(b) Courts.

7. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th December writes to the ignorance and incompetency of the Jurors and Assessors generally, who are called to aid the Sessions Judge in the trial of Criminal Cases.

(c) Jails—Nil

(d) Education.

8. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th December ... warns the managers of the New English School in Payyannur in the Chirakkal Taluk, against the impending ban of the School.

III. Miscellaneous.

(1) The National Congress at Allahabad.

(2) Cause of the decline of Indian trade.

(3) Chief Cause of the poverty of India.

Report on Malayalam News Papers for the first fortnight of January 1889.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and date of the fortnight.	Number of Copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	12th & 29th Dec.	900
2	Kerala Vilasam	Cochin	1st Janry	700
3	Kerala Sanchari	Calicut	26th Dec & 2nd & 9th Janry.	1,000.

C. No 320.

Public (1888) Dept.

Confidential No 53.

From

The Persian Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Dated 23 January 89
Received 25

CHIEF SECRETARY
25 JAN 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani
Newspapers for the fortnight
ending 15th January 1889

Press
Place print
Cl.
28/1

C. No 372

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of January 1889.

I. Foreign Politics – Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.
(1) Increase of Thefts in the Calicut Town:
(2) Mr. Miles, the Police Inspector and his Subordinates.
(3) Police and petty Thefts in Cannanore.
(4) Police and the Tellicherry Hospital in Cannanore.
(5) Police and gambling during the late Vyger festival.
(6) Do in the Calicut Town.

(b) Courts.
General incompetency of Jurors and Assessors.

(c) Jails – Nil.

(d) Education.
Impending fall of the English School in Payyanur.

(e) Local and Municipal.
(1) Wynad Taluk Board and its new members.
(2) Bad State of certain roads in the Walvanad Taluk, belonging to the Local Board, &c.
(3) The Tellicherry Municipality, and buildings on the sides of roads.
(4) Proposal to raise the Standard of the Tellicherry Municipal School.
(5) Indifference of the Calicut Municipal Councillors.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement – Nil.

(g) Forests – Nil.

(h) Railways – Nil.

(i) Public works.
Bad State of roads in the Wynad Taluk.

(j) Salt – Nil.

(k) General.
(1) Cholera in the Ponnani Taluk.
(2) How Indian viceroys spoil themselves.
(3) Lord Salisbury and Mr Dadabhai Nowroji.
(4) A retrospect of the past Year.
(5) Officials in Malabar and recommendations.
(6) Expenditure incurred on the late Commander in Chief's Horse at Simla.
(7) Remarks on the New Year honors.
(8) Allusion to Mr Gladstone's Speech.
(9) Natives and the high appointments in the Indian U.C.S. Service.
(10) Law moving hospital assistants as Witnesses.

III. Legislation – Nil.

IV. Native States.
(1) Travancore and the people of Travancore.
(2) Language of the assessment receipts granted in Travancore.
(3) Corruption of Certain officials in the Ampalapuzha Taluk office.
(4) A defalcation in the Arnchi Mayyal District Court Treasury.

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

who remain as the light of their eyes and feel
any slight to them. We may here mention
thing we constantly hear, said, why does
Sir Asman Jah not get his salute like
the late Sir Salar Jung? It may be said
that the late Sir Salar Jung did good se
in the mutiny. But what was helping agai
a few rebels to helping against Russia? an
Sir Asman (who is of a better family than Sir Sala
promised the 60 lakhs and to give it fro
his own pocket if necessary.

(15) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 29
December referring to the reorganization of
the troops of native
states says the "Lote
And" considers the Berars should be restored
to provide for the Hyderabad troops. If the
officials of that province are consider
we are sure, the Government of Hyderaba
would gladly take them over and provide
for their pensions and they would gladly
undertake service under Hyderabad for
are English officials better treated as regar
pay pension &c.

The terms of native states and Berar

(16) Jaridah-i-Rozgar of the 13th Jany
referring to an assault committed on two
officers from Secunderabad
in Medak by some
ruffians, says, it would be the villagers
unless they were ill treated in the first
instance for Englishmen are better treated
here than in English territory and probably
they only got a warning for some overbearing
behaviour.

Hyderabad assault on British officers

and real carry out Lord Ripons policy but
proposed all sorts of taxes so we can not
prophecy what Lord Lansdown will do, we
will wait and see.

Legislation

(11) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 4th Jany
says Government should think long before
the Madras Arsenal adopting the Finance
Committees proposal to abolish the Madras
Arsenal which would be most improper.

Native States

(12) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 20th Dec
says Government are a long time deciding on a
Hyderabad Resident new Resident. Mr Howell
has done every thing so well that it would please
every one if he were confirmed. Colonel Ward
has been mentioned but as he could not please
the Begum or the people as minister we do
not like the idea, the Bhopal people may
praise him outwardly but inwardly no one
liked him.

(13) Shaukat-ul-Islam of the 28th Dec
has a leading article and a letter on the un-
Hyderabad accounts satisfactory state of the
accounts Department in Hyderabad. The Afsar
-ul-Akhbar of the 20th Dec has a similar article.

(14) Dakkhan Punch of the 3rd Jany
says the Gaekwar complains that he is not treated
Treatment of Princes and nobles by Govt as his forefathers were and
thinks there can be no better
policy than to do honor to native rulers, not
doing so is the cause of affronting them needlessly
The rulers of India should know that India
is not as it was, the people look on the Chiefs
who

black man was certainly abusive for he is
Lord Salisbury's speech Parsi. His Lordship cou-
not have referred to the character of Mr. Naoro-
on all sides we hear of English men being dis-
graced. Sir Lepel Griffin. Every one knows wh-
Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall left
Hyderabad, Mr. Plowden did not leave Jammoo.
in good odour then there is Mr. Crawford
If these are the results of European Educati-
may God protect India from it. This has be-
a hard year for European [illegible] officials.

(8) Shaokhat-ul-Islam of the 28th Dec-
answers a correspondent of the Kashaf-ul-
the Native Press Akhbar (Bombay) who wro-
reflecting on the want of plain speaking of the
Press of native States especially the Safir-i-
Dakkhan and says the freedom of the Press does
not consist in unnecessary and bigoted attack
on Government and officials but in speaking
the exact truth fearlessly and without exaggera-

(9) Dakkhan Punch of the 3rd January
mentioning the intended visit of the late King's So-
the Onde Princes to England says without doub-
great injustice &c. has been done to these Princ-
If the Congress has passed a resolution in this
matter it would have been approved by all
creeds and would have been far more practica-
that talking of representative Government it wou-
even have attracted Muhammadan Community
to the Congress.

(10) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the 24th Dec-
under the heading "Hopes and fears" says when
The Viceroy Lord Dufferin arrives the pe-
had great expectations. Now the coming of a
new Viceroy fills them with fear for Lord Duffer-

kick occasions it is said the pupils sang hymns)

(4) Sullan-ul-Akhbar of the 10th Janu-
minds that notwithstanding the advance of Education
Education does not improve manners there is a daily falling off in manners. The lower classes
pose no respect for the higher and the higher
we have that there is no room for respect
rality and good manners are not taught
d our young men adopt all the bad habits
our rulers without the good ones.

"General"

(5) Tilism-i-Hairath of the 25th Dec-
has an extract on the difference between white
Race prejudice and black in the way
they are treated, recent bribery cases, cases
of Europeans ill using natives &c. winding
up with:- If money is wanted another lac
or two or a subscription will make up the
deficiency. India is well populated, so what matter?

(6) Dakkhan Punch of the 24th Dec-
referring to a question by Mr. Bradlaugh in the
British Residents House of Commons says
a few more Residents like Mr. Cordery and
Sir Lepel Griffin would set every native
State against Government but as permission has
been given to Bhopal to have a Mussalman
Minister, it seems the eyes of Government are
opened and Lord Dufferin is convinced
of the tyranny practised by Sir Lepel Griffin
on the Begum Sahibah and Colonel Ward
was not a proper man for the place.

(7) Do Do says Lord
Salisbury calling Mr. Dadabhoy Narozji a
black

1

Foreign Politics

(1) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the 7th Ja
says it cannot understand why England shou
Suakim spend so much money and blo
in constant expeditions to save Suakim fro
falling into the hands of the rebels who seem
determined to have it. Mr. Gladstone is right
this subject. The rebels have no ships that
can close the road to India, neither is the
country so rich that they can buy ships.
England is an ally of those other Christian
powers who under pretence of preventing
slave dealing are trying to crush the Muhamad
power, she will soon lose her popularity with
all Mussalmans who are not as formerly ignora
of these matters. Then there is Egypt. If Englan
withdraws from Suakim, the rebels will have
Egypt alone; so the best thing is for Englan
to withdraw from Suakim at once.

Home Administration

"Police"

(2) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 14th Janua
says the Police Commissioner would do we
Bad characters in Madras — to look up the bad characters
who annoy respectable people
about Madras especially in Triplicane.

"Education"

(3) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd Dece
warns the people against sending their girls to
Missionary schools — Missionary Schools, unless
they wish them to become Christians.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 7th January
has a similar article.

(These articles have reference to a new years
visit of the Zenana ladies to these schools on

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Report
on
Native Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 15th January 1889

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(g) Nil	
(h) Nil	
(i) Nil	
(j) Nil	
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Foreign Politics

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Date of papers received & Examined for the fortnight
				7th and 14th January /89
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	22nd /29th Dec/89 5th /12th "
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapetta "	640	27th " 3rd /10th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	26th " 5th "
4	Tilism-i-Auiratt	" "	100	
5	Dalna-i-Sakhun	" "	150	
6	Tuhafah	" "	200	15th "
7	Khassim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	450	24th /27th " 3rd /7th "
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	300	20th /27th " 7th /10th "
9	Bangalore Akhbar	"	100	5th "
10	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	28th "
11	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	14th "
12	Mukhtumum-i-Dakkhan	"	400	
13	Afsar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	20th and 29th "
14	Dakkhan Punch	"	300	24th " 3rd "
15	Safir-i-Dakkhan	"	150	

Confidential No. 65

Public (1889) Department.

No 409

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
12 FEB 89

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 15.

Dated 31st January 1889.

Received 2nd February 1889

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th January 1889.

Press

Please print

CO

4/2

harm to the people. Now education is the one thing wanted for the people of this Country, and the fact of the Congress having passed a resolution with regard to it reflects credit on their wisdom and patriotism. The present Abkarry system favours the establishment of shops for the sale of toddy and spirituous liquors at a low price in every corner and in every street. This is an unconquerable temptation to the people, who lose their money, their health and their morality by indulging in drink. The Government should not care for their revenue alone, they should also care for the well-being of their subjects. The importance of the resolution regarding the Police goes without saying, for every one has known in his experience what harm is inflicted on the people by the Police Officers.

Tamul Translator's Office, Nellore, 31st January 1889.

Tamul Translator to Govt.

means of inducing people to read it.

The Delegates to the Congress.

16. The Tarangay Nadesan of Madras of the 5th January says that Lord Dufferin remarked of the delegates to the Congress that they were the representatives of themselves and not of the people, and that therefore it could not be said that all the peoples were represented in the Congress. A majority of the native members who sat on the Legislative Councils of India were appointed as delegates to the Congress. While they were in the Legislative Councils, they were recognized as the representatives of the people, but when they sat in the Congress as delegates, Lord Dufferin says of them that they are not the representatives of the people. This is very wise of him!

Three important Resolutions of the Congress.

17. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 9th January observes that the Congress which met at Allahabad passed three resolutions which regards the welfare of the public. They are (1) that Government should not lessen the grant for education and that they should not withdraw their Supervision at least over higher education, (2) that the present Abkarry System which conduces to increase drunkenness among the people should be modified by Government, and (3) that a Commission should be appointed by Government to enquire into the Organization of the Police Department, which at present works harm to the people. Of the beneficial policies adopted by the English Government, none stands so supreme as that followed by them for the Spread of Education. It is Education that has infused into the hearts of the people Courage, unity, and public-spiritedness. The Government at first greatly cared for education, but it appears that their care is lessening now. They believe that Education while producing some beneficial results, also produces harm

that any members there of had even unknowingly spoken ill of Government. The Congress was not to blame if any one not belonging to it or any Editor of a newspaper had abused Government. As the Congress has now obtained a firm footing, not the slightest word against Government will hereafter be spoken in it by any one. The Congress will be the means of firmly establishing loyalty to Government, and of securing to the Natives all the advantages needed by them. The very fact that in the Congress held on four Consecutive Years, the Chair was respectively occupied by a Bengalee, a Parsee, a Mahomedan and an English gentleman, is enough to prove to any one that this assembly is constituted with the Common consent of the people, that it holds strongly the belief that no other Government is so excellent as the English Government, and that its aim is to secure lasting benefit to all the people of India by representing their grievances to Government.

The Catechism of the Congress.

15. A Correspondent of the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 2nd January remarks with reference to the book called "the Catechism of the Congress" that as represented by some Englishmen, that book does not contain one word against Government, and that their object in misrepresenting the book was to deter people from reading it. Every book that has been written and published at present either in English or the Vernaculars by the well wishers of the people for their good speaks well of Government and does not contain one abusive word against them. It would be well, as the Editor of the Calaveedhy of Coimbatore observes, to append to the Catechism a list showing the Salaries of the Governor-General, Governors, Members of Council, Collectors &c, as a

means.

the most deserving men for those honors.

The Opposition to the Congress.

13. A Correspondent of the Swadesham:itran of Madras of the 2nd January makes these remarks— As the Congress is presided each year by an individual of a different nationality, what ground is there for Government to say that either the Mahomedans or any others have not joined the Congress? What did the same Government say two years ago? They said that all these things were done only by men who had an English education, and that the people had no share in them. What do they say now? They say that the men who have learnt English have incited the people who were contented to agitate for reforms. Sir Syed Ahmed and his Mahomedan followers, Theodore Beck, Colvin, Dufferin &c are its enemies. They are like lean cattle wrapped up in a bundle of grains and. Can any harm result to us by their opposition? None, only good will result.

A vindication of the Congress.

14. The Swadeshamitiran of Madras of the 2nd January says that the fourth assembly of the Congress was held in the very place where the staunch opponent of the Congress, Sir Auckland Colvin, resides, and its proceedings were conducted most loyally, calmly and energetically. As a strict order had been issued that no Government Official should do anything with regard to the Congress, not only the Authorities held themselves aloof thinking that the movement was not approved of by Government, but others also had to tremble with fear at the sight of the Congress. The Congress has not as its aim the introduction in India of a Parliament as in England. It is through ignorance that men say that the Congress is bad. No one who is a member of the Congress will speak abusively of Government. Even when the Congress was young, it was rare that

a majority of the new years honours those who are about them and who reside in their own Presidency. The rest of the honours are distributed among individuals who belong to the other Presidencies on the recommendations of the Local Governments. As the Local Governments rarely recommend the most deserving individuals for such honours, and of those so recommended, the Government of India are obliged to select a very few because of the limited number of honours at their disposal, the official list showing the names of individuals deserving of honours rarely if ever coincides with the views of the people. From this years list of honours it will be seen that a vast majority of them has been given to those in the Bengal Presidency; & only five persons have been selected to receive such honours in the Madras Presidency. Though the no: of persons selected is very small yet we are glad to see that the Madras Government recommended

that Pleaders Summuds will not be
given to such individuals. The
Regent, who has granted a plea-
Summud to this individual, refusa
to grant to another individual a
like Summud on the ground that
he was dismissed from service.
But the reason does not appear why
the Regent has admitted to public
service men who have been punished
or dismissed. The State of Poodo=
=cottah is said to be subject to
Government; & if they really bestowe
the slightest attention on it, such
preposterous things would not have
happened.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The new Year's honours.

12. The Swadesahamitran of Madras of the 5th January remarks that the Government of India confer

"of Inspectors, it is all one unbroken
oldness and tameness, which the
ead of the Administration may
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ut which we beg leave to assert
s the index of decrepitude and
ecay---- 'Vepore is still the bugbear
f the country."

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

Affairs in Poodocottah.

11. In the Swadesahamitran of Madras of the 5th January, a correspondent speaks ill of the Regent of Poodoo=
=cottah, saying that the evils that have already been perpetrated in that State will take at least few years to be rectified. He asks the public why they do not petition Government to redress the evils done by the Regent. The correspondent states that the Regent has granted a pleader's summud to an indi=
=vidual who had undergone punish=
=ment, although a notification was published in the State Gazette,

complaining subsequently about the ill-
= condition of the tanks; & even if they do
no notice need be taken of this com-
= plaint. The kist which was first
paid in eight, then in seven, and
recently in six instalments, has now
been ordered by Government to be
paid in four. This indeed is a great
hardship on the poor ryots, and it
is to be hoped that Government will
revert to the system of collecting kist
in 6 instalments?

The District of South Arcot in 1888.

10. The Deshabhimanny of Tirupapu-
= liyore of the 5th Jan: in reviewing
the two events which happened in
the district of South Arcot during 1887
remarks "We have had no less than
"three acting judges - a feature not a
"= ducive to departmental efficiency
"or the success of judicial adminis-
"= tration in the district. Incompetent
"Tahsildars are kept on as if they were
"in their places by a sort of birthright
"Taluk Sheristadars remain undisturbed
"though for the efficiency of the public
"service a little shifting may be needful.
"The Police department here has been
"enjoying an amount of sinecures indeed
"enviable. Except for what by way of
"change has crept in owing to the
"retirement of officers in the grade

Civilians are appointed. Those who are
appointed newly from England are at
a loss to know what measures will do
good & what measures harm to the
people. In the case of civilians who
are appointed as members, the harm
is this:— they do not forget the
enmity which subsisted between them-
selves & the people when they held
executive offices, and make laws which
are hurtful to the people. But there
are not many who do thus;— there
may be one or two. The establishment
of the Engineering department is in no
way beneficial to the people. The officers
of that department take no notice of
the repeated petitions of the ryots for
the repair of their tanks. If they take
any notice of the matter, they endorse
a reply that the petitioners should
apply to the Revenue department, &
quietly earn their salaries. If Govern-
= ment order the tanks to be repaired,
the work is entrusted to contractors.
This system works great mischief,
for the contractors have no concern
for the work they do, & their chief
desire is to save money. But if the
work of repairing tanks is entrusted
to the ryots themselves, they will execute
it with great care, for they are
the principal parties interested in it.
They will also be prevented from

The adminis-tration of India.

9. The Hindu Janabhooshany of Madras of the 3rd Jan: publishes an article on British administration, in the course of which are made the following remarks: The Members of the India Council are composed of civilians who have amassed great wealth in India & are in receipt of a pension of £1000 a year, & who speak arrogantly as if they had come down from heaven. Will the wolf cry because the sheep is drenched in rain? So, will those members grieve on account of the sufferings of the Indians? Does any one at any time stop their salaries because they do not attend to the wants of the Indian people. If the sheep fattens, it is a gain to the shepherd. In the same manner, our Government looks on allowing the Exchequer to get full. The Exchequer is replenished by the imposition of manifold taxes, & reduction of establishments. They only attend to the replenishing of the Exchequer & not to the welfare of the people. It seems doubtful whether a Parliamentary Commission will ever be nominated to inquire into the Indian administration, for such an Enquiry will damage the reputation of the Anglo-Indians, whose mis-deeds will then be brought to light. To the Council of the Governor General, persons from England are appointed as members, failing which

(K) General.

The Adminis-tration of Lord Dufferin.

The Calanidhy of Coimbatore of the 1st Jan: 89 remarks:- "Amidst all the adminis-trative acts of Lord Dufferin, his Conquest of Burmah, his aggressive frontier Expedi-tions, his imposition of the Income-tax & his increase of the duty on Salt stand out in bold relief. It is these that have contributed to his unpopularity, & to the general failure of his administration. He has brought the Government to the verge of financial bankruptcy; he has, it may be, strengthened our N. W. frontier but by his aggressive policy has raised up a host of troublesome enemies all round at immense sacrifice of money; he has most unjustifiably saddled India with the enormous cost of conquering & of maintaining peace and order in Burmah; His Lordship's State-ment that Upper Burmah will pay in the long run is regarded as more fan-tastic than one based on truth. Lower Burmah cost the Indian Govern-ment about 19 crores and at present yields a surplus of only 70 lakhs, i.e, less than 4 p.c. on the outlay. He has admitted the poverty of the people, but has not scrupled to over-tax the most indispensable article of their diet next to rice, viz., Salt."

The ... Hindu ... Janabhooshany of Madras

The Vice-Presidents of Local Boards.

6. The Deshabhimany of 7th instant of the 12th Jan: observes that as Collectors & Asstts. or Dy. Collectors, whose time is completely taken up in the heavy revenue & Magisterial duties they have to perform are appointed as Presidents & Vice-Presidents of Local Boards, the work of those Boards suffers. To remedy this, non-official members may be appointed as Vice-Presidents. They will be subject to the control of the District Collectors, who are also the Presidents of such Boards.

(f) Land Revenue & Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

The Tandayaur Ancient.

(i) Public Works.

7. The Swadesahamitran of Madras of the 7th Jan: publishes a memorial sent by Jaggayya, in which they complain that the authorities, who collect water-rates from them, are not anxious, though repeatedly petitioned, to repair the ancient over the Tondayaur, which irrigates the village of Sendoreiu the Tindivanum taluk, South Arcot district.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

The Middle School Examination.

The Tanjay Nasion of Madras of the 7th Jan: pointing out the errors contained in the paper given at the Middle School Examination for translation from Tamil into English, remarks that Government should have taken proper care in appointing suitable Examiners to examine candidates at the Middle School Examination, for the number of candidates is large, and the profit to Government by it is proportionately large. The Examiner of the Tamil translation paper, to judge from his questions, evidently does not know Tamil well. It is said that he is a Malayaly. If such men are appointed as Examiners in Tamil, what can they do? The Tanjay Janamitran of Tanjore of the 5th and the Swadesahamitran of Madras of the 9th Jan: speak to the same effect, & the Vettikodyan of Madras of the 12th Jan: points out further that Pundits of Colleges should be appointed as Examiners in the Vernaculars.

A School for the Sons of Rajahs.

4. The Swadesabhimany of Salem of the 15th Jan: advocates the establishment of a school in Madras for imparting higher Education Exclusively to the Sons of Rajahs, Zemindars & other persons of rank.

(e) Local & Municipal.

The road between Connatore & Tirpore in Erode Taluk.

5. A correspondent of the Swadesahamitran of the 5th Jan: complains of the bad State of the road.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

The Police Station at Mullaymanchumpetty.

1. The Calamidhy of Coimbatore of the 1st Jan. considers that the Police Station at Mullaymanchumpetty which is on the way to Pollachy should not be abolished, as the authorities contemplate doing, for the Police Station located there is a source of security to the people of that part.

(b) Courts.

A Coroner required for Madras.

2. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 5th January observes that it is false economy to abolish the office of Coroner in Madras. The Coroner's duties are now to devolve on Police Inspectors and Station House officers. There are no grounds for supposing that these officers possess sufficient Education for discharging the duties of a Coroner. We have also heard that many grave crimes were screened by the instrumentality of the Police & that the Police themselves did not escape being charged with such crimes as theft, murder, and violence. The change now contemplated will only be productive of evil. The same paper of the 12th January urges on the people the necessity of holding a meeting for upholding the Continuance of the office of Coroner in Madras.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

1

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Satyatoothan.	Madras.	5000	January 1889.
2	Maathar Thitoy.	Do.	500	January 1889.
3	Sozirdavartamanny.	Do.	100	October, November and December 1888.
4	Janaunnoocoolan.	Trivandy.	100	January 1889.
5	Sitbovenkody.	Ramnaud.	50	January 1889.
6	Narbhodacam.	Palamcottah.	700	January 1889.
7	Nyaunadeepam.	Veeraraghavapooram.	1400	December 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
8	Nyaunaunmritam.	Madras.	50	1st January 1889.
9	Por Suttam.	Do.	500	1st and 15th January 1889.
10	Satyavedaunnoosarsam.	Do.	240	1st and 15th January 1889.
11	Syool Veda Bhascaran.	Do.	—	1st and 15th December 1888 and 1st and 15th January 1889.
12	Swadeshabhimanny.	Salem.	70	1st and 15th January 1889.
13	Calamidhy.	Coimbatore.	280	1st and 15th January 1889.
14	Brahma Nyanna Bhodiny	Bangalore.	117	1st and 15th January 1889.
15	Sooga Jeevany.	Do.	150	1st and 15th January 1889.
16	Satyavartamanny.	Pasoomullay.	690	1st and 15th January 1889.
17	Sojanollausan.	Tanjore.	300	5th January 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
18	Travancore Abhimanny.	Nagercoil.	450	1st and 10th January 1889.
	Weekly.			
19	Vettikodiyon.	Madras.	200	5th and 12th January 1889.
20	Vicatatoothan.	Do.	1500	5th and 12th January 1889.
21	Muidoo Janabhoothany	Do.	200	5th January 1889.
22	Tarangay Naisan.	Do.	150	5th January 1889.
23	Sreebacanjany.	Do.	150	12th January 1889.
24	Deshabhimanny.	Tirupatoor.	350	5th and 12th January 1889.
25	Tanjay Jananitran.	Tanjore.	500	5th and 12th January 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
26	Swadeshamitran.	Madras.	1000	2d, 5th and 9th January 1889.

Public C. No 409

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 15 OF 1889.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th January 1889.

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(b) Courts.

2. A Coroner required for Madras.

(c) Jails.

nil.

(d) Education.

3. The Middle School Examination
4. A School for the Sons of Rajahs.

(e) Local and Municipal.

5. The road between Conratore and Tirpore in the Erode taluk.
6. The Vice-Presidents of local boards.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

nil.

(i) Public Works.

7. The Tondayaur anicut.

(j) Salt.

nil.

(k) General.

8. The Administration of Lord Dufferin
9. The Administration of India.
10. The District of South Arcot in

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

11. Affairs in Poodoocottah

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

nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

12. The new years honours.
13. The opposition to the Congress.
14. A vindication of the Congress.
15. The Catechism of the Congress.
16. The delegates to the Congress.
17. The important Resolutions of the Congress.

Confd No 50.

Public C No. 285

From

CHIEF SECRETARY 22 JAN 89 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Telugu Translator to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated 21st January 1889.
Received 22nd

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th January 1889.

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ether no appeal can be lodged against this decision
the District Court. He fears that if Government pay
attention to such flagrant cases, the lower classes
ll be encouraged in their disregard of law. As the Judge
as here ~~at the time~~ when the crime was committed, and
as some time elapsed between the trial and the commission
f the offence, the want of evidence can be easily explained
tough the Magistrates and Inspectors who made the
preliminary enquiries knew the real facts of the case.
Wha. things are conducted in our territory in such a
manner, we have no right to find fault with foreign
Countries.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 21st January, 1889.

Gantesu Appa Rao
Telugu Translator
to Government.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th January

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Number of copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Bi-monthly.			
1.	Budhavidhéyini	Masulipatam	100.	1st January 1889
	Weekly.			
2.	Hindudésábhimani	Masulipatam	300.	4th and 14th January 1889
3.	Andhraprakásika	Madras.	500.	7th and 14th January 18

Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

Budhavidhéyini, Dec: 20th, 1888.

About a murder case in the Gudivada Taluq.

The Budhavidhéyini, of the 20th December 1888, states that the son of Adusumalli Séshádri Naidu, an inhabitant of the village Kodur in the Gudivada Taluq, though not of age, succeeded his father in the Dharmakartaship of the local pagoda in spite of the brother of the deceased opposing to this arrangement. The uncle eventually got rid of his nephew by taking him to a field and killing him there. The Sessions judge of the District Court dismissed the case for want of evidence, but the Editor is anxious to know

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the fortnight ending the 15th January

tents.

III.— Legislation—

Nil.

IV.— Native States.

Nil.

V.— Prospects of the crops and

condition of the people.

Nil.

VI.— Miscellaneous.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for

Con

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I.— Foreign Politics.

II.— Home Administration.

(a)— Police—

(b)— Courts—

About a murder case in the Gudivada Tally

(c)— Jails—

Nil.

(d)— Education—.

Nil

(e)— Local and municipal—

Nil

(f)— Land Revenue and Settl

ment—

Nil.

(g)— Forests—

Nil.

(h)— Railways—

Nil

(i)— Public Works—

Nil.

(j)— Salt—

Nil.

(k)— General—

idence, but the ca

Compilation No. 36.

Public (1889) Department.

C. No. 155

From S. Mangesh Rao, Esq.

Ag. Canarese Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

CHIEF SECRETARY
17 JAN 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 1.

Dated 16th January 1889.

Received 17 "

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 15th January. 1889.

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...apers for

I. Politics.

Lord Dufferin's Administration

Karnataka Prakasika of January 7, 1889.

1. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 7th Instant, in a review of Lord Dufferin's Administration speaks thus:-

The Conquest of Burmah.— The conquest of Burmah is not calculated to show the valour of Lord Dufferin. Who can see any valour in capturing a king who, being deceived by his own people and having no means of defending himself, unconditionally surrendered himself into the hands of his enemies? What is the benefit derived by the people of India from this act of the Viceroy? It was their lot to lose some precious lives and money.

The Friendship with the Ameer of Cabul.— There seems to be no sincerity in this. It will last only as long as the Ameer loves British money and increase with the amount of the subsidy granted to him.

Armies in the Native States.— Lord Dufferin's solicitude about the armies of the Native Rajahs is not purely disinterested. His desire to place them under European supervision is based on deep policy:

2

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Places of publication	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of the ... received and ... ining during ... fortnight.
1.	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	450	January 7, 14.
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	Dec. 29; Jan. 5, ...
3.	The Vrittanta Patrike	Bangalore	2000	January 10
4	The Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	January
5	The Vijayeshwaja - - -	Bellary	275	Jan. 4.
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onfidential] [No 1 of 1889

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the Fortnight ending the 15th January. 188.

Karin
Co

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(e) Local and Municipal ——— Nil
(f) Land Revenue & Settlements ——— Nil
(g) Forests ——— Nil
(h) Railways. ——— Nil
(i) Public Works ——— Nil
(j) Salt ——— Nil
(k) General ——— Nil
III Legislation ——— Nil
IV Native States ——— Nil
V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People. ——— Nil
VI. Miscellaneous. ——— Nil

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dated 7. 2. 1889.

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V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People. ----------
VI. Miscellaneous. ----------

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இறுப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டிலின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அச்சு / பல்வகை / வரலாயம்

எண் 238, தேதி 7.3.1885 197

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு.					
	துறை	நடப்பு எண்.	ஆண்டு.	தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது பிறிதெழுத்தர் கையொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	பிறதெழுத்தரின் கருக்கொம்பம்.
		1353	12			
3036						
	Cabinet	2-11-76				
15						
159	8539	RH	28			
	Cabinet	5-6-79				