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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st January 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Janavinodiny"	Madras	300	December 1888.
2	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	580	January 1889.
3	"Nyaunadeepam"	Veeraraghavapoorom	1,400	" "
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras	50	15th January 1889.
5	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pathricay"	Do.	500	1st and 15th January 1889.
6	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th January 1889.
7	"Soojanollasan"	Tanjore	300	20th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
8	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th January 1889.
	Weekly.			
9	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	19th and 26th January 1889.
10	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	19th " 26th " "
11	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	19th " 26th " "
12	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	19th " 28th " "
13	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	19th " 26th " "
14	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	19th " 26th " "
15	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	500	19th " 26th " "
	Bi-weekly.			
16	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th January 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Quarterly.			
17	"Janavinodini"	Madras	200	16th January 1889.
	Monthly.			
18	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	21st January 1889.
	Weekly.			
19	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	18th and 24th January 1889.
20	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	21st " 28th " "
	CANARESE.			
21	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	450	21st and 28th January 1889.
22	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	19th " 26th " "
23	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	17th, 24th and 31st January 1889.
24	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	22nd and 29th January 1889.
25	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	18th " 25th " "
	MALAYALAM.			
26	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	12th, 19th and 26th January 1889.
27	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th and 21st January 1889.
28	"Kerala Sanchari"	Calicut	1,000	16th and 23rd January 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
29	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	21st and 28th January 1889.
30	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	19th " 26th " "
31	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	17th " 24th " "
32	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	5th " 15th " "
33	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th " 25th " "
34	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	15th January 1889.
35	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Jan. 1889.
36	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	14th, 17th, 28th and 31st January 1889.
37	"Bangalore Akhbar"	Do.	100	26th December 1888.
38	"Shaokat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	1st January 1889.
39	"Akhbar-i-Asafir"	Do.	425	21st Dec. 1888, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan. 1889.
40	"Mukhumun-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	400	1st January 1889.
41	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	8th and 15th January 1889.
42	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	10th, 17th and 31st January 1889.
43	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th January 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 19th, 1889.

The village police.

1. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 19th January, considers that the village police should be strengthened and brought under more effective control.

TARANGAY NAISON, Jan. 26th, 1889.

The Madras police.

2. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 26th January, speaks of the Madras police force as composed of ignorant and illiterate individuals, who, their pay being trifling, seek to supplement it by levying black-mail on poor people.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Jan. 1889.

Highway robberies in some taluks of the Kistna district.

3. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of January 1889, states that many highway robberies are committed in Palnád, Vinukonda, Narsaraopet and Sattenapalle, and that the police arrangements are deficient. According to the editor, the people do not believe in the suppression of these crimes, unless an energetic officer, like M.R.Ry. Vadlamanati Venkatachalam Pantulu (a retired Deputy Collector), is appointed with a strong staff of constables under him to be posted all over the country.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 19th, 1889.

Police Inspector Mr. Eyles and his subordinates.

4. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 19th January, in referring to a correspondence that lately appeared in the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator*, to the effect that there had not been, as alleged in a previous issue of the *Kerala Patrika*, any quarrel between the Police Inspector, Mr. Eyles, and his subordinates, says that the statement of the correspondent of the *Spectator*, besides being untrue, is apparently made at the Inspector's request.

(b) Courts.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Jan. 16th, 1889.

Village munsifs.

5. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th January, remarks that it is not enough to raise the status of village munsifs and keep the old munsifs in their places. This body of officers should be chosen from among enlightened people, and examinations also should be introduced to test their abilities. The duty of collecting revenue, which the village munsifs have now to perform, should be taken away from them. Their pay should range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15; and they should be allowed each a gumasta and a peon. It is unnecessary to employ a munsif for every village. A munsif for every area of ten square miles or containing a population of 5,000 people will be sufficient.

TARANGAY NAISON, Jan. 26th, 1889.

Village munsifs.

6. In the *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 26th January, a correspondent finds fault with the new appointments of village munsifs and kurnams made in the villages of the Coimbatore district. It is a mistake to have appointed them merely on the consideration of their mirassi rights, for they are totally unacquainted with law and procedure. The civil and criminal jurisdiction conferred on the village officers will not be exercised by them properly. It should have been conferred on the village punchayats. The village cess has been introduced in Coimbatore. This is hard on the people. It is better for Government to shoot all the people at once at the mouth of the cannon than to inflict hardship on them by imposing taxes on taxes without heeding their distress. Oh, God! it will be well if thou at least will point out a way for the people to live. The buffettings and kickings which are inflicted by this Government are hardly to be endured. Oh, people! do you at least petition Government, instead of silently suffering under the imposition of taxes.

(d) Education.

Vijayadhwaja,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

The high school examination.

7. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 18th January, in speaking of a memorial that is being prepared by the representatives of aided education, on the subject of the high school examination, says:—Our opinion has already been expressed in our columns that the introduction of the high school examination would ultimately shut out our youths from all the healthy influences of a knowledge of Western arts and sciences. We therefore earnestly hope and wish that the benign Government of Lord Connemara will think over the memorial and grant the prayer in the interests of the education of the whole presidency.

Vijayadhwaja,
Jan. 25th, 1889.

Higher education in the Madras Presidency.

8. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 25th January, commenting upon the speech made by the Viceroy before the Convocation of the Calcutta University, says:—Here is a nice elucidation of what education ought to be. It should not be purely literary, but should include much of what is technical. But the Madras Government, through its autocratic agent, Mr. Grigg, is running headlong in the other way. It would sweep away before beginning to create. No technical institution has yet been started, but nearly all Government colleges and high schools have been abolished. We had our local college, where pupils were sent by their parents that cared for higher education. But it has been abolished and none of the five districts, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot, has an institution where higher education is given. Nor has anything been done by Government towards technical education in these districts. That the people might do the thing for themselves, is out of the question; they are too poor for it. The Ceded Districts have ever been backward in education, and if Government retired from higher education they should have done it last there.

Kerala Patrika,
Jan. 26th, 1889.

Primary schools and Deputy Inspector Mr. Selvanayagam.

9. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 26th January, notices with pleasure the severance of Deputy Inspector Mr. Selvanayagam's connection with primary schools in Pálghat and some other taluks; for it was he, it is said, who, with his irregularity in paying the salaries of teachers and with his niggardliness in the mater of grants, accelerated the ruin of those schools, already weakened by the reduction of grants from Provincial and Local Funds.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Kerala Patrika,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

Incompetency of non-official members of local fund boards.

10. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 19th January, in referring to the ignorance and incompetence of some of the non-official members of local fund boards, and also to the indifference shown by the official members to the well-being of the inhabitants, says that some of the non-official members never express their opinions on any matter for fear of incurring the displeasure of the President and of losing their travelling allowance. The authorities in whose gift are the nominations of members are blamed for appointing such incompetent men.

Kerala Patrika,
Jan. 26th, 1889.

Order of Government about recording in the proceedings the names of members of local and municipal boards voting for or against each proposal.

11. Referring to an order of Government that, if the members of local and municipal boards so require, the names of those voting for or against each proposal should be recorded in the proceedings of the meeting, an article in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 26th January says that the order is a very desirable one for two reasons—firstly, because a fear of public exposure of their names will prevent competent members from voting for an undesirable proposal, and, secondly, because the Government will particularly weigh the merits and demerits of a proposal carried according to a majority consisting more of official members than of non-official.

It is then strongly urged that the elective system should be observed in the nomination of taluk board members, as the evils arising from the present arrangement are very numerous.

Kerala Sanchari,
Jan. 23rd, 1889.

Vaccination in the Tellicherry municipality.

12. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 23rd January, asks the Tellicherry municipal council to pay more attention to vaccination within the municipality.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Kerala Patrika,
Jan. 26th, 1889.

Reduction in the number of kists.

13. Referring to the hardships caused to the people by the recent reduction in the number of kists (instalments of revenue), a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 26th January, asks why the Government do not reduce the number of instalments in which they pay malikhana allowances to native rajas and native chieftains.

(j) Salt.

Swadeshamitran,
Jan. 30th, 1889.

Duty on salt and spirits.

14. *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 30th January, says:—Government derive a large revenue from the sale of salt and spirits. Spirits act like poison, but salt is an indispensable article of food and necessary to preserve health. Government should therefore raise the duty on the one and diminish the duty on the other, so that spirits shall be sold at prohibition rates and salt at a very cheap rate. This is what a civilised Government should do. But as the Government of this country derive a large revenue by levying a duty on salt, the abolition of which would cause them an immense loss, the people should not object to paying the salt tax, for otherwise they would have to pay some other tax (say the poll tax). It is the height of cruelty to have raised the duty on salt and placed that article beyond the reach of the people. It is also highly cruel to have diminished the price of spirits and toddy. What is the use if Government should derive a large revenue by the sale of spirits and toddy? Is it not what a despotic ruler will do? It is only when the people live happily and are prosperous that Government too will be prosperous. Is it charitable to induce people to drink and levy taxes from them in order to replenish the exchequer all at once? It is sinful of Government to make drunkards of the people, and it is also highly cruel of them to compel the people to eat their bread without salt.

(k) General.

Swadeshamitran,
Jan. 16th, 1889.

A post office needed.

15. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th January, considers that a post office should be established either at Velopalliem or Annooppapolliem, villages near Tirpore, Coimbatore district.

Tarangay Naison.
Jan. 16th, 1889.

The income tax.

16. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 19th January, advocates the imposition of the income tax on those persons only whose incomes are over Rs. 1,000 a year, and suggests the reduction of salaries of public officials to make good the loss of revenue.

Vijayadhwaja,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

Selection of assessors and jurors.

17. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 18th January, says:—We do not think that the Collectors bestow any care in the selection of men who are to serve as assessors and jurors. Few of the men selected by them can read and write, nor are they intelligent and respectable men, anxious to judge impartially from the evidence before them. We cannot even say that they are strictly honest men. The poorer of them do not even hesitate to receive bribes. They generally give their opinions according to the influence brought to bear upon them by the friends of the accusers or the accused. We hear that among the assessors summoned for the last sessions in Bellary, there were

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Jan. 8th, 1889.

Revenue of India.

31. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th January, says people who consider the income and expenditure of Government will see that the Government must be always in doubt how to make both ends meet—this was why Lord Dufferin had to impose those taxes by which his Viceroyalty will be remembered. India is an agricultural country, and for ages its income has come from agriculture. But from the exhaustion of the soil it is impossible for the land to bear the taxes put on it. So people whose ancestors were all cultivators now leave cultivation and seek Government employ, and lakhs of acres of ground are desert. Government should see how to make this land profitable. What is the use of Committees? No good will be done till some satisfactory way is found to reduce the daily increasing expenditure, and the excessive salaries paid to officials, from the Viceroy to the Assistant Collector, are reduced and a crore or two saved this way, or one day Government will be bankrupt. The people cannot pay taxes—the ryots have but dry bread; trade is in the hands of Europeans, and the people have nothing left, but to offer the sacrifice of their lives in fidelity to Government.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAN,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

Post office and newspapers.

32. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of the 19th January, says a new order issued to the effect that postage on newspapers should be paid in advance for three months from 25th December 1888, instead of on monthly or bi-monthly declarations of papers posted, will certainly cause loss to the post office, as editors will naturally keep their estimates at the lowest figure.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Jan. 31st, 1889.

Mysore anche.

33. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st January, disapproves of the transfer of the Mysore post to the Imperial Post Office. It will cause much trouble without any corresponding advantages.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Jan. 31st, 1889.

Native officers.

34. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st January, says formerly enlistments were from warlike races; now they are from all, and the respectable classes do not care to enlist to serve under the inferior—though they do so for bread; native officers get their commissions when they are old and worn out. It would be an excellent thing to give two or three commissions in each regiment to respectable young men of noble or good families, and would make the military service popular with men who now take to civil employment because they do not care to serve under native officers of low castes.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKODIYON,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

The handing over of Berars to the Nizam.

35. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 19th January, asks why do not Government hand over the Berars to the Nizam of Hyderabad, as the debt of the Nizam, to liquidate which this province had been handed over to the English Government, has been condoned by them.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Jan. 23rd, 1889.

The High Court in Pudukóta.

36. A correspondent states in the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 23rd January, that the three Judges of the High Court established in the State of Pudukóta have not much work to do, and that more than half of the revenue collected in the State finds its way out of it, for most of the officials employed by the State are foreigners.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Jan. 29th, 1889.

The Native Princes and the British Residents.

37. The *Vrittanta Chintamani* of the 29th January:—The Native Princes are unconscious of their own power as against the Political Agents and Residents. They are overawed by the high-handed proceedings of the Government in the cases of Malhari Rao Gaekwar, the Maha Rani of Rewah, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maha Raja of Porebunder, and others. The Dewans of these Princes are simply tools in the hands of the Political Agents and Residents. But it seems the Princes need not tamely submit to such treatment. When the Gaekwar of Baroda wrote to Lord Ripon asking him whether he was free to appoint his own Dewan, he was answered in the affirmative, and accordingly he sent away Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, who was playing into the hands of the Political Agent, and appointed one who was more subservient to his will. Recently, again, the Begum of Bhopal, despairing of obtaining justice from the Government of India, complained to the British Parliament, through her Agent, about the insults heaped upon her by Sir Lepel Griffin, and the consequence was the compulsory retirement of Sir Lepel. Under these circumstances the Native Princes need not fear the Political Agents but may be sure of obtaining justice as against them either from the Government of India or, failing them, from the British Public.

KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 11th and
21st, 1889.

The hints for the Raja of Cochin.

38. An article, in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram* of the 11th and 21st January, continues the hints for the Maha Raja (*sic*) of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The former, in dealing with the question of giving religious instruction in schools, suggests two ways of doing the same, one of which is by publishing religious tracts and circulating them among the students, and the other, by appointing competent teachers in schools for giving instruction to students according to the religion they profess; while the latter, after suggesting how further instruction should be given to a prince of the Raja's household who has appeared for the late matriculation examination, blames Mr. Sealy, the Director of Public Instruction, for unnecessarily detaining his clerks in the office till a late hour at night.

KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

Certain appointments made in the Cochin huzur office.

39. Another article, in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st January, finds fault with certain appointments and promotions made in the Cochin huzur office in total disregard of the claims of some better claimants.

KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

The sub-magistrate of Mavalikkara, in Travancore.

40. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, in referring to the total incompetency of one Gopalakrishna Iyer, the sub-magistrate of Mavalikkara, in Travancore, prays for his removal from that place.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Jan. 23rd, 1889.

Corruption of the police in Cottayam.

41. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd January, refers to the oppression and corruption of the police force in Cottayam, in Travancore.

SHAOKAT-UL-ISLAM,
Jan. 1st, 1889.

A painful story.

42. *Shaokat-ul-Islam*, of the 1st January, in a long article states that when the administration of the estates of Raja Rai Raiyan was handed over to Mir Muhammad Alí Khán Sáhib, some 5 men were imprisoned (for some breach of revenue rules) and though they were not tried, and have appealed everywhere, they are still unjustly kept in prison; hopes the attention of the Minister will be attracted to this.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Jan. 8th, 1889.

Mysore Council.

43. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th January, wonders why the vacancy in the Council has not been filled up, and repeats that a Mussalman should be appointed; for, unless all races are represented, how can Government know the wants of all? The British took this country from the Muhammadans, and justice demanded that if it was to be given back, it should be given to the Muhammadans again. But certain perfidious ones, on the principle of "killing the snake and cherishing its young," caused the country to be given back to its former owners (the Hindus); but under such circumstances, should not that race be represented who form so large a proportion of the inhabitants of the country and who are so loyal? All the Mussalmans in the Commission have been retired except one or two whose time is nearly up, and there seems small chance of another ever getting in, but if there were one on the Council he would turn the Maha Raja's attention to this point.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

Necessity of Chiefs being able to communicate with Government direct.

44. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st January, has an article from An on the necessity of Princes being able to write direct to Government without the intervention of Residents and Agents. The Princes have no complaint against Government, only against the Agents whom it is necessary to keep in a good humour.

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

VICATATOOTHAN,
Jan. 26th, 1889.

The present and past condition of the people.

45. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 26th January, observes that formerly when a knowledge of English was not so much spread in the country, the natives found means to live comfortably, but now, when the knowledge of it is widely diffused, people find it hard to procure employments. The reasons for this are two. In the first place, the English do not cherish the same kind feelings towards the natives as they did formerly; secondly, as communication between England and India had become easy, the people of England flock in great numbers to India in search of employments in the various departments and callings.

DESHABHIMANY,
Jan. 26th, 1889.

The condition of the agricultural classes.

46. The *Deshabhimany*, of Tirupápuliyur, of the 26th January, laments the poverty of the agricultural classes and suggests that Government should take measures to ascertain the fact and remedy it.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Jan. 23rd, 1889.

The condition of the agricultural classes.

47. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 23rd January, remarks that Government are of opinion that the agricultural population in this country is prosperous. The truth, however, is that the ryots are sunk in poverty and find it very difficult to pay arrears of kist at the stated times. The Forest and Salt Rules drink their life's blood. The Settlement Department has raised the taxes on their lands. The Darkhast Rules now in force bear hardly on them. The Government pitilessly exact land revenue from the ryots, and no remission is allowed for shavi uncultivated lands, or lands left uncultivated for want of water. Whether a patta has to be transferred, or a darkhast to be obtained, the ryots have to grease the palms of the kurnams and revenue inspectors. The Collectors and Deputy Collectors, when they visit villages, should endeavour to suppress, in course of time, these exactions from the ryots.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Jan. 26th, 1889.

The object of the Congress.

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ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

Lord Dufferin's administration.

49. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th January 1889, contains a long leading article on Lord Dufferin's *regime.* The Viceroy has spent innumerable lakhs of rupees on the defence of the country against Russian agression and on the defence of the northern frontier. The poor Burma king was dethroned, his kingdom annexed, and peace restored by the aid of Indian money. The Government intend to recoup this outlay from the revenue of Burma. The editor compares this intention with the hope of making a dumb man speak. Yet, both Government and the European mercantile community expect a large profit from the ruby mines. This undertaking stands in glaring contrast to the levying of a tax from the ryot who lives from hand to mouth in order to erect a grand, luxurious palace at Simla, which has already cost more than ten lakhs. To cover the deficit, Lord Dufferin increased the salt duty, curtailed the necessary expenses in the Educational Department, and cut down all the minor repairs urgently required by the Public Works Department. The editor recommends that the high salaries of European Collectors, Judges and others should be reduced. He further enlarges on the aims of the National Congress to represent the real condition of this country to the European authorities at home, as these may be prejudiced by the opinions expressed by persons like Sir Arthur Colvin and others.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

Prevalence of drunkenness.

50. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 18th January, says:—Before the advent of the English in India, drinking was confined only to the lower classes But under the British administration the Abkári Department has become the most important, and the revenue from this source shows a tendency to become even greater than the revenue from land. If drinking should continue to increase in the same ratio as it has been hitherto, the consequences would be most disastrous.

Although the town of Bellary is considerably smaller than the city of Madras, yet we hear that the number of liquor-shops in the former is double that in the latter. The brawls in the streets are becoming very frequent. The authorities should take prompt measures to stop this state of things.

KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 11th and 21st, 1889.

The National Congress in Allahabad and its resolutions.

51. Two articles in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th and 21st January, refer to the late National Congress in Allahabad. Two of the articles contain an account of the opening of the Congress together with a portion of the President's speech, while the third article reproduces the resolutions passed at the meeting and the fourth contains the remainder of the President's speech and the proceedings of each day's meeting. Two articles in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th January, and an article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th and 26th January, and an article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd January, also refer to the Congress. The *Kerala Patrika*, in accepting the recommendations of the Congress with regard to the Legislative Councils, to the Civil Service examinations, and to the separation of judicial functions from revenue officers, says that the recommendations are such as should meet with the approval of Government, and gives the resolutions passed at the Congress, while the *Kerala Sanchari* considers the proposal of the Congress to apply for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the irregularities in the Police Department as a very desirable one.

KERALA, PATRIKA,
Jan. 12th, 1889.

A janmi's agent dismissed from service.

52. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 12th January, who begins by referring to the great depredations committed by dacoits in the Pálghat taluk and also to the indifference of the local police in checking offences, notices with pleasure the dismissal of one Parasukrishna Pattar from the post of agent to Pumullimanai. This man, it is said, was causing much annoyance to his master's tenants.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

Necessity of Chiefs being able to communicate with Government direct.

44. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st January, has an article from *An* on the necessity of Princes being able to write direct to Government without the intervention of Residents and Agents. The Princes have no complaint against Government, only against the Agents whom it is necessary to keep in a good humour.

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

VICATATOOTHAN,
Jan. 26th, 1889.

The present and past condition of the people.

45. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 26th January, observes that formerly when a knowledge of English was not so much spread in the country, the natives found means to live comfortably, but now, when the knowledge of it is widely diffused, people find it hard to procure employments. The reasons for this are two. In the first place, the English do not cherish the same kind feelings towards the natives as they did formerly; secondly, as communication between England and India had become easy, the people of England flock in great numbers to India in search of employments in the various departments and callings.

DESHABHIMANY,
Jan. 26th, 1889.

The condition of the agricultural classes.

46. The *Deshabhimany*, of Tirupápuliyur, of the 26th January, laments the poverty of the agricultural classes and suggests that Government should take measures to ascertain the fact and remedy it.

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Public No. 175, Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
21st February 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Press

Please strike 46 copies

CS
21/2

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 20 OF 1889.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st January 1889.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. The village Police
2. The Madras Police

(b) Courts.

3. Village Moonsifs
4. Do.

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(g) Forests.

Nil

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil

(i) Public Works.

Nil

(j) Salt.

5. Duty on salt and spirits

(k) General.

6. A post office needed.
7. The Income-tax.

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

8. The handing over of Berar to the Nizam
9. The High Court in Poodoocottah.

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

10. The present and past condition of the people.
11. The condition of the agricultural classes
12. — Do. —

VI. Miscellaneous.

13. The object of the Congress.

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	Janavinodiny ..	Madras ..	300 ..	December 1888.
2	Aroonodayam ..	Tranquebar ..	580 ..	January 1889.
3	Nyaunadeepam ..	Veeraraghavapooram.	1400 ..	January 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	Nyaunaumritam.	Madras	50 ..	15th January 1889.
5	Vedaunta Nirnaya Pathiray.	Do.	500 ..	1st & 15th January 1889.
6	Brahma Vidhya ..	Chidambaram	300 .	15th January 1889.
7	Soojanollausan ..	Tanjore ..	300 ..	20th January 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
8	Travancore abhimauny.	Nagercoil ..	450 ..	20th January 1889.
	Weekly.			
9	Vettikodiyon	Madras.	200 ..	19th & 26th January 1889.
10	Vicatatoothan ..	Do.	1500 ..	19th & 26th January 1889.
11	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do.	200 ..	19th & 26th January 1889.
12	Taranjay Naison ..	Do	150 ..	19th & 26th January 1889.
13	Sreelocaranjany ..	Do.	150 ..	19th & 26th January 1889.
14	Deshabhimauny ..	Tirupapolyore.	350 ..	19th & 26th January 1889.
15	Tanjay Janamitran.	Tanjore ..	500 ..	19th & 26th January 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
16	Swadeshamitran.	Madras	1000	16th, 19th, 23d, 26th & 30 January 1889.

Confidential

Public (1889) Department.

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

No. 6

Dated 1st February 1889.

Received 2

CHIEF SECRETARY
2 FEB 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 31st January 1889.

Please print

4/2

I. Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration

(a) Police.

The Village Police.

1. A correspondent of the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 19th January considers that the village police should be strengthened and brought under more effective control.

The Madras Police

2. The Tarangay Nasson of Madras of the 26th January speaks of the Madras Police Force as composed of ignorant and illiterate individuals, who, their pay being trifling, seek to supplement it by levying black-mail on poor people.

(b) Courts.

Village Moonsifs

3. A correspondent of the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 16th January remarks that it is not enough to raise the status of village moonsifs, and keep the old moonsifs in their places. This body of officers should be chosen from among enlightened people; and examinations also should be introduced to test their abilities. The duty of collecting revenue, which the village moonsifs have now

2 to

to perform, should be taken away from them. Their pay should range from Rs 10 to Rs 15, and they should be allowed each a goomasta and a peon. It is unnecessary to employ a Moonsif for every village. A moonsif for every area of ten square miles or containing a population of 5000 people will be sufficient.

4. In the Tarangay Nesan of Madras of the 26 January a correspondent finds fault with the new appointments of village moonsifs and curnums made in the villages of the Coimbatore District. It is a mistake to have appointed them merely on the consideration of their morasey rights, for they are totally unacquainted with law and procedure. The civil and criminal jurisdiction conferred on the village officers, will not be exercised by them properly. It should have been conferred on the village punchayets. The village cess has been introduced in Coimbatore. This is hard on the people. It is better for Government to shoot all the people at once at the mouth of the cannon than to inflict hardship on them by imposing taxes on taxes without heeding their distress. Oh, God! it will be well if thou at least wilt point out a way for the people to live. The buffetings and kickings which are inflicted by this Government are hardly to be endured. Oh, people! do you at least petition Government instead of silently suffering under the imposition of taxes.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal

Nothing deserving notice.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

ty on Salt
and Spirits.

5. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 30 January says – Government derive a large revenue from the sale of Salt and spirits –

Spirits

Spirits act like poison, but salt is an indispensable article of food, and necessary to preserve health. Government should therefore raise the duty on the one and diminish the duty on the other, so that spirits shall be sold at prohibitive rates and salt at a very cheap rate. This is what a civilized Government should do. But as the Government of this Country derive a large revenue by levying a duty on salt, the abolition of which would cause them an immense loss, the people should not object to paying the salt-tax, for otherwise they would have to pay some other tax (say the poll-tax). It is the height of cruelty to have raised the duty on salt and placed that article beyond the reach of the people. It is also highly cruel to have diminished the price of spirits and toddy. What is the use of Government should derive a large revenue by the sale of spirits and toddy? Is it not what a despotic ruler will do? It is only when the people live happily and are prosperous that Government too will be prosperous. Is it charitable to induce people to drink and levy taxes from them, in order to replenish the Exchequer all at once? It is sinful of Government to make drunkards of the people; and it is also highly cruel of them to compel the people to eat their bread without salt.

(K) General

post office needed.

6. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 16th January considers that a post office should be established either at Velapollum or Annoopapollum, villages near Tirpoor, Coimbatore District.

The Income-tax

7. The Tarangay Nesan of Madras of the 19th January advocates the imposition of the Income-tax on those persons only whose incomes are over Rs 1000 a year, and suggests the reduction of salaries of public officials to make good the loss of revenue.

III Legislation

Nothing deserving notice.

4

IV

IV. Native States

The handing over of Berars to the Nizam

8. The Vettikodiyan of Madras of the 19 January asks why do not Govt. hand over the Berars to the Nizam of Hyderabad, as the debt of the Nizam, to liquidate which this province had been handed over to the English Government, has been condoned by them.

The High Court in Poodoocottah

9. A correspondent states in the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 23rd January that the three judges of the High Court established in the State of Poodoocottah have not much work to do, and that more than half of the revenue collected in the State finds its way out of it, for most of the officials employed by the State are foreigners.

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

The present and past condition of the people.

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Tamil Translator's Office,
Vellore, 8th February 89.

C. Maclean
Tamil Translator
to Government

The object of the Congress.

List of Newspapers.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of the Papers received & examined during the Fortnight.
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	450	January 21, 28
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	12	January 19, 26
3	The Vrittanta Patrika - - -	Bangalore	2000	January 17, 24, 31
4	The Vrittanta Chintamany	Mysore.	1000	January 22, 29.
5	The Vijayadhwaja - - -	Bellary.	275	January 18, 25.

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16 1.

II Home Administration
(d) Education.

The Vijayadhwaja of January. 18.

1. The Vijayadhwaja of the 18th January in speak
ing of a Memorial that is being prepared by
the representatives of Aided Education on the
Subject of the High School Examination, says:-

Our opinion has already been expressed
in our columns that the introduction of
the High School Examination would ultima
tely shut out our youths from all the

The High School Examination.

healthy influences of a
knowledge of Western Arts
and Sciences. We therefore earnes
ly hope and wish that the benign Govern
ment of Lord Connemara will think over
the Memorial and grant the prayer in
the interests of the education of the who
Presidency.

II Home Administration
(d) Education

The Vijayadhwaja of January 25.

2. The Vijayadhwaja of the 25th January,
commenting upon the speech made by the
Viceroy before the Convocation of the Calcutt
University says:-

Here is a nice elucidation of what education ought to be. It should not be purely literary but should include much of what is technical. But the Madras Government through its autocratic Agent, Mr Grigg, is running headlong in the other way. It would sweep away before beginning to create. No technical institution has yet been started, but nearly all Government Colleges and High Schools have been abolished. We had our Local College where pupils were sent by their parents that cared for higher education. But it has been abolished and none of the five Districts, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnul, Cuddappah and North Arcot has an institution where higher education is given. Nor has anything been done by Government towards technical education in these Districts. That the people might do the thing for themselves is out of the question; they are too poor for it. The Ceded Districts have ever been backward in education, if Government retired from higher education they should have done it last there.

Higher Education in the Madras Presidency.

II Home Administration
(K) General.

3. The Vijayadhwaja of the 18th January says:— We do not think that the Collectors bestow any care in the selection of men who are to serve as Assessors and Jurors. Few of the men selected by them can read and write, nor are they intelligent and respectable men anxious to judge impartially from the evidence before them. We cannot even say that they are strictly honest men. The poorer of them do not even hesitate to receive bribes. The generally give their opinions according to the influence brought to bear upon them by the friends of the accusers or the accuse We hear that among the Assessors summoned for the last sessions in Bellary there were some who had once been prosecuted for murder but had somehow got off. If this is the case it is simply disgraceful. No body would, after this consi it an honour to be selected as an Asses

The Vijayadhwaja January 18.

Selection of Assessors and Jurors.

IV Native States

The Vittanta Chintamany of January 29.

4. The Vittanta Chintamany of the 29th January:—

The Native Princes are unconsci of their own power as against the Political Agents and Residents. They are overawed by the high-handed proceedings of the Govern ment in the cases of Malhari Rau Guicowar, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharan of Rewah, the Maharajah of Porebunder and others. The Dewans of these Princes are simply tools in the hands

The Native Princes and the British Residents hands of the Political Agents and Residents. But it seems the Princes need not tamely submit to such treatment. When the Guicowar of Baroda wrote to Lord Ripon asking him whether he was free to appoint his own Dewan, he was answered in the affirmative and accordingly he sent away Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rau who was playing into the hands of the Political Agent and appointed one who was more subservient to his will. Recently again, the Begum of Bhopal despairing of obtaining justice from the Government of India, complained to the British Parliament through her Agent about the insults heaped upon her by Sir Lepel Griffin and the consequence was the compulsory retirement of Sir Lepel. Under these circumstances the Native Princes need not fear the Political Agents but may be sure of obtaining justice as against them either from the Government of India or failing them, from the British Public.

VI. Miscellaneous.

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5. The V[illegible]yadhwaja of the 18th January says :- Before [illegible] advent of the English in India drinking was confined only to the lower classes. But under the British administration the Abkari Department has become the most important and the revenue fro[illegible] source shows a tendency to bec[illegible] even greater than the revenue from land. If drinking should continue to increase in the same ratio as it has been hitherto the consequences would be most disastrous.

of drunk

Although the town of Bellary is considerably smaller than the city of Madras, yet we hear that the number of liquor shops in the former is double that in the latter. The brawls in the streets are becoming very frequent. The authorities should take prompt measures to stop this state of things..

Canarese Translator's Office }
Madras. 1st February. 1889. } S. Mangesh Rau

Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

I. Foreign Politics Nil.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

1. A [illegible] correspondent in the "Malabar [illegible]" of the [illegible] January in referring [illegible] a correspondent [illegible] Spectator" [illegible] peared in the "Malabar [illegible] alleged in a previous [illegible] effect that there [illegible] between the Police [illegible] issue of the "Kerala Patrika" [illegible] and his subordinates, says that the Inspector Mr. A. [illegible] "Spectator" besides [illegible] tenant of the correspondent of the "Spectator" [illegible] made at the Inspector's request [illegible] continue, is appa[illegible]

(b) Courts Nil.
(c) Jails Nil.
(d) Education.

2. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 26th [illegible] notices with pleasure the severance of Deputy Inspector [illegible] connection with the Primary Schools in Palghat and [illegible] talukas, for it was he, it is said, who with his [illegible] in paying the salaries of [illegible] teachers and with [illegible] in the matter of grants [illegible] accelerated the [illegible] of those Schools already weakened by the reduction [illegible] grants from Provincial and Local Fun[ds]

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 19th January in referring [illegible] ignorance and incompetence of some [illegible] official members of Local Fund Boards of some of the [illegible] shown by the official members and also to the [illegible] inhabitants, says that some of the [illegible] to the well being of [illegible] express their opinion non-official members [illegible] of incurring the displeasure of [illegible] on any matter for [illegible] their travelling allowance. The President and of [illegible] are the nominations of members authorities in whose [illegible] appointing such incompetent men are blamed for [illegible] an order of Government that if the Municipal Boards so require, the names of

4. Referring [illegible] members of Local and M[illegible] voting for or against each proposal, should be recorded to the proceedings of the meeting, an article in the "Kerala [illegible] of the 26th January [illegible] says that the order is a very desirable one for two reasons: firstly, because a fear of public [illegible] will prevent competent members [illegible] sure of their [illegible] undesirable proposal, and secondly from voting for [illegible] will particularly [illegible] because the [illegible] proposal carried [illegible] and demerits of [illegible]

Containing more of official [illegible] [illegible] of non official. It [illegible] strongly urged that the elective system should be ob[illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of Taluk Board members as the [illegible] arising from the present arrangement are very numerous.

5. [illegible] in the "[illegible] Sanchari" of the 23rd Jan[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Municipal Council to pay more attention to vaccination [illegible] within [illegible] Municipality.

(i) [illegible] Revenue and Settlement.

6. Referring to the [illegible] the recent reduction [illegible] caused to the people by [illegible] instalments of the [illegible] (illegal [illegible] revenue), a correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 25th January asks why the Government do not reduce the number of instalments in which they pay [illegible] Malikhana allowances to native Rajas and native Chieftains.

(g) Forests — nil
(h) Railways — nil
(i) Public Works — nil
(j) Salt — nil
(k) General.

7. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th January after referring to the extent of loss occasioned by a recent fire in British Cochin, says that the British authorities did not properly meet [illegible] the fire and that the [illegible] officer [illegible] extinguishing [illegible] for the safety of the port was not [illegible] responsible [illegible] Cochin on the occasion of the catastrophe. The [illegible] Municipality are blamed for not having been able to supply a couple of good fire-engines for use on [illegible] occasion, and some of the Cochin State officers are praised for the valuable services rendered by them on the occasion. Finally, the necessity of having some good fire engines in readiness in British Cochin and in Mattancheri is pointed out to the Cochin Municipality and the Cochin Government, respectively.

8. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 12th January in referring to the recent increase of dacoities in South Malabar, says that the disarmament of the people has deprived them [illegible] of the means of defending themselves against dacoits, that the responsible officers and the Police have not taken proper steps to check these depredations, that as most of the depredators [illegible] to apprehend [illegible] are Mappilas, there [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] the Special [illegible] Police force stationed at Malapuram should now be employed to check these dacoities.

9. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper in inviting the attention of Government to the depredations committed by dacoits in the [illegible] Taluk and in neighbouring localities, says that owing to the incompetency of the local Police coupled with the [illegible] disposition of the Tahsildar of Palghat and [illegible] Magistrate of Alathur, (who are, it is said, not fit to hold office at this time) the condition of the people is hopeless. The writer also regrets that Mr. [illegible], the Head Assistant Magistrate is not there now, for certainly he would do something in this emergency.

10. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper in referring to the recent discovery of a place near the [illegible] Railway Station, which is suspected to be the abode of dacoits, urges that the Collector and other District officers should take in[illegible] steps to check the depredations of these dacoits.

11. An [illegible] in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 16th January in referring to [illegible] disadvantages of the 55 years' order which in practice af[illegible] the condition of ministerial officers alone says that by the [illegible] some departmental superiors are enabled to compel [illegible] retirement on pension of some of their subordinates who [illegible] still able to work, in order to make room for their [illegible] favourites. And as under the present state of things, [illegible] pension expenditure must necessarily increase, it is sug[illegible] that Government should consider [illegible] order and effect [illegible] relaxations therein.

12. An [illegible] article in the same issue of the paper in referring to the [illegible] that some officials whom the "Kerala[illegible]" and Travancore [illegible] has often denounced as very corrupt, have not yet taken any steps to establish their innocence, says that the presumption from such a conduct is that they are guilty, and that it is incumbent on the Government to punish these officials if the charges brought forward against them are true, or if they are false, the Editor of the paper in which the charges were made.

13. Referring to the fact that the Military Secretary to Government acted the part of a Hindu graduate in arts in the theatricals lately at Ootacamund for the amusement of some European children, and in so doing, said many things some purporting to be foibles of such a graduate and others reflecting upon the Indian National Congress, another article in the same issue of the paper, says that it is a great mistake that persons whose duty it is to set good examples should thus insult the natives unnecessarily, and that persons who obtain their high salaries from the revenues contributed by the inhabitants should stand in the way of the prosperity [illegible] "Spectator" are ide

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⊕ (Note.— The publishers [illegible] the "[illegible]chari" and the of the station. An opinion is also expressed that His Excellency the Governor should give a hearing to the Secretary.

14. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 19th January in deprecating the proposal to abolish from 1st April next, 2 district post-peons now employed for the delivery of letters in country parts blames the Finance Committee for resolving upon this; reduction, of expenditure and hopes that Government will reconsider the matter and allow the present establishments for the purpose to stand.

15. Referring to the same proposal a paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 23rd January says "It is passing strange that the heavy expenditure incurred on the viceregal residence is not unnecessary and that this small expenditure which is for the public good is unnecessary".

16. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 19th January in inviting the attention of Government to the heavy destruction of cattle by cattle disease in Tenalparom, suggests that as the [illegible] hardly derive any good from the entertainment of the Cattle Disease Inspector, the money expended on account of his salary be applied towards purchasing an increased supply of medicines which must be left in the charge of the village officials to be given to the inhabitants whenever they want them, or towards giving contributions to the poor inhabitants who have suffered by the loss of their cattle to purchase fresh cattle.

17. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 23rd January, in describing the constitution of the English Government, says that without the aid of the Ministers the Crown cannot do anything.

18. Another article in the same issue of the paper mentions the amount of allowance received from the State by each member of the Royal family of Great Britain. An opinion of some eminent men in England is then quoted to the effect that it is not fair to spend so heavy a sum for the maintenance of the Royal Household.

19. Referring to the heavy expenditure incurred by the Raja of Lakshmanapore in the Northern Division to give a fitting reception to the Governor (sic) of the North Western Provinces, a paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that the Raja is

on the way to get some title.

20. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 26th January invites the attention of the District Magistrate of Cherpulcheri and of the local Police to the fact that some persons who were either concerned or interested in the previous thefts of cattle had for the time being escaped detection, and urges that they should be brought to justice at an early date.

21. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the District Magistrate of Malabar to the fact that thefts, murder and other iniquities are every day increasing in number in the Palghat, Walluvanad and Ponnani taluks.

III. Legislation. Nil.

IV. Native States.

22. An article in each of the issues of the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th and 21st January continues the hints for the Maharaja (sic) of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The former in dealing with the question of giving religious instruction in schools, suggests two ways of doing the same, [illegible] of which is by publishing religious tracts and distributing them among the students, and the other by appointing competent teachers in schools for giving instruction to students according to the religion they profess; [illegible] the latter after suggesting how far the instruction [illegible] be given to a Prince of the Raja's household who has appeared for the late Matriculation Examination, blames Mr. Sealy, the Director of Public Instruction, [illegible] detaining his clerks in the office for time after [illegible] till a late hour at night.

23. Another article in the "Keralamitram" of the 2[illegible] January finds fault with certain appointments and promotions made in the Cochin Huzur office in total disregard of the claims of some better claimants.

24. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper in referring to the total incompetency of one Gopala Krishna Iyer, the 1st Magistrate of Mavelikara in Travancore, prays for his removal from that place.

25. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 23rd January refers to the oppression and corruption of the Police force in Kottayam in Travancore.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

26. Two articles in each of the issues of the

of the 11th and 21st January refer to the late National Congress in Allahabad. Two of the articles contain an account of the opening of the Congress together with a portion of the President's Speech, while the third article reproduces the resolutions passed at the meeting and the fourth contains the remainder of the President's Speech and the proceedings of each day's meeting. Two articles in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 12th January and an article in each of the issues of the "Kerala Patrika" of the 19th and 26th January and an article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 23rd January also refer to the Congress. The "Kerala Patrika" in accepting the recommendations of the Congress with regard to the Legislative Councils, to the Civil Service Examinations, and to the separation of judicial functions from Revenue officers, says that the recommendations are such as should meet with the approval of Government, and gives the resolutions passed at the Congress; while the "Kerala Sanchari" considers the proposal of the Congress to apply for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the irregularities in the Police Department as a very desirable one.

27. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 12th January who begins by referring to the great depredations committed by dacoits in the Palghat taluk and also to the indifference of the local Police in checking offences, notices with pleasure the dismissal of one Parasukrishna Patter from the post of Agent to Pumulli mana. This man, it is said, was causing much annoyance to his master's tenants.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Madras, 11th February, 1889.

W. Dumergue

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

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II. Home administration.

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(b) Courts—Nil.
(c) Jails—Nil.
(d) Education.
    Primary Schools and Dy. Inspector Mr. Sethunarayanan.
(e) Local and Municipal.
    (1) Incompetency of non-official members of Local Fund Boards.
    (2) Order of Government about recording in the proceedings the names of members of Local and Municipal Boards voting for or against each proposal.
    (3) Vaccination in the Tellicherry Municipality.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.
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(g) Forests—Nil.
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(i) Public works—Nil.
(j) Salt—Nil.
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    (6) Proposed abolition of the posts of District peons.
    (7) Destruction of cattle by cattle disease in Wynad.
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    (11) Cattle thefts in Cherpulcheri.
    (12) Increase of thefts, &c., in Malabar.

III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.
    (1) The hints for the Raja of Cochin.
    (2) Certain appointments made in the Cochin Huzur Office.
    (3) The Sub-Magistrate of Mavelikara in Travancore.
    (4) Corruption of the Police in Kottayam.

V. Prospect of the Crops and the Condition of the People—Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.
    (1) The National Congress in Allahabad and its resolutions.

(2) A Janmi's agent dismissed [illegible] Service.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the second fortnight of January, 1889

No.	Name of the paper	Place of publication	Dates of paper received and examined during the fortnight	Number of copies issued
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	12th, 19th & 26th Jany.	900
2	Kerala Mitram.	Cochin	11th & 21st Jany.	700
3	Kerala Sanchari	Calicut	16th & 23rd Jany.	1,000

Public (1889) Dept

Confidential No. 84

From

W. Dumergue Esq
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George.

Dated 11th
Read 13. } February 1889.

CHIEF SECRETARY
13 FEB 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers
Report on – for the second
fortnight of January 1889.

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List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Paper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of Papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	21st and 28th January/89
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Royapettah 〃	640	19th and 26th 〃
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane 〃	100	17th and 24th 〃
4	Jalwa-i-Sakhun	〃 〃	150	5th and 15th 〃
5	Tilism-i-Maikatti	〃 〃	100	15th 25th 〃
6	Tuhafah	〃 〃	200	15th 〃
7	Khassin-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	450	10th 14th 17th 21st 24th & 28th 〃
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	〃	300	14th 17th 28th and 31st 〃
9	Bangalore Akhbar	〃	100	26th Decr/88
10	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	1st 〃
11	Akhbar-i-Asafi	〃	425	21st Decr 7th 14th & 21st 28th
12	Mukhzum-i-Dakkhan	〃	400	1st 〃
13	Afsar-ul-Akhbar	〃	325	8th and 15th 〃
14	Dakkhan Punch	〃	300	10th and 17th 31st 〃
15	Safir-i-Dakkhan	〃	150	5th 12th and 19th 26th 〃
				Total 38

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st January /89

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I Nil
II Home Administration
(a) Nil
(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General
(1) Congress " " 1
(2) Revenue of India " " ib
(3) Post-office and Newspapers " ib
(4) Mysore [illegible] " " " 2
(5) Native Officers " " " ib
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(6) A painful story " " ib
(7) Mysore Council " " ib 3
(8) Necessity of Chiefs being able to communicate with Govt direct 3
V Nil
VI Nil

Report on Telugu Newspapers for ght ending the 31st January 1889.

Co

Pa

I.– Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II.– Home Administration –

(a)– Police.

Highway robberies in some Taluqs of the Kistna District.

(b)– Courts.

Nil.

(c)– Jails.

Nil.

(d)– Education.

Nil.

(e)– Local and municipal.

Nil.

(f)– Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g)– Forests.

Nil.

(h)– Railways.

Nil.

(i)– Public Works.

Nil.

(j)– Salt.

Nil.

(k)– General.

Nil.

Page.

III.– Legislation.

Nil.

IV.– Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

.– Miscellaneous.

rd Dufferin's Administration.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the f[illegible]night ending the 31st January 1889.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
1.	Quarterly. Janavinōdini	Madras.	200	16th January 1889
2.	Monthly. Hindūjanasamskārini	Madras	950	21st January 1889.
3.	Weekly. Hindudēsābhimāni	Masulipatam	300	18th and 24th January 1889.
4.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	21st and 28th January 1889.

II [illegible]e Administration.

a) Police.

Hindūjanasamskārini, January 1889.

Highway robberies in some Talugs of the Kistna District.

The Hind[illegible]asamskārini, of the Month of January [illegible]89, states that many highway robberies [illegible] committed in Palnad, Vinukonda, Narsarowpet an[illegible]ttanapalli and that the Police arrangements a[illegible]ry deficient. According to the Editor, the people do not [illegible]eve in the suppression of these crimes, unless an energetic officer like M. R. Ry. Vadlamanāti Venkatachelam Pantulu (a retired Deputy Collec[illegible] is appointed with a strong staff of Constables under him to be posted all over the Country.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Andhraprakāsika, January 19th 1889.

Lord Dufferin's Administration.

2. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 19th January 1889, Contains a long leading article

on Lord Dufferin's regime. The Viceroy has spent innumerable lacs of Rupees on the defence of the country against Russian agression and on the defence of the northern frontier. The poor Burmah King was dethroned, his Kingdom annexed and peace restored by the aid of Indian money. The Government intend to recoup this outlay from the revenue of Burmah. The Editor compares this intention with the hope of making a dumb man speak. Yet, both Government and the European mercantile community expect a large profit from the ruby mines. This undertaking stands in glaring contrast to the levying of a tax from the ryot who lives from hand to mouth in order to erect a grand, luxurious palace at Simla which has already cost more than ten lacs. To cover the deficit, Lord Dufferin increased the salt duty, curtailed the necessary expenses in the Educational Department and cut down all the minor repairs urgently required by the P. W. Department. The Editor recommends that the high salaries of European Collectors, judges and others should be reduced. He further enlarges on the aims of the National Congress

to represent the conditions of this country to the European author at home as these may be prejudiced by the ops expressed by persons like Sir Arthur Cot and others.

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

Telugu Translator's office
Madras, 5th Febr 1889

Home Administration

"General"

Congress

(1) Safir-i- Sakhin of the 15th January has a long article condemning the Congress and its promoters - considers that though there were many delegates who were Mussalmans there were no well educated men, or men of note amongst them

Revenue of India

(2) Sultan-ul- Akhbar of the 8th January says, people who consider the income and expenditure of Government will see that the Government must be always in doubt how to make both ends meet - this was why Lord Dufferin had to impose those taxes by which his Viceroyalty will be remembered. India is an agricultural country and for ages its income has come from agriculture. But from the exhaustion of the soil it is impossible for the land to bear the taxes put on it. So people whose ancestors were all cultivators now leave cultivation and seek Government employ and lakhs of acres of ground are desert. Government should see how to make this land profitable - what is the use of Committees? - no good will be done till some satisfactory way is found to reduce the daily increasing expenditure and the excessive salaries paid to officials from the Viceroy to the Assistant Collector, are reduced. and a crore or two saved this way or one day Government will be bankrupt, the people can not pay taxes - the ryots have but dry bread - trade is in the hands of Europeans and the people have nothing left, but to offer the sacrifice of their lives in fidelity to Government

Post office and Newspapers

(3) Safir-i- Dakkhan of the 19th January says "A new order issued to the effect that postage on Newspapers should be paid in advance for 3 months from 25th December 1888"

d of on monthly or bi mon [illegible] declarations papers posted, will certainly [illegible] e loss to the Post Office; as Editors will no [illegible] lly keep their estimates at the lowest figure.

Mysore Circle

(4) Sultan-ul-A [illegible] ar of the 31st Jany disapproves of the transfer of th [illegible] post to the Imperial [illegible] t Office. it will cause much trouble without any co [illegible] nding advantage.

Native officers

(5) Do Do [illegible] formerly enlistments were from warlike rac [illegible] now they are from all an [illegible] respectable classes do not care to ente [illegible] to serve under the inferior – though they do so [illegible] bread, Native Officers get their commissions when th [illegible] re old and worn out. It would be an excel [illegible] t thing to give two or three commissions in each regiment to respectable young men of noble or good families and would make the Milita [illegible] Service popular with men who now take to civil employment because they do not care to serve under native officers of low castes.

Native States

A painful story

(6) Shaukat-ul-Isla of the 1st January in a long article states that when the administration of the estate of Raja Rai Raiyan was handed over to Mir Muhammad Ali Khan Sahib, some 5 men were imprisoned (for some breach of revenue rules) and though they were not tried and have appealed everywhere they are still unjustly kept in prison – Hopes the attention of the Minister will be attracted to this.

Mysore Council

(7) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 8th January wonders why the vacancy in the council has not been filled up and repeats that

a Mussalman [illegible] d be appointed, for un [illegible] all races are re [illegible] ted how can Government know the wants of all [illegible] e British took this country from the Muhammadans [illegible] justice demanded that if it was to be given back [illegible] should be given to the Muhammadans again. [illegible] t certain perfidious ones on the principle of [illegible] illing the snake and cherishing its young" caused the [illegible] ountry to be given back to its former owners ([illegible] Hindus) but under such circumstances, should not that race be represente [illegible] who form so large a population of the inhab [illegible] of the country and who are so loyal – [illegible] the Mussalmans in the commission have [illegible] tired except one or two whose time [illegible] up and there seems small chance of [illegible] ever getting in – but if there were [illegible] he would turn the Maharajah's [illegible] point.

necessity of chiefs being able to communicate with Government direct

(8) Khasim-ul-Akhbar of the 21st January has an article from "Ami" on the necessity of Princes being able to write direct to Government without the intervention of Residents and Agents. The Princes have no complaint against Government, only against the Agents whom it is necessary to keep in a goo [illegible] humour.

Colonel

Pers and Hind: Translator to Governme

Pers and Hind: Tran: Office }
Chepauk 6th Feby /89 }

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Public (1889) Deptt

Confidential No 76

From

The Pers and Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George

Dated 6th } February /89
Received 8th }

CHIEF SECRETARY
8 FEB 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 31st Jany /89

Pres.

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5/2/89

Confidential
[illegible] 69

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
15 FEB 89
PUBLIC ETC DEPTS

Dated 5th
Received } February 1889.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st January 1889.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

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