Publi[illegible] Newspapers for

[illegible] No. 1 of [illegible]

G. O. } 238 Public (Hs.)

dated } 7. 2. 1889

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th February 1889.

CONTENTS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

PAGE.

Troubles in Ireland 29

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—Police—

The Villupuram police .. .. *ib.*
The police force .. .. *ib.*
Complaint about the Assistant Superintendents of Police of Ongole and Guntur .. .. *ib.*
Attention of the police invited to the transit carts in Cannanore, &c. .. .. *ib.*
Police and the Biluchi quarrel in Calicut .. .. *ib.*

(b)—Courts—

Vakils in insolvent courts .. .. *ib.*
Mr. Crawford .. .. *ib.*

(c)—Jails—

Nil.

(d)—Education—

The primary school examination 30
Levy of fees in village schools .. .. *ib.*
Agency for paying salaries to teachers outside the Tellicherry municipal limits .. .. *ib.*
Increased allotment for education and the primary schools .. .. *ib.*
Remarks on the late F.A. examination question papers. *ib.*
A Malayalam text recommended for the next B.A. degree examination .. .. *ib.*
The new examination instituted for the lower grades of the public service .. .. *ib.*
The results of our education .. .. *ib.*

(e)—Local and Municipal—

The condition of Chidambaram .. .. *ib.*
The cart-stand near the elephant gate 31
The Madras municipal expenditure .. .. .. *ib.*
The villages of Amarauvady Mahajana Sabhah .. .. *ib.*

(f)—Land Revenue and Settlement—

The revenue administration of the Anantapur district. *ib.*

(g)—Forests—

Nil.

(h)—Railways—

Nil.

II.—Home Administration—*cont.*

PAGE.

(i)—Public Works—

Nil.

(j)—Salt—

Nil.

(k)—General—

Loans to agriculturists 31
The sale of country spirits .. .. *ib.*
Duty on arms .. .. *ib.*
Agricultural exhibitions .. .. *ib.*
The income tax 32
Complaint about the delay in the delivery of letters in Masulipatam .. .. *ib.*
Taxation in India .. .. *ib.*
Partiality shown towards Europeans, &c., in the administration of justice .. .. *ib.*
Bar to the practice of criminal vakils .. .. .. *ib.*
Annual repairs to the Pallipuram village office [illegible]
Dacoities in Malabar .. .. *ib.*
The National Congress and the Arms Act 33
Pensioners' rice-money .. .. *ib.*
Official tours .. .. *ib.*
Unqualified medical practitioners .. .. *ib.*
Effects of the Congress agitation .. .. *ib.*
Newspaper post 34
The Commander-in-Chief and the discharged sepoy .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

Nil.

IV.—Native States.

Hints for the Raja of Cochin .. .. *ib.*
Officering the troops .. .. *ib.*
Visits to Resident .. .. *ib.*

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

How the agricultural classes suffer .. .. .. *ib.*

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The appointment of natives to the higher offices .. *ib.*
Native volunteering 35
About the present sent by the Rani of Pithapuram to Mrs. Foster .. .. *ib.*
About the lectures of Mr. Caine, M.P., on the abkári system .. .. *ib.*
Lord Reay's ideal of a university .. .. *ib.*
Use of spirituous liquors .. .. *ib.*
The Duke's visit to Hyderabad 35
Indian money not spent in India .. .. *ib.*

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	"Satyatoothan"	Madras	5,000	February 1889
2	"Jananoocoolan"	Trivandy	100	,, ,,
3	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras	50	1st February 1889.
5	"Porsuttam"	Do.	500	15th
6	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do	240	1st ,, ,,
7	"Ayool Veda Bhascaran"	Do.	..	1st and 15th February 1889.
8	"Swadeshabhimanny"	Salem	70	1st February 1889.
9	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st
10	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	117	1st ,, ,,
11	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	150	1st ,, ,,
12	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	1st ,, ,,
13	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	1st ,, ,,
14	"Soojanollausan"	Tanjore	300	31st January ,,
				5th February ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
15	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	1st February 1889.
	Weekly.			
16	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	2nd and 9th February 1889.
17	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	2nd ,, 9th
18	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
19	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
20	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
21	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
22	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	500	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
23	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	2nd, 6th, 9th and 13th February 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
24	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	120	7th February 1889.
25	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	14th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
26	"Budhavidheyini"	Masulipatam	100	13th February 1889.
	Weekly.			
27	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	4th and 11th February 1889.
28	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	7th February 1889.
	CANARESE.			
29	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	450	4th and 11th February 1889.
30	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
31	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	31st January and 7th February 1889.
32	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	5th February 1889.
33	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	1st and 8th February 1889.
34	"Karnataka Vanivilasa"	Mysore	..	January 1889.
35	"Sudershana"	Udipi	..	,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
36	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	2nd and 9th February 1889.
37	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	30th January and 6th February 1889.
38	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st February 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
39	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	4th and 11th February 1889.
40	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
41	"Mushar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	7th February 1889.
42	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	25th January and 5th February 1889.
43	"Tuhafah"	Do. do.	200	31st ,, 1889.
44	"Mulki Akhbarath"	Black Town, do.	..	4th and 11th February 1889.
45	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	31st January, 4th and 7th February 1889.
46	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	4th, 8th and 11th February 1889.
47	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Hyderabad	425	7th February 1889.
48	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	29th January 1889.
49	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	3rd and 10th February 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

VETTIKODIYON, Feb. 9th, 1889.

The troubles in Ireland.

1. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 9th February, giving an account of the trouble caused by the people of Ireland on the arrest of Mr. O'Brien, remarks that we hear of the troubles caused to the English Government by the Irish people during the last four or five years. If the people of some small town in India should show any opposition, will not their town be at once burnt and reduced to ashes?

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Feb. 2nd, 1889.

The Villupuram police.

2. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd February, speaks of the Villupuram police force as inefficient, and urges on the District Superintendent to renovate it.

VICATATOOTHAN, Feb. 9th, 1889.

The police force.

3. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 9th February, observes that the cause why the men of the police force fall into temptation and are inefficient in the discharge of their duties is that they are uneducated and are poorly paid.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Feb. 1889.

Complaint about the Assistant Superintendents of Police of Ongole and Guntur.

4. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of February 1889, complains that the Assistant Superintendents of Police of Ongole and Guntur do not take any notice of the frequent thefts committed in their divisions. One is always out shooting dogs and pigs, while the other travels about the district with a kept woman. These officials got into the service as their fathers are military or civil officers, although they do not know their work. These appointments should in future be conferred only on efficient subordinate police officers.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 30th, 1889.

Attention of the police invited to transit carts in Cannanore, &c.

5. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th January, in inviting the attention of the local police to the annoyance caused to passengers in transit carts by the reckless and negligent way in which the carts are driven in Cannanore, Tellicherry, &c., suggests that, as in the presidency towns, no one should become a driver except when pronounced fit to do so by a competent authority.

KERALA SANCHARI, Feb. 6th, 1889.
KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 9th, 1889.

Police and the Biluchi quarrel in Calicut.

6. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th February, gives the details of a quarrel that lately took place in Calicut among a band of Biluchis who had arrived there a few days ago, and in the suppression of which the interference of the police was required. The *Kerala Sanchari* also remarks that the cowardice displayed by the police on the occasion of the quarrel was marked, while the *Kerala Patrika* refers to the fact that the people entertain great fear of these Biluchis, imagining that the Government have granted them some special privileges.

(b) Courts.

VETTIKODIYON, Feb. 2nd, 1889.

Vakils in insolvent courts.

7. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 2nd February, asks the reason why vakils who are allowed to plead in the other courts, are not allowed to plead in the insolvent courts.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Jan. 25th, 1889.

Mr. Crawford.

8. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th January, mentioning the death of Kunjen Menon, says Mr. Crawford's case is still not disposed of though it dates from the same time as that of the ex-subjudge. It is said he will escape the conviction for bribery, but from the first, from the mode of inquiry, there was little hope of justice. Great care has to be taken in the cases of white people.

(d) Education.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 1st, 1889.

The primary school examination.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 1st instant:—This new examination, though good in some respects, has its own evils. The first evil is that it adds to the too many examinations we already have and strengthens the undesirable association between education and Government employment. It indirectly increases the restraints imposed upon the management of results grant schools. Lastly, it involves a great many changes in the village establishment of each district.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Jan. 30th, 1889.

Levy of fees in village schools.

10. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th January, in apprehending that the order of Government, to the effect that proper fees should be levied from pupils in village schools, would work the ruin of those schools, as it would be difficult to get students able and willing to pay the fees, prays for the cancellation of the order. It is then thought that the condition of those schools should be improved by increasing the salaries of teachers, which are now so very small.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Jan. 30th, 1889.

Agency for paying salaries to teachers outside the Tellicherry municipal limits.

11. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper, disapproves of the agency employed by Mr. Pothan, the Deputy Inspector, for disbursing the salaries of teachers in schools outside the Tellicherry municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Jan. 30th, 1889.

Increased allotment for education and the primary schools.

12. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, urges that a fair portion of this year's increased allotment for education in this presidency should be expended on primary schools.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

Remarks on the late F. A. examination question papers.

13. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd February, in attributing the failures in the late F. A. examination to the difficult nature of the questions set, blames the Syndicate members, whose duty it was to see that the questions were only up to the standard.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

A Malayalam text recommended for the next B. A. degree examination.

14. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, in giving a favorable criticism of a new Malayalam publication, entitled the *Janaki Parinayam*, suggests that the book be prescribed as the Malayalam text for the next B. A. degree examination.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 6th, 1889.
KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

The new examination instituted for the lower grades of the public service.

15. An article in the issues of the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th February, in approving of the new examination instituted as a qualifying test for the lower grades of the public service, expresses a hope that this examination will improve the status of village officials, who must be made to pass a further examination in the principles of the criminal and revenue laws. It is then thought that sannad claims in the case of village officials should be respected only when the applicant has passed the qualifying test.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Feb. 5th, 1889.

The results of our education.

16. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th February, in a long article, describes the condition of those who have been educated and cannot get Government employment. It was a mistake originally to give appointments on learning alone, without regard to social position, thereby letting in all kinds of common classes; but education must go on, and the people must apply it to trades and arts and give up the idea of Government employment being its sole end. The Central Muhammadan Association, in addressing the new Viceroy, very justly mentioned the very imperfect way in which the various resolutions of Government for the improvement of the position of the Muhammadan community were carried out.

(e) Local and Municipal.

DESHABHIMAUNY,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

The condition of Chidambaram.

17. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 2nd February, speaks of the insanitary condition of Chidambaram, and remarks that the present building in which the district munsif of the place holds his court is an old one, and totally unsuitable, either to the requirements of the court or of the people.

VETTIKODIYON,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

The cart-stand near the elephant gate.

18. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 2nd February, asks the Madras municipality to put up lights to illuminate the cart-stand near the elephant gate.

VICATATOOTHAN,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

The Madras municipal expenditure.

19. A correspondent of the *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 9th February, remarks that the construction and adornment of the municipal office at Madras is an extravagant affair, and complains that the Madras municipality waste large sums of money in constructing drains and altering them, which, after all, are not suitable for the purpose intended.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

The villages of the Amarauvady Mahajana Sabhah.

20. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th February, says that the villages of the Amarauvady Mahajana Sabhah contain no choultries and are not connected by means of roads, and that the local board pleads want of funds for undertaking those works.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 1st, 1889.

The revenue administration of the Anantapur district.

21. A correspondent to this paper, in speaking of the revenue administration of the Anantapur district, says that three (names not mentioned) out of the seven tahsildars are corrupt, though they are all educated young men.

(k) General.

DESHABHIMAUNY,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

Loans to agriculturists.

22. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 2nd February, observes that the ryots do not much avail themselves of the benefits contemplated by the Agriculturists' Loans Act because they do not like the publicity given to the inquiries conducted by revenue officers as to their solvency when they apply for State aid. Applicants for these loans are popularly associated with applicants for famine relief.

TANJAY JANAMITRAN,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

The sale of country spirits.

23. The *Tanjay Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 9th February, condemns the out-still system which obtains in Bengal and the excise system which obtains in Madras regarding the manufacture and vend of country spirits. The sale of the privilege of vending country spirits to certain monopoly farmers leads to competition among them, the consequence of which is the diminution of the price at which country spirits are sold, and the increased facility afforded to buyers to buy them. Government should take the manufacture of spirits into their own hands, and sell them themselves at greatly enhanced prices; and even if such a procedure should occasion loss of revenue, Government should not mind it, as the people will thereby be benefited.

VETTIKODIYON,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

Duty on arms.

24. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 9th February, observes that, as a heavy duty is levied on arms which are sent out from the limits of British India, to the Native States, people in those States evade the payment of the duty by ordering for arms in the name of persons residing within British limits, and then taking them with them by rail. We hope that Government will listen to the representations made by the traders that, if Government do not diminish the duty on arms, their trade will suffer for want of customers in Native States.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

Agricultural exhibitions.

25. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 9th February, observes that to make agricultural exhibitions successful and to induce people to take a lively interest in them, the officers of Government should work most assiduously, and that the prizes offered for exhibits should be increased in value and awarded most impartially.

Swadeshamitran,
Feb. 13th, 1889.

The income tax.

26. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 13th February, complains of the hardship inflicted on the people by the income tax assessors, who impose taxes even on those whose incomes are not subject to taxation. The rule which prescribes that every individual who pays the income tax should pay it direct into a Government treasury is felt to be very hard. Why should not the monigars of villages be empowered to collect this tax?

Budhavidheyini,
Feb. 5th, 1889.

Complaint about the delay in the delivery of letters in Masulipatam.

27. According to a complaint in the *Budhavidheyini*, of the 5th February 1889, the delivery of letters in Masulipatam is delayed because the delivery-peons are continually transferred from one place to another. This grievance should be remedied.

Vrittanta Patrika,
Feb. 7th, 1889.

Taxation in India.

28. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th instant, says that all taxes on the necessaries of life press heavily on the poor, while the rich are not touched. It would therefore be conducive to the well-being of the subjects if Government should tax, and tax heavily, only the luxuries of life, such as gold, silver, precious stones, liquor, opium and such other articles.

Kerala Sanchari,
Jan. 30th, 1889.

Partiality shown towards Europeans, &c., in the administration of justice.

29. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th January, in referring to the partiality alleged to be shown towards Europeans and East Indians over the natives of this country in certain important points of the administration, says that Europeans, who, in their own country, cannot possess arms without a licence, and East Indians, who are born in this country, are not, like the poor natives, subject to the operation of the Arms Act, and that such distinction extends even to the criminal jail, where, while the European and East Indian inmates get their ordinary diet, the natives have to live upon raggi. Regret is then expressed at the treatment lately received by a sub-judge in a criminal jail.

Kerala Sanchari,
Jan. 30th, 1889.

Partiality shown towards Europeans, &c., in the administration of justice.

30. Two paragraphs, in the same issue of the paper, refer to the same subject. The former says that a European who had shot a native to death, in Bangalore, was left off with a fine, while the latter says that, in Calcutta, an income tax collector, a European, who was suspected of corruption, was only dismissed from the service with prospect of his proper pension.

Kerala Sanchari,
Jan. 30th, 1889

Bar to the practice of criminal vakils.

31. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that the order to the effect that only certificated vakils can appear in criminal courts is a source of grievance to poor parties, who cannot afford to pay for such vakils. It is then suggested, as some mitigation of the order, that such of the old criminal vakils as any magistrate or other proper officer may pronounce as competent to appear for the defence in criminal courts, be given certificates to do so in consideration of a small fee. The writer, in conclusion, says that the present order is against the proceedings of the High Court dated 27th September 1877, to the effect that any person may appear for the defence in a criminal court, and prays for the definite orders of Government on the subject.

Kerala Sanchari,
Jan. 30th, 1889.

Annual repairs to the Pallipuram village office.

32. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that the amount annually sanctioned for executing necessary repairs to the Pallipuram village office (in Ponáni) is never applied for the rightful purpose, but is always spent on the girls' school which is located in that building.

Kerala Mitram,
Feb. 1st, 1889.

Dacoities in Malabar.

33. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, in reporting various cases of dacoities that have lately taken place in some parts of the Cochin State, and of its neighbouring British territories, urges that both the Governments should conjointly work towards the suppression of these depredations.

Kerala Patrika,
Feb. 2nd and 9th, 1889.

The National Congress and the Arms Act.

34. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd and 9th February, in referring to the great depredations committed by dacoits in various parts of Malabar, particularly regrets the want of arms at this time. The District Magistrate is then requested to depute competent magistrates and police officers to detect the offenders and bring them to justice. A remark is then made that it is the love of their own revenue that induces the Government to grant licences to keep arms for the protection of the crops from wild beasts, because they do not do so in the case of plantain trees, &c., which yield no revenue to Government, but which are greatly damaged by monkeys.

Kerala Patrika,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

The National Congress and the Arms Act.

35. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd February, in strongly supporting the resolution of the late National Congress in favor of the abolition of the Arms Act, says that the Act has, in its operation, made the people of Malabar in particular quite defenceless against robbers and wild beasts. It is then said that, as the reports of village officials are not for the most part correct, the Government are not in a position to know the extent of destruction caused to cattle and crops by wild animals.

Shams-ul-Akhbar,
Feb. 4th, 1889.

Pensioners' rice-money.

36. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th February:—It seems only now to have been noticed that rice-money is not paid to pensioners and family certificate holders in the other presidencies, but the order to stop it here will disgust the army; the money that was thus spent was nothing to the amount wasted in the journeys to the hills. Batta to pensioners *en route* to their pension stations is also to be discontinued. If the objects which rendered military service popular cease to exist, what inducement will men have to enlist? Surely one of the first things is to provide for the welfare of the families of men on service. If the rule was otherwise in the other presidencies, the proper thing would have been to give the rice-money there also instead of discontinuing here. Does Government not know a strong enemy is at hand seeking its destruction? At such a time to dishearten the army is inadvisable. It is a pity no one pays any regard to the money that is scattered like gravel on all kinds of useless things.

Tuhafa,
Jan. 31st, 1889.

Officials tours.

37. *Tuhafa* of the 31st January:—"A Political Ode," stating villagers undergo great hardships during the tours of officials whose backs they are glad to see and pray they may not come another year.

Jalva-i-Sakhun,
Jan. 25th, 1889.

Unqualified medical practitioners.

38. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th January, thinks Government should take some notice of the number of unqualified and ignorant men who practise as doctors, and should make the civil surgeons, dressers, &c., report on them, and they might even require, with death reports, the name of the person who treated the deceased. (In this connection it is remarked that many of the papers contain advertisements of quack remedies for venereal and sexual diseases.—*Translator*.)

Khassim-ul-Akhbar,
Jan. 31st, 1889.

Effects of the Congress agitation.

39. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st January, says people who want to see the results of this agitation should see a play now being performed at Allahabad, in which the rebellious ideas of the Congress party and the fidelity of the anti-congress party are well displayed. One scene in the play represents Congress sitting; various resolutions are passed, amongst others a Native Volunteer Act and repeal of Arms Act, on which the players say to one another "When we get arms we shall get our rights," and draw their hands across their throats. Ireland is introduced as a happier place than India, &c., then an old woman gets up and says the Congress ideas will only make disturbances and bring ruin on India; this ends the first act. The second act is given in the next issue of this paper and represents an Anjuman sitting where anti-congress speeches are made concluding with prayers for the overthrow of the Congress and the welfare of Government.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 4th, 1889.

Newspaper post.

40. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th February, thinks it would be far better to issue a 3-pie newspaper stamp than to continue the new system of payment in advance and extra (6 pie) postage on any copies over the estimate.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 4th, 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief and the discharged sepoy.

41. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th February, adverting to the case of the discharged Sapper, who was sent to jail for three months for stopping the Commander-in-Chief's horse, says "there was a time when high officials listened to the complaints of injured ones and redressed their grievances."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 1st, 1889.

Hints for the Raja of Cochin.

42. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, continues the hints for the Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portion now given suggests certain reforms in the Cochin Educational Department in which various irregularities are alleged to exist.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Jan. 29th, 1889.

Officering troops.

43. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th January, says—:"Cashmir is to have some English officers; though this is good in a way, still if native officers were trained it would be better and they would soon learn. If English officers are appointed to Cashmir, the army of that State will some day become an English force like the Hyderabad contingent.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Feb. 3rd, 1889.

Visits to Resident.

44. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd February, says Hyderabad officials should be forbidden to visit the Resident without permission of their Government.

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

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

How the agricultural classes suffer.

45. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd February, in speaking of the condition of the agricultural population observes that the revenue officers in various places commit many irregularities and oppress the ryots in various ways. The officers of the Salt, Forest and Police departments also oppress them by bringing false charges against them and taking bribes from them. They levy on the people taxes which the Government have not imposed. The officers of the Revenue Settlement department enhance the land revenue, considering it their duty to do so. The wrongs most of these officers do in the villages cannot, it is said, be enumerated. It has become a trade with most of them to obtain bribes. The people are in the habit of bribing the revenue inspectors and village kurnams for transferring pattas and entering in the accounts spoilt crops. The expense of effecting a transfer of patta in the Tanjore district is Rs. 10. Is it not true that in the Chingleput district one rupee is paid for the same purpose? Unless the ryots in various localities form themselves into associations and report their sufferings to Government, there is no means for them to obtain redress.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

The appointment of natives to the higher offices.

46. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 2nd February, advocates the extending of the age limit of candidates for the civil service examinations, and the introduction of those examinations in India also. The condition may be attached that candidates who are successful at the examinations held in India should go to England to complete their training. The appointment of Englishmen to the civil service entails loss on Government and the country. For, in the first place, they are paid liberally, and, in the second place, they cannot understand the real wants of the people, for they do not associate with them. But if natives were appointed to the civil service, they need not he so highly paid and they will be able to remedy the wants of the people, because they know what the wants of the people are. The Collectors and other officers belonging to the civil service are now paid up to Rs. 2,800. If natives are appointed they may be paid up to Rs. 1,5[illegible]. In the Punjab, however, the scale of salaries paid to civil servants does n[illegible] range over Rs. 1,800.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

Native volunteering.

47. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 9th February, observes as follows:—From the time of Peter the Great, the Russians have ever been on the look out to conquer India. To accomplish their desire, they will first foment a war in Europe, and it will not be possible for the English to stand aloof from engaging in it. During the Crimean war, the English withdrew their Indian troops to the seat of action, and it is likely that the same course will be followed in the event of any future war breaking out in Europe. The consequence of this will be no troops left in India. The Russians, taking advantage of it, may make a sweep on India; and who then will oppose them? It is true that the English possess immense financial resources, but of what avail will money be at that moment? Will it be able to purchase mercenary soldiers now as it did in former times? The people will not be able to engage with the Russians, and both they and the Government will be ruined. In these circumstances it is a matter for surprise that the Government do not form native volunteer corps and train the natives to the use of arms. Some fools may say that Government do not trust us and that they entertain the opinion that if we are trained in arms we will attempt to drive them out. There is not the slightest truth in this. We are always a most loyal people. Even if some people should attempt to drive out the English, they will find it to be a very hard task. Suppose we drive the English out, the Russians will be ready to step in, and put their yoke on us. Will we be so foolish then as to wish this change of rulers, and drive out the English who are the fountains of all our benefits? The Government should hereafter at least order the free admission of natives to the volunteer corps, rescinding he former order that the natives will be admitted into them only with the onsent of the members already in the corps.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

About the present sent by he Rani of Pithapuram to Mrs. Foster.

48. The editorial column in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd February 1889, refers to the order of the Secretary of State about the present (shawls, rings, &c.) which the Rani of Pithapuram had sent to Mrs. Foster, the wife of a former Madras civil ervant. The editor thinks that the general order forbidding the acceptance f valuable presents is proper, but that the return of the present in this nstance was not necessary.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

About the lectures of Mr. aine, M. P. on the abkári ystem.

49. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th February 1889, praises in eulogistic terms the lectures delivered by Mr. Caine, Member of Parliament, about the evil consequences of the present abkári system. As a general rule no arrack-shop should be pened in a village without the consent of the villagers, these shops having a ernicious influence on the welfare of the common people. It is surprising at a Christian Government should sanction such a system, though their eligion detests drunkenness. The editor wishes that success may crown the fforts of Mr. Caine.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

Lord Reay's ideal of a uniersity.

50. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, describes Lord Reay's ideal of a university.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 1st, 1889.

Use of spirituous liquors.

51. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th February, in giving the substance of a speech lately delivered by one Rev. Mr. Thomas Evans, at Trichinopoly, in ondemnation of the use of spirituous liquors, says that as the abkári revenue eems to increase in the same proportion as the population at the end of

every ten years, the Government may, without any loss to its revenue, substitute, in the place of abkári revenue, a tax upon inhabitants.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Feb. 4th, 1889.

The Duke's visit to Hyderabad.

52. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th February, says that though it is right to do all honor to the son of Her Most Gracious Majesty, we cannot help asking whether it was right to spend so much money, 3 lakhs, on decorations, illuminations, &c., which are gone like a dream and leave the same old Hyderabad afterwards.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Feb. 11th, 1889.

Indian money not spent in India.

53. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th February, speaking of the necessity of reduction of salaries, says "all the ready-money goes in salaries to Europeans and the rest goes to England. We do not say there are no capitalists in India. But why don't they invest in railways, &c., instead of letting English merchants get all the profits and letting them go out of the country.

Public No. 238, Miscellaneous.

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

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

Fort St. George,
7th March 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Press
Please strike
46 copies
Cl
7/3.

Confidential 1889

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th February 1889.

Contents.

I Foreign Politics	nil
II. Home Administration	
(a) Police	nil
(b) Courts	nil
(c) Jails	nil
(d) Education	
1 The Primary School Examination	
(e) Local and Municipal	nil
(f) Land Revenue & Settlements	
2. The Revenue Administration of the Anantapur District.	
(g) Forests	nil
(h) Railways.	nil
(i) Public Works	nil
(j) Salt.	nil
(k) General	
3. Taxation in India	
III Legislation	nil
IV Native States	nil
V. Prospects of Crops &c.	nil
VI Miscellaneous	nil

List of Newspapers.

No	Place of Publication	Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of the papers received & examined during the fortnight
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	450	February 4, 11.
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	12	February 2, 9.
3	The Vrittanta Patrika - -	Bangalore	2000	January 31. Feb 7.
4	The Vrittanta Chintamany	Mysore	1000	February 5.
5.	The Vijayadhwaja - - -	Bellary.	275	February 1, 8.
6	The Karnataka Vanivilasa	Mysore	..	January 1889
7	The Sudarshana	Udipi	..	January 1889

II Home Administration
(A) Education.

The Vijayadhwaja of February 1.

The Primary School Examination.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 1st Instant
This new examination, though good in some respects, has its own evils. The first evil is, that it adds to the too many examinations we already have and strengthens the undesirable association between education and Government employment. It indirectly increases the restraints imposed upon the managers of results grant schools. Lastly it involves a great many changes in the village establishment of each district.

II Home Administration
(f) Land Revenue.

The Vijayadhwaja of February 1.

The Revenue Administration of the Anantapur District.

2. A correspondent to this paper, in speaking of the Revenue Administration of the Anantapur District says that three (names not mentioned) out of the seven Tahasildars are corrupt although they are all educated young men.

Con fd No. 90.

Public (1889) Department.

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

No. 10

16 FEB 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 16th February 1889.

Received 16

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ Fortnight ending the 15th February 1889.

Press

18/2

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

Contents.

Page

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration.

(a) – Police –

Complaint about the Assistant-Superintendents of Police of Ongole and Guntur.

(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.

Page

(k) – General –

Complaint about the delay in the delivery of letters in Masulipatam.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

About the present sent by the Rani of Pithápuram to Mrs. Foster.

About the lectures of Mr. Caine M.P. on the Abkári system.

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1.	Sanmārgadārsini	Pittapore	120	7th February 1889
2.	Hindujanasamskārini	Madras	950	14th February 1889
	Bi-monthly.			
3.	Budhavidheyini	Masulipatam	100	13th February 1889
	Weekly.			
4	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	4th and 11th February 1889
5.	Hindudesābhimāni	Masulipatam	300	7th February 1889

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Hindujanasamskārini, February, 1889.

Complaint about the Assistant Superintendents of Police of Ongole and Guntur.

The Hindujanasamskārini, of the month of February 1889, complains that the Assistant Superintendents of Police of Ongole and Guntur do not take any notice of the frequent thefts committed in their Divisions. One is always out shooting dogs and pigs, while the other travels about the District with a kept woman. These officials got into the service as their fathers are Military or Civil Officers although they do not know their wor[illegible] appointments should in future be conferred only on efficient Subordinate Police Officers.

(k) General.

Budhavidhēyini, February: 5th, 1889

Complaint about the delay in the delivery of letters in Masulipatam.

2. According to a complaint in the Budhavidhēyini, of the 5th February 1889, the delivery of letters in Masulipatam is delayed because the Delivery-peons are continually transferred from one place to another. This grievance should be remedied.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Andhraprakāsika February: 2d, 1889

About the present sent by the Rāni of Pithāpuram to Mrs. Foster.

3. The Editorial column in the Andhraprakāsika, of the 2d February 1889, refers to the Order of the Secretary of State about the present (shawls, rings &c) which the Rāni of Pithāpuram had sent to Mrs Foster, the wife of a former Madras Civil Servant. The Editor thinks that the general order forbidding the acceptance of valuable presents is proper, but that the return of the present in this instance was not necessary.

Andhraprakāsika, February: 9th, 1889.

About the lectures of Mr. Caine M.P. on the Abkári system.

4. The Editor of the Andhraprakāsika, of the 9th February 1889, praises in eulogistic terms the lectures delivered by Mr. Caine, member of Parliament, about the evil consequences of the present Abkári system. As a general rule no arrack shop should be opened in a village without the consent of the villagers, these shops having a pernicious influence on the welfare of the common people. It is surprising that a Christian Government should sanction such a system, though their religion detests drunkenness. The Editor wishes that success may crown the efforts of Mr. Caine.

Gustav Oppert

Telugu Translator to Government.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 20th February 1889.

Confidential No. 99

From

CHIEF SECRETARY
22 FEB 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,

Dated 20th
Received 22 } February 1889.

Subject.

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

Press please send
CS 22/2

FIDENTIAL.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight endi[illegible] February 188

CONTENTS.

Foreign Politics.

The troubles in Ireland.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

2. The Villoopooram Police
3. The Police force

(b) Courts.

Vakeels in Insolvent Courts.

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

5. The condition of Chidambaram.
6. The cart-stand near the Elephant-gate
7. The Madras Municipal expenditure.
8. The villages of Amaravady Mahajanavalle

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(g) Forests.

Nil

II. Home Administration—continued.

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

9. Loans to Agriculturists
10. The sale of country spirits
11. Duty on arms.
12. Agricultural Exhibitions.
13. The Income-tax

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

Nil

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

14. How the agricultural classes suffer

VI. Miscellaneous.

15. The appointment of natives to the higher offices.

16. Native volunteering

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	[illegible]nthly			
1	Satyadootham	Madras	5,000	[illegible] February 1889.
2	Jananoocoolam ...	Trivandy	100	February 1889.
3.	Sivoovei Koody	Ramnad	50	February 1889.
	Bi-monthly			
4	Gyanamirtham	Madras	50	1st February 1889.
5	Sor Suttam	Do.	500	15th February 1889.
6	Satyavedamoosaram	Do.	240	1st February 1889.
7	Ayool Veda Bhascaran	Do.		1st and 15th February 1889.
8	Swadeshabhimany	Salem.	70	1st February 1889.
9	Calanidhy	Coimbatore	280	1st February 1889.
10	Brahma Gyana Bhodiny	Bangalore	117	1st February 1889.
11	Soopa Jeevany ...	Do.	150	1st February 1889.
12	Satyavartamany	Pasoomullay	690	1st February 1889.
13	Brahma Vidhya	Chidambaram	300	31st January 1889.
14	Soojanollasan	Tanjore	300	5th February 1889.
	Tri monthly			
15	Travancore Abhimany	Nagercoil	450	1st February 1889.
	Weekly			
16	Vettikodiyon	Madras.	200	2d and 9th February 1889.
17	Vicatatoothan	Do.	1,500	2d and 9th February 1889.
18	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do.	200	2d and 9th February 1889.
19	Tarangay Naisow ...	Do.	150	2d and 9th February 1889.
20	Sreelocaranjany ...	Do.	150	2d and 9th February 1889.
21	Deshabhimany ...	Tirapapuliyar	350	2d and 9th February 1889.
22	Tanjay Janamitran	Tanjore	500	2d and 9th February 1889.
	Bi-Weekly			
23	Swadeshamitran ...	Madras.	1,000	2d, 6th, 9th and 13 February 1889.

The troubles in Ireland.

The Veo[illegible] [illegible] causes [illegible], giving an account of [illegible] the [illegible] of the people in Ireland [illegible] the hands of Mr. O'Brien, remarks [illegible] the troubles caused to the English Government by the Irish people during the last four or five years. If the people of some small town in India should show any opposition, will not their town be at once burnt and reduced to ashes?

II. Home Administration

(a) Police.

The Villoopooram Police.

2. A correspondent of the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 2d February speaks of the Villoopooram police force as inefficient and urges on the District Superintendent to renovate it.

The Police force.

3. The Vicatatoothan of Madras of the 9th February observes that the cause why the men of the police force fall into temptation and are inefficient in the discharge of their duties is that they are uneducated and very poorly paid.

(b) Courts

Vakeels in Insolvent Courts.

4. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 2d February asks the reason why Vakeels who are

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

of Newspaper

Place of Publication.

[illegible] Court

[illegible] Court

1 [illegible]

2 [illegible] deserving notice

3. [illegible] Education

Nothing deserving notice

(e) Local & Municipal

The condition of Chidambaram.

5. A correspondent of the Deshabhimany of Tirupapoliyore of the 2d. February speaks of the insanitary condition of Chidambaram and remarks that the present building in which the District Moonsif of the place holds his court is an old one and totally unsuitable either to the requirements of the Court or of the people.

The Cart-stand near the Elephant gate.

6. The Vettikadiyon of Madras of the 2d. February asks the Madras Municipality to put up lights to illuminate the cart-stand near the Elephant-gate.

The Madras Municipal expenditure.

7. A correspondent of the Vicatatathan of Madras of the 9th February remarks that the construction and adornment of the Municipal Office at Madras is an extravagant affair, and complains that the Madras Municipality waste large sums of money in

---

[illegible] which after [illegible] not [illegible]

The villages of Amaravady Mahajana Sabhah.

8 [illegible] correspondent [illegible] of Madras of the 9th [illegible] says that the villages of the Amaravady Mahajana-sabhah contain no choultries [illegible] are not connected by means of roads, and that the Local Board pleads want of funds for undertaking these works.

(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

Nothing deserving notice

(k) General

Loans to Agriculturists

9. The Deshabhimany of Tirupapoliyore of the 2d. February observes that the ryots do not much avail themselves of the benefits contemplated by the Agriculturists' Loans Act, [illegible] because

[illegible] they do not like the publicity given to the enquiries conducted by Revenue officers as to the nature of [illegible] they apply for [illegible] and applicants for them [illegible] are popularly associated with applicants for Famine Relief.

The sale of country spirits

10. The [illegible] Janamitran of Tanjore of the 9th February condemns the out-still system which obtains in Bengal and the excise system which obtains in Madras regarding the manufacture and vend of country spirits. The sale of the privilege of vending country spirits to certain monopoly farmers leads to competition among them, the consequence of which is the diminution of the price at which country spirits are sold, and the increased facility afforded to buyers to buy them. Government should take the manufacture of spirits into their own hands, and sell them themselves at greatly enhanced prices; and even if such a procedure should occasion loss of revenue, Government should not mind it, as the people will thereby be benefitted.

Duty on arms

11. The [illegible] of Madras of the 9th February observes that as a [illegible] duty is levied on [illegible] which are [illegible] the limits of British [illegible] the Native States, people in those States evade the payment of the duty by ordering for arms in the name of [illegible] residing within British limits, and then taking them with them by rail. We hope that Government will listen to the representations made by the traders that if Government do not diminish the duty on arms, their trade will suffer for want of customers in Native States.

Agricultural Exhibitions

12. The Tarangay Nason of Madras of the 9th February observes that to make agricultural exhibitions successful and to induce people to take a lively interest in them, the officers of Government should work most assiduously, and that the prizes offered for exhibits should be increased in value and awarded most impartially.

A correspondent of the Swadeshamitran [illegible] the Income-tax [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] the people by the Income-tax [illegible] [illegible] taxes even [illegible] those whose incomes are not subject to taxation. The [illegible] which prescribes that every individual who pays the Income-tax should pay it direct into a Government treasury is felt to be very hard. Why should not the Monegars of villages be empowered to collect this tax?

III. Legislation

Nothing deserving notice

IV. Native States

Nothing deserving notice

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

How the Agricultural Classes suffer.

14. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 2d. February in speaking of the condition of the Agricultural population observes that the Revenue Officers in various places commit many irregularities and oppress the ryots in various ways. The Officers of the Salt, Forest and Police Departments also oppress them by bringing false charges against them and

and [illegible] the [illegible]
the [illegible] taxes [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] The
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the
wrongs [illegible] [illegible] be enumerated.
villages, [illegible] [illegible] of them
It has become a trade with [illegible] the habit
to obtain bribes. The people are in the habit
of bribing the Revenue Inspectors and village
curnams for transferring puttahs and entering
in the accounts spoilt crops. The expense in the
of effecting a transfer of puttah in the
Tanjore District is Rs 10. Is it not true
that in the Chingleput district one rupee is
paid for the same purpose? Unless the
ryots in various localities form themselves
into Associations and report their sufferings
to Government, there is no means for them
to obtain redress.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The appointment of natives to the higher offices.

15. The Tarangay Varsom of Madras of the 2d. February advocates the [illegible] of the age-limit of candidates for the Civil Service examinations, and the introduction of

the Government do not form Native volunteer corps and train the natives to the use of arms. Some fools may say that Government do not trust us and that they entertain the opinion that if we are trained in arms we will attempt to drive them out. There is not the slightest truth in this. We are always a most loyal people. Even if some people should attempt to drive out the English, they will find it to be a very hard task. Suppose we drive the English out, the Russians will be ready to step in, and put their yoke on us. Will we be so foolish then as to wish this change of rulers, and drive out the English who are the fountains of all our benefits? The Government should hereafter at least order the free admission of natives to the Volunteer Corps, rescinding the former order that the natives will be admitted into them only with the consent of the members already in the Corps.

Tamil Translator's Office
25th February 1889.

Tamil Translator
to Government

Confidential No. 108

Public (1889) Department.

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

No. 32

Dated 25' February / 89

Received 27 ——

CHIEF SECRETARY
27 FEB 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15' February / 89.

Press
Please print
CS
27/2

1320/54

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

Public Department.
G.O., dated 7. 3. 89
No. 288

Confidential No 46
of 1889

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers Report on
— for fortnight ending 15-2-89.

[illegible] K I
77200170

checked
81

Confidential

Public Department
1889

G.o. 248-49
dt
12.3..1889