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No. II Appendix to letter to Gov^t of India Home Dept^t No. 9

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Dated 12-3-1889

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2. *Subjects connected with the presidency.* The … ned of the police that they were taken from the dregs of the people, and … at their promotion depended merely on their detective skill. The usual question was raised about the separation of magisterial and revenue duties. It was considered that the power of appointing magistrates should rest with the High Court and not with the Government. The Press said that Covenanted Civil Servants should not be appointed as District Judges. There could not be too many district munsifs as an impetus is given to trade in those places where such courts exist. The powers of a magistrate should be withdrawn from tahsildars and given to district munsifs. The Press suggested the desirability of vakils pleading in the vernacular before native judges. They recommended the reduction of salaries of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Madras Municipality, and the relaxation of the qualifications now required of voters and candidates for election as municipal commissioners. They were in favor of power and responsibility being centred in the body of the municipal commissioners, the President being reduced to the status of a Secretary executing their orders. They held that the Board of Revenue had gradually become a confirming, instead of a supervising body, and thus had fallen in the estimation of the public. The work of the Board would be much improved by appointing a native as Land Revenue Commissioner. The yearly jamabandi conducted in the districts was considered useless. The ryots derived no benefit

from it, as no abatement was made for lands left waste nor was any remission granted for withered crop. Its abolition was recommended. Government themselves might grant pattas to the ryots, say, once in three years. The frequent transfer of revenue officers from one place to another was recommended, as a too long stay in one place lead to corruption. The forest laws were framed in ignorance of native customs and the principal consideration of Government now was to obtain the utmost revenue from forests, though this was not their object at first. The benefit of reserving forests was so remote that it was undesirable to cause distress to the present generation by adopting stringent rules. The Press complained that tanks and other sources of water-supply were allowed to fall into disrepair. It was stated that previous to their being transferred to the Public Works Department they were properly maintained by the district officers in whose charge they were, and that the duty of maintaining the sources of irrigation should be properly entrusted to those officers who have charge of the collection of revenue. The Press maintained that more than half of the amount sanctioned for public works was consumed in the cost of establishment alone, and disapproved of Cooper's Hill College being maintained in England, while the natives in India had sufficient engineering skill. The excise system of manufacturing salt was disapproved and its abolition was constantly recommended. It was suggested that Government should, instead of selling salt wholesale to a few merchants, sell it in small quantities to traders, as this would reduce the price by inducing competition. The Press considered that a separate department to control salt revenue was unnecessary, and that the duties of that department might be entrusted to revenue officers as before. The abolition of the offices of the Accountants-General and other offices of finance was proposed on the ground of economy. They were superfluous when there were Finance Codes to facilitate work. A Commissioner for agriculture was not needed as the country is subject to constant droughts and no improvements can possibly be made in agriculture. On the subject of legislation the Press considered that the country was too much flooded with Acts and Regulations. Being modelled on Acts of Parliament, they were too technical and involved. The General Stamp Act of 1879 was, as usual, complained about. The public were constantly advised by the Press to urge on Government the necessity of a law for the control of devastanam funds. When the papers learned that the Bill introduced into the Madras Legislative Council was not to be passed into law, they hoped that the Government would yet press the matter on the Government of India. The Press said there was no truth in the statement of officials and Europeans that India is now prosperous. The ryots were generally sunk in debt, and many villages were desolate. Lament was made that native industry failed before European industry, the result being that most of the industrial population betook themselves to an agricultural life, overcrowding it. The celebration of the Queen's jubilee on the 16th of February 1887 was disapproved on account of its not being the real date and on account of the Madras Fair.

3. *Subjects connected with Europeans and Natives.*—The Tamil Press was, as usual, persistent in suggesting measures for remodelling the Legislative Councils and admitting more natives into them. Government derived its power from the consent of the people, yet here the Government considered themselves not responsible to the people. The people were now more public-spirited and took more interest in administrative measures. In England every action of Government was controlled by public opinion, and there was no reason why the same state of things should not prevail in India. England and India are ruled by the same Queen, who has, in the case of India, made a special proclamation that her Indian subjects will be treated equally with her English subjects. On this subject the *Swadeshamitran* remarked: "If one set of laws obtain in one country, and a different one in the other country, the English rule in both countries will come to nought, in the same way as where there are two mad men in the house that house cannot stand." Control should be exercised over Government with regard to public expenditure, and who could better exercise such control than the

tax-payers themselves? The Press stated that the object of the recent Native Congress was not that the English should abdicate India or should vest all powers of government in the hands of the people, but that Government should take public opinion into consideration while making laws or imposing taxes or incurring expenditure. Governors of Presidencies should, in addition to European Secretaries, employ Native Private Secretaries for representing native opinion to them. The Press complained, on several occasions, that public money in India was expended for the sole benefit of the English. The English, taking advantage of the ignorance of the natives, appropriated to themselves various rights and privileges in the government of the country and when the natives began to understand what their own rights were and asked for them, the Government made a show of granting them by appointing commissions. It was stated that during the Muhammadan rule nothing was taken away from India, whereas the English, whose appetite had become insatiable, took away everything—the traders in the shape of the products of the country, and the Government in the shape of taxes. The two following are translated extracts:—

(*a*) "O God! is it the result of our former sins that the English are employed to take away from us all the wealth accumulated by us by the sweat of our brow? Our artisans and mechanics and the people generally are ill-fed and ill-clothed, whereas the lords in England roll in wealth. We are not one or two who suffer thus, but the whole of us amounting to 256 million souls thus suffer."

(*b*) "The natives formerly had less knowledge of politics and were afraid of the very name of an Englishman. Observing this dread and subjection on the part of the natives, the English had been perpetrating injustices by spending the public revenues as they liked, giving to themselves the highest offices in the country, making laws to benefit themselves, imposing taxes on the natives alone to the exemption of themselves and contriving for themselves various sources of pleasure and positions of consequence and respect."

The Civil Service Examinations should be conducted both in England and India and with an extended age limit. All the papers joined in condemning the existing Statutory Civil Service. The Tamil Press was excited to great anger when witnesses before the Public Service Commission said that natives were unsuitable for this and that appointment. With regard to the chief appointments in the Police Department not being given to natives, the *Swadeshamitran* remarked: "How long can the English govern the country without reposing confidence in the natives? The number of Englishmen in this country is few, and to conquer them is always easy to the people of this country. Is it by giving natives high appointments in the Police Department that danger is to be apprehended to the English rule? Danger may perhaps be apprehended only when the English do not trust the natives and do not give them high appointments." The Press attributed race prejudice to Government because all the chief appointments were given to Englishmen. The papers considered that the European officials were highly paid, and that there was no longer any necessity for it. They would reduce their salaries by one-fourth or one-half. Pensions should be paid to Europeans in Indian currency and in India alone. The salaries paid to Europeans and natives should be the same in both cases. The cost of the Chaplain establishment was unjustifiable, inasmuch as no contribution was made by Government towards the support of other religions. It was also remarked that Government might be said to indirectly interfere with the Hindu religion, for the clergy who abuse that religion are maintained at the public expense. Native sepoys were neither trusted to the same extent nor treated in the same manner as European soldiers. Government needlessly feared the influence of the Vernacular Press in spreading political ideas among the people for the more the people become familiar with the native papers, the better would they like the Government. Government were to blame if the Vernacular Press indulged in licentious criticisms of their actions, for they did not supply the Press with correct information and kept their administrative measures secret. Fear was at one time expressed that the curtailment of the liberty of the Press was in contemplation.

4. *Tone and character of the Press.*—The tone of the Tamil Press during the year 1887 was decidedly less hostile to the authorities than during the previous year.

From GUSTAV OPPERT, Esq., Ph. D., Telugu Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 31st March 1888.

I have the honor to submit to you my report on the Telugu newspapers for the year 1887.

2. During the year under review seven papers altogether were received at my office. These were the weekly *Vivekavardhani*, of Rajahmundry, the *Andhraprakasika*, and *Sujanamanollasini*, and the monthly *Hindujanasamskarini*, of Madras, the *Purusharthapradayini*, of Masulipatam, the *Rasikollasini*, of Guntúr, and the *Sanmargadarsini* of Pithápuram. The *Purusharthapradayini* is an old paper which was restarted in 1887, but only two issues were received during the twelve months. On the other hand, the *Vivekavardhani* was discontinued at the close of the year. The tone of the papers remained on the whole unchanged, but since the arrival of Lord Connemara the personal attacks on the chief of the administration have ceased and greater confidence and good will are displayed towards the persons in power. The right and the claim of the natives to all important and lucrative appointments under Government have been continually upheld, and no consideration has, on the whole, been shown to European officials; their faults have been exaggerated, while, on the other hand, the faults of the natives have been generally ignored and their superiority admitted as a matter beyond doubt. Yet one cannot accuse the Telugu Press of disloyalty towards England. On the contrary, the papers are anxious in declaring their loyalty to the Supreme Power, though not much importance can be attached to such declarations made in times of peace and prosperity.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

3. In consequence of the want of knowledge of foreign countries, their history and civilisation, the interest taken in and the appreciation of foreign politics is very limited, and this is apparent also from the omission of this subject in the Telugu Press. It does not speak highly of the capacity of the Telugu editors to depreciate and ignore the benefits which must eventually accrue to India by the annexation of Burma. In their shortsightedness they only see the expenses of the moment, and do not perceive the future advantages obtained by a temporary outlay. Those who advise the restoration of King Theebaw manifest also an inexpedient predilection for the independence of native Rajas (see *Purusharthapradayini*, No. 1).

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

4. As usual the police comes in for a great deal of abuse. The establishment of an Intelligence Department is regarded as unnecessary and costly (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 11), for if the police were efficient such a department would not be required. Natives should be made Assistant Superintendents of Police (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 44); and deserving Police Inspectors, as Mr. DeCruz of Pálghat (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 18), should have been rewarded for their zeal. On the other hand, the police should not be allowed to prove their inability of protecting the life and property of the people, as in the Kistna district (*Sujanamanollasini*, No. 4), in Tiruvallúr (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 43) or even in Black Town, where cows are allowed to attack persons in the streets (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 17). The *Andhraprakasika*, No. 13, even intimates that the police at Bellary was favorably inclined towards the soldiers accused of murder. All these facts manifest a distrust towards the efficiency and honesty of the police.

(b) Courts.

5. The constitution and decisions of the various courts are subjects of great interest. So far as the High Court is concerned the appointment of a Native Additional Judge was advocated by the *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 11, and strictures were passed on the fact that, while offices in the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta are filled by natives, this is not the case in Madras (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 11). Even the decisions of the Judges did not escape criticism, *i.e.*, the dismissal from jail of a European prisoner, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery, by the Chief Justice (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 35), and in the case of Mr. Ross, Registrar of the High Court, the Chief Justice was accused of showing partiality towards the accused (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 50).

6. Attention was also drawn to the circumstance that, in appeals from District Courts to the High Court, appellants suffer a great deal of inconvenience not only through lawyers and their clerks, but also by Government no longer contributing their share to the cost of printing of the pleadings and judgments (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 13).

7. That the person at whose instance an auction in execution of a High Court decree is instituted must pay at once the poundage fee and does not receive it back when the sale has been cancelled, was pointed out as another hardship (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 23).

8. The *Vivekavardhani*, No. 28, recommends that the salaries of the Advocate-General and of the Government Solicitor be reduced to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 a-month, respectively; the latter post could even be abolished and amalgamated with that of the Government Pleader, the latter receiving either Rs. 500 or Rs. 750.

9. Assessors in the courts are, as now chosen, of no use and assistance to the Judges (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 41). The same paper (No. 19) draws also attention to the difference of opinion manifested by the Judges of the Small Cause Court in their decisions respecting the claims of Guzarathee money lenders. It also advocates (No. 34) to close this court only for one month during the midsummer vacation, and attracts notice to the irregularities committed by the subordinate court officers. The process peons in the district munsif's courts suffer on the other hand by the abolishment of batta (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 9).

10. Remarks are also made about the bribery case in Rajahmundry instituted by Mr. Lister (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 41).

(c) Jails.

11. The Inspector-General of Jails has been charged with inefficiency (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 35).

12. While the manufacture of cloths, &c., in jails had been often objected to and eventually forbidden by Lord Ripon, the *Vivekavardhani* (No. 28) points now to the usefulness of prisoners being employed in learning and applying themselves to such useful industries.

(d) Education.

13. The many changes which have of late taken place in educational matters together with the growing interest which is everywhere in the country felt towards education can be noticed in the Vernacular Press. The high school fees and the term fee system are condemned (*Rasikollasini*, No. 7), the recommendation of the Finance Committee to reduce the grants-in-aid to private schools is deplored (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 7), while the establishment of a technical institute is recommended (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 8). Three normal schools, at least, are wanted in the Telugu districts (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 8), the Madras Normal School is too distant and its standard too high. Incompetent school-masters should not be appointed as Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The project of the Director of Public Instruction of making the middle school examination compulsory to all matriculation candidates is opposed by the *Sanmargadarsini* (No. 8).

14. The education of the children of Zemindars is recommended in their own interest by the *Hindujanasamskarini* (No. 6) and the want of military native school is greatly felt according to the same paper (No. 5).

15. Some personal changes in the Educational Department are noticed in the *Hindujanasamskarini* (No. 12), and natives are recommended to fill the high posts in the same service, especially those of Inspectors (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 6, and *Sanmargadarsini*, No. 10).

(e) Local and Municipal.

16. The deficiency of the present system of local self government is a matter of fact. Magistrates often fill the offices of President and Vice-Presidents, &c. The other members are incompetent favorites of Collectors or of other officials. This state prevails especially in the Kistna district (*Rasikollasini*, No. 7). Very few non-official members know any English at all, only three or four members can perhaps speak it, but these have no voice, and the meetings are expensive but not productive of any good to the public (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 43).

17. The accounts of the Local Fund Board of Nellore show even irregularities (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 10).

18. The Presidents of such Boards should receive payment (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 8).

19. The proposal of the Madras Municipal Commissioners to establish a new market in commemoration of the jubilee is criticised by the editor of the *Andhraprakasika* (No. 8), who prefers a Technical Institute or a Memorial Hall, and regrets that Surgeon-General Bidie has imputed selfish reasons to those Commissioners who opposed the scheme (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 14). On the other hand, it is very sad that the citizens of Madras, relying on the municipal water supply, should have neglected their wells; for the municipal water is unfit even for bathing purposes (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 39). It is also desirable that the municipality should add a new section to the Municipal Act, according to which all the privies should be cleansed daily by municipal scavengers (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 36).

20. The severity of municipal taxation interferes occasionally with local manufacture. The imposition of a professional tax on pottery in Nellore has induced the potters to give up their work and leave Nellore (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 37).

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

21. According to the *Andhraprakasika*, No. 10, the Board of Revenue is to be abolished from the 1st of April and the Madras Presidency to be divided into three divisions, and each of the existing Members of the Board is to be appointed as chief to one of them. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, No. 10, questions the usefulness of this arrangement. According to the *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 12, the Commissioners will divide among themselves the work of the Members of the Board of Revenue and go on circuit through districts. The expenditure for the maintenance of the old and new revenue establishment will be pretty much the same though many officials will loose their appointments, while others get reduced pay (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 7).

22. Unanimity is expressed in the Press about depriving revenue officials of magisterial powers, and Travancore is quoted as an example in favor of this proposition (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 45). In consequence of the now existing arrangement Deputy Collectors and tahsildars exercise an undue and detrimental authority over the people (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 47).

23. In consequence of the poverty of the ryot, the ryotwari assessment should be lowered and definitely arranged in this presidency (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 5).

24. The Board of Revenue is blamed for refusing to remit the assessment in the Godávari district which has suffered much by inundations (*Vivekavardhani*,

No. 12). On the other hand, divisional officers in that very district have granted remissions according to their fancy. Thus, while the General Deputy Collector of Narasapur refused all remissions, the Temporary Deputy Collector has granted some. General remission rules should therefore be drawn up (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 5).

25. The revenue officers in the mofussil are also accused of disregarding the prescriptions of the Income Tax Act, as they do not tax the people according to their income (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

26. Discontent is expressed against the custom of Collectors, while on jamabandi duty, being entertained by their subordinates (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 18).

(g) Forests.

27. The severity of the Forest Rules and the difficulties which the people, in consequence, undergo are matters of frequent discussion (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 6). The imposition of a tax on firewood was thus up to lately a thing unheard of in India, and worse is still the inconsiderate manner in which such taxes are levied and fines imposed (*Rasikollasini*, No. 8, and *Andhraprakasika*, No. 44). Some villagers near Krishnagiri are unable to rebuild their huts which are destroyed by fire, as they are too poor to purchase the necessary materials which they could formerly take from the forests (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 12). The discontinuation of the mirassi right has deprived the ryots of long-standing privileges (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 44).

(h) Railways.

28. Little discussion is in this year's papers about the management of railways. The Tirupati-Nellore Railway Company is charged to look only after the fares, and not after the comfort of the travellers (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 44). An accident to a native passenger at Vellore, who was hastily entering the railway carriage, was peculiarly enough ascribed to the negligence of railway servants towards native passengers (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 9).

29. Thefts are often committed in railway carriages and many such offences have of late been traced to railway guards (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 10).

(i) Public Works.

30. The erection of anicuts for irrigation purposes is recommended; through a good supply of water all the waste lands might be brought under cultivation (*Andhraprakasika*, No 44).

31. The irrigation channels should also be filled with water at the right period and the insufficiency of the water-supply is occasionally attributed to ryots not giving presents to the officials concerned (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 25).

32. Embankments should be erected as protection against the floods of the Godávari, especially at Rajahmundry, where half the town is often under water (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 27).

33. Exceptional remuneration for raising the bund seems to have been given to villagers of Yendagandi while others did not obtain it (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 2).

34. As Ravirela is a Government port, a road leading to it from Jaggayyapettah is preferred to that proposed by the Collector, who recommended one going from Jaggayyapettah to Muktesvarapuram (*Sujanamanollasini*, No. 8).

35. The unpunctuality and bad management of the Godávari canal boats are frequently made a subject of complaint (*Vivekavardhani*, Nos. 29 and 30).

(j) Salt.

36. The high price of salt is a great hardship to the poor people. It interferes not only with their bodily welfare, but exercises also a detrimental effect on the agricultural prospects of the country, as the ryots are unable to supply salt to their cattle (*Rasikollasini*, No. 8). The price of salt rose in Nellore, *e.g.*, to Rs. 7 a maund,

and during two days no salt at all was procurable (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 17). In consequence of this preventative price, poor people try to escape taxation. Thus, *e.g.*, a woman who travelled from one non-British place to another was fined at Madura for having in her possession salt intended for consumption on her journey (*Andhraprakasika*, No 10).

37. Next to the heaviness of the salt tax, the preference given to Europeans and East Indians for appointments in the Salt Department is a subject of continual complaint, and Mr. Galton is accused of acting in this respect contrary to the evidence he gave before the Public Service Commission (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 37). The increased income of the Salt Department is spent on uneducated Europeans; the re-amalgamation of the Salt with the Revenue Department will produce a great saving (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 2).

(k) General.

38. The reduction of the pay of the Presidency Magistrates in Madras gives entire satisfaction to the public (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 6), but the abolishment of the appointment of a Coroner, and the appointment in his stead of eight Sub-Inspectors is disapproved of (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 28).

39. Complaints are made against the system of levying forced supplies from ryots in the Coimbatore, Nellore and Tanjore districts (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 51).

40. The wrong assessment and unjust distribution of the income tax is given as a reason to abolish it altogether (*Rasikollasini*, No. 7).

41. To collect Rs. 3,20,000 from non-Christians and give this sum to Christian clergymen and missionaries for the sake of European employés and soldiers in India is regarded as a wrong done to those tax payers (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 6).

42. The reintroduction of the system of counting letters and book post parcels is regarded necessary, especially as post masters often retain newspapers in their offices (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1). It seems also desirable to alter the price of the issue of money orders, so that the poorer people can share in this beneficial institution; for every sum under Rs. 5 should be paid one anna, and two annas should be charged for an amount above Rs. 5 up to Rs. 10 (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 25). It is also suggested that all sub-postmasters, village postmasters, postal writers and peons should give a security amounting to 20 months' pay (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 18).

43. As in the Telegraph Department, so should also unpassed Europeans and East Indians not be entertained in the Salt, Police, and Forest Departments (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 44).

44. It is much regretted that about 30 persons who have passed the higher examinations of the Civil Engineering College are unemployed (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

45. A remonstration is made against Government disallowing rewards for killing jackals in South Arcot and ordering the sums thus spent to be refunded (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 41).

46. As the sastras prohibit drinking, it is contended that the Hindus did not indulge in this vice, which is encouraged by Government favoring the liquor trade. Moreover, liquor-vendors adulterate the liquor by mixing it with intoxicating drugs. Government should, in spite of the loss of income, put a stop to drinking (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 15). How far this vice is spread is shown by the fact that 70 per cent. of the patients in the General Hospital of London suffer from the effects of excessive drinking (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 22).

47. As Government has lately given to abkári contractors the right to draw toddy from palm-trees in unirrigated sandy portions of the Godávari district, the people, to whom those palms have hitherto supplied their food, suffer much, as they have nothing else wherewith to satisfy their hunger (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 4).

III.—LEGISLATION.

48. One of the subjects which require urgent legislation is certainly the administration of religious and charitable endowments. The revision of Act 20 of 1863 becomes necessary as it is not working well, and fears are entertained that the religious and charitable institutions will in the course of time disappear. To prevent this, Government should appoint in each taluk a committee of three persons to travel about and inspect the accounts of the various endowments (*Rasikollasini*, No. [illegible]). [illegible] also proposed that provision should be made in the Religious Endowments Act for each big temple maintaining a school of Hindu science or an asylum of the poor (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

49. Government is blamed for delaying the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill to become an Act. The delay has a pernicious effect, as the property of temples is liable to be mismanaged. There is, *e.g.*, at Triplicane at this moment only one *dharmakarta*, as his two other colleagues have died (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 48). In these circumstances, it is a matter of regret that the Indian Government does not intend to pass the Religious Endowments Bill into an Act, as it is not required in the North-West Provinces. But a revision of the law is necessary in Southern India (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 50).

50. As very young girls are often married to very old men, a wish is expressed that Government should interfere and pass an Act to prevent such marriages (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

51. The existing law about wills gives rise to frequent disputes, and such cases are difficult to decide, as the evidence is often false. Many wills are forged, and it is proposed that no will should be considered valid unless it is written and registered in the lifetime of the testator (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 1).

52. As European and Native doctors do not agree in the treatment of diseases and have a very low opinion of their respective medical knowledge and of the efficaciousness of the medicines they respectively dispense, and as each system possesses some good qualities which are not found in the other, it is recommended that persons who are acquainted with English medicine and chemistry should carefully study Hindu medical works, such as Susruta, Caraka, &c., and that, on the other hand, European standard works on general physiology should be translated into the vernaculars, and these books be prescribed for the examinations. European doctors and other people in Calcutta propose a Medical Practitioners Act (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 29).

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

53. The generous offer of the Nizam, who placed 40 lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Viceroy, though acceptable in itself, seems to display a hankering after notoriety which the Viceroy ought not to encourage (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 39).

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

54. The question that India gets poorer and poorer has been of late discussed by many native writers and answered in the affirmative. The reason of the increasing poverty is traced to the great expenses of the administration and the high pay of European officials (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 9). The rumour goes that Lord Dufferin has appointed a committee to ascertain the truth of the statement that the people of India are day by day getting poorer. Such an inquiry ought to be held publicly and not in secret. While the natives affirm that the ryots are getting poorer, the Anglo-Indian authorities on the other hand assert that they are in a far better condition than they ever were before. The commission should call upon the chief ryots of the various districts to give their evidence and should inspect the more important villages (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 43).

55. It is complained that Government instead of remitting the taxes in times of drought, increase them (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 6). The Board of Revenue has, moreover, ruled that no remission should be granted unless there is a total failure of crops. This decision has been very hard on the ryots whose fields have been swamped by the unusual floods of the Godávari (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 12).

VI.—Miscellaneous.

56. The past year was the 50th year of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, and this event was celebrated throughout her vast dominions. Contentment with the rule of the Queen-Empress was expressed everywhere and propositions made to perpetuate this jubilee. Though the celebrations were spontaneous on the part of the population, the attempts of Government to enforce jubilee subscriptions were censured, especially with respect to the Imperial Institute in London, which can hardly be said to benefit India (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 26, and *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1). Her Majesty should rather celebrate the jubilee at her own expense, and the wealth of India should not be spent on it (*Sujanamanollasini*, No. 5). In order to perpetuate the jubilee, it is deemed preferable to lay the foundation to a jubilee village, or establish a Technical Institute, or reduce the price of salt, or strike jubilee coins (*Andhraprakasika*, Nos. 3, 15, 25 and 26, and *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

57. The year under report is memorable for the commissions which inquired into the administration of the finances and into the state of the public service, *i.e.*, into the so-called Uncovenanted Civil Service. The main question was how far natives can be substituted for Europeans and Eurasians in the superior appointments. The natives do not only assert that they can satisfactorily discharge the duties of every post, but that Europeans and Eurasians are appointed in their stead when they ought not to be, and that the order which, with a few exceptions, assigns all offices with a salary of and over Rs. 200 to natives, is disregarded (*Andhraprakasika*, Nos. 7, 31 and 34, *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 12, and *Vivekavardhani*, No. 27).

58. To give natives a better chance of passing the Civil Service Examination the age for the admission to the Civil Service should be raised from eighteen to twenty-three years (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 7), or these examinations should be held simultaneously in England and India (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 8, and *Rasikollasini*, No. 9). The present mode of selection for the Statutory Civil Service gives, on the other hand, cause for dissatisfaction. The statute should be changed and uncovenanted officers and pleaders of proved merit should be appointed (*Rasikollasini*, No. 9). The principle which guided Government in appointing thus Mr. C. Ramachendra Iyer as District Judge of Salem is praised, though the choice itself is not regarded a good one (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 27).

59. It is also recommended to appoint a competent person as Native Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, for a European Private Secretary cannot be conversant with the merits and qualifications of the natives (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 48).

60. No distinction should be made in the treatment of respectable men who attend any office on business, and it is a matter of regret that natives should not be allowed to sit on chairs in the Harbour Trust Board office as they formerly did, while this privilege is now only granted to Eurasians and Europeans (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 35).

61. With respect to the classification of Europeans and Eurasians, remarkable statements are of frequent occurrence. The jury list of 1887 contains thus the names of two brothers one of whom is described as European and the other as Eurasian (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 12).

62. It is peculiar that a man like Dhuleep Singh, who, by his conversion to Christianity and his long residence in England, has lost the sympathy of the Hindus, is nevertheless regarded by a great number of natives as badly treated. According to their opinion the British Government should pardon him, allow him to return to England and provide him with an increased allowance (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1, and *Andhraprakasika*, No. 44).

63. The Financial Secretary to the Government of India has shown in the estimated budget for the year 1888-89 a saving which is very satisfactory (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 12). In fact great care should be taken that the money of the poor tax-payers is not squandered or misappropriated, and Sir Charles Aitchison, a member of the Viceregal Council, going home immediately after having taken

charge of his appointment and thus obtaining Rs. 20,000 instead of Rs. 5,000 is quoted as a typical case of such an abuse and styled "A wanton loss to the exchequer" (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 37).

64. The increase in the Indian Army is regarded as an indication that Government has no confidence in the loyal and law-abiding natives of India. The Indian people will help the Government if it gains their affection and it need not be afraid (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 6). The saving of Rs. 1,30,06,800 which has been obtained through the exertions of the Finance Committee is of no use, so long as it is only utilised for the increase of the army, and not spent on the education of the people (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 9).

65. The valour of the Hindus is beyond all question. It has manifested itself in the last Burmese war, and it is high time that Government should grant to such brave men commissions in the army (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 27). On the other hand, the sepoys should be well armed, as they will not be otherwise a match for the Russians, who, in times of war, can send into the field over 2,000,000 men, while England can only dispose of 4,00,000 men. In case the war lasts for any length of time the English army will dwindle away. Government should therefore increase the army and no longer refuse to enlist natives as volunteers (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 17).

66. As the privilege of keeping ammunition after parade has been greatly abused by soldiers of the native and European armies, and as it has been the cause of many accidents and crimes, the new rules of Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of India, prohibiting soldiers from keeping ammunition after parade, have been universally praised (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 43).

From S. MANGESH RAU, Esq., Acting Canarese Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th April 1888, No. 12.

In accordance with G.O., No. 1694, Public, dated 30th December 1887, I have the honor to forward, herewith, a consolidated list of the newspapers published in Canarese in 1887-88. The list gives the names of all the papers in Canarese published in South Canara and Bellary as furnished by the Collectors of the two districts, as well as of two papers published in Mysore. No detailed list, as required in the above quoted Government order, has yet been furnished by the Resident of Mysore.

2. The following is a summary of the views expressed by these papers on all questions of importance.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. It was believed that Russia is slowly making preparations for the invasion of India. The delimitation of the frontier has not ended satisfactorily although crores of rupees have been spent upon the work, which has necessitated the imposition of the income tax. The English Government fondly think that Russia will not be able to shake their firmly established rule in India, but a railway from St. Petersburg to Herat will enable the Russians to pour in their troops on India within ten days, while the British would not be able to send any succour from England to Peishawar in less than twenty-two days. The British Government ought therefore to conciliate the natives and the feudatory Rajas, with whose help alone they can hope to present a bold front to Russia.

4. The Russians place much more confidence in the conquered races than the English. They appoint the natives of the conquered provinces to the command of native armies and as governors of provinces. The English, on the other hand, have no confidence in their native subjects. Although it is a well known fact that the people of India are loyal to the core and consider it their own interest to perpetuate British rule in India, yet the Government have refused to concede to them the privilege of forming themselves into volunteer corps.

5. It was not a good policy on the part of the Government to have prevented the return of Dhuleep Singh to India. By this measure they have driven a prince, who would otherwise have been quite harmless, to seek the protection of the Russians. It is said that it would be well for the safety of the British in India and but justice to the unfortunate prince to bring him over to India and reinstate him in his hereditary dominions.

6. The offer of money by the Nizam and other princes for defences on the frontier was regarded as a clever trick of the English. It was hinted that they were all induced to make such offers by the Residents or other advisers partly to make it appear to the foreign powers that native princes were perfectly loyal and partly as a substitute for the income tax which could not in fairness be directly imposed upon the native princes.

7. India was compared to the United States of America before they became independent and it was pointed out that the prosperity of those States was due to their successful resistance to the British and their refusal to pay taxes when they were not represented in the British Parliament. India can never expect justice until Indian representatives are received in Parliament or India has a representative assembly of its own like the English Colonies of Australia, Africa and Canada. This is allowed even in French India.

8. The present situation in Europe is regarded as critical. War cannot be avoided between France and Germany and the attitude which the British may assume is looked to with great anxiety in India.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

9. Complaints were occasionally made of the general inefficiency of the police in the detection of crimes and of the oppression of women and other weak persons by the inferior officers of the force.

10. The circular issued by the officer at the head of the police in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was strongly condemned as casting an unmerited slur on the loyalty of the people of that province, and as placing a terrible weapon of oppression into the hands of the members of the police force.

(b) Courts.

11. The practice that now obtains of appointing old and pensioned officers as Bench Magistrates in towns is condemned as these men are past their stage of efficiency and are ignorant of the existing laws and regulations. These duties may better be entrusted to younger men of high position and education.

12. It was stated that the judicial tribunals afford no protection against the oppression of poor people and coolies by Zemindars and other rich people, and by European tea and indigo planters.

13. Corruption, partiality and oppression are still rampant in most places among the subordinate magistracy. When a complaint is made against a Magistrate or Judge to the higher authorities, it is referred for inquiry to the very person complained against, and thus practically people have no remedy against oppression. The remedies suggested for this evil are a separation of the judicial from executive functions and the frequent transfer of the functionaries from one place to another. It was also suggested that no persons should be appointed a Magistrate or Judge in his own native place or in a place to which he has become naturalised.

14. The proposal to transfer the appellate jurisdiction of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the High Court of Madras was hailed with great satisfaction.

(d) Education.

15. It was remarked that sufficient funds are not devoted to the education of the people and the teachers of primary schools are wretchedly paid. Rates of school-fees fixed by the grant-in-aid code are too high and some really backward districts have not been allowed the privilege of charging the lower rates of fees.

16. The only way by which moral education can be given to boys was stated to be to establish a boarding house in connection with every school with quarters for the residence of the teachers either in it or close to it.

(h) Railways.

17. It was said that Government do not sanction railways where necessary. The cry is that funds are not available for such purposes.

18. The third-class passengers on almost all railways are shabbily treated. They do not get the conveniences for which they pay and are generally bullied and abused by the employés. It is said that people here never consciously go against the railway regulations, and if they do so, it is from the ignorance of the rules.

(i) Public Works.

19. Public works in this country are generally carried on at a ruinous rate of expense. Where country materials and native contractors might be employed, materials are brought from Europe at very great cost and European agency employed.

20. The want of good drinking water is seriously felt by the troops in Bangalore. It is a duty both of the Mysore Government and of the Government of India to contribute towards the expenses of this much-needed public work.

(j) Salt.

21. The raising of the salt tax is strongly condemned on the ground that it presses hard upon the poor. The duty was increased without due notice having been given to allow the people to express their views on the measure. A reimposition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India would have been much less burdensome than this increase. Ever since the manufacture of earth salt was prohibited, the cattle have degenerated and the present increase in the salt tax will place it utterly beyond the means of ryots to provide salt for their cattle and will materially affect the prosperity of the agricultural classes generally.

(k) General.

22. The sitting of the Public Service Commission in Madras gave occasion to various statements with regard to the distribution of public appointments. It was said that European heads of departments generally gave away all rich posts in their gift to their own relatives and friends. The plea that natives have not the requisite qualifications is merely a pretence. The discretion given by the Government of India to certain heads of departments to employ Europeans in places which required great physical strength and professional knowledge, has been greatly abused in the Salt, Police and Abkári departments, so much so, that the Europeans employed in these departments, instead of being men of superior qualifications, are mostly young men of no education at all.

23. It is suggested that Madras should be better represented in the Viceregal Legislative Council.

24. The constitution of Legislative Councils generally is regarded as unsatisfactory. The non-official members generally are considered as men of no independent character. The people should be conceded the right of nominating their own representatives to the Councils.

25. It was pointed out that in some cases Government unnecessarily created some appointments and spent more than was necessary on establishments. The

instances quoted were the newly-created appointments of a Zillah Surgeon and an Assistant Forest Officer in the Anantapur district and the establishments given to the Deputy Collectors recently appointed by the Government of Madras.

26. The proceedings of the National Congress held in Madras in December last were generally approved.

III.—Legislation.

27. The Madras Village Munsifs Bill was approved in so far as the power of appointing village munsifs was vested in the Collector and as it gave a right of appeal from the decisions of the village munsif. But sections 29, 49 and 65 were regarded as dangerous provisions.

28. The Debtors Bill recently passed was regarded as uncalled for and altogether one-sided, losing sight of the justice due to the creditor.

IV.—Native States.

29. It was said that the Political Agents in the Native States generally tyrannise over the Native Chiefs and their subordinates, misrepresenting facts to the Government and interfering in the internal administration of the States. The decision of the Government of Bombay in the Cambay case was approved while that of the Secretary of State for India was considered unduly partial.

30. It was believed that some of the Native Princes that went to England on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee were compelled to do so by the Government and that the contributions made by them to the Imperial Institute and other funds were not made voluntarily, and that while in England the Native Princes were not treated in a manner befitting their rank.

31. It was remarked that the position of the Dewans in Native States is a very hard one. They have to please two masters—the Resident and the Raja. The Rajas have not the power either to appoint or dismiss their Dewans without the sanction of the Government. The Dewans therefore cannot do any good to the people even if they would. A more satisfactory arrangement would be to appoint a Dewan elected by the people.

32. It was said that the subsidies levied from Native Rajas are too large, and that, in the case of Mysore, the British Government was partly responsible for the debt contracted during the famine and it should therefore relieve the State of this burden. In the case of Hyderabad, the retention of the Berars by the paramount power is a long-standing grievance.

33. The restoration of the fort of Gwalior to Scindia was approved of, and it was suggested that the more enlightened of the native rulers might be called in to assist the Government in making laws, and their opinions taken whenever any important change is contemplated.

34. Regarding Mysore, in particular, it was stated that ever since the rendition of the province the changes in the Residents have been too frequent. (1) Such frequent changes, it is remarked, are injurious to the welfare of the State; (2) that the present Dewan does not recognize the merits of the natives of the province but always shows preference to Europeans and other foreigners; (3) that various unjust imposts have still been retained, such as the local cess, irrigation cess, mohatarap, the octroi duties, &c.; (4) that the rate of the survey assessment is very high; (5) that the forest department is very oppressive; and (6) that the council of the Maha Raja is now altogether an effete body and needs to be re-organised on the lines laid down by the Government of India, and that the Maha Raja himself should preside at its meetings.

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

35. It was stated that the people are growing poorer and poorer. Drinking has increased to an enormous extent, so much so that even Brahmins who had

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to been remarkable for their abstinence, have now taken to drinking. The h of this evil is laid at the door of the Abkári Department.

6. It was remarked that extensive tracts of arable land are lying waste for of capitalists who would take them up for cultivation. The Government, it aid, should encourage the reclaiming of these waste lands by placing at the sal of the ryots, free of taxation, all the natural irrigational resources of the ry.

From J. W. F. DUMERGUE, Esq., Malayalam Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Suramangalam, 26th March 1888, No. 12.

I have the honor to submit my annual report on Malayalam newspapers for the 1887, together with a copy of the statement furnished to me by the District istrate of Malabar of vernacular newspapers published in that district during past year.

2. While I have the honor to state, with reference to G.O., dated 30th ember 1887, No. 1694, Public, that no list of vernacular newspapers published Travancore has yet been received from the Resident of that place, I beg also bserve that the above Government Order says nothing of such papers, if any, lished in the Native State of Cochin.

P.S.—Since the draft of the foregoing letter was written, I have received from Resident in Travancore and Cochin a letter, copy of which is enclosed. I beg inquire whether I am to subscribe to the newspapers mentioned therein and ort on them from the 1st proximo, and to point out that, if orders are passed in affirmative, my budget allotment for contingent expenditure must be increased Rs. 75 at least.

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Malayalam Translator to Government, Hosúr, dated Trivandrum, 13th March 1888, No. 342.

With reference to G.O., dated 30th December last, No. 1694, Public, on tive newspapers, I have the honor to append a list of the Malayalam papers and riodicals published in Travancore.

The Dewan has been requested to furnish me with such information as he n obtain regarding the character and position of the editors and proprietors and e circulation of the papers and when I hear from that officer I shall again address u on the subject.

2. There are no vernacular papers or periodicals published in the Cochin ate.

Enclosure.

1. "The Malayali," published bi-monthly, Trivandrum.
2. "The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth," published bi-monthly, Verapoly near Cochin.
3. "The Malayala Mithroni," published monthly, Cottayam.
4. "The Nazrani Deepika," Mannanan, in Ettumanur near Cottayam.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the year 1887.

The number of vernacular journals with which the year commenced was three, iz., (1) *Kerala Patrika*, (2) *Kerala Mitram*, and (3) *Paschima Taraka* and *Kerala ataka*. But No. (3) disappeared in March after an irregular existence for two onths of the year. Therefore until the appearance of a new journal, entitled the *ijnanachintamani* in November, there were only two papers, Nos. (1) and (2). No. (1)

is chiefly occupied with a summary of important news and with matters of local importance. The columns of No. (2) are generally filled with extracts translated from English newspapers with criticisms of the officials of the Native States of Cochin and Travancore and with notices regarding the Syrian Christians and Roman Catholics. The *Vijnanachintamani* was only very lately started and may almost be styled a literary magazine, with stray notes collected from other local papers. The tone of all the three is moderate. The statement annexed to the report gives the particulars of the papers. A summary of the views expressed in the Vernacular Press on the more important public measures and matters of the year 1887 is given below.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

2. A wish has often been expressed that both the parties in the British Parliament would, in spite of their differences, join together in defending the fame, glory and honor of Great Britain, and that all chances of a European war might be averted and peace and good will preserved between the nations of the earth. The annexation of Burma has called forth adverse criticism and has been condemned as unnecessary and the source of burdensome taxation.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

3. The views expressed by the Inspector-General of Police on his examination before the Public Service Commission were approved of, and it was suggested that the procedure obtaining in other departments of appointing only passed men to offices carrying salaries of Rs. 15 or more should be introduced into the Police Department also. It was further observed that the posts of Assistant Superintendents had become reserved for the relatives of high officials, and that the individuals so appointed are uneducated men at the mercy of their munshis.

(b) Courts.

4. The Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act has been a fertile source of discussion, and it has been stated that the provisions thereof are misconstrued by the courts.

5. In the *Kerala Patrika*, a series of letters, mostly signed by Késari (lion), appeared and denounced the corruption practised by some judicial officers in the decision of suits.

(c) Jails.

6. The corruption practised by officers in charge of criminal jails, and the unnecessary annoyance to which the prisoners were subjected if they failed to bribe those officials often and regularly, were referred to, and the attention of Government was invited to the subject.

(d) Education.

7. The proposals to abolish the posts of inspecting school-masters and to transfer the management of the Calicut College to the local municipality, were disapproved of; and it was observed that ruin will inevitably fall on primary schools on account of the reduction in grants, and on higher schools on account of their transfer to local boards.

(e) Local and Municipal.

8. The way in which municipalities were worked was considered satisfactory, but it was observed that district and taluk boards had not derived the full benefits of Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government, inasmuch as the members thereof were appointed without any reference to their qualifications. Suggestions were made that the procedure obtaining in municipalities for the election of members should be observed by the district and taluk boards also.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

9. The reduction in the number of kists was considered a hardship; a survey and settlement in Malabar was deprecated on the score of increase in taxation, while the annoyance caused to the public by the Survey and Settlement officers in the Pálghat taluk as well as the incompetence and corruption of those officers, formed the subject of repeated discussions.

(g) Forests.

10. The validity of a forest lease obtained by Government from the Vengunnattu Valiyamma in Kollamkode was doubted, and the hardships caused to the public by the stringency of the forest laws were often complained of.

(h) Railways.

11. Certain suggestions were made with a view to afford better convenience to passengers in obtaining tickets at the Beypore railway station.

(i) Public Works.

12. The unsatisfactory state of certain roads in particular localities was often brought to the notice of the Public Works Department.

(j) Salt.

13. The changes effected in the working of the Salt Department were disapproved of; and the scarcity and the consequent high price of salt, as well as the restriction imposed by Government on the manufacture of earth salt, formed the subject of much complaint.

(k) General.

14. It was said that the village officials, who often oppress and receive illegal gratification from the inhabitants, were, in their turn, oppressed by their superior officers, and an opinion was expressed that village officials should be selected with greater regard to qualifications. Bribery of officials in Malabar was often discussed. Proposals for the withdrawal of magisterial powers from revenue officers, as well as for depriving first-class magistrates of their summary powers, found various advocates. The disarmament of the inhabitants of some parts of Malabar was frequently and bitterly complained of, and the Collector, Mr. Logan, was considered the author of this mischief. It was suggested that the Revenue Board Members should, like the Salt and Abkári Commissioner, perform periodical tours. Oppression of tenants by janmis formed the subject of much complaint; and various suggestions were made for regulating the procedure in the valuation of lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

III.—LEGISLATION.

15. Legislative enactments, bills and proposals with regard to the land tenure question in Malabar were fully and freely criticised on behalf of both landlord and tenant. The Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act was found defective with regard to classification of trees and rates of compensation, and a remark was made that while the Act increased the value of improvements, it also increased litigation. The Malabar Evictions Bill was declared by one party to be injurious, and, by the other, the reverse, to the interests of landlords. The Religious Institutions Bill came in for a share of notice. Suggestions were made for the management of these institutions on the model of municipalities and for the proper appropriation of the surplus revenues therefrom; and it was regretted that the bill, with suitable modifications, had not passed into law. Attention was

called to the enactments passed in Bengal and contemplated in Bombay against the adulteration of ghee, and hopes were expressed that a similar Act would be framed for Madras.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

16. The question of appointing a competent successor to the late Dewan of Travancore, V. Ramaiyengar, C.S.I., was discussed and advice on the subject was offered to the Maha Raja. Comments were made on the excessive partiality displayed by the Maha Raja for one Saravanai, who was raised from a menial office to an exalted position in the palace, and on the pernicious influence exercised by this individual over His Highness, and the attention of the British Government was invited to these and other abuses in the administration of the State. The necessity for the institution of executive councils for the administration of Cochin and Travancore was suggested, and the corruption practised by various officials of those States was brought to notice. With regard to the Nizam's offer of pecuniary help towards the costs of frontier defences, it was observed that the offer was one that should be declined with thanks.

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

17. The disarmament of the inhabitants of some parts of Malabar was constantly referred to as having increased the destruction of cattle and crops by wild animals, and also as having made the people defenceless against them and against robbers.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

18. In referring to the devotion shown by the people of India in celebrating Her Majesty the Queen's jubilee, it was considered to be incumbent on Her Majesty to grant her Indian subjects, in recognition of their deep loyalty, some privileges and boons in connection with the administration of the country by associating them more directly therewith.

L.N: 1305

From Colonel A. CURTOIS, Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th March 1888, No. A-1.

I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the Urdu newspapers which have come under review in this office during the year 1887.

2. *Number of papers.*—The undermentioned papers published in Madras town have been received regularly :—

Weekly	(1) "Jaridah-i-Rozgar." (2) "Shams-ul-Akhbar." (3) "Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."
Trimonthly	(4) "Tilism-i-Hairat." (5) "Jalva-i-Sakhun."

3. The following are received from the Resident of Mysore for review; both papers are published at Bangalore :—

Bi-weekly	(6) "Khasim-ul-Akhbar."
Weekly	(7) "Sultan-ul-Akhbar."
Tri-monthly	(8) "Bad-i-Sabah" (discontinued).

4. *Character of papers.*—The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar* consists of—(*a*) correspondence on purely religious subjects; (*b*) Hyderabad news; (*c*) original articles; (*d*) correspondence; (*e*) extracts; (*f*) telegrams. The tone of this paper leaves little to be desired, though, occasionally, when religious matters are discussed, a somewhat bigoted spirit is displayed; notably in the discussion between the Mysore Saits and the local Muhammadans; this was, however, chiefly correspondence and the editor disclaimed responsibility for the views expressed.

Shams-ul-Akhbar.—This is a newspaper in the more strict sense of the word. The tone of this paper is generally good. It also copies articles of an interesting nature on geography, ethnology, &c., from other papers.

Muzhar-ul-Ajaib.—A paper of small pretensions, rarely having any original matter worthy of notice. It is chiefly composed of extracts mostly from the *'Am* (of Lahore) and has a tendency to select those articles from that paper which are alarmist and satirically written, and also the notes on current topics from the same paper, which are usually pessimistic and caustic to a degree.

Tilism-i-Hairath or Madras Punch.—A paper of probably little influence. It contains extracts from the *'Am*, jokes, facetiæ, &c., and sometimes satirises Government in a mild way. Occasionally, some of the stories are not so decent as they might be.

Jalva-i-Sakhun.—An educational journal, only lately started. It has only come under review since the commencement of 1888.

Khasim-ul-Akhbar.—A Bangalore paper, consisting of one or two leading articles on political or social subjects, essays, extracts, &c. The leading articles are generally sensibly written and moderate in tone; there is no suspicion of seditious feeling. This paper has a good deal of its space devoted to municipal, commissariat, railway and similar advertisements—the only bi-weekly.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar.—Another Bangalore paper. It consists of one-half advertisements of patent medicines, &c.; the other half has two or three cleverly written leading articles, extracts, telegrams, local intelligence, &c. The principal subjects noticed are education, the advantages of a Free Press, the condition of the Mussalman community, &c.

5. *Tropics treated of.*—The following are the chief topics commented on during the year under review.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The subsidy to the Amir was condemned. Government was advised to help the Amir against the Ghilzais; to restore Yakub Khan; to keep its supposed promise to Ayub Khan and make him successor to the present Amir; on no account to allow the Russians to assist in the pacification of Afghanistan. Great interest was taken in the movements of Russian troops and the chances of an attack on India, and Government was often advised to be on its guard. Friendship with Persia was advocated to counteract Russia's influence there. Englands greatness is said to be envied by the other European Powers, and there have been many remarks on the disturbed state of Ireland and the London unemployed. The relative numbers of the various European armies have been compared, and affairs on the continent of Europe (especially in Bulgaria) remarked on. England is advised to consolidate the nations and states to the north of India under a Mussalman Ruler, to interpose a buffer between India and Russia.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The police were accused of being the cause of many deaths at the fire in the Madras People's Park, by pushing people back, also of looting; of stopping a funeral procession in Bombay, and of being concerned with dacoits generally (this last had reference to a case at Arkonam).

(b) Courts.

European *versus* Native. Regarding a man who was imprisoned for three months for cutting off his wife's nose, it is remarked: "If an European *kills* a native, he gets off by some stratagem; is this justice?" An outrage by European soldiers near Quetta is related. The punishment to certain British soldiers, for their part in the Hebbal affray, is sarcastically spoken of as excessive, for "were

they not killing vermin?" Private Mathews, who killed a camel man, was, on
revision of the finding of a court-martial, declared to be mad: an extract from a
northern paper says: "The Commander-in-Chief and the Court have satisfied their
consciences; can the mud of justice be dirtier? to say more would be sedition."

(d) Education.

The Muhammadans are called on to educate themselves. The Nizam is
blamed for not making provision for religious education in his new schools. The
Muhammadans are warned of the consequences of letting their girls attend
missionary schools (Bangalore) and are urged to institute girls' schools themselves.

(e) Local and Municipal.

The tax on the leather trade at Bangalore is deplored. Octroi is said to be
exacted in order to make parks for Europeans.

(h) Railways.

More railways are required. The want of security of stations and railway
officials in the Quetta district is remarked on. The want of comfort to second-
class passengers and the crowding of third-class passengers on the Madras Railway
is noticed.

(i) Public Works.

The new High Court buildings should be at Chepâk, and money should not
be spent to disturb the people in Black Town for a site, when money has to be
obtained in all sorts of improper ways to make up the Burma deficit.

(k) General.

Attention is drawn to the poverty of the Delhi princes and Government is
exhorted to do something for them. It is considered unworthy of Government
that the Shams-ul-Ulima should have to pay for their own robes. Government is
blamed for resuming the pensions of some deceased Government pensioners in
Bombay. Reductions are condemned, whilst Government go annually to the
hills. The presence of Russian spies is frequently noticed. The pay of native
soldiers should be increased. Contrasts
the pay of Europeans and natives;* this
is what the difference between white and black has come to. The scheme for the
comfort of pilgrims to Mecca was approved, but was not properly carried out;
arrangements for their religious wants should be made. The want of regard of
Government towards Muhammadans is frequently noticed. Collectors and heads
of offices leave the appointment of subordinates to their managers, who, being
Hindus or Eurasians, take on their own caste fellows. The native army should
be increased in all three presidencies, not in the north alone. The extra police
tax levied on mosques and temples at Delhi was strongly condemned.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Abolition of the income tax as a memento of the jubilee recommended. The
constitution of local boards should be amended, so as to secure representative
government. The income tax is collected in such a way, that people are taxed
for incomes they do not, or have ceased to, possess, because they are afraid not to
fill in the papers. Instead of increasing the income tax, the duties on Manchester
goods should be reimposed.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal affairs are noticed and Colonel Ward censured. The troops of Native
States are considered necessary to the safety of the Empire. The Mysore Govern-
ment has but little regard for Muhammadans; there are none in the Council of

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Letter to Govt of India [illegible]

No. I APPENDIX to G.O., No. , dated 1888.

PARTICULARS of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
N.B.—The papers the names of which are printed in **Antique** type were started or received during the year 1887.							
ARCOT (NORTH).							
"Aziz-ul-Akhbar."	"Chandapah" Press, Arcot.	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Unknown ..	Muhammad Mustazah Gnatala Sahib, unemployed.	Sayad Hussain Sahib, schoolmaster. Not given.	Ceased to exist in July 1887.
"Sirilógarañjani" ..	"Vani Niketana" Press, Vellore.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	..	Tungavailu Mudelliar, mundy merchant and stable-keeper, and Girinatha Mudelli, who earns his livelihood by the income from the press; character good.	Abboo Mudelli, who lives on a monthly salary of Rs. 20 paid by the proprietors of the press; character, good.	Religious and polemic; contains also news. Tone moderate.
ARCOT (SOUTH).							
"Brahma Vidhya."	"Brahma Vidhya," Press, Shengalanir Pillaiyar Covil Street, Chidambaram.	Sanskrit and Tamil (Grantam and Tamil).	Monthly ..	300 copies.	Srinivasa Shastrí Pandit ..	Proprietor is editor	A religious and philosophical paper.
"Dêśâbimâni" ..	"Central" Press, Therumalai lane, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	..	V. Nílamegacharrí	Do. do.	Moderate in tone and treats mostly of local matters. The paper was published in Madras for a few days in the beginning of the year, and afterwards at Tirupápuliyúr.
	"The Patriot" Press, Shankara Naidu Street, Tirupápuliyúr.	English and Tamil (Roman and Tamil).	Do. ..	350 "	P. T. Shadagopacharriar, independent gentleman.	Do. do.	
BELLARY.							
"Vijayadhwaja" ..	Bellary. "Chitralipi Sarada" Press.	Canarese ..	Weekly ..	275 copies.	Eighty-two (82) merchants of Bellary have subscribed amongst themselves and started the paper.	S. Venketacharlu, 1st-Grade Pleader, Bellary.	This paper seems to be impartial in its criticisms and perfectly loyal in its tone. It has been made bilingual from January last.
CANARA (SOUTH).							
"Keralopakari" ..	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	Malayalam, in Malayalam characters.	Monthly ..	600 copies.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	Rev. W. Dilger, Basel Evangelical Missionary, Mangalore.	....

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					CANARA (SOUTH)—*cont.*		
"Krista Sabha Patra."	"Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository" Mangalore.	Canarese ..	Monthly ..	600 copies.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	Rev. M. Hoch, Basel Evangelical Missionary, Mangalore.	Chiefly devoted to religious questions.
"Sudarshana." ..	"Hindu" Press, Udipi.	Do. ..	Do. ..	400 ,,	Adoor Naraina Rau, also the printer and publisher, a well-to-do Sarswat Brahmin of independent means.	Hattangadi Kristna Rau, a clerk on a small pay in the *Hindu* Press of Udipi. He is the nominal editor. The magazine has the literary support of able and influential contributors.	These papers confine themselves to the discussion of literary, scientific, social and religious questions.
"Mithrodaya" .	Do. do. ..	Do. ...	Fortnightly ..	200 ,,	The "Arya Samaj" of Mangalore, a society composed especially of Sarswat Brahmins devoted to religious reform on Vedic basis.	Nagarmat Narasinga Rau, an undergraduate of the Madras University, son of a munsif's court pleader. The magazine has also independent contributors.	
"Almopakari." ..	"Basel Mission" Press, Mangalore.	Malayalam ..	Quarterly ..	..	....	The editor is at Trichur in Cochin.	Purely religious, no public news, circulated gratis.
					CHINGLEPUT.		
"Chingleput Cavalan."	"The Indian" Press, Chingleput.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	80 copies.	Jagannadha Pillai, a man of good character and teacher on Rs. 15 in the Native High School, Chingleput.	Proprietor is editor	....
					COIMBATORE.		
Kalánithi	The Coimbatore "Crescent" Press.	English and Tamil (Roman and Tamil).	Bi-monthly ..	280 copies.	S. P. Narasimhulu Naidu, brother-in-law of a late Tahsildar and a member of the Local Board.	Proprietor is editor	Moderate in tone, and mostly treats of local matters.
"Yuddha Dwani" ..	Do. ..	*Vide* entry against Madras town.					
					GODAVARI.		
"Vivekavardhani."	Rajahmundry. The "Vivekavardhani" Press.	English and Telugu.	Professedly weekly, but irregular.	350 copies.	Kandukuri Veresalingum Garu, Telugu Pandit, Rajahmundry College.	The proprietor would appear to be the editor but the editing seems to be more or less a joint matter.	Moderate in tone and liberal in politics; advocates especially progress in education and widow marriage.
"Sanmargadarsini."	Pittapore. Pittapore "Samsthanam" Press.	Telugu and English.	Once a-month.	200 ,,	Peddada Chetti Ramiah Garu, Assistant Master, Samsthanam High School, Pittapore.	Same as in previous column	Moderate in tone, treats more of social and local than of political matters.

State. The Nizam's offer is approved, but Government should (and will) restore Berar. Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall advised the offer to get titles for themselves, and wish to put the Nizam's regular troops on a better footing, but this would make the payment permanent instead of for three years and then Government will probably ask for Berar to be given up altogether. Attention is drawn to the custom of the Nawabs of Bhawalpore imprisoning their female relations.

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

The export of wheat to England is condemned as causing dear food in India. India is a poor country, and her poverty is increasing daily. The amount of money remitted to England is frequently noticed and it seems to be thought that no return is received for it.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

An extract states that 22 maunds of gold and innumerable jewels obtained in the Mandalay palace were sent secretly to England. The English are said to loot Burmese temples; this is deplored. The Russians foment trouble in Cashmir. Dhuleep Singh's case is fully discussed, but no sympathy is expressed. The fidelity of the Indian peoples is frequently affirmed. A complaint was made that a Calcutta firm had adopted the Mussulman confession of faith as a trade mark.

The evils of infant marriages are noticed. Government is advised to conciliate the people. The history of Government dealings with the Carnatic Family is narrated and Government is implored to spend some of the money saved by pensions lapsing on educating the "Khandanis."

The reduction of the pay of high officials is advocated, instead of that of people on small salaries.

It is hoped Government will continue some of the pension of the late king of Oudh, or the numbers of poor people he supported will be plunged into the deepest distress. It is hard to understand why the Secretary of State would not allow Sir Salar Jung to accept the "Mejjidie;" such a well-wisher should not be treated so.

Accounts (from *Am* and *Darul Sultanat*) were given of interviews with the correspondent of a Russian paper.

An association of Urdu editors is suggested to force on Government notice the wants and aspirations of the people. The recommendation of the Public Service Commission to increase the age limit of native candidates for the Civil Service is applauded. The Muhammadans were not advised to take part in the National Congress, which was not generally approved of.

6. *Extracts.*—Extracts are not always acknowledged, so it is frequently impossible to say whether articles are original or extracted from other papers.

7. *General opinion.*—I can find but little fault with the general tone of the Urdu Press in Madras, though an occasional outburst of race feeling occurs. The criticisms on Government policy are, as a rule, fair and not more adverse than those found in Anglo-Indian journals. As is natural, great interest is taken in Central Asian, Afghan and Burmese affairs, and also in the state of Europe, as is indicated by the copious extracts from the English and Anglo-Indan papers. Advice of a crude and generally impracticable nature is frequently offered on these subjects. The advantages of posts, telegraphs, railways and a Free Press are duly appreciated, and the remarks on export of grain, remittances to England and kindred subjects may fairly be attributed to ignorance of the true bearings of such affairs.

8. *Extracts from northern papers.*—It is not my province to comment on the tone of the articles from newspapers published in Lahore and the North-West, which are often reproduced in the Madras Urdu journals; these are doubtless dealt with by the officers who report on the papers referred to; most of these articles are, however, mentioned in my fortnightly reports.

9. *Price of papers.*—In conclusion, I must draw attention to the cost of these papers, generally one rupee for each number. Different rates are charged by all to different classes of subscribers, Government being the highest class and paying always double, and sometimes more than double, the amount paid by others.

10. A list of papers, showing circulation, names, &c., of proprietors and editors, &c., is attached.

				KISTNA.			
"Rasikollasini."	Guntur "Bala Tripura Sundari" Press.	Telugu and English.	Once a-month.	About 300 copies.	Paladugu Panakala Rau, Inamdar of Guntur.	Proprietor is editor	Moderate, liberal in its views and does not hesitate to mention the transgression of native officials.
"Desabhimani"	Do.	Do.	Do.	300 copies.	Vavilala Advita Bramaha Sastri, student of Guntur.	Do.	Contains general news, discusses politics.
"Purusharthapradayini."	Masulipatam. "Swadharma Prakasini" Press.	Do.	Do.	600 "	Uma Ranganaikulu Naydu, pensioned meteorological observer.	Do.	Moderate, only two numbers received.
"Bhudh Vhidhiya."	Butchpet Sridharma Press.	Telugu prose and poetry.	Do.	100 "	Nadella Purushottom, Inamdar	Do.	Religious, medical, and miscellaneous; extracts from newspapers—tone mild.
				MADRAS.			
"Vettikodiyon"	"Asiatic" Press, No. 26, Errabalu Chetti Street, Madras.	Tamil	Weekly	200 copies.	Mr. Highland, a man of independent means and respectably connected.	P. S. Saiyappa Mudelliar, schoolmaster; has ancestral property and is respectably connected.	Moderate in tone, and mostly contains police news and extracts from other papers.
"Swadeshabhimani."	"Ashta Latchmi Vilassam" Press, No. 151, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Do.	250 "	P. S. Kumeraguru Mudelliar, man of independant means and of good connection.	A. Vencatasubu Pillai, lives on editing the paper, his relations are land owners and cultivators in Tanjore.	Occasionally objectionable in tone; contained occasionally dissertations on religious and social topics. Has temporarily ceased to exist.
"Jaridah-i-Rozgar."	"Matbai Haidar," 34, Peters Road, Madras.	Urdu	Weekly	640 "	Sayad Murthazah Kadiri Sahib	The proprietor. Respectable and well-to-do.	....
"Shams-ul-Akhbar."	"Shamsiya" Press, 26, Pycrofts Road, Madras.	Do.	Do.	700 "	Muhammad Naziruddin Sahib, Gnatala Effendi, house-owner.	The proprietor. A respectable man, owns three houses and lives on the rent and the profits of the paper.	....
"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."	Press of the same name, Triplicane, Madras.	Do.	Do.	100 "	Moulvi Muhammad Nasarutulla Sahib and Sayad Ghulam Dastagir Sahib.	Sayad Ghulam Dastgir Sahib. A respectable man in tolerably good circumstances.	The first mentioned proprietor lives at Hyderabad, and has no share in the press, except as representing a deceased brother.
"Tilism-i-Hairat," (Madras Punch).	"Matbai Hidayat," Royapett, Madras.	Do.	Tri-monthly	100 "	Jaffar Hussain Harif, lives on the press earnings.	The proprietor. Respectable	....
"Bad-i-Subah."	....	Do.	Tri-monthly	..	....	....	This paper ceased to exist in the beginning of the year.
"Umdut-ul-Akhbar."	"Anwari" Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do.	Do.	100 "	Muhammad Anwar Sahib, dealer in house building materials.	The proprietor. Respectable and well-to-do.	This paper is [illegible]
"Tuhfah."	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do.	Bi-monthly	200 "	Zainuddeen Ahmad Sahib. A priest in the Mutthialpet mosque.	The proprietor. Respectable	....
"Jami-ul-Isharat."	"Matbai Haidar" Press, 34, Peters Road, Madras.	Do.	Monthly	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown	Declared in November 1887, but not yet started.
"Sudha Irudaya Thunai."	"Methodist Episcopal Vernacular" Press, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Tamil	Once in two months.	1,000 copies.	Methodist Episcopal Mission	Revd. A. W. Rudisill, Superintendent, Methodist Episcopal Mission.	Entirely religious paper.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					MADRAS—*cont.*		
"Janavinodini" ..	"S.P.C.K." Press, 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	300 copies.	Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	V. Krishnamachariar, Registrar of Books.	A magazine of popular instruction, dealing with moral, historical and scientific subjects.
"Maharani" ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Once in two months.	....	......	Do. ..	Do.
"Satyatuthan."	Do. ..	English and Tamil (Roman and Tamil).	Monthly ..	5,000 ,,	Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	Chiefly a religious paper; contains also news. Tone unobjectionable.
"Amirta Vachani."	"Sattya Dipan" Press, No. 7, 2nd Line Beach, Madras.	Tamil ..	Do. ..	400 ,,	Mrs. T. Babu, wife of Rev. R. M. Babu.	Proprietress is editress	Has ceased to exist.
"Mathar Mitri."	"Methodist Episcopal Vernacular" Press, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	Methodist Episcopal Mission ..	Mrs. M. W. Rudisill, Missionary ..	A religious and moral paper intended for the reading of women.
"Vigadathúthan" ..	"Excelsior" Press, No. 161, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	1,500 ,,	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Tamil teacher, No. 12, Seven Wells Street, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Proprietor is editor	A comic paper; treats also of political matters. Hostile to the English, whom it caricatures.
"Hindujanabúshani"	"American" Press, No. 328, Mint Street, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	Selvarajah Mudelliar, no other profession, moderately rich and has another press in Bellary.	V. Sundram Mudelliar, no other profession, has no fortune or landed property but divides the proceeds between himself and the proprietor.	Moderate in tone, mostly containing local news and translations from the English newspapers.
"Tattuvavivésini" ..	"Vartamana Tarangini" Press, No. 174, Devarajah Mudelli Street, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	140 ,,	Mr. J. Upshon, Secretary to the Madras Secular Society, Vepery, Madras.	K. Veidyalinga Pillai, a rich man, has landed property.	A free thought paper, containing religious discussions.
"Madura Minatchisundram"	"Manonmany Vilasam" Press, Seringapatam Subbaroya Mudelli Street, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	A Kuppusawmi Pillai, has no fortune or landed property, but divides the proceeds between himself and editor who is his brother-in-law.	A. Vencatasubbu Pillai, has landed property.	Has ceased to exist.
"Tarangai Nesan."	"Vellaya Nadar Jubilee" Press, No. 1, Umpherson Street, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	150 ,,	Rutnasawmi Nadar, Colombo arrack contractor and a respectable man.	Sawminatha Pillai, related as son-in-law to proprietor.	Treats of political and local matters; generally moderate in tone.
"Dravidavartamani"	"Dravidavartamani" Press, No. 79, Mannadi Street, Muttialpett, Madras.	Do. ..	Bi-weekly ..	450 ,,	P. Vasudeva Mudali, clerk, Sea Customs office, Madras, has landed property.	G. Narayana Rao, clerk, Spinning and Weaving Company, Royapúram, Madras.	Consists of advertisements and extracts from other newspapers.
"Swadeshamitran."	"National" Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,000 ,,	G. Subramanya Ayyar, a very respectable and popular man and well to do.	Proprietor is editor	Tone generally sensational and objectionable. Advocates political reforms and the cause of the ryots, also treats of social questions.
"Lalitaprasanodayam."	"Lalitaprasanodayam" Press, No. 123, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	Daily ..	100 ,,	W. N. Tayagaroya Ayyar, a man of property.	V. S. Vilvapati Chetti, a respectable man.	Consisted mostly of translations from English newspapers. Has ceased to exist.
"Andhraprakasika."	No. 981, Mount Road, Madras. "Hindu" Press.	Telugu ..	Weekly ..	500 ,,	R. Narasinga Rao, B.A.; has extensive landed property (now at Indore as Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of that State).	A. C. Parthasaradi Naidu; has sufficient means to live upon.	Displays very liberal views; energetically edited; takes an interest in most subjects, but is often violent in tone.
"Sujanamanollasini."	No. 4, Narayana Mudali Street, Madras. "Siva Siddanta" Press.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	A. Muthiah Garu, a rich and respectable man.	Same as in previous column ..	Generally moderate; treats more of local matters, but assumes now and then an eccentric tone.
"Hindujanasamskarini."	Nos. 154 and 155, Popham's Broadway, Madras. "Empress of India" Press.	Do. ..	Once a-month.	950 ,,	A. Shunmugappah Chetti, a man of independent means and a merchant.	M. Butchia Pantulu; lives by editing the paper, and was a teacher in the Government Normal School, Madras.	Not moderate in tone, treats on all subjects of general interest, especially on religious topics; advocates the Brahmo Samaj.
"Sugunabódini" ..	Madras "Ripon" Press, No. 316, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	350 ,,	E. Balasundram Mudelliar, B.A., Secretary to Patcheappah's Charities, and a respectable man.	Proprietor is editor	A magazine of popular instruction, dealing with moral and social subjects, intended for the reading of women.
"Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricai."	"Indian" Press, No. 107, Pantala Vigneshwaran Covil Street, Royapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	I. Appadorai Pillai, Pensioner from the Printing Press office, Fort St. George.	Rev. J. Balanader Reddi, Roman Catholic Priest in St. Peter's Church, Royapuram, Madras.	A religious paper; contains also general and foreign news. Tone unobjectionable.
"Yuddha Dwani."	"Excelsior" Press, No. 161, Popham's Broadway, Madras. "C. C. W." Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	Do.	1,000 ,, 2,300 ,,	Captain H. Ballard, Salvationist .. Salvation Army.	Proprietor is editor .. .. Cadet Guyanamutu	Treats entirely of the religious proceedings of the Salvationists in Southern India. Sometimes published in Madras and sometimes in Coimbatore. The [illegible] has since been changed to "Por [illegible]
"Sattya Védá nusáram."	St. "Joseph's" Press, No. 68, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	240 ,,	M. S. Yaga Pillai, a respectable Native Christian; lives on the income of his publication.	Proprietor is editor	A religious paper; contains also local and general news.
"Jalva-i-Sakhun."	"Mazhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Urdu ..	Trimonthly ..	150 ,,	Sayad Ali Sahib, respectable and well-to-do.	Sayad Ahmad Sahib. Respectable and well-to-do.	....
					MADURA.		
"Thrikala Vartamani"	"Sundari Minatchi" Press, Madura.	Tamil ..	Fortnightly.	250 copies.	Periyasami Nadan	Muruga Nadan	Religious; mostly astrological.
"Chatria Baluni"	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	250 ,,	Do.	Subba Nadan	Religious.

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Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					MADURA—*cont.*		
"Santhosha Seidhi."	"Lennox" Press, Pasumalai.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	782 copies.	Rev. G. T. Washburn, Pasumalai ..	Proprietor is editor	Chiefly religious.
"Sathia Varthamani"	Do. ..	English and Tamil.	Fortnightly.	690 ,,	Do. do. ..	Do.	Treats of local and general matters; tone unobjectionable.
"The Banner of the Cross" or "Siluvai kodi."	"S.P.G. Industrious" Press, Ramnad.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	690 ,,	Rev. G. Billing, S.P.G. Missionary, Ramnad.	Do.	Essentially a religious tract.
					MALABAR.		
"Kerala Patrika."	Calicut "James'" Press.	Malayalam ..	Weekly ..	About 900 copies.	1. The Third or Munnalpad Raja of Calicut. 2. Chengalath Kunhi Raman Menon, a graduate in Arts of the Madras University, and a Municipal Councillor, Calicut.	Chengalath Kunhi Raman Menon (see preceding column).	Gives a summary of important news; discusses matters of local interest.
"Kerala Mitram."	Cochin "Kerala Mitram" Press.	Do. ..	Tri-monthly.	About 700 copies.	Devaji Bhimji. Is a rich Banya merchant of Cochin.	Xavier. Nothing known about him.	Gives a summary of local and foreign news.
"Vijnanachintamani."	Calicut "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam and Sanskrit in Grantaksharam.	Monthly.	About 600 copies.	1. K. Damodaran Nambutiri. 2. G. Narayana Sastri. 3. Nilakandhan *alias* Punnassari Nambi. 4. N. Bhaskkaran Mussat. 5. C. Parameswaran Mussat. 6. V. Vasudevan Mussat. 7. A. Bharata Pisharadi. 8. P. K. Pangasa Menon. Nos. 1 and 3 to 7 are janmis (landlords). No. 8 is a kanakkaran (cultivator) under a janmi.	Nilakandhan *alias* Punnassari Nambi of Perumutiyur amsam, Walluvanad taluk. Is a Hindu landlord.	This is a monthly magazine. It consists of two parts—one in Sanskrit (Grantaksharam) and the other in Malayalam. It is a literary magazine with stray notes collected from other local papers.
					SALEM.		
"Suthésábimani." ..	"Patriot" Press, Salem.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	70 copies.	C. Sheikh Mohiud-din Sahib, Bench Magistrate and Municipal Councillor in Salem.	Proprietor is editor	Moderate in tone and mostly treats of local matters.
"Amirta Bhodini."	"Chinniah Nadar" Press, Tirupatur.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	366 ,,	C. Permal Nadar, an abkari contractor.	Proprietor is editor (believed to be nominal).	Moderate in tone and treats of foreign, local and religious matters.
					TANJORE.		
"Kudandaimitran."	"Lord Ripon" Press, Kumbakónam.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	500 copies.	G. N. Bhadrasawmi Chetti, a Municipal Councillor, merchant and mirassidar.	V. Nilameghachariar	Moderate in tone and treats of local and general matters.
"Sujanollasan."	"Buddhi Pracash" Press, Tanjore.	Do. ..	Do. ..	300 ,,	Govindasawmi Gatikai, Rao Sahib, pensioned relative of the Tanjore Royal Family.	T. K. Periyasawmy Pillai, Sanskrit College, Tanjore.	Moderate in tone and treats of local and general matters.
"Arunódayam" ..	"Evangelical Lutheran Mission" Press, Tranquebar.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	580 ,,	Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar.	Rev. T. H. Naither, attached to the Mission.	A journal of the Tranquebar Mission, treating entirely of religious matters.
					TINNEVELLY.		
"Narbhodhagam."	Church Mission Press, Palamcottah.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	700 copies.	Church Mission Society, Madras ..	S. Easwaramurthia Pillai	A religious paper.
"Sujanamanóranjani."	"Chintamani" Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	194 ,,	S. Subramanya Pillai	Proprietor is editor	Treated of local matters and contained translations of foreign intelligence. Has ceased to exist.
"Gnanadigam"	"Hindu Desabimani" Press, Viragavapuram.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	1,400 ,,	S. A. Sundram Aiyar, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Do.	Intended for village schoolmasters.
					TRICHINOPOLY.		
"Aimbadham Aundan."	"Southern Star" Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	300 copies.	....	S. V. Gurusawmi Sarma ..	Treated of political and local matters. Has ceased to exist.
					BANGALORE.		
"Karnataka Prakasika."	Bangalore. "Karnataka" Press.	Canarese ..	Weekly ..	450 copies.	Particulars not furnished by the Resident of Mysore.		Generally misinformed on matters not immediately connected with Mysore. Moderate in its tone.
The Mysore "Vrittanta Bohdini."	Bangalore "Daily Post and Examiner" Press.	English and Canarese.	Do. ..	30 ,,			This is merely an echo of the "Karnataka Prakasika.
"Brahma Ghyana Bhodini."	"Victoria" Press, Cantonment, Bangalore.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	110 copies.	A. J. Sheshachellam Mudelliar ..	....	Chiefly a religious paper.
"Suga Jivani."	"Victoria" Press, Bangalore.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	150 ,,	Somasundram Mudali, Clerk, Military Normal School, Bangalore.	C. P. Somasundram Mudali, Philanthropic Association, Bangalore.	Moderate in tone; also treats of philosophical and religious matters.
"Hithopadesini."	No. 221, Old Poor House Road, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Do. ..	150 ,,	T. N. Ayyavu Pillai, Druggist ..	B. L. Gajaraju Mudali and Guruswami Nayudu.	Ceased to exist.
"Kasim-ul-Akhbar."	"Chamraj" Press, Bangalore.	Urdu ..	Bi-weekly ..	About 450	Muhammad Kasim Ghaus (journalism only).	Muhammad Sharif Abdul, son of Muhammad Kasim Sahib (editorship only).	....
"Sultan-ul-Akhbar."	"Nubury" Press, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	,, 300	Munshi Sayad Kadir Padsha Khadir.	Proprietor is editor	....
Bangalore "Akhbar"	Press of the same name.	Do. ..	Bi-weekly ..	,, 100	Muhammad Hussain	Do. ..	

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					TRAVANCORE.		
"Travancore Abhimani."	"Victoria" Press, Nagercoil.	Tamil ..	Tri-monthly.	350 copies.	Mr. P. C. Joseph	....	Treats of local and general matters. Tone unobjectionable.
"Malayali" ..	Trivandrum ..	Malayalam ..	Bi-monthly ..	..	....	....	....
"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth."	Verapoly near Cochin.	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	....	....	....
"Malayali Mithrani."	Cottayam	Malayalam ..	Monthly ..	..	....	....	....
"Nazrani Dipika."	Mannanam, Cottayam.	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	....	....	
					NELLORE.		
"Amudrita Grantha Chintamani."	"Srimath Sarasvati Nilayam" Press, Runganayakulupet.	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	..	Sarasvati Tiruvenkatacharlu, a Pandit.	Pundla Ramakrishnayya, unemployed.	Treats of Telugu literature in verse with notes and quotations from several authors in easy style.
					VIZAGAPATAM.		
"Siddhanta Bodhini."	....	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	..	Rani Narasimha Rao Pantulu ..	....	An astronomical paper started in December 1887.

ANANTAPUR, CUDDAPAH, GANJAM, KURNOOL, NILGIRIS—*Nil.*

10

12TH MARCH 1889, No. 248, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

Returns from District Magistrates of vernacular newspapers published during 1887.
Reports and returns from Translators to Government.
Replies from Translators to Government to official memo. dated 23rd June 1888.

ORDER—dated 12th March 1889, No. 248, Public.

The Government observe that, contrary to the instructions laid down in para. 3 of G.O., Public, No. 1694, dated 30th December 1887, several District Magistrates have sent in their reports on vernacular newspapers for 1887 direct to Government, instead of to the Translators concerned. The latter also complain that the returns received by them are not, in all cases, complete. The returns submitted should embody the whole of the newspapers in circulation in the district during the course of a year, and must contain a note of such periodicals as may have ceased to exist within that period. It is not sufficient to say, as has been done in some cases, that no newspapers have been started, or changes reported, since the submission of the preceding year's return.

2. In para. 2 of G.O., No. 1518, dated 14th November 1887, the Translators to Government were authorised to procure for themselves copies of vernacular newspapers for the purpose of their reports. They will, however, be reminded that it is not necessary for them to subscribe regularly for papers which do not profess to deal with political matters. The purchase of an occasional copy of such publications would suffice to enable the Translator to judge of their general tone and spirit and to decide whether they should be specially reported on.

3. With reference to G.O., dated 9th October 1888, No. 972, the Residents in Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin, and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg will be requested to arrange for a consolidated return of the vernacular newspapers and periodicals published within their jurisdiction being forwarded annually to the Translators concerned as soon as possible after the close of the calendar year to which they relate. It is observed that the Resident in Travancore and Cochin has apparently not yet transmitted the information promised in his letter to the Malayalam Translator, No. 342, dated 13th March 1888.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Translators to Government.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
„ the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
„ the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, } with C.L.
„ the Resident in Hyderabad, }

Exd. E. Fernandez.

Govt. of {1889} Madras

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 12th March 1889, No. 248.

MARCH.

Vernacular Newspapers.

Reviewing the reports on — for 1887.

Proof for India Secy Pub.

23 4/6

12th March 1889, No. 249, Public.

CONFIDENTIAL.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Letter—from

The CHIEF SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Home Department.

Sir,

In continuation of my predecessor's letter, No. 1695, Public, dated 30th December 1887, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a statement of the vernacular papers published in this presidency during the year 1887, together with the reports of the several Translators to Government on the general tone of the Vernacular Press during that period.

2. As in former letters on this subject, the matters discussed by the Vernacular Press in 1887 may be most conveniently treated under the following main heads:—

(1) Imperial policy.
(2) Provincial administration and the administration of the adjoining Native States.
(3) Religious and social questions.
(4) Race questions.

3. *Imperial policy.*—The annexation of Upper Burma and the unsettled condition of that country continued to form the subject of unfavorable comment in the Native Press. It was generally held that tranquillity would have been ensured by the continuance of the native dynasty under British protection. The offer by His Highness the Nizam of a contribution of 60 lakhs towards the defence of the north-west frontier was also condemned, the spontaneity of the offer being doubted and the ability of the Hyderabad State to afford so large a sum questioned. Afghan politics and the movements of Dhulip Singh attracted attention, chiefly in the Hindustani Press. The expediency of subsidizing the Ameer of Cabul was questioned, and stress was laid on the necessity of greater activity on the part of the British Government in counteracting the alleged intrigues of Russia. The appointment and proceedings of the Public Service Commission excited much interest, and it was urged that the more extended employment of natives of India in the higher administrative and judicial appointments would tend to increased efficiency and economy, besides strengthening the faith of the people in the justice of the British Government. In this connection the usual references were made to the Royal Proclamation of 1858, and special stress was laid on the necessity for the separation of magisterial and executive functions and for the larger admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service by holding competitive examinations both in England and India. These subjects were also discussed in connection with the meeting of the National Congress at Madras at the close of the year. The reform of the Legislative Councils by increasing the number of non-official members and introducing the elective principle was also strongly advocated. The inquiry

instituted by the Government of India in regard to the condition of the agricultural population in the various provinces was criticised on the ground that independent non-official opinion would not be obtained and that the reports would therefore be of very little value. The jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was generally referred to in very appreciative and loyal terms, and full justice was done to the personal character of Her Majesty and to the beneficent intentions of her government. Hopes were expressed that advantage would be taken of this auspicious occasion to develop representative institutions by the reform of the Legislative Councils above referred to. The reception of the Indian Chiefs who attended the celebration of the jubilee in England formed the subject of unfavorable criticism in some papers, want of due courtesy on the part of the India Office officials being alleged. General European politics received little notice, except in the Hindustani Press, where the relations of the central Powers and Turkey to Russia and England were occasionally discussed.

4. *Provincial administration.*—The Forest and Salt Acts were, as usual, subjected to adverse criticism, and the working of the excise system under the latter Act was specially condemned as tending to increase the price of salt while reducing its quality. The abkári system was also objected to on the ground that it encouraged drunkenness for the sake of revenue. The lower classes of police officers were condemned as corrupt and inefficient and the constables present at the Madras Park Fire of the 31st December 1886 were accused of having taken advantage of the catastrophe to plunder the people, the finding of the Coroner's jury, that there was no evidence in support of this charge, being received with some incredulity. The development of local self-government in municipalities was commented on with satisfaction and the extension of the elective principle to taluk boards was advocated. The necessity for making better arrangements for the comfort of third-class passengers on railways was urged, and, in the Telugu papers, attention was called to the defective accommodation of the passenger-boats on the Godávari and Kistna canals. The abolition of the present system of "jamabandi," or personal annual settlement by revenue officers, was advocated by some papers on the ground that the ryots gained very little thereby and were subjected to heavy demands for "supplies." The usual objections were raised to the movement of the Government to the Hills.

His Excellency the Governor's tours were, however, favorably noticed, and credit was generally given to His Excellency and to his Councillors for good intentions in regard to the natives. As remarked by the Telugu Translator, "the personal attacks on the chief of the administration have ceased, and greater confidence and good-will are displayed towards persons in power."

5. *Administration of adjoining Native States*—*(a) Mysore.*—The working of the forest department, the alleged preference given to Europeans and "foreigners" (Madrasees) in official appointments, and the stay of the Maha Raja on the Nílgiris were subjects of adverse criticism. The reorganisation of the Maha Raja's Council was called for, and it was held that the subsidy paid by the State to the Imperial Treasury was unduly large and should be reduced.

(b) Travancore.—Several attacks were made by the Malabar papers on the administration of the Travancore State, on the corruption said to be practised by certain officials, and on the alleged partiality of the Maha Raja for a Court favorite. The Resident was, at the same time, criticised for not interfering in the interests of good government.

6. *Religious and social questions.*—The remarks made under this head in Mr. Stokes' letter, of [illegible]0th December 1887, No. 1695, still held good.

7. *Race questions.*—Here, again, there is but little to be added to the remarks made in previous letters. The case of Mr. Wilson and the Dewan of Cambay excited considerable notice, and the reversal, by the Secretary of State, of the finding of the Special Commission appointed by the Bombay Government was ascribed to partiality towards a European civilian.

8. To sum up, the tone of the Vernacular Press on questions of imperial policy continued to be one of moderate opposition to Government relieved by professions of attached loyalty on the occasion of Her Majesty's jubilee. As in the previous year, there were occasional passages of an objectionable character; but these are of comparatively rare occurrence and sometimes appear [illegible] than they really are by being read apart from the context. In regard to the local administration, the tone of the native papers during the year under review furnishes no ground for complaint. The acts of the Government have, on the whole, been very fairly discussed; credit for good motives has generally been given, and allegations of error have not, as in the years immediately preceding, been accompanied by personal imputations on those at the head of affairs.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. S. Fernandez.

1889.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Letter, dated 12th March 1889,
No. 249.

MARCH.

Vernacular Newspapers.

Forwarding, with remarks, statement of the — published during 1887, together with the reports of the Translators to Government.

No. I.—APPENDIX TO LETTER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT, No. 249, DATED 12TH MARCH 1888.

PARTICULARS of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
N.B.—The papers the names of which are printed in **Antique** type were started or received during the year 1887.							
					ARCOT (NORTH).		
"Aziz-ul-Akhbar."	"Chandapah" Press, Arcot.	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Unknown ..	Muhammad Mustazah Gnatala Sahib, unemployed.	Sayad Hussain Sahib, schoolmaster.	Ceased to exist in July 1887.
"Sirilógarañjani" ..	"Vaní Niketana" Press, Vellore.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	....	Tungavailu Mudelliar, mundy merchant and stable-keeper, and Girinatha Mudelli, who earns his livelihood by the income from the press; character good.	Not given. Abbu Mudelli, who lives on a monthly salary of Rs. 20 paid by the proprietors of the press; character, good.	Religious and polemic; contains also news. Tone moderate.
					ARCOT (SOUTH).		
"Brahma Vidhya."	"Brahma Vidhya," Press, Shengalanir Pillaiyar Covil Street, Chidambaram.	Sanskrit and Tamil (Grantam and Tamil).	Monthly ..	300 copies.	Srinivasa Shastri Pandit ..	Proprietor is editor	A religious and philosophical paper.
"Désábimáni" ..	"Central" Press, Thirumalai lane, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	..	V. Nílamegacharrí	Do. do.	Moderate in tone and treats mostly of local matters. The paper was published in Madras for a few days in the beginning of the year, and afterwards at Tirupápaliyúr.
	"The Patriot" Press, Shankara Naidu Street, Tirupápaliyúr.	English and Tamil (Roman and Tamil).	Do. ..	350 "	P. T. Shadagopacharriar, independent gentleman.	Do. do.	
					BELLARY.		
"Vijayadhwaja" ..	Bellary. "Chitralipi Sarada" Press.	Canarese ..	Weekly ..	275 copies.	Eighty-two (82) merchants of Bellary have subscribed amongst themselves and started the paper.	S. Venketacharlu, 1st-Grade Pleader, Bellary.	This paper seems to be impartial in its criticisms and perfectly loyal in its tone. It has been made bilingual from January last.
					CANARA (SOUTH).		
"Keralopakari" ..	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	Malayalam, in Malayalam characters.	Monthly ..	600 copies.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	Rev. W. Dilger, Basel Evangelical Missionary, Mangalore.	....

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					CANARA (SOUTH)—*cont.*		
"Krista Sabha Patra."	"Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository" Mangalore.	Canarese ..	Monthly ..	600 copies.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	Rev. M. Hoch, Basel Evangelical Missionary, Mangalore.	Chiefly devoted to religious questions.
"Sudarshana." ..	"Hindu" Press, Udipi.	Do. ..	Do. ..	400 "	Adoor Naraina Rau, also the printer and publisher, a well-to-do Sarswat Brahmin of independent means.	Hattangadi Kristna Rau, a clerk on a small pay in the *Hindu* Press of Udipi. He is the nominal editor. The magazine has the literary support of able and influential contributors.	These papers confine themselves to the discussion of literary, scientific, social and religious questions.
"Mithrodaya" .	Do. do. ..	Do. ...	Fortnightly ..	200 "	The "Arya Samaj" of Mangalore, a society composed especially of Sarswat Brahmins devoted to religious reform on Vedic basis.	Nagarmat Narasinga Rau, an undergraduate of the Madras University, son of a munsif's court pleader. The magazine has also independent contributors.	
"Almopakari." ..	"Basel Mission" Press, Mangalore.	Malayalam ..	Quarterly ..	..	....	The editor is at Trichur in Cochin.	Purely religious, no public news, circulated gratis.
					CHINGLEPUT.		
"Chingleput Kavalan."	"The Indian" Press, Chingleput.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	80 copies.	Jagannadha Pillai, a man of good character and teacher on Rs. 15 in the Native High School, Chingleput.	Proprietor is editor	....
					COIMBATORE.		
"Kalanithi" ..	The Coimbatore "Crescent" Press.	English and Tamil (Roman and Tamil).	Bi-monthly ..	280 copies.	S. P. Narasimhulu Naidu, brother-in-law of a late Tahsildar and a member of the Local Board.	Proprietor is editor	Moderate in tone, and mostly treats of local matters.
"Yuddha Dwani" ..	Do. ..	*Vide* entry against Madras town.					
					GODAVARI.		
"Vivekavardhani."	Rajahmundry. The "Vivekavardhani" Press.	English and Telugu.	Professedly weekly, but irregular.	350 copies.	Kandukuri Veresalingum Garu, Telugu Pandit, Rajahmundry College.	The proprietor would appear to be the editor but the editing seems to be more or less a joint matter.	Moderate in tone and liberal in politics; advocates, especially progress in education and widow marriage.
"Sanmargadarsini."	Pittapore. Pittapore "Samsthanam" Press.	Telugu and English.	Once a-month.	200 "	Peddada Chetti Ramiah Garu, Assistant Master, Samsthapam High School, Pittapore.	Same as in previous column	Moderate in tone, treats more of social and local than of political matters.

					KISTNA.		
"Rasikollasini." ..	Guntur "Bala Tripura Sundari" Press.	Telugu and English.	Once a-month.	About 300 copies.	Paladugu Panakala Rau, Inamdar of Guntur.	Proprietor is editor	Moderate, liberal in its views and does not hesitate to mention the transgression of native officials.
"Desabhimani" ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	300 copies.	Vavilala Advita Bramaha Sastri, student of Guntur.	Do.	Contains general news, discusses politics.
"Purusharthapradayini."	Masulipatam. "Swadharma Prakasini" Press.	Do. ..	Do. ..	600 "	Uma Ranganaikulu Naydu, pensioned meteorological observer.	Do.	Moderate, only two numbers received.
"Bhudh Vhidhiya."	Butchpet Sridharma Press.	Telugu prose and poetry.	Do. ..	100 "	Nadella Purushottom, Inamdar ..	Do.	Religious, medical, and miscellaneous; extracts from newspapers—tone mild.
					MADRAS.		
"Vettikodiyon" ..	"Asiatic" Press, No. 26, Errabalu Chetti Street, Madras.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	200 copies.	Mr. Highland, a man of independent means and respectably connected.	P. S. Saiyappa Mudelliar, schoolmaster; has ancestral property and is respectably connected.	Moderate in tone, and mostly contains police news and extracts from other papers.
"Swadeshabhimani."	"Ashta Lutchmi Vilasam" Press, No. 151, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	250 "	P. S. Kumeraguru Mudelliar, man of independent means and of good connection.	A. Vencatasubu Pillai, lives on editing the paper, his relations are land owners and cultivators in Tanjore.	Occasionally objectionable in tone; contained occasionally dissertations on religious and social topics. Has temporarily ceased to exist.
"Jaridah-i-Rozgar."	"Matbai Haidar," 34, Peters Road, Madras.	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	640 "	Sayad Murthazah Kadiri Sahib ..	The proprietor. Respectable and well-to-do.	....
"Shams-ul-Akhbar."	"Shamsiya" Press, 26, Pycrofts Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	700 "	Muhammad Naziraddin Sahib, Gnatala Effendi, house-owner.	The proprietor. A respectable man, owns three houses and lives on the rent and the profits of the paper.	....
"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."	Press of the same name, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	100 "	Moulvi Muhammad Nasaruttulla Sahib and Sayad Ghulam Dastagir Sahib.	Sayad Ghulam Dastgir Sahib. A respectable man in tolerably good circumstances.	The first mentioned proprietor lives at Hyderabad, and has no share in the press, except as representing a deceased brother.
"Tilism-i-Hairat," (Madras Punch).	"Matbai Hidayat," Royapett, Madras.	Do. ..	Tri-monthly ..	100 "	Jaffar Hussain Harif, lives on the press earnings.	The proprietor. Respectable ..	....
"Bad-i-Subah." ..	....	Do. ..	Tri-monthly ..	..	....	....	This paper ceased to exist in the beginning of the year.
"Umdut-ul-Akhbar."	"Anwari" Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Do ..	100 "	Muhammad Anwar Sahib, dealer in house building materials.	The proprietor. Respectable and well-to-do.	This paper is temporarily in abeyance.
"Tuhfah."	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Bi-monthly ..	200 "	Zainuddeen Ahmad Sahib. A priest in the Mutthialpet mosque.	The proprietor. Respectable ..	....
"Jami-ul-Isharat."	"Matbai Haidar" Press, 34, Peters Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown	Declared in November 1887, but not yet started.
"Sudha Irudaya Thunai."	"Methodist Episcopal Vernacular" Press, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Tamil ..	Once in two months	1,000 copies.	Methodist Episcopal Mission ..	Revd. A. W. Rudisill, Superintendent, Methodist Episcopal Mission	Entirely a religious paper.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued*.

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					MADRAS—*cont.*		
"Janavinodini" ..	"S.P.C.K." Press, 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	300 copies.	Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	V. Krishnamachariar, Registrar of Books.	A magazine of popular instruction, dealing with moral, historical and scientific subjects.
"Maharani" ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Once in two months.	....	......	Do. ..	Do.
"Satyatuthan."	Do. ..	English and Tamil (Roman and Tamil).	Monthly ..	5,000 ,,	Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	Chiefly a religious paper; contains also news. Tone unobjectionable.
"Amirta Vachani."	"Sattya Dipan" Press, No. 7, 2nd Line Beach, Madras.	Tamil ..	Do. ..	400 ,,	Mrs. T. Babu, wife of Rev. R. M. Bubu.	Proprietress is editress	Has ceased to exist.
"Mathar Mitri."	"Methodist Episcopal Vernacular" Press, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	Methodist Episcopal Mission ..	Mrs. M. W. Rudisill, Missionary..	A religious and moral paper intended for the reading of women.
"Vigadathûthan" ..	"Excelsior" Press, No. 161, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	1,500 ,,	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Tamil teacher, No. 12, Seven Wells Street, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Proprietor is editor	A comic paper; treats also of political matters. Hostile to the English, whom it caricatures.
"Hindujanabûshani"	"American" Press, No. 328, Mint Street, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	Selvarajah Mudelliar, no other profession, moderately rich and has another press in Bellary.	V. Sundram Mudelliar, no other profession, has no fortune or landed property but divides the proceeds between himself and the proprietor.	Moderate in tone, mostly containing local news and translations from the English newspapers.
"Tattuvavivésini" ..	"Vartamana Tarangini" Press, No. 174, Devarajah Mudelli Street, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	140 ,,	Mr. J. Upshon, Secretary to the Madras Secular Society, Vepery, Madras.	K. Veidyalinga Pillai, a rich man, has landed property.	A free thought paper, containing religious discussions.
"Madura Minatchisundram"	"Manonmany Vilasam" Press, Seringapatam Subbaroya Mudelli Street, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	A Kuppusawmi Pillai, has no fortune or landed property, but divides the proceeds between himself and editor who is his brother-in-law.	A. Vencatasubbu Pillai, has landed property.	Has ceased to exist.
"Tarangai Nesan."	"Vellaya Nadar Jubilee" Press, No. 1, Umpherson Street, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	150 ,,	Rutnasawmi Nadar, Colombo arrack contractor and a respectable man.	Sawminatha Pillai, related as son-in-law to proprietor.	Treats of political and local matters; generally moderate in tone.
"Dravidavartamani"	"Dravidavartamani" Press, No. 79, Mannadi Street, Muttialpett, Madras.	Do. ..	Bi-weekly ..	450 ,,	P. Vasudeva Mudali, clerk, Sea Customs office, Madras, has landed property.	G. Narayana Rao, clerk, Spinning and Weaving Company, Royapuram, Madras.	Consists of advertisements and extracts from other newspapers.
"Swadeshamitran."	"National" Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,000 ,,	G. Subramanya Ayyar, a very respectable and popular man and well to do.	Proprietor is editor	Tone generally sensational and objectionable. Advocates political reforms and the cause of the ryots, also treats of social questions.
"Lalitaprasanodayam."	"Lalitaprasanodayam" Press, No. 123, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	Daily ..	100 ,,	W. N. Tayagaroya Ayyar, a man of property.	V. S. Vilvapati Chetti, a respectable man.	Consisted mostly of translations from English newspapers. Has ceased to exist.
"Andhraprakasika."	No. 981, Mount Road, Madras. "Hindu" Press.	Telugu ..	Weekly ..	500 ,,	R. Narasinga Rao, B.A.; has extensive landed property (now at Indore as Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of that State).	A. C. Parthasaradi Naidu; has sufficient means to live upon.	Displays very liberal views; energetically edited; takes an interest in most subjects, but is often violent in tone.
"Sujanamanollasini."	No. 4, Narayana Mudali Street, Madras. "Siva Siddanta" Press.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	A. Muthiah Garu, a rich and respectable man.	Same as in previous column ..	Generally moderate; treats more of local matters, but assumes now and then an eccentric tone.
"Hindujanasamskarini."	Nos. 154 and 155, Popham's Broadway, Madras. "Empress of India" Press.	Do. ..	Once a-month.	950 ,,	A. Shunmugappah Chetti, a man of independent means and a merchant.	M. Butchia Pantulu; lives by editing the paper, and was a teacher in the Government Normal School, Madras.	Not moderate in tone, treats on all subjects of general interest, especially on religious topics; advocates the Brahmo Samaj.
"Sugunabódini" ..	Madras "Ripon" Press, No. 316, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly..	350 ,,	E. Balasundram Mudelliar, B.A., Secretary to Patcheappah's Charities, and a respectable man.	Proprietor is editor	A magazine of popular instruction, dealing with moral and social subjects, intended for the reading of women.
"Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricai."	"Indian" Press, No. 107, Pantala Vigneshwaran Covil Street, Royapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	I. Appadorai Pillai, Pensioner from the Printing Press office, Fort St. George.	Rev. J. Balanader Reddi, Roman Catholic Priest in St. Peter's Church, Royapuram, Madras.	A religious paper; contains also general and foreign news. Tone unobjectionable.
"Yuddha Dwani."	"Excelsior" Press, No. 161, Popham's Broadway, Madras. "C. C. W." Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,000 ,, 2,300 ,,	Captain H. Ballard, Salvationist .. Salvation Army.	Proprietor is editor .. .. Cadet Gnyanamutu	Treats entirely of the religious proceedings of the Salvationists in Southern India. Sometimes published in Madras and sometimes in Coimbatore. The title of the paper has since been changed to "Por Sattam."
"Sattya Védánusáram."	St. "Joseph's" Press, No. 68, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	240 ,,	M. S. Yaga Pillai, a respectable Native Christian; lives on the income of his publication.	Proprietor is editor	A religious paper; contains also local and general news.
"Jalva-i-Sakhun."	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Urdu ..	Tri-monthly ..	150 ,,	Sayad Ali Sahib, respectable and well-to-do.	Sayad Ahmad Sahib. Respectable and well-to-do.	....
					MADURA.		
"Thirikala Varthamani"	"Sundari Minatchi" Press, Madura.	Tamil ..	Fortnightly.	250 copies.	Periyasami Nadan	Muruga Nadan	Religious; mostly astrological.
"Chatria Baluni"	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	250 ,,	Do.	Subba Nadan	Religious.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					MADURA—*cont.*		
"Santhosha Seidhi."	"Lennox" Press, Pasumalai.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	782 copies.	Rev. G. T. Washburn, Pasumalai ..	Proprietor is editor	Chiefly religious.
"Sathia Varthamani"	Do. ..	English and Tamil.	Fortnightly.	690 "	Do. do. ..	Do.	Treats of local and general matters; ton[illegible]tionable.
"The Banner of the Cross" or "Siluvai kodi."	"S.P.G. Industrious" Press, Ramnad.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	690 "	Rev. G. Billing, S.P.G. Missionary, Ramnad.	Do.	Essentially a religious tract.
					MALABAR.		
"Kerala Patrika."	Calicut "James'" Press.	Malayalam ..	Weekly ..	About 900 copies.	1. The Third or Munnalpad Raja of Calicut. 2. Chengalath Kunhi Raman Menon, a graduate in Arts of the Madras University, and a Municipal Councillor, Calicut.	Chengalath Kunhi Raman Menon (see preceding column).	Gives a summary of important news; discusses matters of local interest.
"Kerala Mitram."	Cochin "Kerala Mitram" Press.	Do. ..	Tri-monthly.	About 700 copies.	Devaji Bhimji. Is a rich Banya merchant of Cochin.	Xavier. Nothing known about him.	Gives a summary of local and foreign news.
"Vijnanachintamani."	Calicut "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam and Sanskrit in Grantaksharam.	Monthly.	About 600 copies.	1. K. Damodaran Nambutiri. 2. G. Narayana Sastri. 3. Nilakandhan *alias* Punnassari Nambi. 4. N. Bhaskkaran Mussat. 5. C. Parameswaran Mussat. 6. V. Vasudevan Mussat. 7. A. Bharata Pisharadi. 8. P. K. Pangasa Menon. Nos. 1 and 3 to 7 are janmis (landlords). No. 8 is a kanakkaran (cultivator) under a janmi.	Nilakandhan *alias* Punnassari Nambi of Perumutiyur amsam, Walluvanad taluk. Is a Hindu landlord.	This is a monthly magazine. It consists of two parts—one in Sanskrit (Grantaksharam) and the other in Malayalam. It is a literary magazine with stray notes collected from other local papers.
					NELLORE.		
"Amudrita Grantha Chintamani."	"Srimath Sarasvati Nilayam" Press, Runganayakulupet.	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	..	Sarasvati Tiruvenkatacharlu, a Pandit.	Pundla Ramakrishnayya, unemployed.	Treats of Telugu literature in verse with notes and quotations from several authors in easy style.
					SALEM.		
"Suthésábimani." ..	"Patriot" Press, Salem.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	70 copies.	C. Sheikh Mohiud-dín Sahib, Bench Magistrate and Municipal Councillor in Salem.	Proprietor is editor	Moderate in tone and mostly treats of local matters.
"Amirta Bhodini."	"Chinniah Nadar" Press, Tirupatur.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	366 "	C. Permal Nadar, an abkári contractor.	Proprietor is editor (believed to be nominal).	Moderate in tone and treats of foreign, local and religious matters.
					TANJORE.		
"Kudandaimitran."	"Lord Ripon" Press, Kumbakónam.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	500 copies.	G. N. Bhadrasawmi Chetti, a Municipal Councillor, merchant and mirassidar.	V. Nilameghacharriar	Moderate in tone and treats of local and general matters.
"Sujanollasan."	"Buddhi Pracash" Press, Tanjore.	Do. ..	Do. ..	300 "	Govindasawmi Gatikai, Rao Sahib, pensioned relative of the Tanjore Royal Family.	T. K. Periyasawmy Pillai, Sanskrit College, Tanjore.	Moderate in tone and treats of local and general matters.
"Arunódayam" ..	"Evangelical Lutheran Mission" Press, Tranquebar.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	580 "	Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar.	Rev. T. H. Naither, attached to the Mission.	A journal of the Tranquebar Mission, treating entirely of religious matters.
					TINNEVELLY.		
"Narbhodhagam."	Church Mission Press, Palamcottah.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	700 copies.	Church Mission Society, Madras ..	S. Easwaramurthia Pillai	A religious paper.
"Sujanamanórañjani."	"Chintamani" Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	194 "	S. Subramanya Pillai	Proprietor is editor	Treated of local matters and contained translations of foreign intelligence. Has ceased to exist.
"Gnanadipam."	"Hindu Desabimani" Press, Viragavapuram.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	1,400 "	S. A. Sundram Aiyar, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Do.	Intended for village schoolmasters.
					TRICHINOPOLY.		
"Aimbadham Aundan."	"Southern Star" Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	300 copies.	....	S. V. Gurusawmi Sarma ..	Treated of political and local matters. Has ceased to exist.
					VIZAGAPATAM.		
"Siddhanta Bodhini."	....	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	..	Rani Narasimha Rao Pantulu ..	....	An astronomical paper started in December 1887.
					BANGALORE.		
"Karnataka Prakasika."	Bangalore. "Karnataka" Press.	Canarese ..	Weekly ..	450 copies.	Particulars not furnished by the Resident of Mysore.		Generally misinformed on matters not immediately connected with Mysore. Moderate in its tone.
The Mysore "Vrittanta Bohdini."	Bangalore "Daily Post and Examiner" Press.	English and Canarese.	Do. ..	30 "			This is merely an echo of the "Karnataka Prakasika."

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					BANGALORE—*cont.*		
"Brahma Ghyana Bhodini."	"Victoria" Press, Cantonment, Bangalore.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	110 copies.	A. J. Sheshachellam Mudelliar ..	....	Chiefly a religious paper.
"Suga Jivani."	"Victoria" Press, Bangalore.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	150 "	Somasundram Mudali, Clerk, Military Normal School, Bangalore.	C. P. Somasundram Mudali, Philanthropic Association, Bangalore.	Moderate in tone; also treats of philosophical and religious matters.
"Hithopadesini."	No. 221, Old Poor House Road, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Do. ..	150 "	T. N. Ayyavu Pillai, Druggist ..	B. L. Gajaraju Mudali and Guruswami Nayudu.	Ceased to exist.
"Kasim-ul-Akhbar."	"Chamraj" Press, Bangalore.	Urdu ..	Bi-weekly ..	About 450	Muhammad Kasim Ghaus (journalism only).	Muhammad Sharif Abdul, son of Muhammad Kasim Sahib (editorship only).	....
"Sultan-ul-Akhbar."	"Nubury" Press, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	" 300	Munshi Sayad Kadir Padsha Khadir.	Proprietor is editor	....
Bangalore "Akhbar"	Press of the same name.	Do. ..	Bi-weekly ..	" 100	Muhammad Hussain	Do.	....
					TRAVANCORE.		
"Travancore Abhimani."	"Victoria" Press, Nagercoil.	Tamil ..	Tri-monthly.	350 copies.	Mr. P. C. Joseph	....	Treats of local and general matters. Tone unobjectionable.
"Malayali" ..	Trivandrum ..	Malayalam ..	Bi-monthly ..	..	....	....	....
"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth."	Verapoly near Cochin.	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	....	....	....
"Malayali Mithroni."	Cottayam	Malayalam ..	Monthly ..	..	....	....	....
"Nazrani Dipika."	Mannanam, Cottayam.	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	....	....	....

ANANTAPUR, CUDDAPAH, GANJAM, KURNOOL, NILGIRIS—*Nil.*

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. II.—APPENDIX TO LETTER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT, DATED 12TH MARCH 1889, No. 249.

From C. D. MACLEANE, Esq., Tamil Translator, to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Nellore, 4th April 1888, No. 45.

I have the honor to submit a general report on the Tamil Press for the year 1887. The classification of the subjects treated is that adopted in the reports of two previous years.

1. *Subjects not connected with the presidency.*—The annexation of Burma was not approved by taxation being feared. It was held that England should contribute half the cost of the Burma war, or else that the Burmese should pay for the whole. The papers said that the Viceroy had provoked a quarrel with Theebaw. The durbar at Rawal Pindi was considered to be an extravagant manifestation of British power to the Ameer of Afghanistan and useless. Complaint was made that Lord Dufferin was engaged too much in maintaining foreign relations, and neglected internal affairs. With regard to Mysore the Press said that, under the English administration, the State was burdened with debt and would have sunk into ruin but for the rendition in 1878, since when, under native management, it bids fair to become prosperous. The English took no steps to develop the internal resources of Mysore. The Nizam's offer of 60 lakhs was disapproved as setting an example to other Native States which they would feel bound to imitate. A Russian invasion of India at some time or other was considered to be a probable event.

2. *Subjects connected with the presidency.*—The Press complained of the police that they were taken from the dregs of the people, and that their promotion depended merely on their detective skill. The usual question was raised about the separation of magisterial and revenue duties. It was considered that the power of appointing magistrates should rest with the High Court and not with the Government. The Press said that Covenanted Civil Servants should not be appointed as District Judges. There could not be too many district munsifs as an impetus is given to trade in those places where such courts exist. The powers of a magistrate should be withdrawn from tahsildars and given to district munsifs. The Press suggested the desirability of vakils pleading in the vernacular before native judges. They recommended the reduction of salaries of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Madras Municipality, and the relaxation of the qualifications now required of voters and candidates for election as municipal commissioners. They were in favor of power and responsibility being centred in the body of the municipal commissioners, the President being reduced to the status of a Secretary executing their orders. They held that the Board of Revenue had gradually become a confirming, instead of a supervising body, and thus had fallen in the estimation of the public. The work of the Board would be much improved by appointing a native as Land Revenue Commissioner. The yearly jamabandi conducted in the districts was considered useless. The ryots derived no benefit from it, as no abatement was made for lands left waste nor was any remission granted for withered crop. Its abolition was recommended. Government themselves might grant pattas to the ryots, say, once in three years. The frequent transfer of revenue officers from one place to another was recommended, as a too long stay in one place lead to corruption. The forest laws were framed in ignorance of native customs and the principal consideration of Government now was to obtain the utmost revenue from forests, though this was not their object at first. The benefit of reserving forests was so remote that it was undesirable to cause distress to the present generation by adopting stringent rules. The Press

complained that tanks and other sources of water-supply were allowed to fall into disrepair. It was stated that previous to their being transferred to the Public Works Department they were properly maintained by the district officers in whose charge they were, and that the duty of maintaining the sources of irrigation should be properly entrusted to those officers who have charge of the collection of revenue. The Press maintained that more than half of the amount sanctioned for public works was consumed in the cost of establishment alone, and disapproved of Cooper's Hill College being maintained in England, while the natives in India had sufficient engineering skill. The excise system of manufacturing salt was disapproved and its abolition was constantly recommended. It was suggested that Government should, instead of selling salt wholesale to a few merchants, sell it in small quantities to traders, as this would reduce the price by inducing competition. The Press considered that a separate department to control salt revenue was unnecessary, and that the duties of that department might be entrusted to revenue officers as before. The abolition of the offices of the Accountants-General and other offices of finance was proposed on the ground of economy. They were superfluous when there were Finance Codes to facilitate work. A Commissioner for agriculture was not needed as the country is subject to constant droughts and no improvements can possibly be made in agriculture. On the subject of legislation the Press considered that the country was too much flooded with Acts and Regulations. Being modelled on Acts of Parliament, they were too technical and involved. The General Stamp Act of 1879 was, as usual, complained about. The public were constantly advised by the Press to urge on Government the necessity of a law for the control of devastanam funds. When the papers learned that the Bill introduced into the Madras Legislative Council was not to be passed into law, they hoped that the Government would yet press the matter on the Government of India. The Press said there was no truth in the statement of officials and Europeans that India is now prosperous. The ryots were generally sunk in debt, and many villages were desolate. Lament was made that native industry failed before European industry, the result being that most of the industrial population betook themselves to an agricultural life, overcrowding it. The celebration of the Queen's jubilee on the 16th of February 1887 was disapproved on account of its not being the real date and on account of the Madras Fair.

3. *Subjects connected with Europeans and Natives.*—The Tamil Press was, as usual, persistent in suggesting measures for remodelling the Legislative Councils and admitting more natives into them. Government derived its power from the consent of the people, yet here the Government considered themselves not responsible to the people. The people were now more public-spirited and took more interest in administrative measures. In England every action of Government was controlled by public opinion, and there was no reason why the same state of things should not prevail in India. England and India are ruled by the same Queen, who has, in the case of India, made a special proclamation that her Indian subjects will be treated equally with her English subjects. On this subject the *Swadeshamitran* remarked: "If one set of laws obtain in one country, and a different one in the other country, the English rule in both countries will come to nought, in the same way as where there are two mad men in the house that house cannot stand." Control should be exercised over Government with regard to public expenditure, and who could better exercise such control than the tax-payers themselves? The Press stated that the object of the recent Native Congress was not that the English should abdicate India or should vest all powers of government in the hands of the people, but that Government should take public opinion into consideration while making laws or imposing taxes or incurring expenditure. Governors of Presidencies should, in addition to European Secretaries, employ Native Private Secretaries for representing native opinion to them. The Press complained, on several occasions, that public money in India was expended for the sole benefit of the English. The English, taking advantage of the ignorance of the natives, appropriated to themselves various rights and privileges in the government of the country and when the natives began to understand what their own rights were and asked for them, the Government made a show of

granting them by appointing commissions. It was stated that during the M[illegible]madan rule nothing was taken away from India, whereas the English, whose appetite had become insatiable, took away everything—the traders in the shape of the products of the country, and the Government in the shape of taxes. The two following are translated extracts:—

(*a*) "O God! is it the result of our former sins that the English are employed to take away from us all the wealth accumulated by us by the sweat of our brow? Our artisans and mechanics and the people generally are ill-fed and ill-clothed, whereas the lords in England roll in wealth. We are not one or two who suffer thus, but the whole of us amounting to 256 million souls thus suffer."

(*b*) "The natives formerly had less knowledge of politics and were afraid of the very name of an Englishman. Observing this dread and subjection on the part of the natives, the English had been perpetrating injustices by spending the public revenues as they liked, giving to themselves the highest offices in the country, making laws to benefit themselves, imposing taxes on the natives alone to the exemption of themselves and contriving for themselves various sources of pleasure and positions of consequence and respect."

The Civil Service Examinations should be conducted both in England and India and with an extended age limit. All the papers joined in condemning the existing Statutory Civil Service. The Tamil Press was excited to great anger when witnesses before the Public Service Commission said that natives were unsuitable for this and that appointment. With regard to the chief appointments in the Police Department not being given to natives, the *Swadeshamitran* remarked: "How long can the English govern the country without reposing confidence in the natives? The number of Englishmen in this country is few, and to conquer them is always easy to the people of this country. Is it by giving natives high appointments in the Police Department that danger is to be apprehended to the English rule? Danger may perhaps be apprehended only when the English do not trust the natives and do not give them high appointments." The Press attributed race prejudice to Government because all the chief appointments were given to Englishmen. The papers considered that the European officials were highly paid, and that there was no longer any necessity for it. They would reduce their salaries by one-fourth [illegible] one-half. Pensions should be paid to Europeans in Indian currency and in India alone. The salaries paid to Europeans and natives should be the same in both cases. The cost of the Chaplain establishment was unjustifiable, inasmuch as no contribution was made by Government towards the support of other religions. It was also remarked that Government might be said to indirectly interfere with the Hindu religion, for the clergy who abuse that religion are maintained at the public expense. Native sepoys were neither trusted to the same extent nor treated in the same manner as European soldiers. Government needlessly feared the influence of the Vernacular Press in spreading political ideas among the people for the more the people become familiar with the native papers, the better would they like the Government. Government were to blame if the Vernacular Press indulged in licentious criticisms of their actions, for they did not supply the Press with correct information and kept their administrative measures secret. Fear was at one time expressed that the curtailment of the liberty of the Press was in contemplation.

4. *Tone and character of the Press.*—The tone of the Tamil Press during the year 1887 was decidedly less hostile to the authorities than during the previous year.

From GUSTAV OPPERT, Esq., Ph. D., Telugu Translator to Government,
to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 31st March 1888.

I have the honor to submit to you my report on the Telugu newspapers for the year 1887.

2. During the year under review seven papers altogether were received at my office. These were the weekly *Vivekavardhani*, of Rajahmundry, the *Andhraprakasika*, and *Sujanamanollasini*, and the monthly *Hindujanasamskarini*, of Madras, the *Purusharthapradayini*, of Masulipatam, the *Rasikollasini*, of Guntur, and the

perhaps speak it, but these have no voice, and the meetings are expensive but not productive of any good to the public (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 43).

17. The accounts of the Local Fund Board of Nellore show even irregularities (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 10).

18. The Presidents of such Boards should receive payment (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 8).

19. The proposal of the Madras Municipal Commissioners to establish a new market in commemoration of the jubilee is criticised by the editor of the *Andhraprakasika* (No. 8), who prefers a Technical Institute or a Memorial Hall, and regrets that Surgeon-General Bidie has imputed selfish reasons to those Commissioners who opposed the scheme (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 14). On the other hand, it is very sad that the citizens of Madras, relying on the municipal water-supply, should have neglected their wells; for the municipal water is unfit even for bathing purposes (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 39). It is also desirable that the municipality should add a new section to the Municipal Act, according to which all the privies should be cleansed daily by municipal scavengers (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 36).

20. The severity of municipal taxation interferes occasionally with local manufacture. The imposition of a professional tax on pottery in Nellore has induced the potters to give up their work and leave Nellore (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 37).

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

21. According to the *Andhraprakasika*, No. 10, the Board of Revenue is to be abolished from the 1st of April and the Madras Presidency to be divided into three divisions, and each of the existing Members of the Board is to be appointed as chief to one of them. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, No. 10, questions the usefulness of this arrangement. According to the *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 12, the Commissioners will divide among themselves the work of the Members of the Board of Revenue and go on circuit through districts. The expenditure for the maintenance of the old and new revenue establishment will be pretty much the same though many officials will loose their appointments, while others get reduced pay (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 7).

22. Unanimity is expressed in the Press about depriving revenue officials of magisterial powers, and Travancore is quoted as an example in favor of this proposition (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 45). In consequence of the now existing arrangement Deputy Collectors and tahsildars exercise an undue and detrimental authority over the people (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 47).

23. In consequence of the poverty of the ryot, the ryotwari assessment should be lowered and definitely arranged in this presidency (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 5).

24. The Board of Revenue is blamed for refusing to remit the assessment in the Godavari district which has suffered much by inundations (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 12). On the other hand, divisional officers in that very district have granted remissions according to their fancy. Thus, while the General Deputy Collector of Narasapur refused all remissions, the Temporary Deputy Collector has granted some. General remission rules should therefore be drawn up (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 5).

25. The revenue officers in the mofussil are also accused of disregarding the prescriptions of the Income Tax Act, as they do not tax the people according to their income (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

26. Discontent is expressed against the custom of Collectors, while on jamabandi duty, being entertained by their subordinates (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 18).

(*g*) *Forests.*

27. The severity of the Forest Rules and the difficulties which the people, in consequence, undergo are matters of frequent discussion (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 6). The imposition of a tax on firewood was thus up to lately a thing unheard of in India, and worse is still the inconsiderate manner in which such taxes are levied and fines imposed (*Rasikollasini*, No. 8, and *Andhraprakasika*, No. 44). Some villagers near Krishnagiri are unable to rebuild their huts which are destroyed by fire, as they are too poor to purchase the necessary materials which they could formerly take from the forests (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 12). The discontinuation of the mirassi right has deprived the ryots of long-standing privileges (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 44).

(*h*) *Railways.*

28. Little discussion is in this year's papers about the management of railways. The Tirupati-Nellore Railway Company is charged to look only after the fares, and not after the comfort of the travellers (*Andhraprakasika*, No. [illegible]). An accident to a native passenger at Vellore, who was hastily entering the railway carriage, was peculiarly enough ascribed to the negligence of railway servants towards native passengers (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 9).

29. Thefts are often committed in railway carriages and many such offences have of late been traced to railway guards (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 10).

(*i*) *Public Works.*

30. The erection of anicuts for irrigation purposes is recommended; through a good supply of water all the waste lands might be brought under cultivation (*Andhraprakasika*, No 44).

31. The irrigation channels should also be filled with water at the right period and the insufficiency of the water-supply is occasionally attributed to ryots not giving presents to the officials concerned (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 25).

32. Embankments should be erected as protection against the floods of the Godávari, especially at Rajahmundry, where half the town is often under water (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 27).

33. Exceptional remuneration for raising the bund seems to have been given to villagers of Yendagandi while others did not obtain it (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 2).

34. As Ravirela is a Government port, a road leading to it from Jaggayyapettah is preferred to that proposed by the Collector, who recommended one going from Jaggayyapettah to Muktesvarapuram (*Sujanamanollasini*, No. 8).

35. The unpunctuality and bad management of the Godávari canal boats are frequently made a subject of complaint (*Vivekavardhani*, Nos. 29 and 30).

(*j*) *Salt.*

36. The high price of salt is a great hardship to the poor people. It interferes not only with their bodily welfare, but exercises also a detrimental effect on the agricultural prospects of the country, as the ryots are unable to supply salt to their cattle (*Rasikollasini*, No. 8). The price of salt rose in Nellore, *e.g.*, to Rs. 7 a maund, and during two days no salt at all was procurable (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 17). In consequence of this preventative price, poor people try to escape taxation. Thus, *e.g.*, a woman who travelled from one non-British place to another was fined at Madura for having in her possession salt intended for consumption on her journey (*Andhraprakasika*, No 10).

37. Next to the heaviness of the salt tax, the preference given to Europeans and East Indians for appointments in the Salt Department is a subject of continual complaint, and Mr. Galton is accused of acting in this respect contrary to the evidence he gave before the Public Service Commission (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 37). The increased income of the Salt Department is spent on uneducated Europeans; the re-amalgamation of the Salt with the Revenue Department will produce a great saving (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 2).

(*k*) *General.*

38. The reduction of the pay of the Presidency Magistrates in Madras gives entire satisfaction to the public (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 6), but the abolishment of the appointment of a Coroner, and the appointment in his stead of eight Sub-Inspectors is disapproved of (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 28).

39. Complaints are made against the system of levying forced supplies from ryots in the Coimbatore, Nellore and Tanjore districts (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 51).

40. The wrong assessment and unjust distribution of the income tax is given as a reason to abolish it altogether (*Rasikollasini*, No. 7).

41. To collect Rs. 3,20,000 from non-Christians and give this sum to Christian clergymen and missionaries for the sake of European employés and soldiers in India is regarded as a wrong done to those tax payers (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 6).

42. The re-introduction of the system of counting letters and book post parcels is regarded necessary, especially as post masters often retain newspapers in their offices (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1). It seems also desirable to alter the price of the issue of money orders, so that the poorer people can share in this beneficial institution; for every sum under Rs. 5 should be paid one anna, and two annas should be charged for an amount above Rs. 5 up to Rs. 10 (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 25). It is also suggested that all sub-postmasters, village postmasters, postal writers and peons should give a security amounting to 20 months' pay (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 18).

43. As in the Telegraph Department, so should also unpassed Europeans and East Indians not be entertained in the Salt, Police, and Forest Departments (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 44).

44. It is much regretted that about 30 persons who have passed the higher examinations of the Civil Engineering College are unemployed (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

45. A remonstration is made against Government disallowing rewards for killing jackals in South Arcot and ordering the sums thus spent to be refunded (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 41).

46. As the sastras prohibit drinking, it is contended that the Hindus did not indulge in this vice, which is encouraged by Government favoring the liquor trade. Moreover, liquor-vendors adulterate the liquor by mixing it with intoxicating drugs. Government should, in spite of the loss of income, put a stop to drinking (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 15). How far this vice is spread is shown by the fact that 70 per cent. of the patients in the General Hospital of London suffer from the effects of excessive drinking (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 22).

47. As Government has lately given to abkári contractors the right to draw toddy from palm-trees in unirrigated sandy portions of the Godávari district, the people, to whom those palms have hitherto supplied their food, suffer much, as they have nothing else wherewith to satisfy their hunger (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 4).

III.—LEGISLATION.

48. One of the subjects which require urgent legislation is certainly the administration of religious and charitable endowments. The revision of Act 20 of 1863 becomes necessary as it is not working well, and fears are entertained that the religious and charitable institutions will in the course of time disappear. To prevent this, Government should appoint in each taluk a committee of three persons to travel about and inspect the accounts of the various endowments (*Rasikollasini*, No. 7). It is also proposed that provision should be made in the Religious Endowments Act for each big temple maintaining a school of Hindu science or an asylum of the poor (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

49. Government is blamed for delaying the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill to become an Act. The delay has a pernicious effect, as the property of temples is liable to be mismanaged. There is, *e.g.*, at Triplicane at this moment only one *dharmakarta*, as his two other colleagues have died (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 48). In these circumstances, it is a matter of regret that the Indian Government does not intend to pass the Religious Endowments Bill into an Act, as it is not required in the North-West Provinces. But a revision of the law is necessary in Southern India (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 50).

50. As very young girls are often married to very old men, a wish is expressed that Government should interfere and pass an Act to prevent such marriages (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

51. The existing law about wills gives rise to frequent disputes, and such cases are difficult to decide, as the evidence is often false. Many wills are forged, and it is proposed that no will should be considered valid unless it is written and registered in the lifetime of the testator (*Sanmargadarsini*, No. 1).

52. As European and Native doctors do not agree in the treatment of diseases and have a very low opinion of their respective medical knowledge and of the efficaciousness of the medicines they respectively dispense, and as each system possesses some good qualities which are not found in the other, it is recommended that persons who are acquainted with English medicine and chemistry should carefully study Hindu medical works, such as Susruta, Caraka, &c., and that, on the other hand, European standard works on general physiology should be translated into the vernaculars, and these books be prescribed for the examinations. European doctors and other people in Calcutta propose a Medical Practitioners Act (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 29).

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

53. The generous offer of the Nizam, who placed 40 lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Viceroy, though acceptable in itself, seems to display a hankering after notoriety which the Viceroy ought not to encourage (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 39).

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

54. The question that India gets poorer and poorer has been of late discussed by many native writers and answered in the affirmative. The reason of the increasing poverty is traced to the great expenses of the administration and the high pay of European officials (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 9). The rumour goes that Lord Dufferin has appointed a committee to ascertain the truth of the statement that the people of India are day by day getting poorer. Such an inquiry ought to be held publicly and not in secret. While the natives affirm that the ryots are getting poorer, the Anglo-Indian authorities on the other hand assert that they are in a far better condition than they ever were before. The commission should call upon the chief ryots of the various districts to give their evidence and should inspect the more important villages (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 43).

55. It is complained that Government instead of remitting the taxes in times of drought, increase them (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 6). The Board of Revenue has, moreover, ruled that no remission should be granted unless there is a total failure of crops. This decision has been very hard on the ryots whose fields have been swamped by the unusual floods of the Godávari (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 12).

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

56. The past year was the 50th year of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, and this event was celebrated throughout her vast dominions. Contentment with the rule of the Queen-Empress was expressed everywhere and propositions made to perpetuate this jubilee. Though the celebrations were spontaneous on the part of the population, the attempts of Government to enforce jubilee subscriptions were censured, especially with respect to the Imperial Institute in London, which can hardly be said to benefit India (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 26, and *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1). Her Majesty should rather celebrate the jubilee at her own expense, and the wealth of India should not be spent on it (*Sujanamanollasini*, No. 5). In order to perpetuate the jubilee, it is deemed preferable to lay the foundation to a jubilee village, or establish a Technical Institute, or reduce the price of salt, or strike jubilee coins (*Andhraprakasika*, Nos. 3, 15, 25 and 26, and *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1).

57. The year under report is memorable for the commissions which inquired into the administration of the finances and into the state of the public service, *i.e.*, into the so-called Uncovenanted Civil Service. The main question was how

far natives can be substituted for Europeans and Eurasians in the superior appointments. The natives do not only assert that they can satisfactorily discharge the duties of every post, but that Europeans and Eurasians are appointed in their stead when they ought not to be, and that the order which, with a few exceptions, assigns all offices with a salary of and over Rs. 200 to natives, is disregarded (*Andhraprakasika*, Nos. 7, 31 and 34, *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 12, and *Vivekavardhani*, No. 27).

58. To give natives a better chance of passing the Civil Service Examination the age for the admission to the Civil Service should be raised from eighteen to twenty-three years (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 7), or these examinations should be held simultaneously in England and India (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 8, and *Rasikollasini*, No. 9). The present mode of selection for the Statutory Civil Service gives, on the other hand, cause for dissatisfaction. The statute should be changed and uncovenanted officers and pleaders of proved merit should be appointed (*Rasikollasini*, No. 9). The principle which guided Government in appointing thus Mr. C. Ramachendra Iyer as District Judge of Salem is praised, though the choice itself is not regarded a good one (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 27).

59. It is also recommended to appoint a competent person as Native Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, for a European Private Secretary cannot be conversant with the merits and qualifications of the natives (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 48).

60. No distinction should be made in the treatment of respectable men who attend any office on business, and it is a matter of regret that natives should not be allowed to sit on chairs in the Harbour Trust Board office as they formerly did, while this privilege is now only granted to Eurasians and Europeans (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 35).

61. With respect to the classification of Europeans and Eurasians, remarkable statements are of frequent occurrence. The jury list of 1887 contains thus the names of two brothers one of whom is described as European and the other as Eurasian (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 12).

62. It is peculiar that a man like Dhuleep Singh, who, by his conversion to Christianity and his long residence in England, has lost the sympathy of the Hindus, is nevertheless regarded by a great number of natives as badly treated. According to their opinion the British Government should pardon him, allow him to return to England and provide him with an increased allowance (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1, and *Andhraprakasika*, No. 44).

63. The Financial Secretary to the Government of India has shown in the estimated budget for the year 1888-89 a saving which is very satisfactory (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 12). In fact great care should be taken that the money of the poor tax-payers is not squandered or misappropriated, and Sir Charles Aitchison, a member of the Viceregal Council, going home immediately after having taken charge of his appointment and thus obtaining Rs. 20,000 instead of Rs. 5,000 is quoted as a typical case of such an abuse and styled "A wanton loss to the exchequer" (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 37).

64. The increase in the Indian Army is regarded as an indication that Government has no confidence in the loyal and law-abiding natives of India. The Indian people will help the Government if it gains their affection and it need not be afraid (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 6). The saving of Rs. 1,30,06,800 which has been obtained through the exertions of the Finance Committee is of no use, so long as it is only utilised for the increase of the army, and not spent on the education of the people (*Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 9).

65. The valour of the Hindus is beyond all question. It has manifested itself in the last Burmese war, and it is high time that Government should grant to such brave men commissions in the army (*Vivekavardhani*, No. 27). On the other hand, the sepoys should be well armed, as they will not be otherwise a match for the Russians, who, in times of war, can send into the field over 2,000,000 men, while England can only dispose of 4,00,000 men. In case the war lasts for any length of time the English army will dwindle away. Government should therefore increase the army and no longer refuse to enlist natives as volunteers (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 17).

66. As the privilege of keeping ammunition after parade has been greatly abused by soldiers of the native and European armies, and as it has been the cause of many accidents and crimes, the new rules of Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of India, prohibiting soldiers from keeping ammunition after parade, have been universally praised (*Andhraprakasika*, No. 43).

From S. MANGESH RAU, Esq., Acting Canarese Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th April 1888, No. 12.

In accordance with G.O., No. 1694, Public, dated 30th December 1887, I have the honor to forward, herewith, a consolidated list of the newspapers published in Canarese in 1887-88. The list gives the names of all the papers in Canarese published in South Canara and Bellary as furnished by the Collectors of the two districts, as well as of two papers published in Mysore. No detailed list, as required in the above-quoted Government order, has yet been furnished by the Resident of Mysore.

2. The following is a summary of the views expressed by these papers on all questions of importance.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

3. It was believed that Russia is slowly making preparations for the invasion of India. The delimitation of the frontier has not ended satisfactorily although crores of rupees have been spent upon the work, which has necessitated the imposition of the income tax. The English Government fondly think that Russia will not be able to shake their firmly established rule in India, but a railway from St. Petersburg to Herat will enable the Russians to pour in their troops on India within ten days, while the British would not be able to send any succour from England to Peishawur in less than twenty-two days. The British Government ought therefore to conciliate the natives and the feudatory Rajas, with whose help alone they can hope to present a bold front to Russia.

4. The Russians place much more confidence in the conquered races than the English. They appoint the natives of the conquered provinces to the command of native armies and as governors of provinces. The English, on the other hand, have no confidence in their native subjects. Although it is a well known fact that the people of India are loyal to the core and consider it their own interest to perpetuate British rule in India, yet the Government have refused to concede to them the privilege of forming themselves into volunteer corps.

5. It was not a good policy on the part of the Government to have prevented the return of Dhuleep Singh to India. By this measure they have driven a prince, who would otherwise have been quite harmless, to seek the protection of the Russians. It is said that it would be well for the safety of the British in India and but justice to the unfortunate prince to bring him over to India and reinstate him in his hereditary dominions.

6. The offer of money by the Nizam and other princes for defences on the frontier was regarded as a clever trick of the English. It was hinted that they were all induced to make such offers by the Residents or other advisers partly to make it appear to the foreign powers that native princes were perfectly loyal and partly as a substitute for the income tax which could not in fairness be directly imposed upon the native princes.

7. India was compared to the United States of America before they became independent and it was pointed out that the prosperity of those States was due to their successful resistance to the British and their refusal to pay taxes when they were not represented in the British Parliament. India can never expect justice until Indian representatives are received in Parliament or India has a representative assembly of its own like the English Colonies of Australia, Africa and Canada. This is allowed even in French India.

8. The present situation in Europe is regarded as critical. War cannot be avoided between France and Germany and the attitude which the British may assume is looked to with great anxiety in India.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

9. Complaints were occasionally made of the general inefficiency of the police in the detection of crimes and of the oppression of women and other weak persons by the inferior officers of the force.

10. The circular issued by the officer at the head of the police in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was strongly condemned as casting an unmerited slur on the loyalty of the people of that province, and as placing a terrible weapon of oppression into the hands of the members of the police force.

(b) Courts.

11. The practice that now obtains of appointing old and pensioned officers as Bench Magistrates in towns is condemned as these men are past their stage of efficiency and are ignorant of the existing laws and regulations. These duties may better be entrusted to younger men of high position and education.

12. It was stated that the judicial tribunals afford no protection against the oppression of poor people and coolies by Zemindars and other rich people, and by European tea and indigo planters.

13. Corruption, partiality and oppression are still rampant in most places among the subordinate magistracy. When a complaint is made against a Magistrate or Judge to the higher authorities, it is referred for inquiry to the very person complained against, and thus practically people have no remedy against oppression. The remedies suggested for this evil are a separation of the judicial from executive functions and the frequent transfer of the functionaries from one place to another. It was also suggested that no persons should be appointed a Magistrate or Judge in his own native place or in a place to which he has become naturalised.

14. The proposal to transfer the appellate jurisdiction of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the High Court of Madras was hailed with great satisfaction.

(d) Education.

15. It was remarked that sufficient funds are not devoted to the education of the people and the teachers of primary schools are wretchedly paid. Rates of school-fees fixed by the grant-in-aid code are too high and some really backward districts have not been allowed the privilege of charging the lower rates of fees.

16. The only way by which moral education can be given to boys was stated to be to establish a boarding house in connection with every school with quarters for the residence of the teachers either in it or close to it.

(h) Railways.

17. It was said that Government do not sanction railways where necessary. The cry is that funds are not available for such purposes.

18. The third-class passengers on almost all railways are shabbily treated. They do not get the conveniences for which they pay and are generally bullied and abused by the employés. It is said that people here never consciously go against the railway regulations, and if they do so, it is from the ignorance of the rules.

(i) Public Works.

19. Public works in this country are generally carried on at a ruinous rate of expense. Where country materials and native contractors might be employed, materials are brought from Europe at very great cost and European agency employed.

20. The want of good drinking water is seriously felt by the troops in Bangalore. It is a duty both of the Mysore Government and of the Government of India to contribute towards the expenses of this much-needed public work.

(j) Salt.

21. The raising of the salt tax is strongly condemned on the ground that it presses hard upon the poor. The duty was increased without due notice having been given to allow the people to express their views on the measure. A reimposition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India would have been much less burdensome than this increase. Ever since the manufacture of earth salt was prohibited, the cattle have degenerated and the present increase in the salt tax will place it utterly beyond the means of ryots to provide salt for their cattle and will materially affect the prosperity of the agricultural classes generally.

(k) General.

22. The sitting of the Public Service Commission in Madras gave occasion to various statements with regard to the distribution of public appointments. It was said that European heads of departments generally gave away all rich posts in their gift to their own relatives and friends. The plea that natives have not the requisite qualifications is merely a pretence. The discretion given by the Government of India to certain heads of departments to employ Europeans in places which required great physical strength and professional knowledge, has been greatly abused in the Salt, Police and Abkári departments, so much so, that the Europeans employed in these departments, instead of being men of superior qualifications, are mostly young men of no education at all.

23. It is suggested that Madras should be better represented in the Viceregal Legislative Council.

24. The constitution of Legislative Councils generally is regarded as unsatisfactory. The non-official members generally are considered as men of no independent character. The people should be conceded the right of nominating their own representatives to the Councils.

25. It was pointed out that in some cases Government unnecessarily created some appointments and spent more than was necessary on establishments. The instances quoted were the newly-created appointments of a Zillah Surgeon and an Assistant Forest Officer in the Anantapur district and the establishments given to the Deputy Collectors recently appointed by the Government of Madras.

26. The proceedings of the National Congress held in Madras in December last were generally approved.

III.—Legislation.

27. The Madras Village Munsifs Bill was approved in so far as the power of appointing village munsifs was vested in the Collector and as it gave a right of appeal from the decisions of the village munsif. But sections 29, 49 and 63 were regarded as dangerous provisions.

28. The Debtors Bill recently passed was regarded as uncalled for and altogether one-sided, losing sight of the justice due to the creditor.

IV.—Native States.

29. It was said that the Political Agents in the Native States generally tyrannise over the Native Chiefs and their subordinates, misrepresenting facts

to the Government and interfering in the internal administration of the States. The decision of the Government of Bombay in the Cambay case was approved while that of the Secretary of State for India was considered unduly partial.

30. It was believed that some of the Native Princes that went to England on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee were compelled to do so by the Government and that the contributions made by them to the Imperial Institute and other funds were not made voluntarily, and that while in England the Native Princes were not treated in a manner befitting their rank.

31. It was remarked that the position of the Dewans in Native States is a very hard one. They have to please two masters—the Resident and the Raja. The Rajas have not the power either to appoint or dismiss their Dewans without the sanction of the Government. The Dewans therefore cannot do any good to the people even if they would. A more satisfactory arrangement would be to appoint a Dewan elected by the people.

32. It was said that the subsidies levied from Native Rajas are too large, and that, in the case of Mysore, the British Government was partly responsible for the debt contracted during the famine and it should therefore relieve the State of this burden. In the case of Hyderabad, the retention of the Berars by the paramount power is a long-standing grievance.

33. The restoration of the fort of Gwalior to Scindia was approved of, and it was suggested that the more enlightened of the native rulers might be called in to assist the Government in making laws, and their opinions taken whenever any important change is contemplated.

34. Regarding Mysore, in particular, it was stated that ever since the rendition of the province the changes in the Residents have been too frequent. (1) Such frequent changes, it is remarked, are injurious to the welfare of the State; (2) that the present Dewan does not recognize the merits of the natives of the province but always shows preference to Europeans and other foreigners; (3) that various unjust imposts have still been retained, such as the local cess, irrigation cess, mohatarap, the octroi duties, &c.; (4) that the rate of the survey assessment is very high; (5) that the forest department is very oppressive; and (6) that the council of the Maha Raja is now altogether an effete body and needs to be re-organised on the lines laid down by the Government of India, and that the Maha Raja himself should preside at its meetings.

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

35. It was stated that the people are growing poorer and poorer. Drinking has increased to an enormous extent, so much so that even Brahmins, who had hitherto been remarkable for their abstinence, have now taken to drinking. The growth of this evil is laid at the door of the Abkári Department.

36. It was remarked that extensive tracts of arable land are lying waste for want of capitalists who would take them up for cultivation. The Government, it was said, should encourage the reclaiming of these waste lands by placing at the disposal of the ryots, free of taxation, all the natural irrigational resources of the country.

From J. W. F. DUMERGUE, Esq., Malayalam Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Suramangalam, 26th March 1888, No. 12.

I have the honor to submit my annual report on Malayalam newspapers for the year 1887, together with a copy of the statement furnished to me by the District Magistrate of Malabar of vernacular newspapers published in that district during the past year.

2. While I have the honor to state, with reference to G.O., dated 30th December 1887, No. 1694, Public, that no list of vernacular newspapers published in Travancore has yet been received from the Resident of that place, I beg also

to observe that the above Government Order says nothing of such papers, if any, published in the Native State of Cochin.

P.S.—Since the draft of the foregoing letter was written, I have received from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin a letter, copy of which is enclosed. I beg to inquire whether I am to subscribe to the newspapers mentioned therein and report on them from the 1st proximo, and to point out that, if orders are passed in the affirmative, my budget allotment for contingent expenditure must be increased to Rs. 75 at least.

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Malayalam Translator to Government, Hosúr, dated Trivandrum, 13th March 1888, No. 342.

With reference to G.O., dated 30th December last, No. 1694, Public, on native newspapers, I have the honor to append a list of the Malayalam papers and periodicals published in Travancore.

The Dewan has been requested to furnish me with such information as he can obtain regarding the character and position of the editors and proprietors and the circulation of the papers and when I hear from that officer I shall again address you on the subject.

2. There are no vernacular papers or periodicals published in the Cochin State.

Enclosure.

1. "The Malayali," published bi-monthly, Trivandrum.
2. "The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth," published bi-monthly, Verapoly near Cochin.
3. "The Malayala Mithroni," published monthly, Cottayam.
4. "The Nazrani Deepika," Mannanan, in Ettumanur near Cottayam.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the year 1887.

The number of vernacular journals with which the year commenced was three, viz., (1) *Kerala Patrika*, (2) *Kerala Mitram*, and (3) *Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka*. But No. (3) disappeared in March after an irregular existence for two months of the year. Therefore until the appearance of a new journal, entitled the *Vijnanachintamani* in November, there were only two papers, Nos. (1) and (2). No. (1) is chiefly occupied with a summary of important news and with matters of local importance. The columns of No. (2) are generally filled with extracts translated from English newspapers with criticisms of the officials of the Native States of Cochin and Travancore, and with notices regarding the Syrian Christians and Roman Catholics. The *Vijnanachintamani* was only very lately started and may almost be styled a literary magazine, with stray notes collected from other local papers. The tone of all the three is moderate. The statement annexed to the report gives the particulars of the papers. A summary of the views expressed in the Vernacular Press on the more important public measures and matters of the year 1887 is given below.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. A wish has often been expressed that both the parties in the British Parliament would, in spite of their differences, join together in defending the fame, glory and honor of Great Britain, and that all chances of a European war might be averted and peace and good-will preserved between the nations of the earth. The annexation of Burma has called forth adverse criticism and has been condemned as unnecessary and the source of burdensome taxation.

to grant her Indian subjects, in recognition of their deep loyalty, some privileges and boons in connection with the administration of the country by associating them more directly therewith.

From Colonel A. CURTOIS, Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government
to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th March 1888,
No. A-1.

I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the Urdu newspapers which have come under review in this office during the year 1887.

2. *Number of papers.*—The undermentioned papers published in Madras town have been received regularly :—

Weekly	(1) "Jaridah-i-Rozgar." (2) "Shams-ul-Akhbar." (3) "Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."
Trimonthly	(4) "Tilism-i-Hairat." (5) "Jalva-i-Sakhun."

3. The following are received from the Resident of Mysore for review; both papers are published at Bangalore :—

Bi-weekly	(6) "Khasim-ul-Akhbar."
Weekly	(7) "Sultan-ul-Akhbar."
Tri-monthly	(8) "Bad-i-Sabah" (discontinued).

4. *Character of papers.*—The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar* consists of—(*a*) correspondence on purely religious subjects; (*b*) Hyderabad news; (*c*) original articles; (*d*) correspondence; (*e*) extracts; (*f*) telegrams. The tone of this paper leaves little to be desired, though, occasionally, when religious matters are discussed, a somewhat bigoted spirit is displayed; notably in the discussion between the Mysore Saits and the local Muhammadans; this was, however, chiefly correspondence and the editor disclaimed responsibility for the views expressed.

Shams-ul-Akhbar.—This is a newspaper in the more strict sense of the word. The tone of this paper is generally good. It also copies articles of an interesting nature on geography, ethnology, &c., from other papers.

Muzhar-ul-Ajaib.—A paper of small pretensions, rarely having any original matter worthy of notice. It is chiefly composed of extracts, mostly from the *'Am* (of Lahore), and has a tendency to select those articles from that paper which are alarmist and satirically written, and also the notes on current topics from the same paper, which are usually pessimistic and caustic to a degree.

Tilism-i-Hairath or Madras Punch.—A paper of probably little influence. It contains extracts from the *'Am*, jokes, facetiæ, &c., and sometimes satirises Government in a mild way. Occasionally, some of the stories are not so decent as they might be.

Jalva-i-Sakhun.—An educational journal, only lately started. It has only come under review since the commencement of 1888.

Khasim-ul-Akhbar.—A Bangalore paper, consisting of one or two leading articles on political or social subjects, essays, extracts, &c. The leading articles are generally sensibly written and moderate in tone; there is no suspicion of seditious feeling. This paper has a good deal of its space devoted to municipal, commissariat, railway and similar advertisements—the only bi-weekly.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar.—Another Bangalore paper. It consists of one-half advertisements of patent medicines, &c.; the other half has two or three cleverly written leading articles, extracts, telegrams, local intelligence, &c. The principal subjects noticed are education, the advantages of a Free Press, the condition of the Mussalman community, &c.

5. *Topics treated of.*—The following are the chief topics commented on during the year under review.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The subsidy to the Amir was condemned. Government was advised to help the Amir against the Ghilzais; to restore Yakub Khan; to keep its supposed promise to Ayub Khan and make him successor to the present Amir; on no account to allow the Russians to assist in the pacification of Afghanistan. Great interest was taken in the movements of Russian troops and the chances of an attack on India, and Government was often advised to be on its guard. Friendship with Persia was advocated to counteract Russia's influence there. England's greatness is said to be envied by the other European Powers, and there have been many remarks on the disturbed state of Ireland and the London unemployed. The relative numbers of the various European armies have been compared, and affairs on the continent of Europe (especially in Bulgaria) remarked on. England is advised to consolidate the nations and states to the north of India under a Mussalman Ruler, to interpose a buffer between India and Russia.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

The police were accused of being the cause of many deaths at the fire in the Madras People's Park, by pushing people back, also of looting; of stopping a funeral procession in Bombay, and of being concerned with dacoits generally (this last had reference to a case at Arkónum).

(*b*) *Courts.*

European *versus* Native. Regarding a man who was imprisoned for three months for cutting off his wife's nose, it is remarked: "If an European *kills* a native, he gets off by some stratagem; is this justice?" An outrage by European soldiers near Quetta is related. The punishment to certain British soldiers, for their part in the Hebbal affray, is sarcastically spoken of as excessive, for "were they not killing vermin?" Private Mathews, who killed a camel man, was, on revision of the finding of a court-martial, declared to be mad: an extract from a northern paper says: "The Commander-in-Chief and the Court have satisfied their consciences; can the mud of justice be dirtier? to say more would be sedition."

(*d*) *Education.*

The Muhammadans are called on to educate themselves. The Nizam is blamed for not making provision for religious education in his new schools. The Muhammadans are warned of the consequences of letting their girls attend missionary schools (Bangalore) and are urged to institute girls' schools themselves.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The tax on the leather trade at Bangalore is deplored. Octroi is said to be exacted in order to make parks for Europeans.

(*h*) *Railways.*

More railways are required. The want of security of stations and railway officials in the Quetta district is remarked on. The want of comfort to second-class passengers and the crowding of third-class passengers on the Madras Railway is noticed.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

The new High Court buildings should be at Chepâk, and money should not be spent to disturb the people in Black Town for a site, when money has to be obtained in all sorts of improper ways to make up the Burma deficit.

(k) General.

Attention is drawn to the poverty of the Delhi princes and Government is exhorted to do something for them. It is considered unworthy of Government that the Shams-ul-Ulima should have to pay for their own robes. Government is blamed for resuming the pensions of some deceased Government pensioners in Bombay. Reductions are condemned, whilst Government go annually to the hills. The presence of Russian spies is frequently noticed. The pay of native soldiers should be increased. Contrasts the pay of Europeans and natives;* this is what the difference between white and black has come to. The scheme for the comfort of pilgrims to Mecca was approved, but was not properly carried out; arrangements for their religious wants should be made. The want of regard of Government towards Muhammadans is frequently noticed. Collectors and heads of offices leave the appointment of subordinates to their managers, who, being Hindus or Eurasians, take on their own caste fellows. The native army should be increased in all three presidencies, not in the north alone. The extra police tax levied on mosques and temples at Delhi was strongly condemned.

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* On railways, &c.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Abolition of the income tax as a memento of the jubilee recommended. The constitution of local boards should be amended, so as to secure representative government. The income tax is collected in such a way, that people are taxed for incomes they do not, or have ceased to, possess, because they are afraid not to fill in the papers. Instead of increasing the income tax, the duties on Manchester goods should be reimposed.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal affairs are noticed and Colonel Ward censured. The troops of Native States are considered necessary to the safety of the Empire. The Mysore Government has but little regard for Muhammadans; there are none in the Council of State. The Nizam's offer is approved, but Government should (and will) restore Berar. Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall advised the offer to get titles for themselves, and wish to put the Nizam's regular troops on a better footing, but this would make the payment permanent instead of for three years and then Government will probably ask for Berar to be given up altogether. Attention is drawn to the custom of the Nawabs of Bhawalpore imprisoning their female relations.

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

The export of wheat to England is condemned as causing dear food in India. India is a poor country, and her poverty is increasing daily. The amount of money remitted to England is frequently noticed and it seems to be thought that no return is received for it.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

An extract states that 22 maunds of gold and innumerable jewels obtained in the Mandalay palace were sent secretly to England. The English are said to loot Burmese temples; this is deplored. The Russians foment trouble in Cashmir. Dhuleep Singh's case is fully discussed, but no sympathy is expressed. The fidelity, of the Indian peoples is frequently affirmed. A complaint was made that a Calcutta firm had adopted the Mussulman confession of faith as a trade mark.

The evils of infant marriages are noticed. Government is advised to conciliate the people. The history of Government dealings with the Carnatic Family is narrated and Government is implored to spend some of the money saved by pensions lapsing on educating the "Khandanis."

The reduction of the pay of high officials is advocated, instead of that of people on small salaries.

It is hoped Government will continue some of the pension of the late king of Oudh, or the numbers of poor people he supported will be plunged into the deepest distress. It is hard to understand why the Secretary of State would not allow Sir Salar Jung to accept the "Mejidie;" such a well-wisher should not be treated so.

Accounts (from *Am* and *Darul Sultanat*) were given of interviews with the correspondent of a Russian paper.

An association of Urdu editors is suggested to force on Government notice the wants and aspirations of the people. The recommendation of the Public Service Commission to increase the age limit of native candidates for the Civil Service is applauded. The Muhammadans were not advised to take part in the National Congress, which was not generally approved of.

6. *Extracts.*—Extracts are not always acknowledged, so it is frequently impossible to say whether articles are original or extracted from other papers.

7. *General opinion.*—I can find but little fault with the general tone of the Urdu Press in Madras, though an occasional outburst of race feeling occurs. The criticisms on Government policy are, as a rule, fair and not more adverse than those found in Anglo-Indian journals. As is natural, great interest is taken in Central Asian, Afghan and Burmese affairs, and also in the state of Europe, as is indicated by the copious extracts from the English and Anglo-Indian papers. Advice of a crude and generally impracticable nature is frequently offered on these subjects. The advantages of posts, telegraphs, railways and a Free Press are duly appreciated, and the remarks on export of grain, remittances to England and kindred subjects may fairly be attributed to ignorance of the true bearings of such affairs.

8. *Extracts from northern papers.*—It is not my province to comment on the tone of the articles from newspapers published in Lahore and the North-West, which are often reproduced in the Madras Urdu journals; these are doubtless dealt with by the officers who report on the papers referred to; most of these articles are, however, mentioned in my fortnightly reports.

9. *Price of papers.*—In conclusion, I must draw attention to the cost of these papers, generally one rupee for each number. Different rates are charged by all to different classes of subscribers, Government being the highest class and paying always double, and sometimes more than double, the amount paid by others.

10. A list of papers, showing circulation, names, &c., of proprietors and editors, &c., is attached.

District Magistrate's Office,
Ootacamund 9 January 1888

CON[illegible] NO. 163

No

Return of Vernacular newspapers published in the year 1887, in the District of Nilgiris

— Nil. —

L K Barrow
District Magistrate.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.
Public Department
Fort St. George

From

The District Magistrate
Nilgiris.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Public Department,
Fort St George
Madras.

Dated 9th } January 188
Despatched 10th }

No 22

Enclosures — Nil.

12

Subject

Nil return of Vernacular newspapers published in Nilgir District during the year 1887.

69

Anantapur Collector's Office.

Dated 13 January 1888.

No. 34

Enclosure 4

From

F. A. Nicholson Esquire
~~The Collector of~~ District Magistrate
of
Anantapur.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that no native news papers were newly started in the half year ending 31st December 1887.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient servant

For Ag. District Magistrate

6.

Pub

CURRENT NO. 2?4

Revenue Department.

From

The ~~Collector of~~ District Magistrate of

Anantapur.

15 JAN 88
DEPARTMENT

To

The Chief Secretary to ~~the~~ Government

~~Board of Revenue.~~

Madras.

No. 34

Dated 13
Despatched 14
Received 16 } January 1888.

Enclosures No. ''

Subject.

Informing that no native news papers were newly started for half year ending 31st December 1887.

73

CURRENT NO. 374

37

Return of new Vernacular News papers started during the year 1887.

Nil

Kurnool

District Magistrate's Office
14 January 1888 }

Narainaswamy
Temp Dy. Magistrate
for District Magistrate

R. No. 13

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Ganjam District.

CURRENT NO. 377

From

The Collector

Ganjam.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department
Madras.

Dated 14th } January 1888.
Received
No. 20
Enclo. 1

Subject.

Nil return showing the particulars of New Vernacular Newspapers published in the Ganjam District in 1887.

81

(41)

No. 205

Confidential

CURRENT NO 468

Return of all Vernacular Newspapers published in the Ganjam District during the Year 1887 Called for in Government Order dated 7th September 1886 No. 1868 Public —

-Nil-

Chatrapur
20th January 1888 }

Henry [illegible]
for District Magistrate

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Public Department
Fort Saint George

38

CURRENT NO. 374

Pub

(1888) Department.

FROM C. Kough Esquire
~~THE~~ COLLECTOR OF
KURNOOL.

TO Chief
THE SECRETARY TO Government ~~THE BOARD~~
~~IN THE~~ " Public DEPARTMENT ~~OF~~
MADRAS.

R No. 13

Dated 19
Received } January 1888.

Enclosure.

Subject.

Nil Return of new Vernacular Newspapers started during the year 1887

G.S.

39

77

CURRENT NO. 377

Particulars of New Vernacular Newspapers published in the Ganjam District in 1887 called for in Government Order dated 18th June 1886 No. 1267 Public –

Name of Paper	Place, Press at which published	Language and character in which published	Period of Publication	Circulation	Name, profession or status of the Proprietor	Name, profession or status of the Editor	Tone, politics &c of the paper.
			Nil.				

Chatrapur 14 January 1888 }

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department
Madras

for District Magistrate

Ganjam District.

CURRENT NO. 377

From
THE Collector
GANJAM.

To
THE Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department
Madras.

Dated 14th } January 1888.
Received
No. 20
Enclo. 1

Subject.

Nil return showing the particulars of New Vernacular Newspapers published in the Ganjam District in 1887.

81

(41)

No. 205

Confidential

CURRENT NO 468

Return of all Vernacular Newspapers published in the Ganjam District during the year 1887 called for in Government Order dated 7th September 1886 No. 1868 Public —

-Nil-

Chatrapur
20th January 1888 }
for District Magistrate

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Public Department
Fort Saint George

CURRENT NO. 466.

Public

Ganjam District.

From
The Collector
of
Ganjam.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department
Fort Saint George

Dated 20th January 1888.
Received No. 205
Enclo. –

Subject.

Nil Memorandum for the Return of all Vernacular news papers published in the Ganjam District during the year 1887.

143

Statement of Vernacular news papers published in the Godavari District during the year 1887

Name of paper	Place and press at which published	Language and Character in which published	Period of Publication	Circulation	Name of profession or status of the proprietor	Name, Profession, or status of the Editor	Tone, Politics, &c. of the paper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darsani	Pithapur Samstanam press.	English Language & Telugu English Character	Once a Month	200 Copies	Peddada Chittiramiah Sanskrit Master Samstanam High School Pithapur	Peddada Chittiramiah Sanskrit Master Samstanam High School Pithapur	Tone mild, social, Political, Religious and Educational matters.

New Vernacular news papers.
Blank

Godavari District
Magistrate's Office
Cocanada 11th February
1888

W. Master
District Magistrate.

R
22.2

From,

The Dt. Magistr
Godavari

Dated 22d Feby
Recd 25 Do

CHIEF SECRETARY
23 FEB 88
MADRAS

Statement of
vernacular newspapers pub
in the Godavari dist. during the
year 1887.

No 61

District Magistrate's Office,
Cuddapah 8 February 1888
camp Badvel

DOCUMENT NO. 618

From,

G. Stokes Esquire
Ag District Magistrate
Cuddapah

To,

The Chief Secretary to
Government Pub. Dept.
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the return of Vernacular News paper newly published during the year 1887, prescribed in G. O. No. 1267, dated 18th June 1886, P. D. is blank for this District.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obt servt
G Stokes
Ag Dt Magte

CURRENT NO 618.

~~REVENUE~~
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE ~~COLLECTOR AND~~ DISTRICT
MAGISTRATE OF CUDDAPAH.

TO Chief
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT Public
~~Judicial~~ DEPARTMENT

Madras.

Dated 8 }
Despatched 11 } February 1888.

No 61 Confidential

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

Stating that the return of vernacular news papers newly published during the year 1887 is blank

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(46)

91 CURRENT NO. 683

No. 42

Returns of Vernacular News papers published in the Vizagapatam District during the year 1887.

None whether old or newly started.

Vizagapatam Magistrate's }
Office, 11 February 1888 }

Ag. Sy for District Magistrate

To
The Chief Secretary to Government.
Public Department.
Madras.

CURRENT NO. 683

1888.

Public DEPARTMENT.

FROM Dist. Magte.
THE ~~COLLECTOR~~ OF
VIZAGAPATAM.

TO
THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
MADRAS.

Dated 11 } February 1888.
Received }

No. 42

CHIEF SECRETARY
17 FEB 88
OF MADRAS

ENCLOSURES:

Return of Vernacular newspapers published in the Vizagapatam District during the year 1887.

95

J.O. 939.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Dated 24 February 1888.

No. 144

Enclosure

From
F. A. Nicholson Esquire
~~The~~ Ag District Magistrate of
Anantapur.

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort Saint George.
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour under Government order No 341 Public (Confidential) dated 7th March 1887 to state that no vernacular newspapers were newly started in the year 1887 in this District.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt servt.

Ag. District Magistrate.

B.R.

CURRENT NO. 839.

From,
the District Magistrate
Anantapur

To,
the Chief Secretary
to Government
Madras.

Dated 24 } February/88.
Despatched

R 1464

ENCLOSURE.

CHIEF SECRETARY
27 FEB 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Stating that no vernacular Newspapers were newly started in the year 1887 in the District of Anantapur

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Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in Nellore in 1887.

Name of paper	Place and Press at which published	Language and Character in which published	Period of publication	Circulation	Name, profession or Status of the proprietor	Name, profession and Status of the editor	Tone politics of the paper
Amudrita Grandha Chintamani	Sreenatha Sarasvati Nilayam Press at Ranganayakulapett, suburb of Nellore	Teloogoo	Monthly	Throughout the Madras Presidency	Sarasvati Tiroovenga dachari, Vishnava Brahmin and a Pundit aged about 51 living on the Press and some lands.	Poondla Ramakrishnayya, unemployed	Treats of Teloogoo literature in verse with notes and quotations from several authors in easy style.

Asst. Magte
for Distt. Magte.

Encl. to letter No 486 Eng
for the Chief Secy
Nellore dated 14/4/88

No 486
Eng

(51)

Nellore
District Magistrate's Office
14th April 1888

From
H. Moberly Esquire
Ag District Magistrate
Nellore

To
The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Public Department
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit a Statement showing the particulars of Vernacular news papers published in 1887 in this District. The Journal referred to has been in Existence since 1885.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. servt.

E. Scott
Actg. Magistrate
for Dist. Magistrate

Dr Ent

Public

CURRENT NO. 1479

From the ~~Collector~~ Dist. Magte of

Nellore.

To the Chief Secy to Govt.
Public Department,
Madras

Dated 14 April 8
Ref 14

No. 486/F.J Encl. 1

Subject.

Vernacular news papers published in 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
17 APL 88
DEPARTMENT OF MADRAS

Particulars of Vernacu 87-88 with brief Notices of th
proprietors, Editors &a.

105

(53)

Name of the Paper	Place and Press at which published	&c	Tone Politics &a of the paper
Rasikallasini	Guntur. Balatripura Sundari Press	larow ator	Moderate: Contains Criticisms and general news.
Desabhemani	Do	a nd r	Contains general news: discusses politics.
Bhudh Chi dheya.	Butchpet Sree dharma Press	ar	Religious medical mild and Miscellaneous Extracts from newspapers

blic Department with reference

ugh the Telugu Translator to Govt.

A. J. Arundell

Kistna District Magistrate
Camp Chand
9th April 1

Public ~~CURRENT~~ NO. 1492

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government
Madras
7/4.88
Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator

1888 Public Department

From.
The District Magistrate
Kistna

To.
The Chief Secretary
to Government through
the Telugu Translator
to Government Madras

Dated 9th April 1888

Dispatched 10th D.

Received

No 304

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Kistna District in the year 1887-88.

Confedential

Statement of all existing es in the Madura Districts 109

(5)

Name of paper	Place a at which	rofesson s of the	Tone politics of the paper.
1. Thirikála Varthamani	Sundar Press	Radan	Religious, mostly astrological.
2. Vhatria Balini	—	Nayudu	Religious
3. Santhosha Sethi	Lenx Pasu	Mr Washburn malai	Only religious.
4. Sathia Varthamani	— D		Politic and religious
5. The Banner of the cross	S.P.G. Su Press. A		Essentially a religious tract; tone unobjectionable.

rnment,

sas.

Thompson
For District Magte.

Current w 2138

Public (1888) DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
MADURA.

No. 36

ENCLOSURE.

Dated 13 } June 1888
Received. 16 }

No.

SUBJECT.

Statement of all existing vernacular newspapers published during the year 1887 and in the previous years in the Madura District

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
16 JUN 88
MADRAS

Statement showing partic 1887.

Name of paper	Place and Press at which published	La cha pu	one, politics, &c., of the paper.
1. The "Kérala Patrika".	Calicut. Jamá'i Press.		ives a summary of important news; dis- ses matters of local interest.
2. The "Kérala Mitram."	Cochin. Kérala Mitram Press.		et a summary of local and foreign s.
3. The "Vijnánachintámani".	Calicut. Vidya Vilásam Press.	Wh San tak	This is a monthly magazine. It consists of two parts — one in Sanskrit (Grantak- aram) and the other in Malayalam. It a literary magazine with stray notes llected from other local papers.

Suramangalam,
22nd March 1888.

No

layalam Translator to Govt.

119 28

No. 15

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
58
Madras 3rd April 1888.

1312

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In Continuation of my letter dated 26th March 1888, No. 12, I have the honor to submit a copy of the statement received from the Collector of South Canara, of Vernacular newspapers and periodicals published in that District during the year 1887.

I have the honor &c.,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. Dumergue.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and periodicals published in the South Canara District in the Year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, Editors, &c.

Name of paper.	Date on which Started	Place and Press at which published	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or Status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or Status of the Editor.
			Published once a week or oftener				
			Nil.				
			Published at longer intervals than once a week or oftener.				
Keralopakari	1st January 1873	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository Mangalore.	Malayalam Malayalam characters.	Monthly,	600 Copies	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository Mangalore.	Rev. W. Dilger, Basel Evangelical Missionary, Mangalore.

South Canara Collector's office, }
Mangalore, 14th March 1888. }

(A True Copy).

Sd/ S. H. Wynne,
Ag. Collector.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public (1888) Depts.

CURRENT NO. 1812

From

The Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 3rd }
Recd 4th } April 1888.

No. Secretary
04 APL 188
Government of Madras

Enc. 1

Vernacular Newspapers, &c.—

Submitting a list of — published in South Canara.

125

31

No. 12.

64

Govt. Malayalam Translator's Office,
[illegible], [illegible] March 1888.

CURRENT NO. 1297.

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my annual report on Malayalam Newspapers for the year 1887, together with a copy of the statement furnished to me by the District Magistrate of Malabar, of Vernacular Newspapers published in that District during the past year.

2. While I have the honor to state with reference to G.O. dated 30th December 1887, No. 1694, Public, that no list of Vernacular Newspapers published in Travancore has yet been received from the Resident of that place, I beg also to observe that the above G.O. says nothing of such papers, if any, published in the native State of Cochin.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. Dumergue.
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Postscription

Since the draft of the foregoing

letter was written, I have received from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin a letter copy of which is enclosed. I beg to enquire whether I am to subscribe to the newspapers mentioned therein and report on them from the 1st proximo, and to point out that if orders are passed in the affirmative, my budget allotment for contingent expenditure must be increased to Rupees 75 at least.

W. Dumergue

Malayalam Translator
to Govt

Residents' Office
Trevandrum, 13th March 1888

No. 342.

To

The Malayalam Translator
to Government
Hosur

Sir,

With reference to Government Order dated 30th December last No. 1694 Public on native newspapers, I have the honor to append a list of the Malayalam Papers and Periodicals published in Travancore.

The Dewan has been requested to furnish me with such information as he can obtain regarding the character and position of the Editors and Proprietors and the circulation of the papers and when I hear from that officer I shall again address you on the subject.

There are no Vernacular papers

or periodicals published in the Cochin State.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obt. servant
(Signed) J. Hannyngton
Resident

"The Malayali" – published bi-monthly Trevandrum.

"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" – published bi-monthly Verapoly near Cochin.

"The Malayala Mithrom" – published monthly – Cottayam.

"The Nazani Deepika" – Mannanam in Ettumanur near Cottayam.

(True Copy.)

W. W[illegible]
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

In Public 1277/88

2.

63

129

Report on Malayalam News papers for the year 1887.

The number of Vernacular journals with which the Year commenced was 3, viz, (1) Kerala Patrika, (2) Kerala Mitram, and (3) Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka. But No (3) disappeared in March after an irregular existence for 2 months of the year. Therefore until the appearance of a new journal entitled the "Vijnanachintamani" in November, there were only 2 papers Nos (1) and (2). No (1) is chiefly occupied with a summary of important news, and with matters of local importance. The Columns of No (2) are generally filled with Extracts translated from English newspapers, with criticisms of the officials of the native States of Cochin and Travancore, and with notices regarding the Syrian Christians and Roman Catholics. The "Vijnanachintamani" was only lately started and may almost be styled a literary magazine, with stray notes collected from other local papers. The tone of all the three is moderate. The statement annexed to the report gives the particulars of the papers. A summary of the views expressed in the Vernacular Press on the more important public measures and matters of the year 1887, is given below.

I. Foreign Politics.

A wish has often been expressed that both the parties in the British Parliament would, in spite of their differences, join together in defending the fame, glory and honor of Great Britain, and that all chances of a European war might be avoided and peace and good will preserved between the nations of the Earth. The annexation of Burmah has called forth adverse criticism and has been condemned as unnecessary and the source of burdensome taxation.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

The views expressed by the Inspector General of Police on his examination before the Public Service Commission, were approved of, and it was suggested that the procedure obtaining in other departments of appointing only passed men to offices carrying salaries of Rs 15 or more should be introduced into the Police Department also. It was further observed that the posts of Assistant Superintendents had become reserved for the relatives of high officials, and that the individuals so appointed are uneducated men at the mercy of their munshis.

(b) Courts.

The Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act has been a fertile source of discussion, and it has been stated that the provisions thereof are misconstrued by the Courts.

In the "Kerala Patrika" a series of letters mostly signed by Késari (Lion) appeared and denounced the corruption practised by some judicial officers in the decision of suits.

(c) Jails.

The corruption practised by officers in charge of Criminal jails, and the unnecessary annoyance to which the prisoners were subjected if they failed to bribe these officials often and regularly, were referred to, and the attention of Government was invited to the subject.

(d) Education.

The proposals to abolish the posts of Inspecting School-masters and to transfer the management of the Calicut College to the local municipality, were disapproved of; and it was observed that ruin will inevitably fall on Primary schools on account of the reduction in grants, and on higher schools on account of their transfer to local Boards.

(e) Local and Municipal.

The way in which Municipalities were worked

to Gov.

was considered satisfactory, but it was observed that District and Taluk Boards had not derived the full benefits of Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government, inasmuch as the members thereof were appointed without any reference to their qualifications. Suggestions were made that the procedure obtaining in Municipalities for the election of members, should be observed by the District and Taluk Boards also.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

The reduction in the number of Kists was considered a hardship; a Survey and Settlement in Malabar was deprecated on the score of increase in taxation, while the annoyance caused to the public by the Survey and Settlement officers in the Palghat Taluk, as well as the incompetency and corruption of those officers, formed the subject of repeated discussions.

(g) Forests.

The validity of a forest lease obtained by Government from the Vengunnattu Valiyamma in Kollamkode was doubted, and the hardships caused to the public by the stringency of the forest laws were often complained of.

(h) Railway.

Certain suggestions were made with a view to afford better convenience to passengers in obtaining tickets at the Beypore Railway Station.

(i) Public Works.

The unsatisfactory state of certain roads in particular localities was often brought to the notice of [illegible] lic Works Department.

(j) Salt.

The changes effected in the working [illegible] Salt Department were disapproved of; and the scarcity

4 Native Manufactures

and the consequent high price of salt, as well as the restriction imposed by Government on the manufacture of earth-salt, formed the subjects of much complaint.

(K). General.

It was said that the village officials who often oppress and receive illegal gratifications from the inhabitants, were in their turn oppressed by their superior officers, and an opinion was expressed that village officials should be selected with greater regard to qualifications. Bribery of officials in Malabar was often discussed. Proposals for the withdrawal of magisterial powers from Revenue officers, as well as for depriving 1st class magistrates of their summary powers, found various advocates. The disarmament of the inhabitants of some parts of Malabar was frequently, and bitterly, complained of, and the Collector Mr. Logan was considered the author of this mischief. It was suggested that the Revenue Board Members should, like the Salt and Abkari Commissioners, perform periodical tours. Oppression of tenants by jenmis formed the subject of much complaint, and various suggestions were made for regulating the procedure in the valuation of lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act

III. Legislation.

Legislative enactments, bills and proposals with regard to the Land Tenure question in Malabar were fully
nd freely criticized on behalf of both landlord
tenant. The Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Im-
ents act was found defective with regard
ation of trees and rates of compensation,
and a [illegible] was made that while the act increased

To Gov.

the value of improvements, it also increased litigation. The Malabar Evictions bill was declared, by one party, to be injurious, and by the other, the reverse, to the interests of landlords. The Religious Institutions bill came in for a share of notice. Suggestions were made for the management of local institutions on the model of Municipalities and for the proper appropriation of the surplus revenues therefrom; and it was regretted that the bill, with suitable modifications, had not passed into law. Attention was called to the enactments passed in Bengal and contemplated in Bombay against the adulteration of ghee, and hopes were expressed that a similar act would be ~~formed~~ framed for Madras.

IV. Native States.

The question of appointing a competent successor to the late Dewan of Travancore, V. Ramaiengar, C.S.I., was discussed and advice on the subject was offered to the Maharaja. Comments were made on the excessive partiality displayed by the Maharaja for one Saravanai, who was raised from a menial office to an exalted position in the palace, and on the pernicious influence exercised by this individual over His Highness, and the attention of the British Government was invited to these and other abuses in the administration of the State. The necessity for the institution of Executive Councils for the administration of Cochin and Travancore was suggested, and the corruption practised by various officials of those States was brought to notice. With regard to the Nizam's offer of pecuniary help towards the costs of frontier defences, it was observed that the offer was one that should be declined with thanks.

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

The disarmament of the inhabitants of some parts of Malabar was constantly referred to as having increased the destruction of cattle and crops by wild animals, and also as having made the people defenceless against them and against robbers.

VI. Miscellaneous.

In referring to the devotion shown by the people of India in celebrating Her Majesty the Queen's Jubilee, it was considered to be incumbent on Her Majesty to grant her Indian subjects in recognition of their deep loyalty, some privileges and boons in connection with the administration of the country by associating them more directly therewith.

In Public 1297/2/98

Public (1888) Deptt.

CURRENT NO. 1297

From

The Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George

Dated. 26th
Recd. 3 March 1888.

[illegible]
30/3

No. 12

Enc. 2 3

Submitting the annual report on Malayalam Newspapers for the year 1887, together with the usual statement.

to Govt.

67

...du Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency & Mysore with the brief ...f the Proprietors and Editors etc, for the year 1887, extracted from the Reports furnished by the District authorities.

No	Name of paper	Place + press where published	Language + Character	Period of publication	Circulation	Name, profession and status of proprietor	Name, profession and status of Editor	Character of Editor	Remarks
1	Jaridah i Rozgar	Matba' i Haidery 34 Peters Road Madras	|	Weekly	640	Sayad Murtaza Ali Kadri Sahib ~~Muhammad Anwar Sahib a dealer in house building materials~~ etc	The proprietor	Respectable + well to do	
		Madras				dealer in house building materials		Well to do	It was not reported on till 1887 as it was not reported to this office. BG
10	Tuhfah	Mazhar ul Ajaib Press - Triplicane Madras	|	Bi Monthly	200	Zainuddeen Ahmad Sahib - a Priest in the Mutthialpet Mosque	do	Respectable	Not known to this office in 1887. BG
11	(N) Jami ul Ishárat	Matba i Haideri Press - 34 Peters Road Madras	|	Monthly	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	Declared in Nov 1887 but not yet started
12	Aziz ul Akhbar	Chandapah Press Arcot		Weekly	do	Mahammad Mumtaz Ali Khatalu Sahib - Unemployed	Sayad Hussain Sahib School master	Not given	Ceased to exist in July 1887

N means New

B. Gordon Colonel
Persian & Hindustani Translator to Govt

CURRENT NO. 1305

No A/1

Madras
30th March ~~February~~ 26 1888.

(68)

From

Colonel A. Arlöis
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the Urdu newspapers which have come under review in this office during the year 1887.

of Papers 2. The undermentioned papers ~~are~~ published in Madras town, have been received regularly,

Weekly
(1) Jaridah i Rozgár.
(2) Shams ul Akhbár.
(3) Muzhar ul Ajáib.

Trimonthly
(4) Tilism-i-Hairut.
(5) Jalvá-i-Sakhun.

3. The following are received from the Resident of Mysore, for review; both papers are published at Bangalore.

Biweekly (6) Kásim ul Akhbár
Weekly (7) Sultan ul Akhbár
Trimonthly (8) Bád-i-Sabah (discontinued) 4

to Gov:

4. The "Jaridah i Rozgar" (1) consists of (Character of Papers.
(a) Correspondence on purely religious subjects.
(b) Hyderabad news, (c) Original articles, (d) Correspondence, (e) extracts, (f) telegrams – The tone of this paper leaves little to be desired, tho, occasionally, when religious matters are discussed, a somewhat bigoted spirit is displayed; notably in the discussion between the Mysore Saits and the local Muhammadans; this was however, chiefly correspondence and the Editor disclaimed responsibility for the views expressed.

"Shams ul Akhbar" (2). This is a newspaper in the more strict sense of the word. The tone of the paper is generally good. It also copies articles of an interesting nature, on geography, ethnology etc, from other papers. (Shams ul Akhbar)

"Munzhar ul Ajaib" (3) A paper of small pretensions, rarely having any original matter worthy of notice. It is chiefly composed of extracts, mostly from the 'Am' (of Lahore) and has a tendency to select those articles, from that paper, which are alarmist and satirically written, and also the notes on current topics from the same paper, which are usually pessimistic and caustic to a degree. (Munzhar ul Ajaib)

"Tilism i Hairut" (4), or "Madras Punch". A paper of probably little influence. It contains (Tilism i Hairut)

extracts from the 'Am', jokes, facetiae etc and sometimes satirizes Government in a mild way – Occasionally, some of the stories are not so decent as they might be.

("Zalva i Sakhun") (5) – An educational journal, only lately started. It has only come under review since the commencement of 1888.

("Kasim ul Akhbar" (6) A Bangalore paper, consisting of one or two leading articles on political or social subjects, essays, extracts etc – The leading articles are generally sensibly written and moderate in tone; there is no suspicion of seditious feeling. This paper has a good deal of its space devoted to Municipal, Commissariat Railway & similar advertisements. the only Bi Weekly.

(Sultan ul Akhbar) (7) Another Bangalore paper. It consists of one half advertisements of patent medicines etc. The other half has two or three cleverly written leading articles, extracts, telegrams, local intelligence etc – The principal subjects noticed are education, the advantages of a free press, the condition of the Musalman Community etc –

Topics treated of 5 The following are the chief topics, commented on, during the year under review,

I Foreign Politics – The Subsidy to the Amir was condemned. Govt was advised to help the Amir against the

the Ghilzaies; to restore Yakub Khan; to keep its supposed promise to Ayub Khan and make him successor to the present Amir: on no account to allow the Russians to assist in the pacification of Afghanistan. Great interest was taken in the movements of Russian troops and the chances of an attack on India & Government was often advised to be on its guard. Friendship with Persia was advocated to counteract Russia's influence there. England's greatness is said to be envied by the other European Powers, and there have been many remarks on the disturbed State of Ireland and the London unemployed. The relative numbers of the various European Armies have been compared, and affairs on the Continent of Europe (especially in Bulgaria) remarked on. England is advised to consolidate the nations & States to the North of India, under a Mussalman Ruler, to interpose a buffer between India & Russia.

II Home Administration

(a) Police

The Police were accused of being the cause of many deaths at the fire in the Madras People's Park, by pushing people back, also of looting. Of stopping a funeral procession in Bombay. & of being concerned with dacoits generally. (this last had reference to a case at Arconum).

II Home Administration Continued
(b) Courts.

European & Native. Regarding a man who was imprisoned for 3 months for cutting off his wife's nose; it is remarked "If an European kills a Native, he gets off by some stratagem; Is this justice?". An outrage by European Soldiers near Quetta is related. The punishment to certain British Soldiers, for their part in the Hebbal affray, is sarcastically spoken of as excessive for "Were they not killing vermin?". Private Matthews, who killed a Camel man, was, on revision of the finding of a Court Martial, declared to be mad: an extract from a Northern paper says "the Commander in Chief and the Court have satisfied their consciences; can the mind of justice be distorted? to say more would be sedition".

(d) Education. The Muhammadans are called on to educate themselves. The Nizam is blamed for not making provision for religious education in his new schools. The Muhammadans are warned of the consequences of letting their girls attend Missionary schools (Bangalore) and are urged to institute girls schools themselves.

(e) Local & Municipal. The tax on the leather trade at Bangalore is deplored. Octroi is said to be exacted in order to make parks for Europeans.

(h) Railways. More railways are required. The want of security of Stations & Railway officials in the Quetta district is remarked on. The want of comfort to second class passengers and the

Crowding of 3rd Class passengers on the Madras Railway is noticed -

(i) Public works. The new High Court buildings should be at Chepák, and money should not be spent to disturb the people in Blacktown, for a site, when money has to be obtained in all sorts of improper ways to make up the Burmah deficit

(k) General. Attention is drawn to the poverty of the Delhi Princes & Government is exhorted to do something for them. It is considered unworthy of Government, that the "Shams al Ulima" should have to pay for their own robes. Government is blamed for resuming the pensions of some deceased Government Pensioners in Bombay - Reductions are condemned, whilst Government go annually to the hills - The presence of Russian spies is frequently noticed - The pay of native soldiers should be increased - Contrasts the pay of Europeans & natives*, this is what the difference between white & black has come to - The Scheme for the comfort of pilgrims to Mecca was approved, but was not properly carried out; arrangements for their religious wants

* on railways etc

should be made. The want of regard of Government towards Muhammadans is frequently noticed; Collectors and heads of offices leave the appointments of subordinates to their managers, who, being Hindus or Eurasians, take on their own Caste fellows. The native army should be increased in all three presidencies, not in the North alone. The extra police tax levied on mosques & temples at Delhi was strongly condemned.

III Legislation. Abolition of the Income tax as a memento of the jubilee recommended - The Constitution of Local Boards should be amended, so as to secure representative Government. The Income tax is collected in such a way, that people are taxed for incomes they do not, or have ceased to, possess, because they are afraid not to file in the papers. Instead of increasing the income tax, the duties on Manchester goods should be reimposed.

IV Native States. Bhopal affairs are noticed and Colonel Ward censured. The troops of Native States are considered necessary to the safety of the Empire - The Mysore Government has but little regard for Muhammadans, there are none on the Council of State - The Nizam's offer is approved, but Government should (and wis restore Berar - Mr Cordery & Colonel Marshall advised the offer to get titles for themselves, & wish to put the Nizams regular troops on a better footing, but this would make the payment permanent instead of for 3 years & then Government will probably ask for Berar to be given up altogether.

Attention is drawn to the custom of the Nawabs of Bhawalpore imprisoning their female relations –

Prospects of Crops & Condition of the people V

The export of wheat to England is condemned as causing dear food in India – India is a poor country and her poverty is increasing daily – The amount of money remitted to England is frequently noticed & it seems to be thought that no return is received for it –

Miscellaneous VI

An Extract states that 22 maunds of gold and innumerable jewels obtained in the Mandalay palace were sent secretly to England – The English are said to loot Burmese temples, this is deplored – The Russians foment trouble in Cashmir – Dulip Singhs Case is fully discussed but no sympathy is expressed – The fidelity of the Indian peoples is frequently affirmed – A complaint was made that a Calcutta firm had adopted the Musalman Confession of faith as a trade mark.

The evils of infant marriage are noticed. Government is advised to conciliate the people

The history of Government dealings with the Carnatic family is narrated & Government is implored to spend some of the money saved by pensions lapsing, on educating the "Khandanis" –

The reduction of the pay of high officials is advocated, instead of that of people on small salaries.

It is hoped Government will continue some of the pension of the late King of Oudh, or the numbers of poor people he supported will be plunged into the deepest distress. It is hard to understand why the Secretary of State would not allow Sir Salar Jung to accept the "Mejidie"; such a well wisher should not be treated so.

Accounts (from "Ain" & "Dar ul Sultanat") were given of interviews with the correspondent of a Russian paper.

An Association of Urdu Editors is suggested to force on Government notice the wants and aspirations of the people. The recommendation of the Public Service Commission to increase the age limit of Native Candidates for the Civil Service is applauded – The Muhammadans were not advised to take part in the National Congress, which was not generally approved of.

Extracts 6 – Extracts are not always acknowledged, so it is frequently impossible to say whether articles are original or extracted from other papers –

General Opinion 7 – I can find but little fault with the general tone of the Urdu press in

Madras, tho' an occasional outburst of race feeling occurs – The Criticisms on Government policy are, as a rule, fair and not more adverse than those found in Anglo Indian journals – As is natural, great interest is taken in Central Asian, Afghan and Burmese Affairs and also in the State of Europe, as is indicated by the copious extracts from the English and Anglo Indian papers – Advice of a crude and generally impracticable nature is frequently offered on these subjects. The advantages of posts, telegraphs, railways and a free press are duly appreciated, and the remarks on export of grain, remittances to England and kindred subjects may fairly be attributed to ignorance of the true bearings of such affairs –

Extracts from Northern papers

8 – It is not my province to comment on the tone of the Articles from Newspapers published in Lahore & the North West, which are often reproduced in the Madras Urdu journals; these are doubtless dealt with by the Officers who report on the papers referred to: most of these articles are, however, mentioned in my fortnightly Reports –

Price of papers

9 In conclusion, I must draw attention to the cost of these papers, generally

one rupee for each number – Different rates are charged, by all, to different classes of Subscribers; Government being the highest Class and paying, always double, and sometimes more than double, the amount paid by others –

10 – A list of papers, shewing circulation, names etc of proprietors and Editors, etc is attached

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Colonel
Persian & Hindustani Translator to Govt.

Note

This report has been ready since February, but has been delayed, on account of the non receipt of the information, regarding editors, proprietors, etc of the Mysore journals – as this information has still not come to hand, the report is forwarded without it.

1305

Public (1888) Depᵗ

From
The Persian & Hindustani
Translator to Govᵗ

To The Chief Secretary
to Government
Ft St George

Dated 30ᵗʰ March 1888
Recᵈ } 4/4

Enclo 1

To A.4.

Report on Indian news papers
published in Madras in 1888

From

Gustav Oppert
Telug [illegible] tor

To

The Chief Secretar[illegible]
to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to [illegible] to you my Report on the Telugu [illegible]
for the year 1888.

Ten Papers were received during that time at my office, and acco[illegible]
to their period of publication, they can be distinguished as weekly, [illegible]
monthly and quarterly. The first division contains the Andhraprakasika g[illegible]
and the Hindu[illegible] of Masulipatam. The [illegible] appears [illegible]
ly at Masulipatam. Every month are issued the Hindujana[illegible] at Ma[illegible]
dras, the [illegible] at Guntur, the Sumargadarsini at [illegible] the
Satihitabodhini and the [illegible]vardhani at Rajahmundry [illegible] the [illegible]
bodhini at Vizianagram. The Janavinodini is the only quarterly [illegible]
dical in the Madras Presidency.

This last paper is devoted to Social and Educational purposes, the
hitabodhini is published to extend and improve female education; the
[illegible]bodhini is filled also wi[illegible]
dicious more or less general
local news.

The Siddhantabodhini
their first appearance, [illegible]
discontinued during 1888

The tone of the Telugu
disposition towards the Bri[illegible]
much discussed, and those [illegible]
at Congress did not [illegible]
in them on this subj[illegible]
English paper.

The Andhraprakasika
E[illegible]

d to be the real cause

ing any benefit from the

the undertaking, of which

the c nce should be made a

at England mig tor bear the loss (Andhra-

, 12th May, 1888).

respect to the Afghan question fault was found with Government

ing high sums of money to former rebels. Khan Mullah

draws thus 800 Rs a month from the exchequer (Hindujanasamskārini, July).

II. Home Administration.

a. Police.

The Establishment of a Special Police in order to watch the movements of the

ple and to report to Government any comments which are made about

administration of the country, coupled with the circular which the

General of Police in Bengal has issued to his Subordinates,

trust and of nonappreciation of the British rule

November 1888, and Andhraprakāsika, 24th March).

Police should aim at securing the ascendency of Government and

curity of the people. Dacoits should be put down, and such

ke the Tyaraktalu should not be allowed to waylay and to rob the

a Taluk (Siddhāntabodhini

Brahman women be insulted

ujanasamskārini, August).

the efforts of some Police

d. Police superintendent

ssvami Naidu of Ty-

their valuable services.

bodhini, October).

re discussed, although

t Judge of Kadapa

500 was a district

dmanship of the

comments (Hindujanasamskārini,

of dragging them into at dangers to agree to a verdict in

(3. The inability of a Government to prove the efficiency of ices

city case, was used as an September.)

(Hindujanasamskārini, the fact, that while British born subjects seek and

4. Comments were made about States, they can not be tried by officials of

obtain employment in the with Messrs Tuttle and Barclay at Travancore

Native States, as was the case July).

(Hindujanasamskārini, a great sensation. Lord Reay was blamed for stop-

5. The Crawford case created Mr. Crawford's behaviour and for appointing

ping the criminal enquiry which has entailed an outlay of more than 150 000

a special Commission, the Bengal and Mr. Kunjen Menon, Subjudge of Te

Rs., while Mr. Thomas in a court of Justice (Andhraprakāsika, 1st Septe

bribery have been tried by Desābhimāni, September; Hindujanasamskārini,

ber, 6th October, Hindu

December 1888).

c. Jails.

ctor General of Jails was leniently treated, because

1. Mr. Grimes, the Inspector Councillor and a European. A Native would

he is the cousin of a former Andhraprakāsika, 21st January).

have fared differently (Vaidyalinga Mudali from the Madras Penitentia

2. The escape of a convict punishable negligence on the part of the warders

by means of a ladder prakāsika, 25th August)

and peons (Andhrapra tion.

d. Ed Matriculation Examination at Kadapa and the dis-

1. The cheating at the Ma Christian College are the two principal events discu

turbance at the Madras Col was urged that the squashing of the Examinat

With respect to the former dship to honest pupils who suffered for the

at Kadapa was a great candidates (Andhraprakāsika, 25th February).

practices of the guilty Director of Public Instruction in the disturbance of

2. The interference of the in favor of the College authorities is blamed

the Madras Christian College of Mr. Grigg as a Government servant to m

tunes, for it was no business ecially as it concerned religion (Andhra

self up with this matter, es

19th May and 25th July) to make the Optional Languag

3. The project of Mr. Grig optional subject is not app

examination an independ

prakāsika, 17th March). are dying out, e.g.

4. Native Manufactures

dujanasamskārini, Janu

e. Local and Munic

The working of the Local Boards and of the pal
to be very satisfactory; the roads, e.g. are m Municipalities appear not
y state. ore or less in an unsatisfacto.

1. Each Taluk board ought to have a sp
ranging from 150 to 250 Rs a month, in ordecial Engineer on a salary
works are satisfactorily supervised (Sanmārga to ensure that the Public
. Yet, extravagant expenditure should be cheadarśini, September).
to keep two overseers on 60 Rs each respectivicked. It is, e.g. unnecessary
e Bander Taluk. The roads in the former ly for the Nuzvid range and
, that a sub-overseer on 30 Rs would suffdistrict are of an inferior order,
putyoverseer on Rs 30 with a gumasta on'ce to look after it, while a
e Bander Taluk (Budhavidheyi, May). Rs 10 would do the work in
. That there must be good pickings in
d by the fact, that a person who in 1882 such appointments is illustrat
100 left on his death lately an estate of mould not find security for Rs
a few years overseer of tothe Local Fund Deparne han Rs 10000, after beingher
dujanasamskārini, January). tment in South Arcot (Hin
At the Penukonda Taluk Board two cle
erk was lately appointed, but even the first harks are now working. The seco
prakāśika, 18th February). little or nothing to do (Andhra

5. Municipal Commissioners are occasionally
their duties, as, e.g., those of Vizianagram, ned for not attending to
re in bad order (Siddhāntabōdhini, Oc the roads and the canals
similar complaint is made about tkober).
n of which seriously interferes with t roads in Nellore, the bad
August). he traffic (Hindujanasamskāri
Occasionally Municipalities do not disp
impose new taxes and drive away or deny proper discretion, when
to the point offers the tax which the troy useful professions. An
ng on the potters, who in consequence Municipality of Masulipatam
heir profession" (Budhavidheyi, 20 ve either suspended their work,
are found fault with for October).
loan for a Drainage wing the Municipality of
has already be s a loan amounting to
for a similar purpose.

but the highly paid Municipal Officials derive the greatest advant
of the taxes, and the good roads, which are made, are mainly for the conve
nience of Europeans (Andhraprakāśika, 22th September).

9. Great partiality is also displayed in supplying houses with waterpipes.
This favour was refused to certain Natukota Chetties in Coral Street, Blac
town, while it was granted to two other householders inhabiting the sa
street, one of whom was a Municipal Official (Andhraprakāśika, 13th
10. The Municipality of Masulipatam issues their halfyearly bills with
English but not with Telugu headings, so that persons ignorant of the
former language pay occasionally the same tax twice over (Budhavidhē-
yi, 21st October)

11. The same Municipality also prosecute people for letting dirty water
run into the street drains and for throwing leaf-platters into the streets
(Hindudēśābhimāni, 21st July).

12. The Zamindar of Nuzvid has incurred displeasure for not treating
two Komaty members of the Nuzvid Union with the proper politeness
(Budhavidheyi, July).

f. Land Revenue and Settlement.

As Karnams are often unnecessarily detained, and as no disputes about
pattas arise now, it is proposed to discontinue the holding of Jamaban-
di (Sanmārgadarśini, May).

g. Forests.

1. The Forest laws create great inconvenience to Ryots, especially with res-
pect to the grazing of cattle (Hindujanasamskārini, August 1888).

2. A flagrant instance of oppression took place in the Dharmapuri Taluk
of the Coimbatore district, where three persons (two Gaundar and one Naick)
paid to the Forest authorities Rs 7½ for the right of grazing, and were
in spite of this, fined 7½ Rs by the Forest and Rs 30 by the Village officials
(Andhraprakāśika, 15th December).

3. The cattle near Penukonda suffer much, because the Forest Department
has reserved a big hill near that town (Hindujanasamskārini, January).

4. The same happens at Ongole in Nellore where the Revenue Board has
not yet demarcated the hill, so that the people are prevented from letting
their cattle graze there (Hindujanasamskārini, November).

h. Railways.

1. The opening of the East-Coast Railway is sure to confer a great boon on a
vast area of country and it is hoped that Government will accept the
proposals

posals of Mr. Turner, the present Collector of the district, and undertake the struction of the Railway ~~(Siddhāntabodhini, June, July & August)~~. e district is dependent on it, as the mountainous character and the want navigable streams stand in the way of providing other means of communication. The line between Vizagapatam and Raipur should certainly be undertaken at once. The danger of the threatened famine would also be mitigated the commencement of such a work (Siddhāntabōdhini, June, July & August, October d November).

2. A passenger of the Madras Railway died lately in the train while travelling, and the Traffic Manager has issued orders according to which the corpse is either immediately handed over to the Police-authorities, or carried to the station, to which the person was booked. In case any difficulty should arise in identifying the corpse, a description of it and of the luggage should be published (Andhraprakāsika, 8th September).

3. The South-Indian Railway-Employés are often rude to the travelling public. Two women, whose tickets were kept by their male relatives in an adjoining carriage, were detained at a station and prevented from proceeding further (Andhraprakāsika, 3 March), and the Munsif of Chingleput awarded one hundred Rupees to Mr. Ramakrishna Pillay, B.A. for being insulted by a Ticket collector (Andhraprakāsika, 21st July).

i. Public Works.

1. Although the necessity of providing the Agency Tracts in the Vizagapatam District with proper roads has been urged on Government by the various Collectors for the last 25 years, no notice has been taken of these requests. Rs 20000 only have now been granted, while about 11,000 miles of roads are to be constructed (Andhraprakāsika, 1st September).

2. It is recommended to extend the Samalkot canal in a north-easterly direction (Jnanamārgadarsini, September).

j. Salt.

The enhancement of the already high price of Salt is a perpetual grievance. In 1860 the maund of Salt was sold at 1 Rs 5 A., in 1836 at R. 1 A. 15., in 1878 at Rs 2. A. 7. Lord Ripon actuated by feelings of humanity, reduced the price by 8 Annas, and in consequence of this remission the annual consumption rose from 27,825,000 Maunds to 38,300,000 Maunds. Duties should be levied on Manchester cotton goods and on Kerosine oil, but not on a necessaries like salt (Andhraprakāsika, 28th January).

2. The Salt duty is said to be raised to obtain money to quell the disturbances in Burma (Hindujanasamskārini, February).

3. The high price of Salt compels the poor people of the Anantapur district to dispense with it, and to prepare their food without it (Hindujanasamskārini, January).

4. At the present high price of Salt, how much salt can a poor cooly on two Annas a day get, after deducting his other expenses for tamarind, oil, &c (Jnanamārgadarsini, February).

5. The worse feature seems to be that the Salt Department actually connives at adulterated Salt being sold in the Bazars. Bad salt was formerly prevented from coming into the market, but this is not the case now. The harm which the sale of bad salt inflicts on the population, is incalculable (Hindudesōbhimāni, August).

6. Another grievance is the favour shown to Europeans and to East-Indians when compared with the discouragement received by Natives, who desire admission to the Salt-Department, though two East-Indians were lately convicted for dishonesty (Hindujanasamskārini, March).

k. General.

Lord Dufferin, when compared with Lord Ripon, shows a great want of sympathy with the Natives of India. He confined himself to verbal promises, while Lord Ripon proved his interest by deeds. The latter reduced the Salt duty, the former enhanced taxation not so much for the benefit of India, but in order to occupy Burma and to fortify the North Western frontier. He was kind to Europeans, but not to Natives. He should have promulgated the Religious-Endowments-Act, and removed the restrictions by which Local Governments are fettered, so that these can not utilize a part of the savings on their own dependencies. It would have been better, if he had uttered his strictures against the National Congress four years ago (Andhraprakāsika, 22d February and 7th April; Hindujanasamskārini, March).

2. The Expenditure of the Indian budget exceeded the Income, a fact which is mainly due to the enormous sums of money spent on Burma and the North-western frontier. India is on the verge of bankruptcy (Hindujanasamskārini, October).

The Home Government alone has spent last year Rs 363,300,000 on account of India. The Indian Council should be abolished, a suggestion already made by the Congress in Bombay (Andhraprakāsika, 28th July).

The Home Expenses are also stated to amount to 26,329,928£, which sum includes the salaries of the English ambassadors in China and Persia (Hindujanasamskārini, September).

On the other hand ~~the~~ the Secretary of State declines to increase the pay of the Tahsildars, yet he finds money to increase the home expenses by addi

£ to the salaries of the Employés of the India Office. But then the Tahsil- are no relatives of the Secretary of State (Andhraprakāśika, 8th September). It seems very hard that officials are by the rules of the Government of India compelled to pay their travelling expenses, when joining an appointment. An Acting District Munsif of Bengal, on a monthly pay of 200 Rs, had thus to spend the other day Rs 116 (Sanmārgadarśini, December 1887).

4. However, Government must be strict, for some officials, especially D.P.W. Engineers and District Collectors try to increase their travelling allowances (Andhraprakāśika, 21st January).

5. The expenditure of the Abkāri Department is increased by 48000 Rs, most likely to encourage drunkenness (Andhraprakāśika, 17th November).

6. Funds are, however, not available for separating, as has repeatedly been proposed, the magisterial from the revenue Department. Mr. P. Rajaratna Mudaliar advises to effect this separation by appointing special officials to the magisterial branch, in lieu of Revenue Officials (Hindujanasamskārini, February; Andhraprakāśika, 4th February).

7. In Bengal some Natives have proved themselves very efficient in discharging their duties as Civil Officials; a trial should also be made in this Presidency (Hindujanasamskārini, February).

8. The abolishment of the G.O. requiring from everyone joining the public service a medical certificate before being admitted it, is advocated (Andhraprakāśika, 15th September).

9. The statement that Brahmans unduly preponderate in the Government service is denied. Were the Sūdras arranged according to their proper divisions and not counted in a lump, it would be found that the Brahmans form really the largest percentage of the population (Hindujanasamskārini, January).

10. The G.O. N. 129, dated 4th October 1886 which prevents Registration officials from becoming chairmen of Panchayats should be cancelled (Hindujanasamskārini, January).

11. The Postofficials, especially the letter cariers are poorly paid and hard worked. In Masulipatam they are also continually occupied in other multifarious and responsible duties. They have thus to sell every week at their risk postcards and letters to the amount of Rs. (Budhavidheyi, 21st July).

One delivery peon only is attached to the 121 villages of the Kykolum office. The consequence is that the letters are not delivered in time (Budhavidheyi, 20th September).

As Postofficials occasionally embezzle letters and parcels, only respectable men should be chosen to serve in the Post Department (Sanmārgadarśini, Febr

Postoffices should be retained as long as they benefit the public and do not entail extra expenditure. These principles should be adhered to for deciding whether the office at Lingasugur ought to be kept open (Andhraprakāśika, 21st

12. The boat contractors are not under strict supervision, in consequence they overcharge and inconvenience greatly the poor ignorant people. The proper fares and fines should be stuck up in a conspicuous place, so that passengers may look at them. It is also proposed to enter the names of the passengers in a list, so that if one loses a ticket, he may not be compelled to pay again (Budhavidheyi, July and August).

13. Jandhyāla Parvatesvara Sastri has not been promoted to the post of a Huzur Sheristadar nor of a Deputy-Collector, though he has earned the high esteem of his superiors, Messrs Foster, Happel and Thompson (Andhraprakāśika, 18th February).

14. The transfer of Mr. Sundaravaradachary (who had been Huzur Sheristadar of Chingleput but was suspected of corrupt practices) to the Krishna District is objectionable. If an official is untrustworthy near Madras, he ought not to be removed to a greater distance, where he is less under supervision (Hindujanasamskārini, April).

15. The Eye-Infirmary is not so popular as it ought to be, because the inpatients, when belonging to the better classes, are not allowed to have their food prepared at home, even if the medical prescriptions are observed, and great difficulties are made, if relatives or friends desire to visit inpatients. Castemen should also be entertained as apothecaries (Andhraprakāśika, 14th April).

16. The Kistna Gazette contains the Calendar according to the Tamil dates only, though the district is Telugu. This should be altered accordingly. It is also advisable to publish astronomical notices about the movements of the stars, so that the people are assisted in their religious observances (Budhavidheyi, 20th October).

17. The Shopkeepers of Sittapur are accused of using false weights and mea- in order to cheat the public (Sanmārgadarśini, October).

18. The duty on European Cotton goods should be reimposed (Andhraprakāśika, 4th February).

19. Comments are made about the continuous change of the Office of the Direct of Public Instruction from the Old College to the Pantheon Road, to the late Normal School and to Nungumbaukum (Andhraprakāśika, 2nd June).

It is proposed to collect in future the stray dogs and to kill them with loroform, as is done in Chaderghat near Hyderabad (Andhraprakāsika, th March).

III. Legislation

1. The method of selecting Members to the Legislative Councils is defective, How can otherwise a Mahārāja, who knows no word of English be made a Member of Council, where the Proceedings are in English? (Andhraprakāsika, 7th January).

2. Khan Bahadur Hajee Mahomed Abdul Saaha Sahib should replace the Hon. Mr Humayun Jah Bahadur in the Madras Legislative Council. The latter has been a member for the last fifteen years; the Hajee deserves this distinction as he is an educated merchant, who occupies an honorable position as Municipal Commissioner, member of the Trade Association and Trustee of the Town Hall (Andhraprakāsika, 11th February).

3. The Village administration is unsatisfactory. The Village Munsifs, who are mostly uneducated, perform besides other duties those of a police detective, criminal magistrate and civil judge. Such a state of affairs is productive of mischief. It is true the new Act will remove many abuses, but the chief aim should be to lighten the burden of the ryots (Hindudesābhimāni, 14th July).

Complaints of committing and abetting offences are often brought against Village Munsifs. Certain Mudaliar of Chinnambādu in the Ponneri Taluk together with the Village munsif Babu Mudaliar were thus accused by some Chetties of having assaulted them and of having cut down some Tamarind trees, which had been used by the plaintiffs for the last forty years (Andhraprakāsika, 10th June).

In order to prevent in future that ignorant and uneducated men should occupy the important place of Village Munsifs, schools should be established in all the villages, and all boys be compelled to attend them (Hindujanasamskārini, October).

4. The temple of Santāna Rāmasvāmi in Nidamangalam in the Trichinopoly district is closed and no puja is performed in it, though its annual income amounts to Rs 10,000. The Religious Endowments Act should be passed, for, though Government have declined to interfere in matters concerning religion, they should not allow that the income of Hindu temples are misspent and misappropriated. Some blame attaches to Lord Dufferin for not passing this Act. (Hindujanasamskārini, January and Andhraprakāsika, 7th April).

5. A Hindu Sūdra girl of 14 years and her daughter 10 months of age became the other day widows about the same time. The mother had been married

to a very old rich man, and the daughter to the son of her maternal uncle, a
months old. Government should prevent such early marriages and enact tha
man and Vaisya girls should not marry under 10, and Sūdra girls not und
years (Budhavidheyi, April).

Brahmans err particularly in this respect and sell their marriageable daughters to old men, or perform infant marriages. The persons who do su
of ~~these~~ shameful acts, should be prosecuted (Hindujanasamskārini, June; Budhavidheyi, 20th Marc

6. The Mahārāja Holkar has married a girl of 14 years, as he has no children by his first wife. Government should prevent polygamy, or their object of educati
the Native Princes is frustrated (Hindujanasamskārini, April).

7. The Repeal of the Arms Act is desirable to protect individuals against the attacks of wild beasts. In the British Dominions Natives are not allowed to carry arms, yet the Natives in the Nizam's territory go about armed. The National Congress has also advocated the repeal of the Act (Andhraprakāsika, 7th January).

The other day a cheetah got loose in the People's Park and hurt severely Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent, who finally shot it. What destruction would this wild beast not have caused, if it had escaped (Andhraprakāsika, 14th January).

Education makes people more loyal and disinclined to join any rebellious agitation. This should also be a reason for repealing the Arms' Act (Andhraprakāsika, 15th September).

8. A great many complaints are made about the excessive rate of interest charged by Sowcars. As an instance is quoted the fact that two of these moneylenders have gone to law to recover a sum of 450,000 Rs for 140,000 Rs which they had originally lent at 18 P. C. Such things can only happen in India (Andhraprakāsika, 14th January).

IV. Native States.

1. The advice which the Madras Government gave to the Cochin Government concerning their savings appears inappropriate, in as much as the people under the British rule are oppressed by stringent Salt, Abkari and Forest Acts (Hindujanasamskārini, October).

2. The adopted son of the late Zamindar of Palkonda, who was so unjustly treated, should obtain from Government the Zamindari, of which his father was deprived (Hindujanasamskārini, October).

V Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of th

~~Though~~ The soil of India is rich, the native population
ful, the commerce flourishing and extending, in spite of
rages periodically over the land, and afflicts the Na

ts and merchants amass riches (Andhraprakāsika, 19th May).

istead of lavishing money on barracks in Afghanistan, the money be better utilised on the relief of the poor (Hindujanasamskārini, August).

VI. Miscellaneous.

The European officials in India are only anxious to gain money; this was reason why the late General Gordon resigned his post as Private Secre- y to Lord Ripon (Hindujanasamskārini, May).

Three soldiers were lately punished for not appearing at the evening ttoo. Soldiers walk often about in the evening and at nights in he Evening Bazaar and adjoining Streets annoying people (Andhraprakā- ika, 11th February).

3. A Bengal military officer misbehaved himself the other day at Kollegal in the Coimbatore district, when he forcibly detained one Monegar he tried to do the same to some others, who however escaped. He pretended to have been insufficiently supplied (Andhraprakāsika, 13th October).

4. The Resident of Hyderabad draws a salary of 5650 Rs a month, which is objected on the ground of being excessive (Hindujanasamskārini, August).

5. A Committee should be appointed to enquire into the vagaries of Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal (Rasikōllasini, April).

6. Instead of reappointing Sir Savalai Ramasvami Mudaliar as Sheriff of Madras, this honor should have been conferred on the Hon. P. Chentsal Rao Pantulu Garu (Hindujanasamskārini, January).

7. Government should have presented on the Hon. P. Chentsal Rao a Jaghir, as the Bombay Government has given one worth 6000 Rs to Mr. Dosabhoi Framji, pensioned Presidency Town Magistrate (Hindujanasamskārini, September).

8. Rajah Gajapati Rao should have been included in the Birthday honors, as he spent 50,000 Rs on the statue of H. M. the Empress of India (Hindujanasamskārini, July).

Concerning Lady Dufferin's Fund the remark is made, that it would have preferable to provide Hindu women with a proper education and not European with remunerative appointments (Hindujanasamskārini, March).

in will, however, be best remembered through Lady Dufferin's at- ical assistance to the women of India (Andhraprakāsika, 22d February).

the honor to be
Sir
obedient servant
Gustav Oppert,
Telugu Translator to Gov.

14

please also turn this [illegible] over & see [illegible]

Particulars of Telugu Newspapers in the year 1888, with brief notices of their proprietors.

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Tone, politics, &c, of the paper.
1. Andhraprakāsika	Hindu Press, 98 Mount Road, Madras	Discusses subjects of political and general public interest. Affects an independent tone and criticises the acts of Government and Government officials in a violent manner. It is inimical to Europeans in general and to European officials in particular.
2. Hindudēsabhimāni	Sreedharma Press, Masulipatam	Treats mostly of questions of local interest, but contains also comments on political subjects. Is on the whole mild.
3. Budhavidhēyi	Sreedharma Press, Butchpet, Masulipatam.	Is on the whole temperate in its remarks. Gives extracts from other newspapers and discusses also religious and medical subjects.
4. Hindujanasamskārini	Sree Rajah Ram Mohun Roy Press, 48, Venaitheertha Mudely Street Purasawakum, Madras	Discusses subjects of political and public interest. The remarks on the Andhraprakasika are to a certain extent applicable to this paper.
5. Rasikōllāsini	Balatripurasundari Press, Guntur	Criticises in a moderate manner the public questions of importance. It contains also general news. It has been discontinued.
6. Sanmārgadarsini	Samsthanam Press, Pittapore.	Tone mild, contains social, political, religious and educational matters.
7. Satihitabōdhini	Vivēkavardhani Press, Rajahmundry	Purely devoted to female education and emancipation.
8. Vivēkavardhani	Vivēkavardhani Press, Rajahmundry	The paper is the organ of the Widow-Remarriage Association of which the Proprietor is the Vice-President. The paper is outspoken but does not contain matters prejudicial to Government.
9. Siddhāntabōdhini	Siddhantabōdhini Office, No. 1, Prince of Wales Market Road, Vizianagram.	Contains mainly articles of local interest, and discusses also Astronomical questions.
10. Janavinōdini	Albinion Press, 16 Appiah Mettoo street back of Memorial Hall, Madras.	Educational and social periodical for the instruction of the Telugu population

Print this as a Note at the end of the Tabular reports

The following papers:

The Messenger of Truth (Satyaduta), Itihāsamanjari, the Teacher and the Aryamitra of Madras were made known to me by the Commissioner of Police of Madras on the 26th February 1889 as having been published in 1888. They have therefore been written to now.

Letters have been sent to the Editors of the Hitopadēsini and Deabhimani of Bezwada and Masulipatam respectively, to forward their papers last year, but they have not done so.

The next pages contain a tabular statement of the Telugu papers received and examined.

Public C No 1064

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY
2 APL 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 30th } March 1889.
Received 2nd } April

One Encl

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu
Newspapers for the year 1888

For Colonel Hemming

6/4

Particulars of Tamil Newsp brief notes of their

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1

No	Name of the paper.	Place at whi publish	acter, of the	Tone, Politics, &c of the paper.
N. 1	✓ Sodda Iroodaya Thoonay. ([illegible] — sutta-iruthayathunai).	Methodist copal Vern Press, Jere Road, Ve Madras	Rudisill, t, M. E.	Entirely a religious paper.
2	✓ Janavinodiny ([illegible] — janavinôthini)	Society for moting Chr Knowledge No 18, Chu Vepery,	acharia Books.	A magazine of popular instruction, dealing with moral, historical and scientific subjects.
N. 3	✓ Satyatoothan ([illegible] — sattiyathûthan)	Do	gious Tract ociety.	Chiefly a religious paper, contains also news. Tone, unobjectionable.
N. 4	✓ Amrita Vachany ([illegible] — amirta-vasani).	Satya Press, No 7, Line Ba Madra	's Editress.	Has ceased to exist.
N. 5	✓ Mauthar Mitry. ([illegible] — mâthar-mittiri).	Methodi copal Ve Press, Jer Road, Ve Madr	Rudisill, ary.	A religious and moral paper intended for the reading of women.

Particulars of Tamil Newspapers & notes of ~~it~~ their

2

No.	Name of the paper.	rater, ear, of	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
6	Brahma Vidhya (பிரம்மவித்தியா - birammavittiyá).	Editor	A religious and philosophical paper.
7	Aroonodayam (அருணோதயம் - arunódayam).	ither, Mission	A journal of the Tranquebar Mission, treating entirely of religious matters.
8	Soogoona Bhodiny (சுகுணபோதினி - sugunabódini).	Editor.	A magazine of popular instruction dealing with moral and social subjects, intended for the reading of women.
9	Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay (வேதாந்தநிர்ணயபத்திரிகை - véthándanirnaya-pattirigai).	ander, an t in rch, Madras.	A religious paper, contains also general and foreign news. Tone unobjectionable.
10	Yooddha Dwany. (யுத்தத்தொனி - yuttattoni).	Editor. amootso	Treats entirely of the religious proceedings of the Salvationists in Southern India. Sometimes published in Madras and sometimes in Coimbatore. The title of the paper has since been changed to "Por Suttam"

Particulars of Tamul News of note, of their

No.	Name of the paper.	racter, &ca., itor.	Tone, politics, &ca., of the paper.
11	Swadeshabhimanny (சுதேசாபிமானி - suthésábimáni).	Editor	Moderate in tone and mostly treats of local matters.
12	Calaunidhy (கலாநிதி - kala		Do.
13	Sreelocaranjany (ஸ்ரீலோகரஞ்சனி siriIógaranjani).	tly, who th salary te proprietor racter,	Religious and polemic, contains also news. Tone moderate.
14	Brahma Nyauna Bhodin (பிரமக்கியானபோதினி - b makkiyánabódini)		Chiefly a religious paper.
15	Travancore Abhimanny. (திருவாங்கூர் அபிமானி - tiruvángúr abimáni)		Treats of local and general matters. Tone unobjectionab

Particulars of Tamil News of note ~~of their~~

No.	Name of the paper.	racter, &ca., itor.	Tone, politics, &ca., of the paper.
11	Swadeshabhimauny (சு தேசாபிமானி - suthésábimáni).	Editor	Moderate in tone and mostly treats of local matters.
12	Calaunidhy (கலாநிதி - kala		Do.
N. 13	Sreelocaranjany (ஸ்ரீலோக sirilógarañjani).	lly, who ly salary te proprietor racter,	Religious and polemic, contains also news, Tone moderate.
14	Brahma-Nyauna Bhodiny. (பிரமக்கியானபோதினி - bi makkiyánabódini)		Chiefly a religious paper.
15	Travancore Abhimauny. (திருவாங்கூர் அபிமானி - tiruvángúr abimáni)		Treats of local and general matters. Tone unobjectionable

Particulars of Tamil with brief notes of their

No.	Name of the paper.	racter, , &ca. itor.	Tone politics &ca. of the paper.
16	Vettikodiyon ([illegible] - vettikkodiyón).	ppa Mood- lmaster, l property sably	Moderate in tone, and mostly contains police news and extracts from other papers.
17.	Swadeshabhimauny ([illegible] - suthésábimáni).	sooboo on editing is relation oners and in Tanjore.	Occasionally objectionable in tone; contained occasionally dissertations on religious and social topics. Has temporarily ceased to exist.
18	Vicatatoothan ([illegible] vigadathúthan).	Editor.	A comic paper, treats also of political matters. Hostile to the English, whom it caricatures.
19.	Hindoo Janabhooshany. ([illegible] - Hindu janabúshani).	n Moodelliar ession, has landed t divides between the	Moderate in tone, mostly containing local news and translations from the English newspapers.
20	Tatwavivechiny ([illegible] - tattuvarivésini)	inga ich many roperty.	A freethought paper, containing religious discussions.

Vol. No.

Particulars of Tamil with brief notes of them

87..9

No.	Name of the paper	ndere, ca. F.	Tone politics &ca of the paper.
N. 21	✓ Madura Meenautchisoon (மதுரை மீனாட்சி சுந்தர– mathurai mînádchi sunda	boo Pillay, roperty.	Has ceased to exist.
N. 22	✓ Tarangay Naison (தரங்கைநேசன் – tarangainésan).	Pillay, in law	Treats of political and local matters, Generally moderate in tone.
23	✓ Deshabhimanny (தேசாபிமானி – désábimáni).	ditor. ditor.	Moderate in tone and treats mostly of local matters. The paper was published in Madras for a few days in the beginning of the year, and afterwards at Tirpapooliyore.
N. 24	✓ Chinglepet Cauvalan (செங்கற்பட்டு காவலன் – Sengarpattu kávalan).	ditor.	This paper has not been received.
N. 25	✓ Coodandeymitran (குடந்தைமித்திரன் – kudandai mittiran).	hacharrier,	Moderate in tone and treats of local and general matters.

10

12

Particulars of Tamul N[illegible] & notes of their

No.	Name of the paper.	ter, &ca., &c.	Tone politics, &ca. of the paper.
N. 26	Soojanollausan. ([illegible] - sujanóllásan).	lawny it College	Moderate in tone and treats of local and general matters
N. 27	Eeimbadaum Aundaun(eeny ([illegible] - aimbatham ándán).		Treated of political and local matters. Has ceased to exist.
N. 28	Amrita Bhodiny ([illegible] - amirtabódini)	Editor nominal)	Moderate in tone and treats of foreign, local, and religious matters.
29	Soojanamanoranjany ([illegible] - sujanamanóranjani.)	Editor.	Treated of local matters and contained translations of foreign intelligence. Has ceased to exist.
30	Dravidavartamauny. ([illegible] - dirávidavarttamáni	na Rao, ing and ffany, Madras.	Consists of advertisements and extracts from other newspapers.

Particulars of Tamil | brief notes of their

No.	Name of the paper.	...ctor ...sea. ...r:	Tone, politics &c. of the paper.
31.	Swadeshamitran. (சுதேசமித்திரன் - suthésamittiran)	Editor	Tone Generally sensational and objectionable. Advocates political reforms and the cause of the ryots. Also treats of social questions.
N. 32	Lalitaprasannodayam. (இலலிதாப்பிரசன்னோதயம்- ilalithápirasannódayam	ty Chetty, k man.	Consisted mostly of translations from English newspapers. Has ceased to exist.

Tamil Tran[illegible]lators

Nellore, 4th lator to Government.

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Public (1888) Department.

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

To The Chief Secretary
to Government.
Ootacamund

Enclosure No. 45.

Dated 4th April 1888.

Received 9

Subject.

9 APL 88
OF MADRAS

Particulars of Tamul newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887

No. 45

Tamul Translator's Office,
Nellore 4th April 1888.

From

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

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department,
Fort St George.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit a general report on the Tamul Press for the year 1887. The classification of the subjects treated is that adopted in the reports of two previous years.

1. Subjects not connected with the Presidency. The annexation of Burmah was not approved by taxation being feared. It was held that England should contribute half the cost of the Burmah war, or else that the Burmese should pay for the whole. The papers said that the Viceroy had provoked a quarrel with Theebaw. The Durbar at Rawal Pindi was considered to be an extravagant manifestation of British power to the Ameer of Afghanistan and useless. Complaint was made that Lord Dufferin was engaged too much in maintaining foreign relations and neglected internal affairs. With regard to Mysore the press said that

under

under the English administration the state was burdened with debt and would have sunk into ruin but for the rendition in 1878, sincl when under native management it bids fair to become prosperous. The English took no steps to develop the internal resources of Mysore. The Nizam's offer of 60 lakhs was disapproved as setting an example to other native states which they would feel bound to imitate. A Russian invasion of India at some time or other was considered to be a probable event.

2. Subjectsconnected with the Presidency

The press complained of the Police that they were taken from the dregs of the people and that their promotion depended merely on their detective skill. The usual question was raised about the separation of magisterial and revenue duties. It was considered that the power of appointing magistrates should rest with the High Court and not with the Govt. The press said that Covenanted Civil Servants should not be appointed as District judges. There could not be too many District Munsifs: as an impetus is given to trade in those places where such courts exist. The powers of a magistrate should be withdrawn from Tashildars and given to District Munsifs. The press suggested the desirability of Vakeels pleading in the vernacular before native judges. They recommended the reduction of salaries of the President and

Vice presidents

Vice-Presidents of the Madras Municipality, and the relaxation of the qualifications now required of voters and candidates for election as Municipal Commissioners. They were in favor of power and responsibility being centred in the body of the Municipal Commissioners, the President being reduced to the status of a secretary executing their orders. They held that the Board of Revenue had gradually become a confirming instead of a supervising body and thus had fallen in the estimation of the public. The work of the Board would be much improved by appointing a native as Land Revenue Commissioner. The yearly jamabhandy conducted in the districts was considered useless. The ryots derived no benefit from it, as no abatement was made for lands left waste nor was any remission granted for withered crop. Its abolition was recommended. Govt. themselves might grant puttahs to the ryots, say once in three years. The frequent tranfer of Revenue officers from one place to another was recommended, as a too long stay in one place lead to corruption. The forest laws were framed in ignorance of native customs and the principal consideration of Government now was to obtain the utmost revenue from forests, though this was not their object at first. The benefit of reserving forests was so remote that it was undesirable to cause distress to the present generation by adopting stringent rules. The press complained that tanks and

other

the [illegible] of water supply [illegible]

other sources of water supply were allowed to fall into disrepair. It was stated that previous to their being transferred to the Public Works Department they were properly maintained by the District officers in whose charge they were, and that the duty of maintaining the sources of irrigation should be properly entrusted to those officers who have charge of the collection of revenue. The press maintained that more than half of the amount sanctioned for public works was consumed in the cost of establishment alone, and disapproved of Cooper's Hill College being maintained in England, while the natives in India had sufficient engineering skill. The excise System of manufacturing salt was disapproved and its abolition was constantly recommended. It was suggested that Govt. should, instead of selling salt wholesale to a few merchants, sell it in small quantities to traders, as this would reduce the price by inducing competition. The press considered that a separate department to control salt revenue was unnecessary, and that the duties of that department might be entrusted to Revenue officers as before. The abolition of the offices of the Accountants-General and other offices of Finance was proposed on the ground of economy. They were superfluous, when there were Finance Codes to facilitate work. A Commissioner for agriculture was not needed as the country is subject to constant

droughts

droughts and no improvements can possibly be made in agriculture. On the subject of legislation the press considered that the country was too much flooded with Acts and Regulations. Being modelled on Acts of Parliament, they were too technical and involved. The General Stamp Act of 1879 was as usual complained about. The public were constantly advised by the press to urge on Government the necessity of a law for the control of Devastaunam funds. When the papers learned that the Bill introduced into the Madras Legislative Council was not to be passed into law, they hoped that the Government would yet press the matter on the Government of India. The press said there was no truth in the statement of officials and Europeans that India is now prosperous. The ryots were generally sunk in debt, and many villages were desolate. Lament was made that native industry failed before European industry, the result being that most of the industrial population betook themselves to an agricultural life overcrowding it. The Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee on the 16th of February 1887 was disapproved on account of its not being the real date, and on account of the Madras Fair.

3. Subjects connected with Europeans and natives.

The Tamul press was as usual

persistent

persistent in suggesting measures for remodelling the Legislative Councils and admitting more natives into them. Government derived its power from the consent of the people, yet here the Government considered themselves not responsible to the people. The people were now more public spirited and took more interest in administrative measures. In England every action of Government was controlled by public opinion, and there was no reason why the same state of things should not prevail in India. England and India are ruled by the same Queen, who has, in the case of India, made a special proclamation that her Indian subjects will be treated equally with her English subjects. On this subject the Swadeshamitran remarked "If one set of laws obtain in one country, and a different one in the other country, the English rule in both countries, will come to nought in the same way as where there are two madmen in the house, that house cannot stand." Control should be exercised over Government with regard to public expenditure, and who could better exercise such control than the tax payers themselves? The press stated that the object of the recent native Congress was not that the English should abdicate India or should vest all powers of Government in the hands of the people, but that Government should take public opinion into consideration while [illegible]king laws or imposing taxes or

incurring

incurring expenditure. Governors of Presidencies should, in addition to European secretaries, employ native private secretaries for representing native opinion to them. The press complained on several occasions that public money in India was expended for the sole benefit of the English. The English, taking advantage of the ignorance of the natives, appropriated to themselves various rights and privileges in the Government of the country — and when the natives began to understand what their own rights were and asked for them, the Government made a show of granting them by appointing commissions. It was stated that during the Mahomedan rule, nothing was taken away from India, whereas the English, whose appetite had become insatiable, took away everything, the traders in the shape of the products of the country, and the Government in the shape of taxe. The two following are translated extracts:

(a) "O God! is it the result of our former sins that the English are employed to take away from us all the wealth accumulated by us by the sweat of our brow? Our artisans and mechanics and the people generally are ill-fed and ill-clothed, whereas the lords in England roll in wealth. We are not one or two who suffer thus, but the whole of us amounting to 256 million souls thus suffer." —

(b) "The natives formerly had less knowledge of politics and were afraid of

the

the very name of an Englishman. Observing this dread and subjection on the part of the natives, the English had been perpetrating injustices by spending the public revenues as they liked, giving to themselve the highest offices in the country, making laws to benefit themselves, imposing taxes on the natives alone to the exemption of themselves, and contriving for themselves various sources of pleasure and positions of consequence and respect." The Civil Service examinations should be conducted both in England and India and with an extended age-limit. All the papers joined in condemning the existing Statutory Civil Service. The Tamul press was excited to great anger when witnesses before the Public Service Commission said that native were unsuitable for this and that appointment. With regard to the chief appointments in the Police Department not being given to natives, the Swadeshamitran remarked "How long can the English govern the country without reposing confidence in the natives? The number of Englishmen in this country is few; and to conquer them is always easy to the people of this country. Is it by giving natives high appointments in the Police Department that danger is to be apprehended to the English rule? Danger may perhaps be apprehended only when the English do not trust the natives and do not give them high appointments." The press attributed race prejudice to Gov-

ernment

ernment because all the chief appointments were given to Englishmen. The papers considered that the European officials were highly paid, and that there was no longer any necessity for it. They should reduce their salaries by one-fourth, or one-half. Pensions should be paid to Europeans in Indian currency and in India alone. The salarie paid to Europeans and natives should be the same in both cases. The cost of the Chaplain establishment was unjustifiable, in as much as no contribution was made by Government towards the support of other religions. It was also remarked that Government might be said to indirectly interfere with the Hindoo religion, for the clergy who abuse that religion are maintained a the public expense. Native sepoys were neither trusted to the same extent nor trea in the same manner as European soldiers. Government needlessly feared the influen of the vernacular press in spreading political ideas among the people, for the more the people become familiar with the native papers, the better would they like th Government. Government were to blame i the vernacular press indulged in licenti criticisms of their actions, for they did not supply the press with correct informatio and kept their administrative measure secret. Fear was at one time expressed th the curtailment of the liberty of the pres was in contemplation.

4. Jor

4. Tone and character of the press

The tone of the Tamul press during the year 1887 was decidedly less hostile to the authorities than during the previous year.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

Tamul Translator to Govt.

[illegible] 1370

Public (1888) Deptt

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

To The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Public Department
Fort St. George

No. 45

Dated 4th April 1888

Received

Subject.

Report on the Tamul Press for the year 1887

No. 29

97 201

Govt. Malayalam Tr
Office,
Tellicheri. 19th May 1888.

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Pub C No. 1297/88

In Continuation of my letter dated 26th March 1888, No. 12, I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter received from the District Magistrate of South Canara, giving the particulars of certain vernacular periodical* published in that District during the past year.

* Almopakari.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. Dumergue

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

South Canara District Magistrate's Office,
Mangalore, 2nd May 1888.

No. 1631.

From,

S. H. Wynne Esq.
Ag. District Magistrate of South Canara.

To

The Malayalam Translator to Government,
Madras.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 939 of the 11th March last, I have the honour to inform you that in addition to the periodicals mentioned in the list therewith forwarded, the marginally noted quarterly appears to be printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, for the Editor at Trichur in Cochin. This was omitted in the list sent to you owing to an error in the list originally forwarded to me by the Superintendent, Mission Press.

"Atmopakari", a quarterly Malayalam periodical reported to be a purely religious publication containing no public news or comments thereon, and circulated gratis.

I have the honour &c,
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servt.,
(Sd.) S. H. Wynne
Ag. District Magistrate.

(A true Copy.)

W. W[illegible]

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public (1888) Deptt.

CURRENT 1885.

From

The Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 19th } May 1888.
Recd. 21 }

No. 29

CHIEF SECRETARY 21 MAY 88 MADRAS

Enc. 1.

Vernacular newspapers and periodicals —

Enclosing a copy of letter from the District Magistrate of South Canara, giving the particulars of certain Malayalam periodical published in that District.

207

2045

CURRENT

No. 35 of 1888

180

From

The Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Government Ootacamund

Sir

I have the honor to forward list of Urdu Newspapers (received 28th May) published in Mysore in 1887 for attachment to the annual report for 1887.

The Bangalore Akhbar is not sent to this Office for review.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most Obedient Servant
Colonel
Persian and Hindustani
Translator to Government

Pers. & Hind. Trans. Office }
Chepauk 5th June /88 }

Particulars of urdu Newspapers published in Mysore in the Year 1887 with brief notes of their Proprietors, Editors etc.

No	Name of paper	Place & Press at which published	Period of Publication	Circulation	Name, profession or status of Proprietor	Name, profession or status of editors	Remarks
1	Kasim-ul-Akhbar	Chamraj Press civil and military station Bangalore	Bi weekly	about 450 Copies	Muhamad Kassim Ghum Journalism only	Muhamad Shareef Sdat son of Muhamad Kassim Ghum editorship only	
2.	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Nubuy Press Bangalore	weekly	about 300 Copies	Munshee Syed Khader Pasha Khadree - Proprietor of the Press - no other profession	Munshee Syed Khader Pasha khadree - follows no other profession	
3.	Bad-i-Sabah	do	—				Ceased to exist
4.	Bangalore Akhbar	Bangalore akhbar Press civil and military station Bangalore	Bi weekly	about 100 Copies	Muhamad Hussain Journalism only	Muhamad Hussain Journalism only.	

The Resident's Office }
Bangalore 26th April/88

(Signed) D. Robertson
Asst. to the Resident.

(True Copy)
Colonel
Persian and Hind: Translator to Govt.

Public (1888) Deptt

From

The Persian & Hindustani Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Government Ootacamund

Dated 5th } June/88
Recd 7 }

CHIEF SECRETARY
7 JUN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Forwarding list of Urdu newspapers published in Mysore in 1887

Tamil

North Arcot –	Vellore Janana Kulani
Madras –	Sathya Vedandaram
Tinnevelly –	Friendly Instructor

Telugu.

Nellore.	Amudita Grantha Chintamani }
Do.	{ Translations of the Madras High Court reports. }
Kistna	Bhudh Vidhya
Do.	Devalabimani
Vizagptm.	Siddhanta Bhodini
Madras	Nidhi Dharpana.

Desp 23/6

20/6

O. M. 213
Dy 23d June/88

The Tamil / Telugu Translator to Govt is requested to explain as early as possible why the undermentioned, some of which find a place in the returns newspapers ~~do not find~~ for 1886 do not appear in those ~~a place in the~~ return if they have returned to exist for 1887 & the necessary information should be called for & submitted without delay.

Dy 23/6/88

The Malayalam Translator to Govt is requested to expedite the further report promised in his letter No 342 d/ 13th March 1888 regarding the Vernr newspapers in Travancore.

It should also be explained why the Paschima Taraka & Kerala Pataka which appear in the returns for 1886 have been omitted in those of 1887

Vernacular newsp
for 1887

O. M.

No. 19.

104

Ootacamund, 30th June 1888

2267

From

The Telugu Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary,
to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Confd.

In answer to the Memorandum (Public Department), dated 23rd June 1888, I have the honor to state that prior to the passing of the Government Order, No 1694 (Public), dated 30th December 1887, the several Translators to Government had no accurate knowledge of the Vernacular papers which existed in the different Districts of this Presidency. By the said G.O. the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, were directed to furnish the Translators with a full list of the Vernacular papers published within their respective limits. This office, however, has up to the present moment only received such lists from the District Magistrates of Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Bellary and from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and has since subscribed to those papers, which were new.

Among others, the District Magistrate of Nellore has not sent in any statement to this office, which was therefore ignorant of the existence of the Amudrita Grantha Chintamani and the Translations of the High Court Reports.

With respect to the Budh Vidhya and Desabhimani, published in the Kistna District, the Editors were requested to forward their papers; the former has since been received, but not the latter.

The Siddhanta Bodhini of Vizagapatam is now sent to this Office.

The Nitidarpana, of Madras, was received at this Office in 1886, but was not subscribed to, as it was purely religious. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, shows in his statement that it has been discontinued since December 1887.

I submit a list of the Vernacular Papers received at this office during the years 1886 and 1887:

Vernacular newsp
for 1887

O. M.

[illegible]

13 | 6

No. 19. (104) Ootacamund, 30th June 1888. 2/15

9267

From
The Telugu Translator to Government
To,
The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

In answer to the Memorandum (Public Department), dated 23rd June 1888, I have the honor to state that prior to the passing of the Government Order No 1694 (Public), dated 30th December 1887, the several Translators to Government had no accurate knowledge of the Vernacular papers which existed in the different Districts of this Presidency. By the said G. O. the District-Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, were directed to furnish the Translators with a full list of the Vernacular papers published within their respective limits. This office, however, has up to the present moment only received such lists from the District-Magistrates of Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Bellary and from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and has since subscribed to those papers, which were new.

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I submit a list of the Vernacular Papers received at this office during the years 1886 and 1887:

	Weekly	Bimonthly	Monthly
In 1886	1. Vivēkavardhani	4 Vartālahari.	5. Sanmārgadarśini
	2. Āndhraprakāśika		6. Hindujanasamskārini
	3. Sujanamanōllāsini		7. Rasikōllāsini.
In 1887.	1. Vivēkavardhani	(None.)	4. Hindujanasamskārini
	2. Āndhraprakāśika		5. Sanmārgadarśini
	3. Sujanamanōllāsini		6. Rasikōllāsini
			7. Purushārthapradāyini.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant.

Gustav Oppert.

Telugu Translator to Government.

105

Public Dept

CURRENT NO. 2267

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government

Dated } 30 June, 1888
Received } 2nd July/88

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
9 JUL 88
DEPARTMENT OF MADRAS

Subject

Submitting the explanation called for in Memorandum (Public), dated 23rd June 1888.

Enc: 233

106

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
219 Hosur, 7th July 1888.

No. 40.

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,
Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
9 JUL 88
DEPARTMENT OF MADRAS

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Adverting to memorandum dated 23rd June 1888, I have the honor to submit that the letter (No. 342 of the 13th March 1888) therein referred to and containing a promise of a further report on Vernacular newspapers in Travancore, emanated not from me, but from the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, who has not again addressed me on the subject.

2. In answer to the enquiry regarding the Paschima Tarakaand Kerala Pataka — terms which formed the title of one and the same periodical — I beg to state that it was omitted from the returns for 1887, because it ceased to exist after February of that year. This fact was noted in the opening paragraph of my annual report, and the newspaper does not find a place in the list for 1887 furnished by the District Magistrate of Malabar.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. Dumergue

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public (1888) Depts.

Current no 2355

From

The Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 7 II 3 July 1888.
Recd 9

No. 60

Malayalam Newspapers—

Furnishing some further parti-
culars in connection with the annual
report on — for the year 1887.

No. 174

223

108

Tamul Translator's Office,
Nellore, 17th September 1888.

From

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

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Public Department,
Ootacamund.

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to Official memorandum, dated the 23d June 1888, Public, desiring me to explain why certain Tamul newspapers therein mentioned were not shown in my return of 1887. The first of them, viz., the Vellore Janaunookoolany, was not published during 1887, and was therefore not included in the return. The second, the Satyanedaunoosauram, though published in 1887, was not included by the Commissioner of Police in his return sent to this office, and hence the omission in the general return. Information about the third paper, viz, the Friendly Instructor or Narbhodacam, was not received in time to be included in the return. Returns have now been received from Tinnevelly, Madura and Mysore, and a Supplemental return is is herewith submitted showing particulars of newspapers published there.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Tamul Translator to Government.

No.	Name of paper.	Place, character, at &c of publitor.	Tone, politics &c of the paper.
1	Narbhodacam. (நற்போதகம்-Narbódagam)	Church oortea Palam	A religious paper.
2	Nyanadeepam. (ஞானதீபம்-Ñánadibam)	Hindoo ditor. Press, Vee	Intended for the reading of village Schoolmasters.
3	Silooveikody. (சிலுவைக்கொடி-chiluvaikkodi)	S.P.G. I Press, Ti	A religious paper.
4	Sandosha Seydy. (சந்தோஷசெய்தி-chandósha-cheydi)	Lenno Pasoo	Chiefly a religious paper, contains also news.
5	Satyavartamaumy. (சத்தியவர்த்தமானி-Sattiya-varttamáni)		Treats of local and general matters. Tone unobjectionable.
6	Tricaulavartamaumy. (திரிகாலவர்த்தமானி-tirikála-varttamáni)	Somdhandaun. Press,	
7	Cshatriya Baloomy. (க்ஷத்திரியபாலும்-kshattiriyabálum)	daun.	
8	Sooga Jeevany. (சுகஜீவனி-chuga-jívani)	Victorlnam Moodelly, Baphilanthropic Bangalore.	Moderate in tone, also treats of philosophical and religious matters.
9	Hitopadesiny. (இதோபதேசினி-hitthó-patthéchini)	No. 221 Coo Moodelly House cawmy Naidoo, lore dependant	Has since ceased to exist.
10	Satyavedaunoosauram. (சத்தியவேதானுசாரம்-Sattiya-véthanucharam)	St. Jos Editor. Re 68, Beradu	A religious paper, contains also local and general news.

Tamul Translator

Translator to Government.

Nellore, 17th September

3216

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

To
The Chief Secretary to Govt,
Ootacamund.

No. 174.

Dated 17th September 1888.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY 22 SEP 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Explaining the cause of the omission of certain Tamul newspapers in the general return of 1887 and submitting a supplemental return.

---

231 Public Department.

Not confidential

Read etc. 163, 234, 374, 466, 568, 688, 683, 1479, 1492, 2138, 889. } Returns from District Magistrates

1297, 1305, 1329, 1345, 1369, 1370, 1885, 2045 } Reports and returns from Translators to Govt.

2267, 2355 & 3216 – Replies from Translators to O. M. dt 23 June 1888.

Order: – 12th March /89 No. 248

The Government observe that, contrary to the instructions laid down in para 3 of G. O. Pub. No. 1694, dt 30 Decr 1887, several District Magistrates have sent in their reports on Vernacular Newspapers for 1887 direct to Government, instead of to the Translators concerned. The latter also complain that the returns received by them are not in all cases complete. The returns submitted should embody the whole of the

Newspapers

newspapers in circulation in the district during the course of a year, and must contain a note of such periodicals as may have ceased to exist within that period. It is not sufficient to say, as has been done in some cases, that no newspapers have been started, or changes reported, since the submission of the preceding year's return.

2. In para 2 of G.O. 1518, d/ 11 November 1887, the Translators to Government were authorised to procure for themselves copies of Vernacular newspapers for the purpose of their reports. They will however be reminded, that it is not necessary for them to subscribe regularly for papers which do ~~not~~ profess to deal with political ~~[illegible]~~ matters. The purchase of an occasional copy of such publications would suffice to enable the Translator to judge of their general tone and spirit and to decide whether they should be specially reported on.

* The C.A. complains that Translators are asking for additional budget allotments in consequence of this order, which is too general.

on ch. 3258 &c.

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3. With reference to G.O. 9th October 1888. No. 972. the Residents in Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin, and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg will be requested to arrange for a consolidated return of the vernacular newspapers and periodicals published within their jurisdiction being ~~sub~~ ~~[illegible]~~ forwarded annually to the Translators concerned as soon as possible after the close of the calendar year to which they relate. It is observed that the Resident in Travancore and Cochin has apparently not yet ~~submitted~~ furnished the information promised in his letter to the Malayalam Translator No. 342. d/ 13th March 1888 (vide [illegible] 3255)

To
The Translators to Govt.
All Dt. Magistrates.
The Commissioner of Police.
" Resdt. in Travancore & Cochin.
" Resdt. in Mysore & Chief Commr. of Coorg. } with C.L.
" Resdt. in Hydrabad. }

Reports on Vernacular Newspapers for 1887

235 Public DEPARTMENT.

[5]

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

113

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.
Again G.O., dated 188 , No.
Current No. of 188 , dated from

Current No. of 188 , dated from

Confidential

Letter To the Secy to the G. of I.
Home Dept.

Sir,
In continuation of my previous letter No 1695 Pub. dated 30th Decr. 1887 I am directed to forward for the information of the Govt. of India a statement of the Vernacular papers published in this Pres. during the year 1887, together with the reports of the several Translators to Govt. on the general tone of the Vernacular Press during that period.

Sent 8 Mar

2 As in former letters on this subject, the matters discussed by the Vernacular Press in

1887 may be most conveniently treated under the following main heads

(1) Imperial Policy

2) Provincial administration & the administration of the adjoining Native States

3) Religious & Social Questions

4) Race questions

1 Imperial Policy. The annexation of upper Burma & the unsettled condition of that country continued to form the subject of unfavourable comment in the Native Press. It was generally held that tranquillity could have been ensured by the continuance of the native dynasty under British protection. The offer of His Highness the Nizam of a contribution of 60 lakhs towards the defence of the North West frontier was also condemned, the spontaneity of the offer being doubted, & the ability of the Hyderabad State to afford so large a sum questioned. Afghan politics & the movements of Dhuleep Singh attracted at-

-tention, chiefly in the Hindustani press. The expediency of subsidizing the Ameer of Cabul was questioned, & stress was laid on the necessity of greater activity on the part of the British Govt. in counteracting the alleged intrigues of Russia.

The appointment & proceedings of the Public Service Commn. excited much interest, & it was urged that the more extended employment of natives of India in the higher ~~appts~~ administrative & judicial appts. would lead to increased efficiency & economy besides strengthening the faith of the people in the justice of the British Govt. In this connection the usual references were made to the Royal Proclamation of 1858, & special stress was laid on the necessity for the separation of magisterial & executive functions, & for the larger admission of natives to the Covd. Civil Service by

holding competitive exams
both in England & India
These subjects were also
discussed in connection
with the meeting of the
National Congress at Madras
at the close of the year.
The reform of the Legislative
Councils by increasing the
number of non-official members
& introducing the elective
principle was also strongly
advocated. The enquiry
instituted by the Govt. of India
in regard to ~~on~~ the condition of the agri-
-cultural population in the various
Provinces ~~were~~ was criticised on
the ground that independent
unofficial opinion would not
be obtained & that the reports
would therefore be of very little
value. The Jubilee of
Her. the Queen-Empress
was generally referred to in
very appreciative & loyal
terms, & full justice was
done to the personal character
of Her Majesty & the beneficent
intentions of her Govt. Hopes
were expressed that advantage
would [illegible] taken of this occasion

occasion to develope repre-
-sentative institutions by the
reform of the Legislative Councils
above refd to. The reception
of the Indian Chiefs ~~in~~
& who attended the celebration
of the Jubilee in England
formed the subject of unfavourable
criticism in some papers,
for want of due courtesy
on the part of the India
Office officials being alleged

4 General European politics
received little notice,
except in the Hindustani
press where the relations
of the United Powers & Turkey
to Russia & England were
occasionally discussed.

4 Provincial Administration

The ~~working of the~~ Forest
& Salt Acts ~~was~~ were, as usual,
subjected to adverse criticism
& the working of the Excise
system under the latter
Act was specially condemned
as tending to increase the
price of salt while reducing
its quality. The Abkari
~~administration~~ system was
also objected to on the grounds

that it was encouraging drunkenness for the sake of revenue. The lower classes of police officers were condemned as corrupt and "inefficient" & the constables present at the Madras Park Fire of the 31st Decr 1886 were accused of having taken advantage of the catastrophe to plunder the people, & the finding of the Coroner's jury that there was no evidence in support of this charge being was received with some incredulity. — The development of local self govt. in Municipalities was commented on with satisfaction & the extension of the elective principle to Taluk Boards was advocated

The necessity for making better arrangements for the comfort of 3rd class passengers on railways was urged, & in the Telugu papers attention was called to the defective accommodation from of the passenger boats on the Godavari & Kistna canals. The abolition of the present system of "jamabandi", or personal annual settlement by Revenue Officers, was advocated by some papers on the grounds that the ryots gained

very little thereby & were subjected to heavy demands for "supplies". The usual objections were raised to the movement of the govt. to the Hills. H.E. the Governor's tours were however favourably noticed, & credit was generally given to H.E. & to his Councillors for good intentions in regard to the natives. As remarked by the Telugu Translator "the personal attacks on the chiefs of the administration have ceased, & greater confidence & good will are displayed towards persons in power"

5 Administration of adjoining native States

(a) Mysore. — The working of the forest department, the alleged preference given to Europeans, x in official appts., & the stay of the Maharaja on the Nilgiris were subjects of adverse criticism. The proposed re-organisation of the Maharaja's Council was

x "foreigners" (Madrassis)

called for, & it was held that the subsidy paid by the State to the Imperial treasury was unduly large & should be reduced.

(b) Travancore. Several attacks were made by the Malabar papers on the administration of the Travancore State, on the corruption said alleged to be practised by certain officials, & of the alleged partiality of the Maharaja for a Court favourite. The Resident was at the same time criticised for not interfering in the interests of good government.

6 Religious & Social Questions

The remarks made under this head in my last year's letter of 30 Dec 1887 No. 1695 still hold good.

7 Race questions. Here again there is but little to be added to the remarks made in previous letters ~~on some~~. The case of Mr. Wilson, the Dewan of Cambay, excited considerable notice, & the reversal by the Secretary

of State of the finding of the special commission appointed by the Bombay Govt. was ascribed to partiality towards a European Civilian.

8 To sum up, the tone of the vernacular Press on questions of Imperial policy continued to be one of moderate opposition to Govt., relieved by professions of attached loyalty on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. As in the previous year, there were occasional passages of an objectionable character, but these are of comparatively rare ~~exceptions~~ occurrence & sometimes appear worse than they really are by being read apart from the context. In regard to ~~local~~ the local administration the tone of the native papers during the year under review furnishes no ground for complaint. The acts of the Govt. here [illegible] been very fairly discussed,

credit for good intentions has generally been given, and allegations of error have not, as in ~~previous~~ the years immediately preceding, been accompanied by personal imputations on those at the head of affairs

28/2

H.E. the Governor

vide note from Private Secretary

Report on the Vernacular Press for 1887

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List of Vernacular (Cy of Madras, in the State
of Mysore, and in the

Name of Paper.	Date on which started	Pla Pre wh pu	Profession, and ditor.	Remarks.
1 Vijayadwaja	october 1886	B Sar	Charles Chikasar Bellary.	This paper seems to be impartial in its criticism and perfectly loyal in its tone. It has been made bilingual from January last.
2. The Karnatika Prakasika		Ba Ka Pre	by the	Generally misinformed on matters not immediately connected with Mysore. Moderate in its tone.
3. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini		Ba sa and Pr		This is merely an echo of the Karnataka Prakasika.
4. Krista Sabha Patra	1st July 1866.	M Bo De	Hoch, ion Evangelical onary Mangalore	Chiefly devoted to religious questions
5. Sudarshana	August 1886.	H Ed	Kristna Rau, a all pay in the f Udipi. He is the tor. The magazine support of able Contributors.	These papers confine themselves to the discussion of literary, scientific, Social and religious questions.
6. Mithrodaya	October 1887		rasinga Rau, an of the Madras of a Munsif's The Magazine endent Contri-	

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras, 4th April 1888

Rungesh Rau
Translator
to Government.

From

The Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.
Fort St George.

Sir,

In accordance with G. O. No 1694 Pub
dated 30th December 1887 I have the honou
to forward herewith a consolidated lis
of the Newspapers published in Canarese
in 1887–88. The list gives the names of
all the papers in Canarese published
in South Canara and Bellary as a
furnished by the Collectors of the tw
districts, as well as of two papers
published in Mysore. No detailed list
as required in the above quoted G. O. ha
not been furnished by the Resident
of Mysore.

2. The following is a summary of the
views expressed by these papers on all
questions of importance:

I Foreign Politics

It was believed that Russia is slowly
naking preparations for the invasion of
ndia. The delimitation of the frontier
as not ended satisfactorily although
rores of rupees have been spent upon
he work, which has necessitated the
imposition of the Income-tax. The English
Government fondly think that Russia
will not be able to shake their firmly
stablished rule in India, but a
ailway from St Petersburgh to Herat
ill enable the Russians to pour in
heir troops on India within 10 days
hile the British would not be able
to send any succour from England to
Peshawar in less than 22 days. The
British Government ought therefore to
onciliate the natives and the feudatory
Rajahs with whose help alone they can
hope to present a bold front to Russia.

4. The Russians place much more
onfidence in the conquered races than
he English. They appoint the natives of
he conquered provinces to the command
of native armies and as Governors of
rovinces. The English, on the other hand,
have no confidence in their native
subjects. Although it is a well known
fact that the people of India are loyal
to the [illegible] and consider it their own
interest to perpetuate British rule in
yet the Government have refused to conc
to them the privilege of forming themselves
into Volunteer Corps.

5. It was not a good policy on the part
of the Government to have prevented the
return of Dhuleep Singh to India. By this
measure they have driven a prince who
would otherwise have been quite harm
less, to seek the protection of the Russians.
It is said that it would be well for the
Safety of the British in India
justice to the unfortunate pri
bring him over to India and reinstate
him in his hereditary dominions.

6. The offer of money by the Nizam
and other princes for defences on the
frontier was regarded as a clever trick
of the English. It was hinted that they
were all induced to make such offers
by the residents or other advisers partly
to make it appear to the foreign powers
that native princes were perfectly loyal
and partly as a substitute for the
income-tax which could not in fairness
be directly imposed upon the native
princes.

7. India was compared to the United
States of America before they became
independent and it was pointed out
that the prosperity of those States was
due to their successful resistance to the
British and their refusal to pay taxes
when they were not represented in the

tish Parliament. India can never expect ustice until Indian representatives are eceived in Parliament or India has a epresentative assembly of its own ike the English Colonies of Australia, Africa and Canada. This is allowed ven in French India.

3. The present situation in Europe is egarded as critical. War cannot be avoided between France and Germany and he attitude which the British may e is looked to with great anxiety ia.

II Home Administration—

(a) Police

9. Complaints were occasionally made of the general inefficiency of the Police in he detection of crimes and of the oppression of women and other weak persons by the inferior officers of the force.

0. The Circular issued by the Officer at he head of the Police in the Lower Provinces f Bengal was strongly condemned as asting an unmerited slur on the loyalty of the people of that province, and as placing a terrible weapon of ppression into the hands of the members f the Police force.

(b) Courts

11 The practice that now obtains of appointing old and pensioned officers as bench magistrates in towns is condemned as these men are past their stage of fficiency and are ignorant of the existing laws and regulations. These duties may better be entrusted to younger men of high position and education.

12. It was stated that the judicial tribunals afford no protection against the oppression of poor people and coolies by Zemindars and other rich people, and by European tea and Indigo planters.

13. Corruption, partiality and oppression are still rampant in most places the Subordinate magistracy. When a complaint is made against a magistrate or judge to the higher authorities, it is referred for enquiry to the very person complained against and thus practically people have no remedy against oppression. The remedies suggested for this evil are a separation of the judicial from executive functions and the frequent transfer of the functionaries from one place to another. It was also suggested that no person should be appointed a magistrate or judge in his own native place or in a place to which he has become naturalised.

14. The proposal to transfer the appellate jurisdiction of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore to the High Court of Madras was hailed with great satisfaction.

(g) Education.

15. It was remarked that sufficient funds are not devoted to the education of the people and the teachers of Primary Schools are wretchedly paid. Rates of School fees fixed by the Grant-in-aid Code are too high and some really backward districts have not been allowed the privilege of charging the lower rates of fees.

The only way by which moral education can be given to boys was stated to be to establish a boarding house in connexion with every school with quarters for the residence of the teachers either in it or close to it.

(h) Railways.

17. It was said that Government do not sanction railways where necessary. The cry is that funds are not available for such purposes.

18 The Third class passengers on almost all railways are shabbily treated. They do not get the conveniences for which they pay and are generally bullied and [illegible] by the employees. It is said that [illegible] consciously go against [illegible] they do [illegible] reputations [illegible] ignorance of the [illegible] this country are [illegible]

25. It was [illegible] that in some

rate of expense. Where country materials might be employed and native contractors materials are brought from Europe at very great cost and European agency employed

20. The want of good drinking water in Bangalore is seriously felt by the troops. It is a duty both of the Mysore Government and of the Government of India to contribute towards the expenses of this much needed public work.

(j) Salt.

21. The raising of the Salt Tax is strongly condemned on the ground that it presses hard upon the poor. The duty was increased without due notice having been given to allow the people to express their views on the measure. A reimposition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India would have been much less burdensome than this increase. Ever since the manufacture of earth salt was prohibited the cattle have degenerated and the present increase in the Salt tax will place it utterly beyond the means of ryots to provide salt for their cattle and will materially affect the prosperity of the agricultural classes generally.

(k) General

22. The sitting of the Public Service Commission

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[illegible] class passengers on almost [illegible] are shabbily treated. They [illegible] and the conveniences for which they are generally bullied and abused by the employes. It is said that people here never consciously go against the railway regulations, and if they do so, it is from the ignorance of the rules.

(i) Public Works.

19 Public Works in this country are generally carried on at a ruinous rate of expense. Where country materials and native contractors might be employed materials are brought from Europe at very great cost and European agency employed

efficiency an[illegible]

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(K) General

22. The sitting of the Public Service Commission

Commission in Madras gave occasion to various statements with regard to the distribution of public appointments. It was said that European heads of departments generally gave away all rich posts in their gift to their own relatives and friends. The plea that natives have not the requisite qualifications is merely a pretence. The discretion given t the Government of India to certain [illegible]s of departments to employ Europeans in places which required great physical strength and professional knowledge, has been greatly abused in the Salt, Police, and Abkari Departments, so much so, that the Europeans employed in these departments instead of being men of superior qualifications are mostly young men of no education at all.

23. It is suggested that Madras should be better represented in the Viceregal Legislative Council.

24 The constitution of Legislative Councils generally is regarded as unsatisfactory. The non-official members nerally are considered as men of o independent character. The people hould be conceded the right of nomi ating their own representatives to the Councils.

25. It was pointed out that in some cases Government unnecessarily create some appointments and spent more than was necessary on establishments. The instances quoted were the newly created appointments of a Zill Surgeon and an Assistant Forest Officer in the Anantapur District and the establishments given to the Deputy Collectors recently appointed by the Government of Ma

26. The proceedings of the National Congress held in Madras in Decemb last were generally approved.

III Legislation.

27. The Madras Village Munsiff Bill was approved in so far as the power of appointing village Munsi was vested in the Collector and as i gave a right of appeal from the decisions of the Village Munsiffs Bu Sections 29, 49, and 63 were regarde as dangerous provisions.

28. The Debtors' Bill recently pass was regarded as uncalled for and altogether one-sided losing sight of justice due to the creditor.

IV Native States.

29. It was said that the political a

in the Native States generally tyrannize
over the native chiefs and their subordinates,
misrepresenting facts to the Government
and interfering in the internal administration of the states. The decision
of the Government of Bombay in the
Cambay case was approved while
that of the Secretary of State for India
was considered unduly partial.

20. It was believed that some of the
Native Princes that went to England
n the occasion of the celebration of
Her Majesty's Jubilee were compelled to
do so by the Government and that the
contributions made by them to the
Imperial Institute and other funds
were not made voluntarily and that
while in England the Native Princes were
ot treated in a manner befitting their
rank.

21. It was remarked that the position of
he Dewans in Native States is a very
hard one. They have to please two
masters — the Resident and the Rajah.
he Rajahs have not the power either
appoint or dismiss their Dewans
ithout the sanction of the Govern-
ent. The Dewans therefore cannot
o any good to the people even if they
ould. A more satisfactory arrange-
ent would be to appoint a Dewan
lected by the people.

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32 It was said that the subsidies levied
from Native Rajahs are too large and
that, in the case of Mysore, the British
Government was partly responsible for
the debt contracted during the famine
and it should therefore relieve the State
of this burden. In the case of Hyderabad,
the retention of the Berars by the Paramount
power is a long standing grievance.

33: The restoration of the Fort of
Gwalior to Scindia was approved of.
and it was suggested that the more
enlightened of the Native rulers might
be called in to assist the Govern-
ment in making laws, and their
opinions taken whenever any impor
change is contemplated.

34. Regarding Mysore in particula
it was stated that ever since the
rendition of the Province the change
in the Residents have been too frequen
(1) Such frequent changes, it is remark
are injurious to the welfare of the
State; (2) that the present Dewan do
not recognize the merits of the nati
of the Province but always shows pre
ference to Europeans and other foreig
(3) that various unjust imposts have
still been retained such as the loc
cess, irrigation cess, Mohatarap, t
Octroi duties &c; (4) that the rate of t

survey assessment is very high; (5) that the Forest department is very oppressive; and (6) that the Council of the Maharajah is now altogether an effete body and needs to be re-organized on the lines laid down by the Government of India and that the Maharajah himself should preside at its meetings.

V The Condition of the people.

It was stated that the people are growing poorer and poorer. Drinking has increased to an enormous extent so much so that even Brahmins who had hitherto been remarkable for their abstinence have now taken to drinking. The growth of this evil is laid at e door of the Abkary Department.

6 It was remarked that extensive acts of arable land are lying waste r want of capitalists who would take hem up for cultivation. The Government, it was said, should encourage he reclaiming of these waste lands, by lacing at the disposal of the ryots, free taxation, all the natural irrigation l resources of the country.

Canarese Translator's Office }
adras. 4th April 1888 }

S Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

1329

Public (1888) Department.

From S. Mangesha Rao Esqre.
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 12.

Dated 4th April 1888.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY 5 APL 88 GOVT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ year ending 31st March 1888. including a l of newspapers published i during the year

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Particulars of Telugu Newsp

No.	Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	D c p	a ties, &c., of the paper.
1.	"Vivēkavardhani."	Rajahmundry. The "Vivēkavardhani" Press		E [illegible] and liberal in politics; advocates [illegible] of progress [illegible] ucation and widow marri
2.	"Sanmārgadarsini."	Pettapore. Pettapore "Samsthanam" Press.		d in tone; treats more of social and local political matters.)
3.	"Andhraprakāsika"	No. 98, Mount Road, Madras. "Hindu" Press.		very liberal views; energetically edited a interest in most subjects; but is often t in tone.)
4.	"Sujanamanollāsini"	No. 4, Narayana Mudali Street, Madras. "Siva Siddanta" Press		ly moderate; treats more of local matters, assumes now and then an eccentric tone.)
	"Hindujanasamskārini."	Nos. 154 & 155, Popham's Broad, Madras. "Empress of India" Press		derate in tone, treats on all subjects of l interest, especially on Religious topics; cates the Brahmo Samaj.)
.	"Rasikollāsini"	Guntur. "B. T. S" Press.		te, liberal in its views and does not hesitate ention the transgression of native officials.
	"Purushārthapradāyini"	Masulipatam. "Swadharma Prakasini" Press.		erate; only two numbers received.

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translat

Telugu Translator's Office
Madras 31st March 1888

From

Gustav Oppert, Ph.D.
Telugu Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you my Report on the Telugu Newspapers for the year 1887.

During the year under review seven papers altogether were rea at my office. These were the weekly Vivēkavardhani of Rajahmundry, the Andhraprakāsika and Sujanamanōllāsini (and the monthly Hindujanasamskārini) of Madras, the Purushārthapradāyini of Masulipatam, the Rasikollāsini of Guntur and the Sanmārgadarsini of Pittapore. The Purushārthapradāyini is ~~the~~ an ~~old~~ paper which was started in 1887, but only two issues were received during the twelve months. On the other hand the Vivēkavardhani was discontinued at the close of the year. The tone of the papers remained on the whole unchanged, but since the arrival of Lord Connemara the personal attacks on the chief of the administration have ceased, and greater confidence and good will is displayed towards the persons in power. The right and the claim of the natives to all important and lucrative appointments under Government have been continually upheld, and no consideration has on the whole been shown to European officials; their faults have been exaggerated, while on the other hand the fault the natives have been generally ignored and their superiority admitted as a matter beyond doubt. Yet one cannot accuse the Telugu Press f disloyalty towards England. On the contrary the papers are anxious in declaring their loyalty to the Supreme Power, though not much importance can be attached to such declarations made in times of peace and prosperity.

I.– Foreign Politics.

In consequence of the want of knowledge of foreign countries, their history and civilisation, the interest taken in and the appreciation of foreign politics is very limited, and this is apparent also from the omission of this subject in the Telugu Press. It does not speak highly of the capacity of the Telugu Editors to ~~thus~~ depreciate and ignore the benefits which must eventually accrue to India by the annexation of Burmah. In their shortsightedness they only see the expenses of the moment and do not perceive the future advantages obtained by a temporary outlay. Those who advise the restoration of King Theebaw manifest also an inexpedient predeliction for the independence of Native Rajahs (See Purushārthapradāyini, No 1).

II.– Home Administration.

(a) Police.

As usual the Police comes in for a great deal of abuse. The establishment of [illegible] Intelligence Department was regarded as unnecessary and costly (Andhraprakāsika, No 11); [illegible] if the Police were efficient such a Department would not be [illegible]. Natives [illegible] be made Assistant Superintendents of Police (A[illegible]prakāsika No [illegible]); and deserving Police Inspectors, as Mr. Decruise of Palghat, (Andhraprakāsika, No 18) should have been rewarded [illegible] year. On the other hand the Police should not be allowed to prove their inability of protecting the life and property of the people, as in the Kistna District (Sujanamanollāsini, No 4), in Trivellore (Andhraprakāsika, No or even in Blacktown, where cows are allowed to attack persons in the streets (Andhraprakāsika, No. 17). The Andhraprakāsika, No 13, even intimates that the Police at Bellary was favourably inclined towards the soldiers accused of murder. All these facts manifest a distru towards the efficiency and honesty of the Police.

(b) Courts.

The constitution and decisions of the various Courts are subjects of great interest. So far as the High Court is concerned the appointment of a Native Additional Judge was advocated by the Hindujanasamskārini No 11, and strictures were passed on the fact that while offices in the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta are fill by natives, this is not the case in Madras (H[illegible]nskarini, No 11).

Even the decisions of the judges did not escape criticism; i.e. the dismissal from jail of a European prisoner [illegible]ho had pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery by the [illegible]hief Just[illegible] [illegible]ndhraprakāsika, No. 35), and in case of Mr. Ross, Registrar of the High Court, the Chief Justice was accused of showing partiality towards the accused (Andhrapraka[illegible]ka, No 50.).

Attention was also drawn to the circumstance that in appeals from District Courts to the High Court, appellants suffer a great deal of inconvenience not only through Lawyers and their clerks, but also by Government no longer contributing their share to the cost of printing of the pleadings and judgments (Andhraprakāsika No. 13).

That the person at whose instance an auction in execution of a High Court Decree is instituted must pay at once the poundage fee and does not receive it back when the sale has been cancelled, was pointed out as another hardship (Andhraprakāsika, No 23).

The Vivēkavardhani No. 28 recommends that the salaries of the Advocate-General and of the Government Solicitor be reduced to Rs 1500 and Rs 500 a month respectively, the latter post could even be abolished or amalgamated with that of the Government Pleader, the latter receiving either Rs 500 or Rs 750.

Assessors in the Courts are, [illegible] now chosen, of n [illegible] and assistance to the judges (Andhra[illegible]akāsika, No 41). The same pap (No. 19) draws also attention to the difference of opinion [illegible]lected by two judges of the Small Cause Court in their decisions re claims of Guzarattee-moneylenders. It also advocates (No 34) [illegible] the Court only for one month during the Midsummer vacation, and attract notice to the irregularities committed by the Subordinate Court Officers. The process-peons in the District Munsiffs' Courts suffer o other hand by the abolishment of batta (Hindujanasamskarini, No

Remarks are also made about the bribery case in Rajahmundry instituted by Mr. Lister (Andhraprakāsika, No 41).

(C) Jails.

The Inspector-General of Jails has been charged with inefficiency (Andhraprakāsika, No. 35).

While the manufacture of cloths &c. in jails had been often objected to and eventually forbidden by Lord Ripon, the Vivēkavardhani, No. 28 points now to the usefulness of prisoners being employed in learning and applying themselves to such useful indust

(d) Education.

The many changes which have of late taken place in Educational
s together with the growing interest which is everywhere in the
try f towards Education, can be noticed in the Vernacular
h School-fees and the term-fee system are condemned
ini, No. 7), the recommendat of the Finance Committee
educe the grants-in-aid to private schools is deplored (Andhra-
rakāsika, No. 7), while the establishment of a Technical Institute
commended (Andhraprakāsika, No 8). Three Normal Schools at
t are wanted in the Telugu Districts (Sanmargadarsini, No. 8), the
Madras Normal School is too distant and its standard too high.
Incompetent School-masters should not be appointed as Deputy Ins-
pectors of Schools. The project of the Director of Public Instruction
making the Middle-School-Examination compulsory to all Matri-
ulation candidates is apposed by the Sanmārgadarsini, No. 8.

The education of the children of Zamindars is recommended in
their own interest by the Hindujanasanskārini, No 6 and the want
of Military native Schools is greatly felt according to the same paper,
(No. 5).

Some personal changes in the Educational Department are

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longstanding priority

Little discus
ment of Railways The Trip
is charged to look only after the fares, and not after the
fort of the traveller (Andhraprakāsika, No. 4). An accide
to a native passenger at Vellore, who was hastily ~~getting~~ entering
the Railway carriage, was peculiarly enough ascribed to the
negligence of Railway servants towards native passengers
(Andhraprakāsika, No. 9).

Thefts are often committed in Railway carriages and many
such offences have of late been traced to Railway Guards (Hin-
dujanasanskārini, No. 10).

(i) Public Works.

The erection of Anicuts for irrigation purposes is
recommended, through a good supply of water all the waste
lands might be brought under cultivation (Andhraprakāsika, No. 4).

The irrigation channels should also be filled with water
at the right period, and the insufficiency of the water supply
is occasionally attributed to ryots not giving presents to the

protection against

ahmundry, where

(Vi[illegible]ardhani, No 27).

Exceptional remuneration for raising the bund seems have been given to villagers of Yendagandi, while others did not obtain it (Sanmārgadarsini, No 2).

As Ravirēla is a Government port, a road leading to it from Jaggayyapettah is preferred to that proposed by the Collector, who recommended one going from Jaggayyapettah to Muktēswarapuram (Sujanamanōllāsini, No 8).

The unpunctuality and bad management of the Godavari Canal boats are frequently made a subject of complaint (Vivekavardhani, Nos 29 & 30).

(f) Salt

The high price of salt is a great hardship to the poor people. It interferes not only with their bodily welfare, but exercises also a detrimental effect on the agricultural prospects of the country, as the ryots are unable to supply salt to their

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will divide [illegible] of Revenue and go [illegible] it through Districts. The expenditure for the maintenance of the old and new Revenue [illegible] will be pretty much the same though many officials will lose their appointments while others get reduced pay (Hindujanasamskārini, No 7).

Unanimity is expressed in the Press about depriving Revenue officials of Magisterial powers, and Travancore is quoted as an example in favor of this proposition (Andhraprakāsika, No 45). In consequence of the now existing arrangement Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars exercise an undue and detrimental authority over the people (Andhraprakāsika, No 44).

In consequence of the poverty of the ryot, the Ryotwari assessment should be lowered and definitely arranged in this Presidency (Hindujanasamskārini, No 5).

The Board of Revenue is blamed for refusing to remit the assessment in the Godavari District which has suffered much by inundations (Vivekavardhani, No 17). On the other hand Divisional Officers in that very District have granted Remissions according to their fancy. Thus while the General Deputy Collector ~~refused~~ of Narasapur refused all remissions, the Temporary Deputy missions

s should therefore be drawn up ([illegible] darsini, No 5).

The Revenue Officers in the Mofussil are also accused of [illegible] the [illegible]iptions of the Income tax Act, as they do not tax the people according to their income (Hindujanasamskārini No [illegible])

Discontent is expressed against the custom of Collectors, while on jamabandy duty, being entertained by their subordinates (Andhraprakāsika, No 18).

(g) Forests.

The severity of the Forest Rules, and the difficulties which the people in consequence undergo, are matters of frequent discussion (Andhraprakāsika, No 6). The imposition of a tax on firewood was thus up to lately a thing unheard of in India, and worse is still the inconsiderate manner in which such taxes are levied and fines imposed (Rasikōllāsini, No 8 and Andhraprakāsika, No 44). Some villagers near Krishnagiri are unable to rebuild their huts which were destroyed by fire, as they are too poor to purchase the necessary materials which they could formerly take from the forests (Andhraprakāsika No. 12). The

continuation of the Miras right has deprived the ryots of

noticed in the Hindujanasamskārini, No. 12, and Natives are recommended to fill the high[illegible] in the same service especially [illegible] Inspectors (Hindujanasamskārini No 6 and Sanmārgadarsini, No

e) Local and Municipa

The deficiency of the present system of Local Self Governmen is a matter of fact. Magistrates often fill the Offices of President and Vice-Presidents &c. The other members are incompetent favourites of Collectors or of other Officials. This state prevails especially in the Kistna District (Rasikōllāsini No. 7). Very few non-official members know any English at all, only three or four members can perhaps speak it, but these have no voice, and the meetings are expensive but not productive of any good to the public (Andhraprakāsika No 4[illegible])

The accounts of the Local Fund Board of Nellore show even irregularities (Sanmārgadarsini, No 10)

The Presidents of such Boards should receive payment (Sanmārgadarsini

The proposal of the Madras Municipal Commissioners to establish a new market in commemoration of the Jubilee is criticised by the Editor of the Andhraprakāsika, No [illegible], who prefers a Technical Institute or a Memorial Hall, and regrets that Surgeon-General Bidie has imported [illegible] persons to those Comp[illegible] who offered (Andhraprakāsika, No 14);

(e). On the other hand it is [illegible] that (Andhraprakāsika

[illegible] the citizens of Madras, relying on the municipal water-

[illegible] have neglected their wells, for the municipal water

unfit even for bathing purposes (Andhraprakāsika, No 39). It is also desirable that the municipality should add a new Section to the Municipal Act, according to which all the privies should be cleansed daily by municipal scavengers (Andhraprakāsika, No 36).

The severity of municipal taxation interferes occasionally with local manufacture. The imposition of a professional tax on pottery in Nellore has induced the potters to give up their work and leave Nellore (Andhraprakāsika, No. 37).

(f). Land Revenue and Settlement.

According to Andhraprakāsika No 10, the Board of Revenue is to be abolished from the 1st of April and the Madras Presidency be divided into three Divisions, and each of the existing members of the Board is to be appointed as chief to one of them. The Editor of the Andhraprakāsika, No 13, questions the usefulness of this arrangement.

According to the Hinduja[illegible]samskārini, No 12, the Commissioners

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cattle (Rankōllu

e.g. to Rs 7 a maund

procurable (Andhra

preventative force, poor peop[illegible]

e.g. a woman who travelled from one non-British place to
another was fined at Madura for having in her possession
salt intended for consumption on her journey (Andhrapraka-
sika, No 70):

Next to the heaviness of the Salt tax, the preference given to Eur
peans and East Indians for appointments in the Salt Department
is a subject of continual complaint, and Mr. Galton is accused
of acting in this respect contrary to the evidence he gave before the
Public Service Commission (Andhraprakāsika No 37). The increas
income of the Salt Department is spent on uneducated Europeans;
the reamalgamation of the Salt with the Revenue Department will
produce a great saving (Hindujanasamskārini, No 2).

(k). General.

The reduction of the pay of the Presidency Magistrates
in Madras gives entire satisfaction to the public (Andhraprakāsika, N

Corvee, and the

ctors is disapproved

te system of levying forced supplies from ryots in the Coimbatore, Nellore and Tanjore Districts (Andhraprakāsika, No 51).

The wrong assessment and unjust distribution of the Income tax is given as a reason to abolish it altogether (Rasikollāsini, No 7).

To collect Rs 3,20,000 from non-Christians and to give this sum to Christian clergymen and missionaries for the sake of European employés and soldiers in India, is regarded as a wrong done to those taxpayers (Hindujanasamskārini, No 2).

The re-introduction of the system of counting letters and Book-post parcels is regarded necessary, especially as Post masters often retain newspapers in their offices (Hindujanasamskārini, No 1).

It seems also desirable to alter the price of the issue of Money Orders, so that the poorer people can share in this beneficial institution; for every sum under Rs 5 should be payed one anna, and two Annas should

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be charged for an a

It is also suggested t

Postal Writers and

to 20 months' pay (pra)

As in the Telegraph Department, so should also unpassed Europeans and East Indians not be entertained in the Salt, Police and Forest Departments (Andhraprakāsika, No 44).

It is much regretted that about 30 persons, who have passed the higher Examinations of the Civil Engineering College are unemployed (Hindujanasamskārini, No 1).

A remonstration is made against Government disallowing rewards for killing jackals in South Arcot and ordering the sums thus spent to be refunded (Andhraprakāsika, No 41)

As the Sastras prohibit drinking, it is contended t the Hindus did not indulge in this vice, which is encouraged by Government favouring the liquor trade. Moreover liquor-venders adulterate the liquor by mixing it with intoxicating drugs. Government should in spite of the loss of income ummārgada . ii, No 1).

do not agree in the

low opinion of their

ned of the efficacious-
ess of the medicines they respectively dispense, and as each system
possesses some good qualities which are not found in the other,
it is recommended that persons who are acquainted with English
edicine and Chemistry should carefully study Hindu Medical
rks, such as Susruta, Caraka, &c, and that on the other
nd European Standard works on general Physiology should
translated into the Vernaculars, and these books be pres-
European doctors and other people in Calcutta propose a Medical Practitioner's Act.
bed for the examinations (Vivekavardhani, No. 29).

IV Native States.

The generous offer of the Nizam who placed 40 lacks
s at the disposal of the Viceroy, though acceptable in
seems to display a hankering after notoriety which
rvoy ought not to encourage (Andhraprakasika, No 39)

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

The question that India gets poorer and poorer has been

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of late discussed by [illegible]
affirmative. The reason of the increasing poverty is traced t
the great expenses of the administration and the high pay of
European officials (Vivekavardhani, No 9). The rumour goes
Lord Dufferin has appointed a Committee to ascertain the tru
of the statement that the people of India are day by day getting
poorer. Such an enquiry ought to be held publicly and not in secr
While the Natives affirm that the ryots are getting poorer, the
Anglo-Indian authorities on the other hand assert that they
are in a far better condition than they ever were before. The
Commission should call upon the chief ryots of the various
Districts to give their evidence and should inspect the more im
portant villages (Andhraprakasika, No 43).

It is complained that Government instead of remit
ting the taxes in times of drought, increase them (H
samskārini, No 6). The Board of Revenue has moreover ruled
that no remission should be granted, unless there is a total failu
of crops. This decision has been very hard on the ryots whose fie
have been swamped by the unse [illegible] of the [illegible]
dhani No 12.

The past year was the 50th year of Her Majesty's acces-
t the throne, and this event was celebrated throughout her
t dominions. Contentment with the rule of the Queen-
iness was expressed everywhere and propositions made to
petuate this jubilee. Though the celebrations were sponta-
ous on the part of the population, the attempts of Govern-
nt to enforce jubilee subscriptions were censured, especially
respect to the Imperial Institute in London, which can
lly be said to benefit India (Andhraprakāsika No 26 &
yanasamskārini, No 1). Her Majesty should rather celebrate
ubilee at her own expense, and the wealth of India should
spent on it (Sujanamanollāsini, No 5). In order to perpetuate
ee, it is deemed preferable to lay the foundation to a jubilee
or establish a Technical Institute or reduce the price
or to strike jubilee coins (Andhraprakāsika, Nos 3, 15, 25 &
d Hindujanasamskārini, No 1).

The year under report is memorable for the Commissions

the [illegible]

vice. The main question was how far natives can be sub-
for Europeans (and Eurasians) in the Superior Appointments. The Natives
do not only assert that they can satisfactorily discharge the
duties of every post, but that Europeans and Eurasians are
appointed in their stead when they ought not to be, and that the
Order which, with a few exceptions, assigns all offices with a
salary of and over Rs 200 to natives, is disregarded (Andhrapra-
kāsika, Nos 7, 31 & 34, Hindujanasamskārini No 12 & Vivekavardhan
, No 1

To give natives a better chance of passing the Civil Ser
Examination, the age for the admission to the Civil Service shoul
be raised from eighteen to twenty three years (Hindujanasams
rini, No 7), or these examinations should be held simultane
in England and India (Andhraprakāsika No 8, and P
ni, No 9). The present mode of selection for the Statutory
Service gives on the other hand cause for dissatisfacti
Statute should be changed and Uncovenanted O
Pleaders of proved merit should be appointed (A

Ramachendra Iyer as District Judge of Salem is pr
te choice itself is not regarded a good one (Vivekava

It is also recommended to appoint a Competent person
tive Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, for a European Private
ecretary cannot be conversant with the merits and qualifications
f the Natives (Andhraprakāsika, No 48).

No distinction should be made in the treatment of
pectable men who attend any Office on business, and it is
atter of regret that Natives should not be allowed to sit
chairs in the Harbour Trust Board Office, as they formerly
d, while this privilege is now only granted to Eurasians
Europeans (Andhraprakāsika, No. 35).

ith respect to the classification of Europeans and Eura-
statements are of frequent occurrence. The jury
87 contains thus the names of two brothers one of
ribed as European and the other as Eurasian (Hin-
ini, No 12).

s that a man like Dhuleep Singh, who by his

conversion to Chris [illegible]
lost the sympathy of the Hindus, is nevertheless regarded by a
number of Natives as badly treated. According to their opin
the British Government should pardon him, allow him to ret
to England and provide him with an increased allowance (Hindu
janasamskārini, No 1 & Andhraprakāsika, No 44).

The Financial Secretary to the Government of India has
shown in the Estimated Budget for the year 1888/89 a saving
which is very satisfactory (Hindujanasamskārini, No 12). In
fact great care should be taken that the money of the poor ta
payers is not squandered or misappropriated, and Sir Char
Atchinson, a member of the Viceregal Council, going home immed
after having taken charge of his appointment and thus obtain
Rs 20,000 instead of Rs 6,000, is quoted as a typical case o
an abuse and styled "A wanton loss to the Excheq
prakāsika No. 37).

The increase in the Indian Army is regarded as
cation that Government has no confidence in the l
abiding Natives of India. The Indian people will

d not be afraid
anasanskārini, No 6). The saving of Rs 1,30,06,800, which has
btained through the exertions of the Finance Committee is
use, so long as it is only utilized for the increase of the
p and not spent on the education of the people (Hinduyana-
uskārini No 9).

The valour of the Hindus is beyond all question. It has
anifested itself in the last Burmese war, and it is high
that Government should grant to such brave men Commis-
in the Army (Vivekavardhani, No 27). On the other hand the
s should be well armed, as they will not be otherwise a
tch for the Russians, who can send into the field over in
00 men (in times of war), while England can only dispose of
n. In case the war lasts for any length of time the
will dwindle away. Government should therefore
the Army and no longer refuse to enlist natives as
(Andhraprakāsika, No. 17).

privilege of keeping ammunition after parade has
ssed by soldiers of the native and European
armies, and as it has been the cause of many accidents and
the new Rule of Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander in
of India, prohibiting soldiers from keeping ammunition
parade &c, has been universally praised (Andhraprakāsika, No

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
Gustav Oppert,
Telugu Translator to

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
CANARA (SOUTH)—*cont.*							
"Krista Sabha Patra."	"Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository" Mangalore.	Canarese ..	Monthly ..	600 copies.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	Rev. M. Hoch, Basel Evangelical Missionary, Mangalore.	Chiefly devoted to religious questions.
"Sudarshana." ..	"Hindu" Press, Udipi.	Do. ..	Do. ..	400 "	Adoor Naraina Rau, also the printer and publisher, a well-to-do Sarswat Brahmin of independent means.	Hattangadi Kristna Rau, a clerk on a small pay in the *Hindu* Press of Udipi. He is the nominal editor. The magazine has the literary support of able and influential contributors.	These papers confine themselves to the discussion of literary, scientific, social and religious questions.
"Mithrodaya" .	Do. do. ..	Do. ...	Fortnightly ..	200 "	The "Arya Samaj" of Mangalore, a society composed especially of Sarswat Brahmins devoted to religious reform on Vedic basis.	Nagarmat Narasinga Rau, an undergraduate of the Madras University, son of a munsif's court pleader. The magazine has also independent contributors.	
"Almopakari." ..	"Basel Mission" Press, Mangalore.	Malayalam ..	Quarterly ..	..	....	The editor is at Trichur in Cochin.	Purely religious, no public news, circulated gratis.
CHINGLEPUT.							
"Chingleput Kavalan."	"The Indian" Press, Chingleput.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	80 copies.	Jagannadha Pillai, a man of good character and teacher on Rs. 15 in the Native High School, Chingleput.	Proprietor is editor	....
COIMBATORE.							
"Kalanithi" ..	The Coimbatore "Crescent" Press.	English and Tamil (Roman and Tamil).	Bi-monthly ..	280 copies.	S. P. Narasimhulu Naidu, brother-in-law of a late Tahsildar and a member of the Local Board.	Proprietor is editor	Moderate in tone, and mostly treats of local matters.
"Yuddha Dwani" ..	Do. ..	*Vide* entry against Madras town.					
GODAVARI.							
"Vivekavardhani."	Rajahmundry. The "Vivekavardhani" Press.	English and Telugu.	Professedly weekly, but irregular.	350 copies.	Kandukuri Veresalingum Garu, Telugu Pandit, Rajahmundry College.	The proprietor would appear to be the editor but the editing seems to be more or less a joint matter.	Moderate in tone and liberal in politics; advocates, especially progress in education and widow marriage.
"Sanmargadarsini."	Pittapore. Pittapore "Samsthanam" Press.	Telugu and English.	Once a-month.	200 "	Peddada Chetti Ramiah Garu, Assistant Master, Samsthapam High School, Pittapore.	Same as in previous column	Moderate in tone, treats more of social and local than of political matters.
KISTNA.							
"Rasikollasini." ..	Guntur "Bala Tripura Sundari" Press.	Telugu and English.	Once a-month.	About 300 copies.	Paladugu Panakala Rau, Inamdar of Guntur.	Proprietor is editor	Moderate, liberal in its views and does not hesitate to mention the transgression of native officials.
"Desabhimani" ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	300 copies.	Vavilala Advita Bramaha Sastri, student of Guntur.	Do.	Contains general news, discusses politics.
"Purusharthapradayini."	Masulipatam. "Swadharma Prakasini" Press.	Do. ..	Do. ..	600 "	Uma Ranganaikulu Naydu, pensioned meteorological observer.	Do.	Moderate, only two numbers received.
"Bhudh Vhidhiya."	Butchpet Sridharma Press.	Telugu prose and poetry.	Do. ..	100 "	Nadella Purushottom, Inamdar ..	Do.	Religious, medical, and miscellaneous; extracts from newspapers—tone mild.
MADRAS.							
"Vettikodiyon" ..	"Asiatic" Press, No. 26, Errabalu Chetti Street, Madras.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	200 copies.	Mr. Highland, a man of independent means and respectably connected.	P. S. Saiyappa Mudelliar, schoolmaster; has ancestral property and is respectably connected.	Moderate in tone, and mostly contains police news and extracts from other papers.
"Swadeshabhimani."	"Ashta Latchmi Vilasam" Press, No. 151, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	250 "	P. S. Kumeraguru Mudelliar, man of independent means and of good connection.	A. Vencatasubu Pillai, lives on editing the paper, his relations are land owners and cultivators in Tanjore.	Occasionally objectionable in tone; contained occasionally dissertations on religious and social topics. Has temporarily ceased to exist.
"Jaridah-i-Rozgar."	"Matbai Haidar," 34, Peters Road, Madras.	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	640 "	Sayad Murthazah Kadiri Sahib ..	The proprietor. Respectable and well-to-do.	....
"Shams-ul-Akhbar."	"Shamsiya" Press, 26, Pycrofts Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	700 "	Muhammad Naziraddin Sahib, Gnatala Effendi, house-owner.	The proprietor. A respectable man, owns three houses and lives on the rent and the profits of the paper.	....
"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."	Press of the same name, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	100 "	Moulvi Muhammad Nasaruttulla Sahib and Sayad Ghulam Dastagir Sahib.	Sayad Ghulam Dastgir Sahib. A respectable man in tolerably good circumstances.	The first mentioned proprietor lives at Hyderabad, and has no share in the press, except as representing a deceased brother.
"Tilism-i-Hairat," (Madras Punch).	"Matbai Hidayat," Royapett, Madras.	Do. ..	Tri-monthly ..	100 "	Jaffar Hussain Harif, lives on the press earnings.	The proprietor. Respectable ..	....
"Bad-i-Subah." ..	....	Do. ..	Tri-monthly ..	..	....	....	This paper ceased to exist in the beginning of the year.
"Umdut-ul-Akhbar."	"Anwari" Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Do ..	100 "	Muhammad Anwar Sahib, dealer in house building materials.	The proprietor. Respectable and well-to-do.	This paper is temporarily in abeyance.
"Tuhfah."	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Bi-monthly ..	200 "	Zainuddeen Ahmad Sahib. A priest in the Mutthialpet mosque.	The proprietor. Respectable ..	....
"Jami-ul-Isharat."	"Matbai Haidar" Press, 34, Peters Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown	Declared in November 1887, but not yet started.
"Sudha Irudaya Thunai."	"Methodist Episcopal Vernacular" Press, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Tamil ..	Once in two months	1,000 copies.	Methodist Episcopal Mission ..	Revd. A. W. Rudisill, Superintendent, Methodist Episcopal Mission	Entirely a religious paper.

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Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

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MADRAS—*cont.*							
"Janavinodini" ..	"S.P.C.K." Press, 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	300 copies.	Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	V. Krishnamachariar, Registrar of Books.	A magazine of popular instruction, dealing with moral, historical and scientific subjects.
"Maharani" ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Once in two months.	....	......	Do. ..	Do.
"Satyatuthan."	Do. ..	English and Tamil (Roman and Tamil).	Monthly ..	5,000 ,,	Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	Chiefly a religious paper; contains also news. Tone unobjectionable.
"Amirta Vachani."	"Sattya Dipan" Press, No. 7, 2nd Line Beach, Madras.	Tamil ..	Do. ..	400 ,,	Mrs. T. Babu, wife of Rev. R. M. Bubu.	Proprietress is editress	Has ceased to exist.
"Mathar Mitri."	"Methodist Episcopal Vernacular" Press, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	Methodist Episcopal Mission ..	Mrs. M. W. Rudisill, Missionary...	A religious and moral paper intended for the reading of women.
"Vigadathúthan" ..	"Excelsior" Press, No. 161, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	1,500 ,,	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Tamil teacher, No. 12, Seven Wells Street, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Proprietor is editor	A comic paper; treats also of political matters. Hostile to the English, whom it caricatures.
"Hindujanabúshani"	"American" Press, No. 328, Mint Street, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	Selvarajah Mudelliar, no other profession, moderately rich and has another press in Bellary.	V. Sundram Mudelliar, no other profession, has no fortune or landed property but divides the proceeds between himself and the proprietor.	Moderate in tone, mostly containing local news and translations from the English newspapers.
"Tattuvavivésini" ..	"Vartamana Tarangini" Press, No. 174, Devarajah Mudelli Street, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	140 ,,	Mr. J. Upshon, Secretary to the Madras Secular Society, Vepery, Madras.	K. Veidyalinga Pillai, a rich man, has landed property.	A free thought paper, containing religious discussions.
"Madura Minatchisundram"	"Manonmany Vilasam" Press, Seringapatam Subbaroya Mudelli Street, Pedda Naickpett, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	A Kuppusawmi Pillai, has no fortune or landed property, but divides the proceeds between himself and editor who is his brother-in-law.	A. Vencatasubbu Pillai, has landed property.	Has ceased to exist.
"Tarangai Nesan."	"Vellaya Nadar Jubilee" Press, No. 1, Umpherson Street, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	150 ,,	Rutnasawmi Nadar, Colombo arrack contractor and a respectable man.	Sawminatha Pillai, related as son-in-law to proprietor.	Treats of political and local matters; generally moderate in tone.
"Dravidavartamani"	"Dravidavartamani" Press, No. 79, Mannadi Street, Muttialpett, Madras.	Do. ..	Bi-weekly ..	450 ,,	P. Vasudeva Mudali, clerk, Sea Customs office, Madras, has landed property.	G. Narayana Rao, clerk, Spinning and Weaving Company, Royapúram, Madras.	Consists of advertisements and extracts from other newspapers.
"Swadeshamitran."	"National" Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,000 ,,	G. Subramanya Ayyar, a very respectable and popular man and well to do.	Proprietor is editor	Tone generally sensational and objectionable. Advocates political reforms and the cause of the ryots, also treats of social questions.
"Lalitaprasanodayam."	"Lalitaprasanodayam" Press, No. 123, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	Daily ..	100 ,,	W. N. Tayagaroya Ayyar, a man of property.	V. S. Vilvapati Chetti, a respectable man.	Consisted mostly of translations from English newspapers. Has ceased to exist.
"Andhraprakasika."	No. 981, Mount Road, Madras. "Hindu" Press.	Telugu ..	Weekly ..	500 ,,	R. Narasinga Rao, B.A.; has extensive landed property (now at Indore as Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of that State).	A. C. Parthasaradi Naidu; has sufficient means to live upon.	Displays very liberal views; strategically edited; takes an interest in most subjects, but is often violent in tone.
"Sujanamanoliasini."	No. 4, Narayana Mudali Street, Madras. "Siva Siddanta" Press.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	A. Muthiah Garu, a rich and respectable man.	Same as in previous column ..	Generally moderate; treats more of local matters, but assumes now and then an eccentric tone.
"Hindujanasamskarini."	Nos. 154 and 155, Popham's Broadway, Madras. "Empress of India" Press.	Do. ..	Once a-month.	950 ,,	A. Shunmugappah Chetti, a man of independent means and a merchant.	M. Butchia Pantulu; lives by editing the paper, and was a teacher in the Government Normal School, Madras.	Not moderate in tone, treats on all subjects of general interest, especially on religious topics; advocates the Brahmo Samaj.
"Sugunabódini" ..	Madras "Ripon" Press, No. 316, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	350 ,,	E. Balasundram Mudelliar, B.A., Secretary to Patcheappah's Charities, and a respectable man.	Proprietor is editor ..	A magazine of popular instruction, dealing with moral and social subjects, intended for the reading of women.
"Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricai."	"Indian" Press, No. 107, Pantala Vigneshwaran Covil Street, Royapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	I. Appadorai Pillai, Pensioner from the Printing Press office, Fort St. George.	Rev. J. Balanader Reddi, Roman Catholic Priest in St. Peter's Church, Royapuram, Madras.	A religious paper; contains also general and foreign news. Tone unobjectionable.
"Yuddha Dwani."	"Excelsior" Press, No. 161, Popham's Broadway, Madras. "C. C. W." Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	Do.	1,000 ,, 2,300 ,,	Captain H. Ballard, Salvationist .. Salvation Army.	Proprietor is editor .. .. Cadet Gnyanamutu	Treats entirely of the religious proceedings of the Salvationists in Southern India. Sometimes published in Madras and sometimes in Coimbatore. The title of the paper has since been changed to "Por Sattam."
"Sattya Védánusáram."	St. "Joseph's" Press, No. 68, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	240 ,,	M. S. Yaga Pillai, a respectable Native Christian; lives on the income of his publication.	Proprietor is editor	A religious paper; contains also local and general news.
"Jalva-i-Sakhun."	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane. Madras.	Urdu ..	Tri-monthly ..	150 ,,	Sayad Ali Sahib, respectable and well-to-do.	Sayad Ahmad Sahib. Respectable and well-to-do.	.....
MADURA.							
"Thirikala Varthamani"	"Sundari Minatchi" Press, Madura.	Tamil ..	Fortnightly.	250 copies.	Periyasami Nadan	Muruga Nadan	Religious; mostly astrological.
"Chatria Baluni"	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	250 ,,	Do.	Subba Nadan	Religious.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					MADURA—*cont.*		
"Santhosha Seidhi."	"Lennox" Press, Pasumalai.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	782 copies.	Rev. G. T. Washburn, Pasumalai ..	Proprietor is editor	Chiefly religious.
"Sathia Varthamani"	Do. ..	English and Tamil.	Fortnightly.	690 "	Do. do. ..	Do.	Treats of local and general matters; tone unobjectionable.
"The Banner of the Cross" or "Siluvai kodi."	"S.P.G. Industrious" Press, Ramnad.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	690 "	Rev. G. Billing, S.P.G. Missionary, Ramnad.	Do.	Essentially a religious tract.
					MALABAR.		
"Kerala Patrika."	Calicut "James'" Press.	Malayalam ..	Weekly ..	About 900 copies.	1. The Third or Munnalpad Raja of Calicut. 2. Chengalath Kunhi Raman Menon, a graduate in Arts of the Madras University, and a Municipal Councillor, Calicut.	Chengalath Kunhi Raman Menon (see preceding column).	Gives a summary of important news; discusses matters of local interest.
"Kerala Mitram."	Cochin "Kerala Mitram" Press.	Do. ..	Tri-monthly.	About 700 copies.	Devaji Bhimji. Is a rich Banya merchant of Cochin.	Xavier. Nothing known about him.	Gives a summary of local and foreign news.
"Vijnanachintamani."	Calicut "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam and Sanskrit in Grantaksharam.	Monthly.	About 600 copies.	1. K. Damodaran Nambutiri. 2. G. Narayana Sastri. 3. Nilakandhan *alias* Punnassari Nambi. 4. N. Bhaskkaran Mussat. 5. C. Parameswaran Mussat. 6. V. Vasudevan Mussat. 7. A. Bharata Pisharadi. 8. P. K. Pangasa Menon. Nos. 1 and 3 to 7 are janmis (landlords). No. 8 is a kanakkaran (cultivator) under a janmi.	Nilakandhan *alias* Punnassari Nambi of Perumutiyur amsam, Walluvanad taluk. Is a Hindu landlord.	This is a monthly magazine. It consists of two parts—one in Sanskrit (Grantaksharam) and the other in Malayalam. It is a literary magazine with stray notes collected from other local papers.
					NELLORE.		
"Amudrita Grantha Chintamani."	"Srimath Sarasvati Nilayam" Press, Runganayakulupet.	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	..	Sarasvati Tiruvenkatacharlu, a Pandit.	Pundla Ramakrishnayya, unemployed.	Treats of Telugu literature in verse with notes and quotations from several authors in easy style.

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					SALEM.		
"Suthésábimani." ..	"Patriot" Press, Salem.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	70 copies.	C. Sheikh Mohiud-dín Sahib, Bench Magistrate and Municipal Councillor in Salem.	Proprietor is editor	Moderate in tone and mostly treats of local matters.
"Amirta Bhodini."	"Chinniah Nadar" Press, Tirupatur.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	366 "	C. Permal Nadar, an abkári contractor.	Proprietor is editor (believed to be nominal).	Moderate in tone and treats of foreign, local and religious matters.
					TANJORE.		
"Kudandaimitran."	"Lord Ripon" Press, Kumbakónam.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	500 copies.	G. N. Bhadrasawmi Chetti, a Municipal Councillor, merchant and mirassidar.	V. Nilameghacharriar	Moderate in tone and treats of local and general matters.
"Sujanollasan."	"Buddhi Pracash" Press, Tanjore.	Do. ..	Do. ..	300 "	Govindasawmi Gatikai, Rao Sahib, pensioned relative of the Tanjore Royal Family.	T. K. Periyasawmy Pillai, Sanskrit College, Tanjore.	Moderate in tone and treats of local and general matters.
"Arunódayam" ..	"Evangelical Lutheran Mission" Press, Tranquebar.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	580 "	Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar.	Rev. T. H. Naither, attached to the Mission.	A journal of the Tranquebar Mission, treating entirely of religious matters.
					TINNEVELLY.		
"Narbhodhagam."	Church Mission Press, Palamcottah.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	700 copies.	Church Mission Society, Madras ..	S. Easwaramurthia Pillai	A religious paper.
"Sujanamanóraññjani."	"Chintamani" Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	194 "	S. Subramanya Pillai ..	Proprietor is editor	Treated of local matters and contained translations of foreign intelligence. Has ceased to exist.
"Gnanadipam."	"Hindu Desabimani" Press, Viragavapuram.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	1,400 "	S. A. Sundram Aiyar, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Do.	Intended for village schoolmasters.
					TRICHINOPOLY.		
"Aimbadham Aundan."	"Southern Star" Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	300 copies.	....	S. V. Gurusawmi Sarma ..	Treated of political and local matters. Has ceased to exist.
					VIZAGAPATAM.		
"Siddhanta Bodhini."	....	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	..	Rani Narasimha Rao Pantulu ..	....	An astronomical paper started in December 1887.
					BANGALORE.		
"Karnataka Prakasika."	Bangalore. "Karnataka" Press.	Canarese ..	Weekly ..	450 copies.	Particulars not furnished by the Resident of Mysore.		Generally misinformed on matters not immediately connected with Mysore. Moderate in its tone.
The Mysore "Vrittanta Bohdini."	Bangalore "Daily Post and Examiner" Press.	English and Canarese.	Do. ..	30 "			This is merely an echo of the "Karnataka Prakasika."

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1887, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					BANGALORE—*cont.*		
"Brahma Ghyana Bhodini."	"Victoria" Press, Cantonment, Bangalore.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	110 copies.	A. J. Sheshachellam Mudelliar ..	....	Chiefly a religious paper.
"Suga Jivani."	"Victoria" Press, Bangalore.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	150 "	Somasundram Mudali, Clerk, Military Normal School, Bangalore.	C. P. Somasundram Mudali, Philanthropic Association, Bangalore.	Moderate in tone; also treats of philosophical and religious matters.
"Hithopadesini."	No. 221, Old Poor House Road, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Do. ..	150 "	T. N. Ayyavu Pillai, Druggist ..	B. L. Gajaraju Mudali and Guruswami Nayudu.	Ceased to exist.
"Kasim-ul-Akhbar."	"Chamraj" Press, Bangalore.	Urdu ..	Bi-weekly ..	About 450	Muhammad Kasim Ghaus (journalism only).	Muhammad Sharif Abdul, son of Muhammad Kasim Sahib (editorship only).	....
"Sultan-ul-Akhbar."	"Nubury" Press, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	" 300	Munshi Sayad Kadir Padsha Khadir.	Proprietor is editor	....
Bangalore "Akhbar"	Press of the same name.	Do. ..	Bi-weekly ..	" 100	Muhammad Hussain	Do.	....
					TRAVANCORE.		
"Travancore Abhimani."	"Victoria" Press, Nagercoil.	Tamil ..	Tri-monthly.	350 copies.	Mr. P. C. Joseph	....	Treats of local and general matters. Tone unobjectionable.
"Malayali" ..	Trivandrum ..	Malayalam ..	Bi-monthly ..	..	....	....	....
"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth."	Verapoly near Cochin.	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	....	....	....
"Malayali Mithroni."	Cottayam	Malayalam ..	Monthly ..	..	....	....	....
"Nazrani Dipika."	Mannanam, Cottayam.	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	....	....	....

ANANTAPUR, CUDDAPAH, GANJAM, KURNOOL, NILGIRIS—*Nil.*

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. II.—APPENDIX TO LETTER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT, DATED 12TH MARCH 1889, No. 249.

From C. D. MACLEANE, Esq., Tamil Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Nellore, 4th April 1888, No. 45.

I have the honor to submit a general report on the Tamil Press for the year 1887. The classification of the subjects treated is that adopted in the reports of two previous years.

1. *Subjects not connected with the presidency.*—The annexation of Burma was not approved by taxation being feared. It was held that England should contribute half the cost of the Burma war, or else that the Burmese should pay for the whole. The papers said that the Viceroy had provoked a quarrel with Theebaw. The durbar at Rawal Pindi was considered to be an extravagant manifestation of British power to the Ameer of Afghanistan and useless. Complaint was made that Lord Dufferin was engaged too much in maintaining foreign relations, and neglected internal affairs. With regard to Mysore the Press said that, under the English administration, the State was burdened with debt and would have sunk into ruin but for the rendition in 1878, since when, under native management, it bids fair to become prosperous. The English took no steps to develop the internal resources of Mysore. The Nizam's offer of 60 lakhs was disapproved as setting an example to other Native States which they would feel bound to imitate. A Russian invasion of India at some time or other was considered to be a probable event.

2. *Subjects connected with the presidency.*—The Press complained of the police that they were taken from the dregs of the people, and that their promotion depended merely on their detective skill. The usual question was raised about the separation of magisterial and revenue duties. It was considered that the power of appointing magistrates should rest with the High Court and not with the Government. The Press said that Covenanted Civil Servants should not be appointed as District Judges. There could not be too many district munsifs as an impetus is given to trade in those places where such courts exist. The powers of a magistrate should be withdrawn from tahsildars and given to district munsifs. The Press suggested the desirability of vakils pleading in the vernacular before native judges. They recommended the reduction of salaries of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Madras Municipality, and the relaxation of the qualifications now required of voters and candidates for election as municipal commissioners. They were in favor of power and responsibility being centred in the body of the municipal commissioners, the President being reduced to the status of a Secretary executing their orders. They held that the Board of Revenue had gradually become a confirming, instead of a supervising body, and thus had fallen in the estimation of the public. The work of the Board would be much improved by appointing a native as Land Revenue Commissioner. The yearly jamabandi conducted in the districts was considered useless. The ryots derived no benefit from it, as no abatement was made for lands left waste nor was any remission granted for withered crop. Its abolition was recommended. Government themselves might grant pattas to the ryots, say, once in three years. The frequent transfer of revenue officers from one place to another was recommended, as a too long stay in one place lead to corruption. The forest laws were framed in ignorance of native customs and the principal consideration of Government now was to obtain the utmost revenue from forests, though this was not their object at first. The benefit of reserving forests was so remote that it was undesirable to cause distress to the present generation by adopting stringent rules. The Press

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