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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

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CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 1.—APPENDIX TO LETTER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
No. Dated

From C. D. MACLEANE, Esq., Tamil Translator to Government, to the Hon'ble Mr. PRICE, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Nellore, 30th April 1889, No. 60.

I have the honour to submit a General Report on the Tamil Press for the year 1888, together with a consolidated return of the Tamil Newspapers published in that year in the Madras Presidency. The heaviness of the return has somewhat delayed the report. The classification of the subjects treated in the present report is that adopted in the reports of previous years.

2. Subjects not connected with the Presidency.—*Burma.*—The papers continued to press the Burma grievance. The sole object of the war was to advance English interests by opening a New Market for English goods. Lord Dufferin forgot his duty to India and joined with the Secretary of State in making India bear all the expenditure. One local paper alone, the Kudandaimitran of Kumbakónam, which has expired, defended the annexation as necessary for Indian defences. One saying repeated two or three times was that the conquest of Burma had made the Russians, the Germans, and the Chinese the enemies of the English. The Tamil Papers considered that if the English wanted Burma they should have made it like Ceylon, a Crown Colony. *Lord Dufferin.*—The administration of India was yearly becoming more difficult and onerous. The foremost men of England conscious of the injustices done to the natives in this country were not now ready to accept the office of Viceroy. Lord Dufferin resigned his Viceroyalty a year before his time because he could not face the exhausted exchequer. This nobleman was not popular with the Tamil Press. His short-sighted policy had brought the finances into their present state. Nothing but a succession of evils had happened during his time. If he had succeeded Lord Lytton the country would have been ruined. In the following extract the native Rajas are supposed to be speaking:—"Shall we remember you for having kindled the Burma war, or "for having spent lakhs on lakhs of Indian money on it? Or shall we remember "you as the author of the Income-tax? Shall we call to remembrance the "enhancement of the salt duty, or the organization of the Sikkim expedition at "a cost of 150 lakhs? Or shall we remember you for having issued an order "prohibiting persons in Government employ from raising subscriptions for public "purposes, or for having lighted the palatial building at Simla with the electric "light? Or shall we remember you for having relinquished the maintenance "of education, &c., on the ground of deficit in the exchequer?" As to Lord Dufferin's remarks about the Congress he was much abused for them, and it was said that he should have declared his real views earlier. *Native States.*—In discussing the Deccan Mining frauds, the papers said that the Government of India wished to see native princes falling by their own ignorance. Baroda and Burma were quoted. The Diwan-regent of Pudukota was said to be old and infirm and partial to his relatives. The Karvetnagar Zemindary was described as sunk in debt and papers desired to see it brought again under the management of Najm-ud-dín Sahib. Mysore was never so prosperous during fifty years of English rule as now under native rule. Since 1878 improvements had been made there which the English had not thought about. Travancore was at the beginning of the year described as an agitation, owing to the proceedings taken by

the Diwan against certain officials. This Government was frequently asked to interfere. *Russia.*—The Press confidently asserted this year that the Russians could not think of invading India, as the country was on the verge of ruin, and was too poor to offer an inducement. It was useless therefore to improve the defences of India. If there were any frontier expenses, they should be borne equally by England and India. *Sir Lepel Griffin.*—Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor General in Central India, was very heartily abused by the Tamil Press. He was said to bring discredit on the English nation. His removal from office was pressed.

3. SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE PRESIDENCY.—*Abkari.*—The Excise system increased the number of shops and lessened the price of spirits. Government were responsible for growing drunkenness. *Agricultural Department.*—The Committee on the usefulness of the Agricultural department, was approved. Agricultural Exhibitions were not spoken well of. They ought to be held if at all by the people themselves and not by Government. The exhibits were generally the curiosities preserved by rich men in their cabinets, and not the real products of industrial art. *Agriculture.*—The laws of the Government ground down the agriculturist. The lands of the ryots were diminishing in fertility, and their cattle were decreasing in number. Remissions of Revenue were now scarcely ever given. The payments of Kist were becoming more severe. The order of Government to levy a water-rate on dry lands inclosed by ridges was much opposed; and the people were advised to contest the ruling in law-Courts. *Bribery.*—Bribery cases are hardly ever brought to light, because the law subjects to punishment both the giver and the acceptor. The law should exempt the former from all punishment. *Contagious diseases.*—The closing of the Lock Hospital in Madras was variously regarded. *Devastanams.*—The Press were all in favour of the Devastanam Bill, and regretted its withdrawal. The only exception was the Désábimáni of Tirupápaliyúr. *Education.*—Much discussed during the year. The duty of Government to educate the people was second only to its duty of protecting persons and property. Every village in India should possess a school. Government should contribute at least 3 crores out of a Revenue of 80 crores. More money should be spent on education here than in England, owing to a greater need for the article. As to the diminution of educational grants no Government of a civilized country ever thinks of doing such a thing However, on the other hand, the reduction of the Staff of Inspectors of schools was recommended. Agricultural and Industrial Schools were advocated. Such schools were common in European countries; and their absence showed that Government were acting unjustly towards this country. The proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to change the dates of the University Examinations to certain dates in March and April was much opposed. In those hot months hard mental work on the part of the candidates was unsuitable. When the students of the Madras Christian College mutinied against the College authorities, most of the Tamil papers took the side of the students. The Director's order prohibiting the admission of implicated students into Government or other aided Colleges was much assailed. The Director was accused of partiality to his fellow-religionists, the Missionaries. The Hindu Janabúshani of Madras alone defended the action of the Director. *Finance Committee.*—This was voted a failure because the only real saving had been by reducing salaries of petty officers. Protest was made against the transfer of large sums of money from Provincial to Imperial. Burmah and the Frontier were answerable for this. Mr. Westland had better take away all the money he could from Provincial; then Provincial funds will just suffice to pay the salaries of the Governor and Council, &c., and they may go to sleep saying they have nothing to administer. *Forests.*—The severity of the laws was complained of. The people had to bribe the Forest Rangers, Guards and Watchmen for fear of cattle being impounded. The Press became very bitter over this subject. On one occasion Government were told to join partnership with dacoits for obtaining their revenue, and a correspondent to the Swadeshamitran said that the tears shed by the people because of the severity

of the Forest Regulations and the cruelty of the Forest Officers would not go in vain, but would turn to a sharp sword to cut by the root the English Government. The Government had better blow away the inhabitants of each village at the mouth of the cannon, and then preserve the land as forests. *Income tax.*—The people were averse to having their means discussed in public. Native traders kept no accounts. The Subordinate officers of the Income-tax department were corrupt. Incomes at any rate below Rs. 1,000 a year should be exempt. *Industries.*—Government were repeatedly asked to adopt means to further native industry and manufactures, imposing heavy import duties. The poverty of India was owing to the general use here of English articles. The Government afforded every facility to the English trader at the expense of the Indian trader. Strong objection was taken to the introduction of the Factories Act in India. *Judges.*—Corruption was practised by subordinate officers in the courts of District Munsifs. The frequent change of the District Judges of South Arcot during the year was complained of. Delays were complained of. Justice had been made an article of traffic by the levy of court-fee stamps, &c., hence public convenience must be consulted. *Legislation.*—Laws favourable to Government were without difficulty passed, and the contrary with laws which related to the welfare of the people. *Local Fund Boards.*—The Members of these ought to be elected by the people. The Vice-Presidents should all be Non-officials. *Madras Municipality.*—Reduction of the salaries of the President and the Vice-Presidents was constantly advocated. There was a difference of opinion with regard to the reduction of the subordinate Municipal establishment. The qualification for election as Commissioner should be extended to persons who paid Rs. 50 as Municipal taxes. The right of voting at such election should be extended to persons who paid down to Rs. 3-12-0 on houses or lands. The Madras Municipality ought not to borrow. *Magistracy.*—The usual propositions were made to separate Revenue-and Magisterial functions, on the ground that the Revenue Officer had too much power. *Municipalities.*—The Salem Municipality ought to provide a water-supply. On the other hand in the case of Tanjore the papers were afraid of further taxation, and wanted no better water-supply. The Municipal elections at Coimbatore were not sufficiently notified to the public. A native ought to be appointed to the Municipal Presidentship of the Civil and Military Station at Bangalore, so as to harmonize with the spirit of the Local Self-Government Scheme. *Police Force.*—Subject of constant remark during the year. The pay of a constable was no better than the wages of a cooly. The police were not wanting in skill to concoct cases and secure the conviction of innocent persons. *Post.*—More post-offices were called for. To prevent fraud in the insurance of parcels, the postal insuring officer should first inspect contents. *Public Works.*—The Public Works Department was dilatory in repairing tanks, and more money was expended on pretentious public edifices than on breached tanks and silted channels. The repair of tanks should be entrusted to the ryots. *Railways.*—Separate carriages should be given for low-caste people. The South Indian Railway Company was much criticized. *Revenue Settlement.*—The work of the Settlement Department was quite useless. It classified lands according to the nature of the soil and not according to the extent of water-supply which the lands received. Inferior lands were assessed as first-class lands. *Salt.*—The outcry against the enhancement of the salt-tax was of course very loud. Even when the duty was Rs. 2 a maund, the poorer classes and the cattle had to suffer. The burden of taxation was all on the poor, as the Government of the country was in the hands of the upper classes. The enhancement of the tax was like preventing a man from eating his rice by putting sand into it. It was ungrateful of the English, for England had been enriched in various ways by India. The following are extracts :—"Can Government do thus as they please taking the Hindus to be dolts "who pay whatever taxes are levied? Is there not God even? Instead of thus "chopping us up alive little by little and torturing us, let the English kill us at "once and themselves roll in prosperty. To a king who obtains his taxes by "oppressing his subjects, even the obtaining of milk by ripping open the udder of

"a cow, is virtue." Return to monopoly system of taxation, the tax was advocated. *Stamps.*—The Indian Stamps Act of 1879 ought to be re-written. *Tenancy Bill.*—The provision that Zemindars should obtain a court-decree before distraining and selling the property of a tenant was hotly opposed. The Zemindars should have the same facilities as the Government. *Village Munsifs.*—These were said not to be held in any estimation by the people. Hereditary appointments were the cause of the mischief and the appointments should be given by competition. With regard to the Village Munsif's Bill, objection was taken to the clause providing that witnesses to a suit might be summoned orally. The Raja of Venkatagiri who spoke in favour of written summonses being issued, ought to have been supported by the other members of the Legislative Council.

4. Subjects connected with Europeans and Natives.—*Appointments.*—The English got higher appointments, notwithstanding that Parliament in 1833 and the Queen in 1858 had declared that all appointments should be thrown open to men of any race or creed. Natives could be employed instead of Europeans throughout the services, and so greatly diminish expenditure. Impatience was manifested against Government for not taking any action on the Public Service Commission report. *Army.*—If the English desired their rule to be lasting in India, they should found it not on the fear but on the affections of the natives. "To give the people and "the princes the right of defending their native country against enemies, and also "a share in its internal administration," this is true wisdom. Natives of rank, well educated in the English language, and possessing as much bravery as the English, were not wanting to take up commands in the army. Under Muhammadan rule, Hindus were appointed as officers in the army. It was a good policy to have sepoys in Native States trained under European officers, so as to employ them in the field when wanted. Government, however, should not accept offers of men and money from Native States. *Congress.*—The object of the Congress was to obtain for the people of India a share in the administration of the country. The Congress should instruct the masses as to the relations which ought to exist between rulers and ruled. The Congress should disseminate among the masses the doctrines that a Government was but an instrument for promoting the good of the people, and that the people who could not carry out their own wishes in the administration were nothing but beasts or Negro slaves. All people including Muhammadans and Christians were exhorted to join in supporting the Congress, for if there were discord the English officials would take advantage of it and secure to themselves various benefits in the administration of the country. Educated natives were often charged with fomenting agitation among the common people, but they could not help it, for they were forced into it by Government being so indifferent to public opinion. The press expressed considerable annoyance that the Congress movement should be opposed or criticized by any one in India. When Mr. Beck said that a second mutiny like 1857 would result from the movement, the papers answered that if such should happen, Mr. Beck and his stiff-necked Muhammadan friends would be the cause of it. The statement was constantly made that the promoters of the Congress, who were well educated in English and who fully recognized the superiority of the English administration, would be the last persons to incite a mutiny. What benefit did the people hope to derive by driving the English out of India? The opposition of Sir Syed Ahmed and other Muhammadans to the Congress was instigated by English officials, and the Nizam of Hyderabad was led to join the anti-Congress party by wanting to please the English. As to the criticisms of Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin, if the Congress party could lay no claim to be recognized as the representatives of the people, no one else could, certainly not the few Europeans who ruled India, or the India Council, or the Members of Parliament. If the Congress party were allowed to be competent to discuss religious and social reforms, they were equally competent to discuss political reforms. They could not be charged with seeking to hold up Government to public aversion, because not one libellous word against Government could be found either in their speeches or published writings. Such criticisms by eminent men served only to strengthen the cause

of the Congress and widen its influence. When Government issued the order forbidding persons in their employ from raising subscriptions for any political purpose, the Tamil press obtained the information and said that it was a case of the Government trying secretly to undermine the Congress. There was much blowing hot and cold in the leading articles about Congress; on the one side saying that the Congress must teach the Natives that they were the real rulers of the country, and on the other side professing complete loyalty to the foreign rule. *Finances.*—Natives should control the expenditure of Indian revenues. Indian deficit was due to useless wars, and the maintenance of a large army, for both of which England should pay. English officials should on retirement continue to live in India, so as to save the country from pensions in sterling. *Hill Stations.*—The press complained that the several administrations in India setting aside the remonstrances of both natives and Englishmen persisted in spending the greater part of the year away from their respective centres of Government, and would limit the period of the stay on the Hills to 3 months. *His Excellency the Governor.*—No animadversions or attacks. *India Office.*—The India Office was a useless and antiquated institution. This was a frequent remark. Members of the India Council were for the most part retired civilians, who acted with partiality and favoured the English at the expense of the Natives. The Council should be entirely abolished. It would be superfluous if the representative system was introduced into the Indian Legislative Councils. *Kunjan Menon.*—Complaint was made that the case of Kunjan Menon, late Sub-judge of Tellichery, charged with bribery was tried Magisterially, while similar cases against Europeans were tried by Commissions The case of Mr. Larpent, Registrar of Punjab University, was cited. The charges of bribery against him were fully proved. The same Government allowed him to go back to England, and sent Kunjan Menon to jail. This was because the natives were black and the English were white. *Legislative Councils.*—The press continued the usual suggestions for reform of Legislative Councils. The members of those Councils should be increased in number, and should be elected by the people. They should possess the right of interpellation in administrative and financial matters. India was ripe for the introduction of representative Council, as shown by the success of the Municipal and Local Board Councils. Government took no pains to appoint the most suitable men to the Legislative Councils, and most of the native Members acted like puppets in the hands of English officials. In a council, composed of representative members and vested with powers of control, the laws framed would avoid inflicting hardship on the people, and the question of new taxation would always be discussed with earnestness. Even if the members of such councils acted in opposition to the people, the people could have no room to complain against Government as they did now. This question may be said to be the stock-subject for leaders when special subjects fail. *Native Rajas.*—India under its ancient Rajas and even under Muhammadan Nawabs was wealthy and prosperous, but under the English rule the country was fast going to decay. The former rulers of the country, for fear of being expelled from their thrones, studied the welfare of their subjects, but the English had not this incentive for they relied on their army composed of British soldiers. Lament was made that the natives were so deficient in unity and patriotism, as to cause them to become the bond-servants of foreigners who carried away the riches of India. The English rulers sent out to India were but paid servants of the crown, with always an eye to the interests of their own countrymen. *Parliament.*—In 1887 Parliament was generally spoken of as a safe ally against the Indian administration, but this year it came in itself for animadversion. Parliament had neither time nor inclination for regulating the affairs of India, and it was averse to a Commission being appointed to inquire into the administration of India, for such an enquiry would disclose the injustices prevailing in this country. *Personal attacks.*—Few, and not sustained. *Public opinion.*—Public opinion was never consulted by Government in this country. Especially when taxation was contemplated, the Government were secret. The native of the present day had greatly advanced in knowledge and administrative capacity. The people were really the controlling authority

of the Government, their voice should therefore prevail in the administration. The Government administration of the present day was a carriage pulled by horses without a driver. The people of England should be disabused of the general idea which they entertained that India was governed well and that the natives had nothing to complain of under British rule. *Salaries.*—Reduction of salaries paid to Europeans advocated throughout the year. The press suggested reduction in the salaries of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the appointment of Lieut. Governors in their places. *Suez Canal.*—The opening of the Suez Canal had brought on an influx of Englishmen into India to the prejudice of the natives. *Titles of honour.*—It was stated that in confering titles of honour, Government acted with partiality, all the higher titles being given to Europeans. *Trial by Jury.*—The proclamation of the Queen that her Indian subjects would be treated in every respect like her British subjects was a dead letter as far as trial by jury went. This privilege enjoyed by the meanest East Indian, was denied to the wealthiest Native. Life was as sweet and honour was as dear to the Native as to the Englishmen or East Indian.

5. Tone and Character of the Press.—The Tamil press has not relapsed into the strident vituperations which characterized it in 1886, and which were reported. Having adopted more moderate language in 1887, it maintained that level in 1888. A fortnightly perusal of the papers can however leave but one impression, which is that whatever the language used may be the secular portion of the press is radically disaffected towards the British Government. The cue throughout is that a Native is as good in everything as a European, and therefore should replace him. How far this is legitimate or illegitimate it is not my business to determine. But I must inform the Government that the doctrine is persistently inculcated. To the best of my judgment the Tamil secular press is completely one-sided, and I should call it as regards the British administration an implacable opposition. These are the only newspapers which the bulk of the reading public have to read.

From GUSTAV OPPERT, Esq., Ph. D., Telugu Translator to Government, to the Hon'ble Mr. PRICE, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 30th March 1889, No. 31.

I have the honor to submit to you my Report on the Telugu Newspapers for the year 1888.

Ten Papers were received during that time at my office, and according to their period of publication, they can be distinguished as weekly, bi-monthly, monthly and quarterly. The first division contains the "Andhraprakásiká" of Madras and the "Hindudésábhimáni" of Masulipatam. The "Budhavidhéyi" appears bi-monthly at Masulipatam. Every month are issued the "Hindujanasamskerini" at Madras, the "Rasikollasini" at Guntur, the "Sanmárgadarsíni" at Pittapur, the "Satihitabódhini" and "Vivékavardhani" at Rajahmandry, and the "Siddhántabódhini" at Vizianagram. The "Janavinódini" is the only quarterly Telugu Periodical in the Madras Presidency.

This last paper is devoted to Social and Educational purposes; the "Satihitabódhini" is published to extend and improve female education; the "Siddhántabodhini is filled also with astronomical articles; while all the other papers discuss more or less general political questions together with the daily local news.

The "Siddhántabódhini (? Satihitabódhini)," "Budhavidhéyi" and "Hindudésábhimáni" made their first appearance, while the "Rasikóllasini" and "Vivékavaradhani" were discontinued during 1888.

The tone of the Telugu Newspapers was on the whole moderate, and a loyal disposition towards the British rule preponderated. Foreign Politics were not much discussed and there was also a scarcity of Indian topics; for even the National Congress did not excite the Telugu Press, and most of the articles contained in them on this subject were translations from others, mostly from English papers.

The "Andhraprakásiká" perseveres in its hostility against Europeans and European officials. The "Hindujanasamskárini is also not friendly to them, but is less biassed. Yet, on the other hand, it is only natural, that the Vernacular Press should side with their own people rather than with foreigners.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. Annexation of Burma was repeatedly declared to be the real cause of the enhancement of taxes. India, without deriving any benefit from the connection with Burma, has to pay the costs of the undertaking, of which England and the English are the only gainers. Burma should be made a Crown Colony, so that England might keep the profit or bear the loss.—"Andhraprakásiká," 12th May 1888.

2. With respect to the Afghan question fault is found with Government for paying high sums of money to former Afghan rebels, Khan Mullah Khan draws thus 800 rupees a month from the Indian exchequer.—("Hindujanasamskarini" July).

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Establishment of a Special Police in order to watch the movements of the people and to report to Government any comments which are made about the administration of the country, coupled with the circular which the Inspector General of Police in Bengal has issued to his Subordinates, is an evidence of mistrust and of non-appreciation of the British rule.—("Hindujanasamskárini," November 1888, and "Andhraprakásika," 24th March).

The Police should aim at securing the ascendency of Government and the security of the people. Dacoits should be put down, and such people like the *Tyarakalu* should not be allowed to way-lay and to rob the peaceful inhabitants of the *Sringavarapukóta Taluk*, ("Siddhantabodhini," November 1888). Nor should respectable Brahman women be insulted in *Tirupatur* by Muhammadan ruffians.—("Hindujanasamskárini," August).

On the other hand it is satisfactory that the efforts of some Police officials meet with appreciation, and Mr. Boyd, Police Superintendent of Trichinopoly and Rai Bahadur Narayanasami Naidu of Vizianagram are mentioned as deserving praise for their valuable services.—("Andhraprakásika," 31st July and "Siddhántabódhini," October).

(*b*) *Courts.*

No important questions of legal legislation were discussed, although several cases created a certain sensation.

1. The arrangement which conferred on the District Judge of Cuddapah the authority to decide Small-Cause-Court Cases between Rs. 50 and 500 was objected to, on the ground that his decision would be final.—("Andrapakásika," 11th February).

2. It was further suggested to introduce into India a system prevalent in Burma, where the headmen of villages and of the castes decide disputes instead of dragging them into law-courts.—("Hindujanasamskárini, October).

3. The inability of a Jury at Tanjore to agree to a verdict in a torch-dacoity case, was used as an argument to prove the inefficiency of Juries.—("Hindujanasamskárini," September).

4. Comments were made about the fact, that while British born subjects seek and obtain employment in Native States, they cannot be tried by officials of

Native States; as was the case with Messrs. Fuller and Barclay at Tumkur.—("Hindujanasamskarini," July).

3. The Crawford case created a great sensation. Lord Reay was blamed for stopping the criminal enquiry into Mr. Crawford's behaviour and for appointing a special commission, which has entailed an outlay of more than 1,50,000 rupees, while Mr. Beames in Bengal and Mr. Kunjen Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry have been tried by a court of justice.—("Andhraprakásika," 1st September, 6th October; "Hindudésábhimáni," September; "Hindujanasamskárini," December 1888).

(*c*) *Jails.*

1. Mr. Grimes, the Inspector General of Jails was leniently treated, because he is the cousin of a former Councillor and a European. A Native would have fared differently.—("Andhraprakásika," 21st January).

2. The escape of a convict Vaidyalinga Mudali from the Madras Penitentiary by means of a ladder proves punishable negligence on the part of the warders and peons.—("Andhraprakásika," 25th August).

(*d*) *Education.*

1. The cheating at the Matriculation Examination at Cuddapah and the disturbance at the Madras Christian College are the two principal events discussed. With respect to the former it was urged that the squashing of the Examination at Cuddapah was a great hardship to honest pupils who suffered for the mal-practices of the guilty candidates.—"(Andhraprakásika," 25th February).

2. The interference of the Director of Public Instruction in the disturbance of the Madras Christian College in favor of the College authorities is blamed in strong terms, for it was no business of Mr. Grigg as a Government servant to mix himself up with this mattter, especially as it concerned religion.—("Andhraprakásika," 19th May and 25th July).

3. The project of Mr. Grigg to make the Optional Languages at the B.A. examination an independent optional subject is not approved of.—"Andhraprakásika," 17th March).

4. Native manufactures which are dying out, *e.g.*, the manufacture of wax boxes and of painted toys, should be taught by professional men at the School of Arts.—("Hindujanasamakárini," January).

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The working of the Local Boards and of the Municipalities appear not to be very satisfactory: the roads, *e.g.*, are more or less in an unsatisfactory state.

1. Each Taluk board ought to have a special Engineer on a salary ranging from 150 to 250 rupees a month, in order to ensure that the Public works are satisfactorily supervised.—("Sammárgadarsíni," September).

2. Yet, extravagent expenditure should be checked. It is, *e.g.*, unnecessary to keep two overseers on 60 rupees each, respectively, for the Nuzvid range and the Bander Taluk. The roads in the former district are of an inferior order so that a sub-overseer on 30 rupees would suffice to look after it, while a deputy overseer on Rs. 30 with a gumasta on Rs. 10 would do the work in the Bander Taluk.—("Budhavidhéyi," May).

3. At the Penukonda Taluk Board two clerks are now working. The second clerk was lately appointed, but even the first has little or nothing to do.—("Andhraprakásika," 18th February).

4. That there must be good pickings in such appointments is illustrated by the fact, that a person who in 1882 could not find security for Rs. 300 left on his death lately an estate of more than Rs. 10,000 after having been a few years

overseer of the Local Fund Department in South Arcot.—("Hindujanasamskárini," January).

5. Municipal Commissioners are occasionally blamed for not attending to their duties, *e.g.*, those of Vizianagram, where the roads and the canals are in bad order.—("Siddhántabódhini," October).

6. A similar complaint is made about the roads in Nellore, the bad condition of which seriously interferes with the traffic.—("Hindujanasamskárini," August).

7. Occasionally Municipalities do not display proper discretion, when they impose new taxes and drive away or destroy useful professions. An example to the point offers the tax which the Municipality of Masulipatam has been imposing on the potters, who in consequence have either suspended their work or changed their profession.—("Budhavidhéyi," 20th October).

8. Government are found fault with for allowing the Municipality of Madras to contract a new loan for a Drainage scheme, as a loan amounting to 15 lacks of rupees has already been raised for a similar purpose. It is true, the Municipality provides the inhabitants with water and light, but the highly paid Municipal Officials derive the greatest advantage of the taxes, and the good roads, which are made, are mainly for the convenience of Europeans.—("Andhraprakásika," 29th September).

9. Great partiality is also displayed in supplying houses with waterpipes. This favour was refused to certain Natukotta Chetties in Coral Street, Black town, while it was granted to two other householders inhabiting the same street, one of whom was a Municipal Official.—("Andhraprakásika," 18th August).

10. The Municipality of Masulipatam issues their half-yearly bills with English but not with Telugu headings, so that persons ignorant of the former language pay occasionally the same tax twice over.—"Budhavidhéyi," 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.—("Hindudésábhimáni," 21st July).

12. The Zamindar of Nuzvid has incurred displeasure for not treating two Komati members of the Nuzvid Union with proper politeness.—("Budhavidhéyi" July).

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

As Kurnams are often unnecessarily detained, and as no disputes about puttas arise now, it is proposed to discontinue the holding of jamabandi.—("Sanmárgadarsíni," May).

(*g*) *Forests.*

1. The Forest laws create great inconvenience to Ryots, especially with respect to the grazing of cattle.—("Hindujanasamskárini," August 1888).

2. A flagrant instance of oppression took place in the Dharmapuri Taluk of the Coimbatore District, where three persons (two Goundar and one Naik) paid to the Forest authorities Rs. 7 for the right of grazing, and were in spite of this, fined 7 rupees by the Forest and afterwards Rs. 80 by the Village Officials.—("Andhraprakásika," 15th December).

3. The cattle near Penukonda suffer much, because the Forest Department has reserved a big hill near that town.—("Hindujanasamskárini," 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.—("Hindujanasamskárini," 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 of Mr. Turner, the present Collector of the District, and undertake the construction of the Railway.

The district is dependent on it, as its mountainous character and the want of navigable streams stand in the way of providing other means of communication. The line between Vizagapatam and Rapur should certainly be undertaken at once. The danger of the threatened famine would also be mitigated by the commencement of such a work.—("Siddhántabódini," June, July and August, October and 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 indentifying the corpse, a description of it and of the luggage should be published.—"Andhraprakásika," 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.—("Andhraprakásika," 3rd March); and the Munsif of Chingleput awarded one hundred Rupees to Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., for being insulted by a Ticket collector.—("Andhraprakásika," 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. 20,000 only have now been granted, while about 11,000 miles of roads are to be constructed.—("Andhraprakásika," 1st September).

2. It is recommended to extend the Samalkot canal in a North-easterly direction.—("Sanmárgadarsini," September).

(*j*) *Salt.*

1. The enhancement of the already high price of Salt is a perpetual grievance. In 1860 the maund of Salt was sold at 1 Re. 5 As., in 1886, at 1 Re. 15 As., in 1878 at 2 Rs. 7 As. Lord Ripon actuated by feelings of humanity, reduced the price by 18 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 neceasaries like salt.—("Andhraprakásika," 20th January).

2. The salt duty is said to be raised to obtain money to quell the disturbances in Burma.—("Hindujanasamaskárini," 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.—("Hindujanasamaskárini," 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.?—("Sanmárgadarsini," February).

5. The worse feature seems to be that the Salt Department actually connives at adulterated salt being sold in the bazaars. 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.—("Hindudésábhimani," 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.—("Hindujanasamskárini," March).

(*k.*) *General.*

Lord Dufferin, when compard 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 Tax, 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 cannot utilize a part of the savings on their own dependencies. It would have been better, if he had uttered his strictness against the National Congress four years ago.—("Andhraprakásika," 22nd February and 7th April, "Hindujanasamskárini," 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.—("Hindujanasamskárini, 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.—("Andhraprakásika," 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.—("Hindujanasamskárini," September).

On the other hand the Secretary of State declines to increase the pay of the Tahsildars, yet he finds money to increase the home expenses by adding £27,000 to the salaries of the employés of the India office. But then the Tahsildars are no relatives of the Secretary of State.—("Andhraprakásika, 8th September).

3. 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 rupees, had thus to spend the other day Rs. 116.—("Sanmárgadarsini," 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.—("Andhraprakásika, 21st January).

5. The expenditure of the Abkári Department is increased by 48,000 rupees, most likely to encourage drunkenness.—("Andhraprakásika," 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.—("Hindujanasamskárini," February, "Andhraprakásika," 4th February).

7. In Bengal some Natives have proved themselves very efficient in discharging their duties as Civil Officials, such a trial should also be made in this presidency.—("Hindujanasamskárni," February.)

8. The abolishment of the G. O. requiring from every one joining the public service a medical certificate before being admitted to it, is advocated.—("Andhraprakásika," 15th September).

9. The statement that Brahmans unduly preponderate in the Government service is denied. Were the Súdras 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.—("Hindujanasamskárini," January).

10. The C. O. No. 129, dated 4th October 1886, which prevents Registration officials from becoming Chairmen of Panchayets should be cancelled.—("Hindujanasamskárini," January).

11. The Post officials, especially the letter carriers 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 post cards and letters to the amount of Rs. 20.—("Budhavidhéyi," 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.—("Budhavidhéyi," 20th September).

As Post officials occasionally embezzle letters and parcels, only respectable men should be chosen to serve in the Postal Department.—("Sanmárgadarsini," February).

Post offices 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.—("Andhraprakásika," 21st February).

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, 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.—("Budhavidhéyi," July and August).

13. Zandhyála 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.—("Andhraprakásika," 18th February).

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

15. The Eye-Infirmary is not so popular as it ought to be, because the in-patients, 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 relative or friends desire to visit in-patients. Castemen should also be entertained as Apothecaries.—("Andhraprakásika," 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.—("Budhavidhéyi," 20th October).

17. The Shopkeepers of Pittapur are accused of using false weights and measures in order to cheat the public.—("Sanmárgadarsini," October).

18. The duty on European cotton goods should be re-imposed.—(Andhraprakásika," 4th February).

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

20. It is proposed to collect in future the stray dogs and to kill them with Chloroform, as is done in Chaderghat near Hyderabad.—("Andhraprakásika," 10th March).

III.—Legislation.

1. The method of selecting Members to the Legislative Councils is defective, how can otherwise a Máhárája, who knows no word of English, be made a Member of Council, whose Proceedings are in English?—("Andhraprakásika," 7th January).

2. Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Abdul Padsháh Sahib should replace the Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur in the Madras Legislative Council. The latter has been a Member for the last fifteen years. The Haji 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.—("Anddraprakásika," 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.—("Hindudésábhimáni, 14th July).

Complaints of committing and abetting offences are often brought against Village Munsifs. Certain Mudaliar of Chinnambádu 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.—("Andhraprakásika," 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.—("Hindujanasamskárini," October).

4. The temple of Santána Rámasvámi 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.—("Hindujanasamskárini," January and Andhraprakásika, 7th April).

5. A Hindu Súdra 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, when 6 months old. Government should prevent such early marriages and enact that Brahman and Vaisya girls should not marry under 10, and Súdra girls not under 14 years.—("Budhavidhéyi," April).

Brahmans err particularly in this respect and sell their marriageable daughters to old men, or perform infant marriages. The persons who do either of these shameful acts should be prosecuted.—("Hindujanasamskárini," June; "Budhavidhéyi, 20th November).

6. The Mahárája 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 educating the Native Princes is frustrated.—("Hindujanasamskárini," 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.—("Andhraprakásika, 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.—(" Andhraprakásika," 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.—(" Andhraprakásika," 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 money lenders have gone to law to recover a sum of 4,50,000 rupees for 1,40,000 rupees which they had originally lent at 18 per cent. Such things can only happen in India.—(" Andhraprakásika," 14th January).

IV.—Native States.

1. The advice which the Madras Government gave to the Cochin Government concerning their savings appears inappropriate, inasmuch as the people under the British rule are oppressed by stringent Salt, Abkári and Forest Acts.—(" Hindujanasamskáríni," October).

2. The adopted son of the late Zemindar of Palkonda, who was so unjustly treated, should obtain from Government the Zemindari, of which his father was deprived.—" Hindujanasamskáríni, October).

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

The soil of India is rich, the native population thrifty and peaceful, the commerce flourishing and extending, yet, in spite of all this, famine rages periodically over the land, and afflicts the Natives, while European officials and merchants amass riches.—" Andhraprakásika," 19th May).

2. Instead of lavishing money on barracks in Afghanistan, the money will be better utilised on the relief of the poor.—" Hindujanasamskáríni," August).

VI.—Miscellaneous.

1. The European officials in India are only anxious to gain money; this was the reason why the late General Gordon resigned his post as Private Secretary to Lord Ripon.—(" Hindujanasamskáríni," May).

2. Three soldiers were lately punished for not appearing at the evening's tattoo. Soldiers walk often about in the evening and at nights in the Evening Bazaar and adjoining streets annoying people.—(" Andhraprakásika," 11th February).

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

4. The Resident of Hyderabad draws a salary of 5,650 rupees a month, which is objected to on the ground of being excessive.—(" Hindujanasamskáríni," August).

5. A Committee should be appointed to enquire into the vagaries of Sir Lepel Griffiin in Bhopal.—(" Rasikóllasini," April).

6. Instead of re-appointing Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar as Sheriff of Madras, this honor should have been conferred on the Honorable P. Chentsal Rao Pantulu Garu.—(" Hindujanasamskáríni," January).

7. Government should have presented on the Honorable P. Chentsal Rao a Jaghir, as the Bombay Government has given one worth 10,000 rupees to

Mr. Dasabhoi Framji, pensioned Presidency Town Magistrate.—(" Hindujanasamskáríni," September).

8. Raja Gajapati Rao should have been included in the Birthday honors, as he spent 50,000 rupees on the statue of Her Majesty the Empress of India.—(" Hindujanasamskáríni," July).

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

10. Lord Dufferin will, however, be best remembered through Lady Dufferin's attempt to render medical assistance to the women of India.—" Andhraprakásika," 22nd February).

Note.—The Messenger of Truth (Satyadúta), Lilásamanjari, 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 Hitópadésini and Désabhimani of Bezwada and Masulipatam respectively, to forward their papers last year, but they have not done so.

From S. MANGESH RAU, Acting Canarese Translator to Government, to the Hon'ble Mr. PRICE, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 1st April 1889, No. 20.

I have the honour to submit the following report on Canarese newspapers for the official year 1888-89 :—

2. The number of Canarese journals on our list for 1889-89 stood at 11 against 7 of the preceding year. Of these 8 were published in the province of Mysore, 2 in South Canara and one in Bellary. Two of these contain articles in English also. A statement prepared under instructions from Government and based on the latest lists furnished by the Resident of Mysore and the Collectors of South Canara and Bellary is appended.

3. The following is a summary of the views expressed in the above mentioned papers on the more important public questions considered during the year under report :—

Politics.

4. While one or two of the Canarese papers defended the frontier policy of Lord Dufferin on the ground that the Russians could be bound by no treaties when they should find a good opportunity for an invasion of India, other papers generally agreed in thinking that Russia could have no chance of success in an invasion of India as long as the people of India and the feudatory princes remained loyal to the British rule. It was, therefore, considered a better policy to conciliate them by good government and by the confering upon them of political rights and privileges to which they are entitled by Her Imperial Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. It was alleged that the Ameer of Afghanistan is not sincere in his professions of friendship with the English and that he would continue to be friendly only so long as it will serve his interests to do so. The allegations of the Russian Press that he is preparing for a war against Russia in Central Asia cannot, it was said, be true inasmuch as the Ameer is an invalid and has enough to do in his own Kingdom to think of a war with Russia.

5. The annexation of Burma continued to be regarded as a very unwise step taken purely in the interests of the British trade; and the payment of the expenses of the expedition and of the pacification of the country from the Indian

exchequer was regarded as unjust and cruel to the poverty-stricken people of India. The task of suppressing dacoities and other disturbances in Burma is still unaccomplished; and Burma will for a long time continue to be a drain upon the revenues of India.

6. The war in Sikkim was represented as having been undertaken also in the interests of British trade, and as being another source of expenditure without being productive of any corresponding benefit to India.

7. Dhulip Singh continued to be an object of compassion and was said to have been driven to his present hostile attitude by the refusal of the English Government to slightly increase his pension to enable him to live in a style suitable to his dignity. But the manifesto which he is said to have addressed to the people and native princes of India calling upon them to assist him in driving the English out of India was ridiculed; and it was said that there is not the remotest chance of any section of the Indian people rising against the established Government in aid of him.

II. Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

8. Complaints were made about the inefficiency of the police. The Constables generally were represented as weak and cowardly and unable to prevent or detect crime. The police stations are few and far between and the staff attached to each station is not sufficiently strong to keep in check the suspected and troublesome characters within its range. Under these circumstances the proposal to reduce the police in almost all the districts of the Presidency was condemned as unwise.

9. It was said that greater encouragement should be given to private individuals to employ Police Constables on payment of their salaries.

(b) *Courts.*

10. In connection with Sub-Judge Kunjen Menon's case it was pointed out that many cases of corruption were not brought to light owing to the existing criminal law authorizing the prosecution and punishment of the complainant. This law was considered a shield to dishonest officials and its abolition highly desirable. Corrupt Government Officials maliciously try to bring to trouble the Editors of Newspapers, because they expose their acts of corruption.

(c) *Jails.*

11. With reference to the practice of releasing prisoners from jails on the ground of sickness it was suggested that no distinction should be made between European and Native prisoners. A distinction ought, however, to be made with reference to a prisoner's position in life and the comforts he had commanded before he became an inmate of the jail.

12. It was said that the system of supply to jails is liable to great abuse and that the purchases should, therefore, be carefully scrutinized and the accounts properly checked.

(d) *Education.*

13. The Director of Public Instruction's Circular prohibiting the admission of the students that had rebelled against the Professors in the Christian College, Madras, into Government Colleges and the granting of aid to Missionary Colleges from public revenues was considered by the Canarese papers as a breach of the policy of religious neutrality maintained by the British Government and as an indirect attempt to force Christianity on Hindu youths.

14. The subject of female education received considerable attention and it was pointed out that the enforcement of fixed fees and the limiting of the number of free scholarships is injurious to the cause of that education.

15. The attitude of European Officials in India towards higher education was regarded as one of hostility. The proposal for the institution of a High School Examination was considered as an outcome of this hostility.

16. The scheme of the High School Examination itself was condemned in very strong terms, the chief argument against it being that it is sure to operate injuriously upon collegiate education by throwing the University Examinations into the back-ground.

17. The Primary School Examination was also considered unnecessary; and it was held that no Examination of a general character should be directly associated with Government employment.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

18. The Canarese papers complained about the indifference of Municipal Commissioners generally to sanitation. This was attributed to their want of education and to their ignorance of the nature of their duties. The sanitation in villages has not, it was said, improved at all. It was suggested that definite rules should be drawn up by Government for the guidance of Local Board Members in this matter. The Inspector-General of sanitation, it was alleged, visits only those villages which are on the railway line and his reports are based on the inspection of these and not on that of the interior and worst localities.

(h) *Railways.*

19. In connection with railways it was pointed out that third class passengers were subjected to various inconveniences and that the want of closets and retiring rooms for them was keenly felt.

(j) *Salt.*

20. The increase in the salt-tax was condemned in no measured terms throughout the year. The consumption of salt was alleged to have considerably fallen off and the worst consequences to men and cattle were predicted from the rise in the price of this necessary article of food.

21. As regards the agency for the working of the salt laws, it was said that the enormous powers vested in the ill-paid and illiterate petty officers are liable to be greatly abused and the local officers seem inclined to connive at the abuses for fear of affecting the efficiency of the smart men of the establishment by noticing their vagaries.

(k) *General.*

22. Under this head may be included the remarks passed on Lord Dufferin's administration. The annexation of Burma, the increase in the salt-tax and the imposition of the income tax were all condemned. The appointment of the Financial and Public Service Commissions was considered the best act of his; but it was remarked that no good came out of the first and little could be expected from the second.

23. The Canarese papers spoke of the injustice of maintaining in India a Christian Church from the revenues collected from Hindus and Muhammadans.

24. The appointment for life of worn-out men unfit for further service as Bench Magistrates was condemned and the investiture of Registrars and Sub-Registrars with Magisterial powers strongly advocated.

25. A remark was frequently made that Europeans (planters and others) showed little regard to the lives of natives and bullied and maltreated them virtually with impunity. It was pointed out that there was one law for Europeans and another for Natives. The cases of Colonel Marshall (Hyderabad), of Messrs. Crawford (of Bombay), Wilson (of Baroda) and Ross (of Madras) were cited in

support of the view that Europeans do not meet with adequate punishment for their offences, however, serious they may be.

26. The difficulty the cultivators experience in obtaining loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was pointed out. The conduct of the subordinate revenue officials in receiving perquisites on appliction for such loans was animadverted upon.

27. The subject of the transfer of the Mysore Anche was long and warmly discussed in the Canarese papers published in Mysore. It was complained that the people of Mysore were not consulted in the matter.

28. The Canarese papers complained that the Collectors did not exercise with sufficient care their power of choosing men to serve as assessors and jurors. It was said that no regard is paid to the character and antecedents of the men in selecting them for the duty.

III. Legislation.

29. The Debtor's Act was condemned on the ground that petty traders who carry on their trade with borrowed capital would find it hard to get loans.

IV. Native States.

30. The transfer of the Fort of Bangalore to the Maharaja of Mysore was viewed with satisfaction; but it was said to be of no great benefit to the Maharaja as he had no permission to put it in a state of repairs.

31. The remark was frequently made that political agents and British residents accredited to the Courts of Native Princes showed meddlesome disposition and that the Government appeared to entertain a jealousy of the armies of those states. Sir Lepel Griffin, especially, was considered to have maltreated several of the Native Princes under his agency and his departure from India was regarded as a great relief to them. The proposal of Lord Dufferin to keep the armies of Native States in a state of efficiency by subjecting them to the supervision of Europeans was looked upon with great suspicion.

32. It was pointed out that several of the native states were mis-governed, especially Hyderabad, Bhopal, Rewah, Cashmere and Indore. For the better management of these states it was suggested that a council should be nominated by the Government of India composed of prominent officials in each state and an equal number of non-official gentlemen and that rules should be laid down for the guidance of these councils.

33. The Dewans in native states were frequently said to be unfaithful to the masters they served, and curried favour with the British Goverment for their own ends and cared little for the welfare of the people under them. The Mysore representative assembly was alleged to be a mere farce, its voice being little heeded by the Dewan.

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

34. Towards the end of September there was a complaint of want of rain and scarcity of water in Anantapur, Gooty, Bangalore and Ganjam. There seems however, to have been a good down-pour of rain towards the latter part of the year.

35. The increasing poverty of the people, especially of the ryots, of India was a subject of frequent complaint. This was attributed to the increase of taxation, the supersession of native by European manufactures and want of attention to their wants on the part of the officials ruling over them. The recent resolution of the Government of India on the condition of the lower classes of agricultural population was regarded simply as a diplomatic stroke and not a faithful repre-

sentation of the true condition of the people. The Government attribute the growing poverty to anything but the true cause, namely, oppressive taxes.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

36. The proposal to transfer Coorg to the Madras Presidency was disapproved.

37. The protest against the annual sojourn of the Government on the hills continued to be made and it was said that the Viceroy did not give effect to the views of the Secretary of State on the matter.

38. The subject of the increase of drunkenness received considerable attention. The increase was attributed to the facilities afforded by Government to the opening of liquor shops in large numbers.

39. The all-absorbing topic on the discussion of which the papers were chiefly engaged was the Congress. All the papers agreed in thinking that it was a natural out-come of the education the people had been receiving, that its demands were within the due bounds of reason, that those who had joined it are perfectly loyal to the British Government, that European officials were as a rule hostile to the movement and were using all secret means to suppress it and that the Muhammadan and other native opponents of it were only the tools in the hands of the Government. Lord Dufferin was never condemned so much as for his speech at St. Andrew's dinner on the National Congress.

40. In conclusion I may remark that during the year under report the Canarese papers showed more charitable judgment and more accurate information and a greater sense of responsibility than in the previous year.

From W. DUMERGUE, Esq., Malayalam Translator to Government, to the Hon'ble Mr. PRICE, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Hosúr, 28th March 1889, No. 23.

Abstract.—Submitting the annual report on Malayalam Newspapers for the year 1888, together with a list of Vernacular Newspaper published in the Districts of Malabar and South Canara during that year.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers, &c., for the year 1888.

The number of Malayalam Newspapers with which the year commenced was three, viz., (1) The "Kerala Patrika," (2) The "Kerala Mitram" and (3) The "Vijianachintamani." But No. (3) disappeared in November, when a new paper (No. 4.) entitled the "Kerala Sanchari" was started. Nos. (1) and (4) are similar in character and are chiefly occupied with a summary of important events with matters of local interest. 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 the Roman Catholics. As stated in the last report, No. (3) was almost entirely literary in its character, with stray notes on various subjects occasionally collected from other local papers. The tone of all the papers is moderate. The "Kerala Sanchari" is by far the most ably conducted; the articles are well written and the criticisms are reasonable and independent. The "Kerala Patrika" has degenerated and is wanting in originality, while the "Kerala Mitram" is as a rule an echo of other periodicals. The statement annexed to the report gives the Editorship, circulation and other 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 under report, is given below:—

Foreign Politics.

Allusions to Politics have been slightly more frequent than in previous years, but even now are as a rule confined to questions relating to India. Thus regret

is often expressed for the drain on Indian revenues, caused by the expenditure incurred on Burma. On the other hand, some measure of satisfaction is derived from the assurance given in the course of a debate in Parliament to the effect that if a policy which throws additional financial burdens on India is at any time pursued by England, the question whether England should not give direct financial help to India, will then be considered.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The corruption generally prevalent among the lower grades of officials of the Police Department, and the torture they liberally inflict on persons in their custody in order to extort confessions, were often referred to, and in order to remedy these evils, it was suggested that only persons who have had some amount of education should be enlisted in the service.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Various points in connection with the Land Tenure question in Malabar were frequently discussed and suggestions—often diametrically opposed to each other—were made for the solution of the various problems. One recommendation particularly insisted on was that all court-commissions for the valuation of improvements &c., should be issued to village officials, who, it was thought, are from their position most competent to execute these properly. This recommendation was also based on the ground that the fees they would thus receive, would be some remuneration for the civil functions which are now performed gratis with regard to criminal courts the opinion was more than once expressed that honorary magistrates should be selected from among educated vakils and schoolmasters and not from aristocratic noodles.

(*c*) *Jails.*—Nil.

(*d*) *Education.*

While on the one hand, the endeavours of Government to spread technical education which, it was expected, would in course of time greatly improve the condition of India, were noticed with pleasure, on the other hand, it was observed that the attention paid by Government to higher education had for some time past been continually diminishing.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Attention was constantly drawn to the faults and failings of Local and Municipal bodies, and to the indifference usually shown by the members thereof to the well-being of the inhabitants whose wants they are expected to represent. The election of members instead of their nomination was strongly advocated as a means for introducing a better order of things.

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

The misery of the survey and settlement officers who are often subject to departmental fines in the discharge of their duty was referred to. Complaints were often made that the new settlement in Wynad had considerably increased the assessment, and that in the settlement various private janmam lands were entered as the property of Government. The reduction in the number of kists (instalments of revenue) was considered a great hardship to tax-payers.

(*g*) *Forests.*—Nil.

(*h*) *Railways.*

References under this head were rare and were confined to inviting the attention of the railway authorities to the wants of passengers at minor stations.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

The unsatisfactory state of various roads and bridges in several parts of the Malabar District was often brought to notice.

(*j*) *Salts.*

The increase of duty on Salt was often referred to as a great hardship to the poor.

(*k*) *General.*

The disarmament of the inhabitants of certain taluks of Malabar was often and bitterly complained of. The corruption of officials in Malabar, especially of those of the Revenue Department, formed the subject of much complaint. In referring to the bribery case against Kunjan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, the propriety of the conduct of Government in granting immunity to witnesses was questioned. The prosecution of Kunni Kannan, Deputy Magistrate of Calicut, was considered wholly proper and justifiable and was used to point a moral for the benefit of other peccant officials in the district. The administration of Lord Dufferin was noticed with dissatisfaction, in connection with the increase of duty on salt and the imposition of a duty on kerosene oil. The proposal to levy a tax on quarries was highly deprecated. An opinion was expressed that in conferring titles and distinctions upon individuals, regard should be had to the reputation the candidates for the same enjoy in the eyes of the public. It was thought that the condition of village officials should be improved by increasing their salaries. Satisfaction was expressed at the appointment of natives to certain posts (such as, those of the District Judge, of the Government Pleader, Madras, and of a Translator to Government), which were hitherto held as reserved for Europeans. The cause of the "National Congress" was especially espoused by the "Kerala Patrika," which contained frequent notices of the aims and aspirations of the movement and canvassed for its support.

III.—Legislation.

A general approval was expressed of the provisions of the Village Courts Bill. It was thought that the Madras Tenancy Bill should undergo various modifications before it could be extended to the Malabar District. With reference to the Malabar Evictions Bill, it was observed that the Bill in its present state was injurious to the interests of both landlords and tenants. Referring to the schedules of rates published under the Malabar compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, it was remarked that in most cases the rates fixed were much below proper rates, and that the time allowed for bringing in any objections in the case of those schedules was not enough. In generally approving of the provisions of the Debtors' Act, a remark was made that the Act afforded opportunities to dishonest debtors for concealing their property before an order for attachment could be issued.

IV.—Native States.

The corruption of officials in Travancore and the pernicious influence exercised over the Maharaja by his favorite Saravanai were often discussed. Various hints were given to the Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. In these hints the corruption of officials and the irregularities existing in the various departments of the state were referred to and remedies suggested.

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

With a view to enable the people to enjoy the full benefit of the endeavours of Government to improve the condition of the agricultural industry in this country, it was suggested that for each district there should be an Agricultural School and an Experimental Farm as in Sydapet.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The alleged oppression of tenants by landlords in Malabar was frequently a field for discussion, in which the partisans of the respective classes aired their opinions.

From W. DUMERGUE, ESQ., Malayalam Translator to Government, to the HON'BLE MR. PRICE, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Hosúr, 29th March 1889, No. 24.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding a copy of the Report on the Press in Travancore since received from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and stating that the papers mentioned therein will be purchased and examined to see whether they shall be reported on.

1. *Verapoly.*—The "Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" or "Satya Nádakáhalam" a tri-monthly paper printed and published in Malayalam at the Verapoly Mission Press. Its ownership belongs to the Mission. The paper is conducted by a European Missionary named Reverend Father Candidus, O.D.C., and has a circulation of below 300 copies. It is reported to contain original articles on both religious and public matters, correspondence, local and foreign news, literary selections, &c.

2. *Cottayam.*—The "Malayala Mittram."—A monthly publication in Malayalam issued from the Church Mission Society's Press, Cottayam. The proprietory right also belongs to the said Society. The paper is edited by a native Christian of Cottayam, one Mr. K. I. Mathan, who is reported to be an assistant master of the C.M.S. College at Cottayam. He is appointed by the Superintendent of the Press Mr. Samuel Baker, and works in conjunction with him, but the principles and the subject-matter provided for the paper are said to be under the *veto* of the Chairman of the Press Committee, Reverend C. A. Neve who is a European Missionary and an ordained clergyman of the above Society. The number of copies circulated ranges from 230 to 250.

Mannanam.—The "Nazrani Dipika."—A bi-monthly paper in Malayalam, of which the proprietorship is held by a society of religious monks belonging to the Carmelite Order of the Syrian rite living at Mannanam and other convents, and the editor is one C. Kurian, who was employed as Head Master, in the Educational Department in Malabar for more than 25 years, and is now drawing a pension from the British Government. The paper has a circulation of nearly 700 copies, which number is fluctuating.

4. The "Malayah" is now defunct.

From W. DUMERGUE, Esq., Malayalam Translator to Government, to the HON'BLE MR. PRICE, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Hosúr, 3rd April 1889, No. 25.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that he has been informed by Resident that no Vernacular paper or periodical is published in the Cochin State.

From COLONEL A. CURTOIS, Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, to the HON'BLE MR. PRICE, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 25th March 1889, No. 30.

I have the honor to submit my annual report for 1888 on the Urdu Newspapers published in Madras, Mysore, and Hyderabad.

2. A statement is attached to the report shewing the Status and character of the Proprietors and Editors and the reported circulation and general tone of the papers.

The Newspapers published in Madras are—

Shams-ul-Akhbar	Weekly.
Jaridah-i-Rozgar	
Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	
Mulki Akhbarat	Tri-Monthly.
Jalva-i-Sakhem	
Tilism-i-Hairash (Madras Punch)	Bi-Monthly.
The Akbar-i-Tuhafah	

Of these the "Mulki Akhbarat" did not come under review during the year 1888, as its existence was not reported to this office till the 24th January 1889.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar.—This paper maintains its character as being moderate in tone, friendly to Government and generally anxious for the welfare of the community. A large portion of its space is devoted to Hyderabad affairs.

Muzhar-ul-Ajaib.—Has improved much during the year being now well got up and rarely if ever containing anything objectionable, it consists mainly of extracts and has very little original matter.

Jalva-i-Sakhem.—Has also much improved in its general get up, it has ceased to be an educational journal. It contains an occasional article expressing rather strong opinions, but its matter is generally quite unobjectionable.

Shams-ul-Akhbar.—I regret to say sometimes has articles which cannot be considered as quite unobjectionable. The actions of Government being characterized as tyrannical, shewing want of regard for the welfare of the people, &c., &c., &c. It contains a large quantity of news and is very well lithographed,

Tilism-i-Hairath.—Remains much as formerly has probably but little influence and with the exception of an occasional out-burst is unobjectionable.

Tuhafah.—Has also abandoned its role as an educational journal, consists mainly of extracts and is badly got up and probably of little influence.

Mysore Papers.

3. These papers are published in Bangalore, viz.:—

Kassim-ul-Akhbar	Bi-Weekly.
Bangalore Akhbar	
Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Weekly (Bi-Weekly since Jan. 1889).

Khassim-ul-Akhbar. Fairly sensibly written but the Editor has rather an exaggerated idea of the value of his opinions and of the influence of his paper. There is rarely anything to call for special remark in this paper.

Bangalore Akhbar.—Received very irregularly though nominally a weekly, and only lately supplied for review, consists almost entirely of extracts of an unobjectionable character.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar.—Well written and earnest in its endeavours for the welfare of the Muhammadan Community, favourable to Government and has very rarely anything against it, is now issued bi-weekly in a smaller form.

Hyderabad papers.

4. These papers are published in Hyderabad, viz:—

Shaukat-ul-Islam	Bi-weekly but very irregular.
Afsar-ul-Akhbar	Weekly.
Akhbar-i-Asafi	
Safir-i-Dakkhan	
Dakkhan Punch	
Makhunnun-i-Dakkhan	Monthly.

These papers have been sent to this office since November 1888, they devote themselves principally to the internal affairs of Hyderabad and seldom mention imperial questions, though there are extracts on frontier proceedings, they are generally friendly in tone and call for but little remark. The Safir-i-Dakkhan is a daily payer with a weekly budget and this latter is the only edition received by me. The Mukhunnun-i-Dakkhan consists entirely of law reports and it seems unnecessary to send it for review.

5. I will now proceed to notice a few of the chief points commented on during the year taking them in the order of the fortnightly reports.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Great interest is taken in the supposed disturbed state of Europe, in affairs in the Soudan, and it is generally considered that England should evacuate Egypt and Suakin, as her presence is thought to keep up the fanatical feelings of the Mahdists. The combined blockade against the slave trade is disapproved as being in reality a campaign against Muhammadan power. Russia is generally abused and credited with immediate intentions against India. Every paper has articles and extracts on her movements and on frontier and Afghan affairs. England is advised to maintain her influence in Persia, to have Residents in Afghanistan. The Amir is distrusted. Articles from the Lahore "Am" on these subjects are largely copied.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Police "confidential circular" objected to as betraying needless distrust. The Police blamed for late thefts in Madras, for not catching Tantia Bhil, for unnecessarily interfering at festivals, for not checking obscene language and for cruelty to prisoners.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Honorary Magistrates not approved of: they would only accept such posts for their own advantage. Small Cause Courts and Debtor's Act frequently attacked by Shams-ul-Akhbar, the Judges being accused of partiality for the money lenders to whom they are indebted. Articles on the Patna case of examination of a girl. Native versus European. Attention called to want of more Judges in Bangalore.

(*c*) Nil.

(*d*) *Education.*

Necessity for Muhammadans improving themselves and for Government granting them special facilities in the way of scholarships. Examinations are too many and ruin trade. Girls schools required. Education should not be purely secular. Missionary schools should be avoided as tending to subvert faith.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Muhammadans should be represented in Councils. Should not be compelled to offer sacrifices at slaughter houses but in their own houses as heretofore (Bangalore.)

(*f*) Nil.

(*g*) Nil.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Abolition of intermediate class objected to as a loss to railways and to the people who use that class and who will travel third as they cannot afford second.

(*i*) Nil.

(*j*) *Salt.*

Increase of tax generally objected to, salaries of officials should be decreased instead and England pay for Burmese war. Bunniahs get extra profit, fidelity is decreased and the tax is a bad memento of Lord Dufferin's Government.

(*k*) *General.*

Government regard the writings of the Urdu press. Government should see their orders regarding employing Muhammadans are carried out. Carnatic pensions were promised in sterling but are paid in silver. Too much money is spent on new Viceregal Lodge. Income Tax condemned, why not discontinue journeys to the hills instead? The Public Service Commission has done no good. Licenses required for acting at Muharram. Government should not interfere to prevent cow slaughter. Government should prohibit excesses at Muharram. Public servants should be kept on to 60 or longer if fit, to save pensions. Appointments should be given to members of old families. Pulling down the walls of Delhi, an act of vandalism.

III.—Legislation.

Arms Act repeal advocated. Government blamed for indebtedness of its servants. Prostitution should be made a crime and the repeal of C. D. Act. condemned.

IV.—Native States.

Frequent complaints against Residents and Agents, especially Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. Cordery. Sir Asman Jah deserved something more than K. C. I. E. Policy of trust in Native States advised. Why are Hyderabad Railways under Indian Railways' Act. Cashmir is weak and useless as a frontier protection. Frequent changes of Mysore Resident deprecated. Gualiar wants many improvements. Hyderabad exchequer administration requires looking into. Rendition of Berars advocated to pay for new system of keeping up troops. Residents do not forward Ruler's letters in extenso. England should copy Mysore. A few more Residents like Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. Cordery would ruin Government.

V.—Prospects of Crops and Condition of People.

The people get daily poorer, the only benefit conferred by English rule, is safety of life and property. The poverty of the Muhammadans is a menace to Government. Schools of Agriculture wanted. Ill-feeling between Muhammadans and Hindus increases daily. Government takes no notice of distress in Orrissa. Famine works wanted in Ganjam.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Many spies are in India, but will find her faithful. Native States do not see the advantages of a free press. The Khyber Malik's visit to Calcutta not approved. Sir W. Hunter and Co. are enemies of their country in trying to shew India unfaithful. Indian Chiefs spend too much money in their visits to Europe and are bled for subscriptions. Lady Dufferin's help to Indian women highly praised. India's expenditure on administration higher than other countries. Hospitals are used as a means of perversion. Native papers shew the real public opinion. Standards of weights and measures wanted. Why do we subsidize Amir? Ayub Khan's presence in India a cause of fear, he is too near the Frontier. Reduction of English Army deprecated. Nations have their rise and fall, perhaps England has got to its zenith. When will Indian papers go post free? Dhulip Singh has many spies. Russia's attack will not be *vid* Bolan or Khyber, but more to the east. Indian subjects met Czar in Central Asia. Government should consider Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan's influence and what he is aiming at.

6. The papers with few exceptions are anti-congress, they consider the Congress a national danger and that Mussalmans will suffer most, that it creates ill blood amongst the people, and it should be suppressed. Lord Dufferin's speech on this subject highly approved.

7. Telegrams are translated verbatim and inserted without comment.

Advertisements.

8. Some papers insert advertisements of remedies for sexual disorders in terms that would be better more disguised.

Indecencies.

9. There have been a few cases of so called "Facetiæ" of a more or less indecent kind, in one case the police were informed and warned the Editor, in another case the Editor said the story had been printed accidently.

10. On the whole there is an improvement in the Urdu press both in the style of papers and in their tone. Except an occasional remark there is nothing to take objection to.

11. No return of Mysore papers has been received.

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No. II.—APPENDIX TO LETTER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, No. A, DATED 24 2 June/89.

PARTICULARS of Vernacular Newspapers received and examined in the Translators' Offices, in the year 1888, with brief notices of their Proprietors Editors, &c.

N.B.—The papers, the names of which are printed in Antique type, were started or received during the year 1888.

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.
			TAMIL.				
			Published Bi-Weekly.				
1. "Dirávida Varthamáni."	"Dirávida Varthamáni" Press, 79, Maunadi Street, Madras.	Tamil ...	Bi-Weekly.	250	P. Vasudeva Mudaliyar, Clerk, Sea Customs Office, Madras has landed property.	G. Narayana Rao, Clerk, Spinning and Weaving Company, Royapuram, Madras.	Chiefly contained advertisements. Ceased to exist in April 1888.
2. "Sudésa Mittirán."	"National" Press, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	do. ...	do.	800	G. Subramanya Aiyar, a very respectable, popular and well-to-do man.	The same as Proprietor.	The leading Tamil newspaper in the Madras Presidency, advocating political and in a less degree social reforms. Tone generally objectionable.
			Published Weekly.				
3. "Amirta Bodini"	"Chinniah Nadar" Press, Cutcherry Street, Tripattur.	Tamil ...	Weekly	366	C. Permal Nadar, Abkari Contractor, character and antecedents good.	C. Ponnuswami Nadar is believed to be merely the nominal Editor.	Moderate in tone, treating of foreign, local and religious matters, ceased to exist in July 1888.

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 Editors.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
			TAMIL—(*Continued*).				
			Published Weekly—(Continued).				
4. "Chingleput Kávalan."	The "Indian Press," Chingleput.	Tamil ...	Weekly	...	Jagannadha Pillai, teacher in the Native High School, Chingleput, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in 1888 for being involved in a rioting case.	The same as proprietor.	Contained local and general matters. Ceased to exist in August 1888.
5. "Kudandai Mitran."	"Lord Ripon" Press, Kombakónam.	do. ...	do.	500	G. N. Bhadraswami Chetti, Rao Sahib, Merchant and Mirassidar.	V. Nilamegha Charriar.	Moderate in tone, treating of local and general matter. Ceased to exist in September 1888.
6. "Désábimáni."	"Patriotic" Press, 879, Sunkara Naick Street, Tirupápaliyúr.	English and Tamil.	do.	350	Sadagopacharri, news paper publisher, and independent gentlemen of Tirupápaliyúr.	The same as proprietor.	Moderate in tone, treating mostly of local leading events.
7. "Hindu Janabushani."	"American" Press, 328, Mint Street, Madras.	Tamil ...	do.	200	Selvaraja Mudaliyar, no other profession, moderately rich.	V. Sundram Mudaliyar, no other profession, has landed property.	Moderate in tone, mostly containing translations from English newspapers, treats also of religious matters.
8. **"India Osai"**	"Minerva" Press, 159, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	do. ...	do.	100	C. V. Varadarajulu Naidu and C. N. Vijayaraghavalu Naick.	C. V. Varadarajulu Naidu.	Treated of local and general matters, mostly translations from English papers. Ceased to exist in November 1888.
9. **'Tanjai Janamitiran"**	The "Patriotic" Press, Tanjore.	Tamil ...	Weekly	450	Kristnaswami Suria Vamsiappa & Co., Mirassidar, residing at Southern Main Street, Fort, Tanjore.	V. Nilamegha Charriar, residing at Kumbakónam.	Deals principally with local matters. Tone moderate.
10. "Tarangainésun."	"Vellaya Nadar, Jubilee" Press, 1, Umpherson Street, Madras.	do. ...	do.	150	Rutnaswamy Nadar, a gentlemen and Abkari contractor.	K. V. Subramanya Ayyar, B.A.	Treats of political and local matters. Tone occasionally objectionable.
11. "Tattuva Vivésini."	"Vartamana Tarangini" Press, 174, Devarajah Mudali Street, Madras.	do. ...	do.	110	Mr. J. Upshon, Secretary to the Madras Secular Society.	K. Veidyalinga Pillai, a rich man, has landed property.	Ceased to exist in March 1888.
12. "Vettikkodiyón"	"Asiatic" Press, 26 Errabalu Chetti Street, Madras.	do. ...	do.	200	Mr. Highland, a man of independent means and respectably connected.	P. S. Saiyappa Mudaliyar, Schoolmaster, has ancestral property.	Moderate in tone, and mostly contains police news and extract from other papers.
13. "Vigada Thúthan."	"Excelsior" Press, 161, Popham's Broadway Madras.	do. ...	do.	1400	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Tamil Teacher, 12, Seven well's Street, Madras.	The same as Proprietor.	A comic paper, taking a good deal of licence in criticizing public measures and events.
14. **"Vikata Vinodini"**	"Sri Lakshmi Nicatanam" Press, Panruti.	do. ...	do.	Very limited	M. V. Kristnamachari, Mannargudi, Chidambaram Taluk.	do. ...	Moderate in tone. Dealt with local news. Has ceased to exist.
			Published Tri-Monthly.				
15. "Travancore Abhimáni."	"Victoria" Press, Nagercoil	Tamil ...	Tri-Monthly.	450	Mr. P. C. Joseph, bears a good reputation.	The same as Proprietor.	Contains local and general news. Tone unobjectionable.

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.
			TAMIL—(*Continued*).				
			Published Bi-Monthly.				
16. "**Ayul Veda Bascaran**"	"Jivaracshamritam" Press, 67, Annah Pillai Street, Madras.	Tamil ...	Bi-Monthly.	...	P. Chellam Nayudu..	The same as Proprietor.	The organ of a Native Medical Association, treating of medical matters, contains also news.
17. "Brahma Ghyana Bhódini."	"Victoria" Press, Chick Bazaar Road, Blackpully, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	do. ...	do.	119	A. J. Seshachellam Mudaliyar, Cloth Merchant.	A. Ayyasaswami Mudaliyar, cloth merchant.	Chiefly a religious paper.
18. "Brahma Vidhyá."	"Brahma Vidhya" Press, Sengalnir Pillayaur Coil Street, Chidambaram.	Sanscrit, Grantam and Tamil.	do.	300	C. R. Srinivassa Shastri.	The same as Proprietor.	A religious, philosophical and miscellaneous paper.
19. "Kalánithi."	"Crescent" Press, Madras.	English, Roman and Tamil.	do.	250	S. P. Narsimhulu Nayudu, Managing Proprietor; S. Vijayarunga Mudaliyar; B. Sitarama Chettiar.	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu.	Moderate in tone, mostly treating of local matters.
20. "**Hindu Janabimani**"	"Morning Star" Press, 15, Infantry Road, Bangalore.	Tamil ...	do.	150	A. Cachaula Mudaliyar, Merchant, New Hall, Commercial Street, Bangalore.	The same as Proprietor.	Treats of general, philosophical and religious matters. Contains also news.
21. "**Nanamirtam**"	"Siddanta Vidhiyanupailana" Press, 79 Yegavalliyamman Covil Street, Madras.	Tamil ...	Bi-Monthly.	380	Srimuth Sabhapathi Navalar, no other profession, dependent, on the income of his press and publication of paper.	The same as Proprietor.	Religious and polemic, contains also news.
22. "**Porsuttam**"	"Vellaya Nadar Jubilee" Press, 1, Umpherson Street, Madras.	do. ...	do.	2500	G. W. Nyanamuttu, Salvationist.	The same as Proprietor.	Treats entirely of the religious proceedings and experiences of the Salvationists in Southern India. The title of this paper last year was "Yuddha Dwani."
23. "Satya Vartamáni.	"Lenox" Press, Pasumullai, Madura.	English, Roman and Tamil.	do.	690	Rev. G. I. Washburn, of the American Mission, of respectability.	do. ...	Treats of local and general matters. Tone unobjectionable.
24. "Satya Véthánusáram."	"St. Joseph's" Press 68, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Tamil ...	do.	264	M. S. Yagappa Pillai, a respectable native Christian, lives on the income of his publication.	do. ...	A religious paper, contains also local and general news.
25. "Sirí Lóga Ranjani."	"Vellaya Nadar Jubilee" Press, 1, Umpherson Street, Madras.	do. ...	do.	750	Abbu Mudali, Compositor, H. M.'s Penitentiary Press, moderately rich.	do. ...	Religious and polemic, contains also news. Tone moderate.
26. "Sugunabódini."	"Ripon" Press, 316, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	do. ...	do.	350	E. Balasundram Mudalyiar, B.A., Secretary to Patcheappah's Charities, and respectable.	do. ...	A Magazine of popular instruction, dealing with moral and social subjects intended for the reading of women.
27. "Sujanóllásan."	"Buddhi Pracash" Press, Mannujiappah Street, Fort, Tanjore.	do. ...	do.	200	Govinda Rao Gatikay Sahib, a pensioned relative of the late Rajah of Tanjore.	T. K. Periyaswami Pillai, Schoolmaster, Sakharam Sahib's School, Fort, Tanjore.	Containing local news and extracts from other papers.
28 "Sugajívani."	"Victoria" Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	do. ...	do.	440	Somasundram Mudaliyar, Schoolmaster	The same as Proprietor.	Moderate in tone, treats of local news and religious and general matters.

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.
			TAMIL—(*Continued*).				
			Published Bi-Monthly—(Concluded).				
29. "Suthésábimáni"	"Patriot" Press, Salem	Tamil ...	Bi-Monthly.	150	C. Shaikh Mohi-ud-din Sahib, Merchant, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Councillor, Salem.	The same as Proprietor.	Moderate in tone, mostly treating of local matters.
30. **"Suthesa Veidyan"**	"Popular" Press, 26, Ramanan Street, Madras.	do. ...	do.	200	B. A. Arunachellum Pillai, a respectable native physician.	do. ...	The organ of a native medical association, treating chiefly of medical matters. Ceased to exist in September 1888.
31. "Vedanta Nirnaya Patricai."	"Indian" Press, 107, Patala Vigneshwaran Covil Street, Royapuram, Madras.	do. ...	do.	500	I. Appadurai Pillai, Pensioner from the Government Printing Press.	Rev. R. Rutna Nadar, Priest, St. Peter's Church, Royapuram, Madras.	A religious paper, contains also general and foreign news. Tone unobjectionable.
			Published Monthly.				
32. "Arunódayam."	"Evangelical Lutheran Mission" Press, Tranquebar.	Tamil ...	Monthly	620	Leipzig, Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	Rev. Schaffer Samuel, Lutheran Missionary	A religious paper, circulating news about the Mission.
33. **"Ithikasa-manjari"**	"American" Press, 328, Mint Street, Madras.	do. ...	do.	2000	P. M. Selvarajah Mudaliyar, no other profession, moderately rich.	T. Shunmugam Pillai, Tamil Pundit, moderately rich.	A serial publication, containing prose versions of the Hindu Epics and Puranams.
34. **"Jenanuku-kulan"**	Printed at the "Buddi Pracash" Press, Tanjore, and published at Tiruvadi.	do. ...	do.	100	Govinda Rao Gatikay Sahib, a pensioner, relative of the late Rajah of Tanjore.	Kistnaswami Nadar, a Mirassidar, residing at Tiruvadi.	Contains local and general matters. Tone moderate.
35. "Janavinódini."	"Albinion" Press, 16, Appayyamettu Street, back of Memorial Hall, Madras.	do. ...	do.	500	Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	T. Balasundram Mudaliyar, Assistant Munshi, Government Tamil Translator's Office.	A Magazine of popular instructions, dealing with historical, moral and scientific subjects.
36. "Mátharmittiri"	"Methodist Episcopal Vernacular" Press, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery, Madras.	do. ...	do.	500	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Madras.	Rev. A. W. Rudisill, Superintendent, M.E. Mission.	A religious and moral paper, intended for the reading of women.
37. "Narbódagam."	"Church Mission" Press, Palamcottah.	do. ...	do.	700	Church Mission Society, Madras.	S. Easwaramurthia Pillai, Manager, C. M. S. Press, Palamcottah.	A religious paper.
38. "Gánadípam."	Hindu Deshabhimani" Press, Tinnevelly, Railway Station.	do. ...	do.	1400	S. A. Sundram Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Central.	The same as Proprietor.	Contains information and instruction for Village Schoolmasters.
39. **"Upathiyayar"**	"Albinion" Press, 16, Appayya Mettu Street, back of Memorial Hall, Madras.	do. ...	do.	250	K. Srinivassa Aiyangar, has landed property.	do. ...	Has ceased to exist.
40. "Sandósha Sheydi."	"Lenox" Press, Pasumullai, Madura.	do. ...	do.	782	Rev. J. P. Jones ...	do. ...	Chiefly a religious paper, contains also news.
41 "Satyathutan."	"Society for promoting Christian Knowledge" Press, No. 15, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	English, Roman and Tamil.	do.	6000	Madras Religious and Tract Book Society.	Madras Religious and Tract Book Society.	Chiefly a religious paper, contains also news.
42. "Siluvaikodi (The Banner of the Cross)."	S. P. G. Industrial Press, Ramnad.	do. ...	do.	1000	A. Heber Thomas, Esq., B.A., S.P.G. Missionary of respectability.	The same as Proprietor.	A religious paper.

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.
			TAMIL—(*Concluded*).				
			Published Monthly—(Concluded).				
43. "**Soogirtha Varthamani**"	"Minerva" Press, 159, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Tamil ...	Monthly	100	T. Malliah Pillai, Compositor, Madras Mail Office.	M. Swami Chetti, Reader, Madras Mail Office.	Started in memory of Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII, deals with Church history, also contains general news.
			Published once in two months.				
44. "Sudha Irudaya Thunai."	"Methodist Episcopal Vernacular" Press, Jermiah's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Tamil ...	Once in two months	250	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Madras.	Rev. A. W. Rudisill, Superintendent, M. E. Mission, Madras.	Entirely a religious paper.
			TELUGU.				
			Published Weekly.				
1. "Andhraprakásika."	"Hindu" Press, 98 Mount Road, Madras.	Telugu ...	Weekly	500	R. Narasinga Rao, B.A. has extensive landed property.	A. C. Parthasaradhi Nayudu, has sufficient means to live upon.	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. "**Hindudesabhimani**"	"Sridharma" Press, Masulipatam.	English and Telugu.	Weekly.	300	Chintalacheruvu Purushottamayya, Head Master and Secretary of the Native Theological Middle School, Masulipatam.	Proprietor seems to be Editor.	Treats mostly of questions of local interest, but contains also comments on political subjects. Is on the whole mild.
			Published Bi-Monthly.				
3. "**Budhavidheyi**"	"Sridharma" Press, Butchpet, Masulipatam.	Telugu ...	Bi-monthly.	100	Naddella Purushothum, Inamdar and Schoolmaster.	Proprietor is Editor.	Is on the whole temperate in its remarks. Gives extracts from other Newpapers and discusses also religious and medical subjects.
			Published Monthly.				
4. "Hindujanasamakárini."	"Sri Rajah Ram Mohun Roy" Press, 48, Venaithirtha Mudali Street, Pursawakum, Madras.	Telugu ...	Monthly	700	M. Butchiah Puntulu, formerly a teacher in the Government Female Normal School, lives by editing the paper and is respectable.	do. ...	Discusses subjects of political and public interest. The remarks on the Andhraprakasika are to a certain extent applicable to this paper.
5. "Hithopadesani."	"Government P.W.D." Press, Bezvada.	Telugu and English.	do.	Limited. Has not been published for some months.	B. Prakasa Rao, Brahmin. A man of small means and education.	do. ...	The paper comes out so seldom that it is impossible to describe its tone.
6. "Rasikóllásini".	"Balatripurasundari" Press, Guntur.	English and Telugu.	do.	200	Paladugu Panakala Rao Inamdar of Guntur.	do. ...	Criticises in a moderate manner the public questions of importance. It contains also general news. It has been discontinued.
7. "Sanmórgadársini."	"Sumsthanam" Press, Pittapore.	do.	do.	200	Peddad Chitti Ramiah, Assistant Master, Samsthanam High School, Pittapore.	do. ...	Tone mild, contains social, political, religious and educational matters.

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, political, &c., of the paper.
			TELUGU—(*Concluded*).				
			Published Monthly—(Concluded).				
8. **"Satihitabodhini"**	"Vivékavardhani" Press, Rajahmundry.	Telugu ...	Monthly	250	Kandúkuri Veerésalingum, Telugu Pundit, Rajamundry College.	Proprietor is Editor.	Purely devoted to female education and emancipation.
9. "Siddhántabódhini."	"Siddhántabódhini" Office, No. 1, Prince of Wales' Market Road, Vizianagram.	do. ...	do. ...	...	Rani Narasimha Rao Puntulu.	Proprietor seems to be Editor.	Contains mainly articles of local interest, and discusses also Astronomical questions.
10. "Vivékavardhani"	"Vivekavardhani" Press, Rajamundry.	English and Telugu.	do.	300	Kandúkuri Veerésalingum, Telugu Pundit, Rajamundry College.	Proprietor is Editor.	The paper is the organ of the Widow Re-marriage Association of which the Proprietor is the Vice-President. The paper is outspoken but does not contain matters prejudicial to Government.
			Published Quarterly.				
11. "Janavinódini"...	"Albinion" Press, 16 Appiah Mettu Street, back of Memorial Hall, Madras.	do. ..	Quarterly.	224	S. J. Chowriappah, respectable and moderately rich.	Vencataraya Sastrulu, Sanskrit Pundit, Presidency College.	Educational and social periodical for the instruction of the Telugu population.

			CANARESE.				
			Published Weekly.				
1. The "Karnataka Prakasika."	Bangalore "Karnatika" Press.	Canarese.	Weekly	400	.....	T. C. Srinivasachariar. Independent means.	Has become moderate in tone. Conservative on social and religious questions. Chiefly devoted to questions in Mysore Government.
2. The "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini."	Bangalore "Daily Post and Examiner" Press.	Anglo-Canarese.	do.	12	.....	J. W. Hayes, Senior Advocate.	This is simply an echo of the above.
3. "Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary "Chitrulipi Sarada" Press.	Anglo-Canarese English and Canarese characters.	do.	275	Eighty-two merchants of Bellary have subscribed amongst themselves and started the paper.	S. Venkatacharlu, First Grade Pleader, Bellary.	Fearless in tone, liberal in politics and in views on social and religious questions. The only paper in Canarese that discusses all kinds of public questions within the Presidency of Madras.
4. **The "Vrittanta Chinthamoni"**	Mysore "S. K. R. V." Press.	Canarese	do.	1000	.....	B. C. Srinivasa Aiyangar. Independent means.	Somewhat violent in tone. Occasionally treats of public questions not relating to Mysore.
5. **The "Virtanta Patrika"**	Bangalore "Daily Post and Examiner" Press.	Canarese	do.	2000	.....	Henry Haigh, Wesleyan Missionary.	Chiefly treated of local matters.
			Published Monthly.				
6. **"Hindu Matabhimani"**	"Bangalore Town" Press.	Canarese	Monthly	500	Hariram Misser ...	Venkatakrishna Sarswati. Independent means.	A religious periodical.
7. **"Hitabodhini"**	Mysore "Jagan Mohun" Press.	do. ...	do.	850	.....	M. Venkatakrishna Aiyar, Head Master Marimuttappa's School, Mysore.	A Magazine for school boys.
8. "Krista Sabha Patra."	"Basel Mission" Press, Mangalore.	do. ...	do.	600	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository Mangalore.	Rev. Th. Walz, Basel Evangelical Missionary at Bettigherry.	A religious organ.

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			CANARESE—(*Concluded*).				
			Published Monthly.—(Continued).				
9. "Sudarshana" ...	"Hindu" Press, Udipi	Canarese	Monthly	400	Adur Narayana Rao also the proprietor and publisher a well-to-do Sarsuat Brahmin of independent means.	Hathiangady Krishna Row, a clerk in the Udipi Hindu Press, on a small pay. He is the Editor name. The Magazine has the literary support of able and influential contributors.	Treated chiefly of social and religious questions.
10. "**Polie Circular**"	Bangalore "Mysore Book Depot" Press.	Canarese and English.	do.	150	.....	V. B. Subbiah and Sons.	Treated chiefly of local decisions by magistrates.
11. "**Karnataka Vani Vilasa**"	Mysore "Sri Krishnarajarani Vilasa" Press	Canarese	do.	500	.....	P. Raghavendra Rau, B.A., Prosecutes studies for B.L. at Madras.	Contained tales and history for the use of school going girls.

N.B.—The paper "Mithrodaya" shewn in the last year's list has since been discontinued.

MALAYALAM.

Published Weekly.

1. The "Kerala Patrika."	Calicut. "James" Press	Malayalam	Weekly	About 900 copies.	1. The 3rd or Munalpad Raja of Calicut. 2. Chengalath Kunhi-Raman Menon, a graduate of the Madras University	Chengalath Kunhi-Raman Menon.	Nos. (1) and (2) are similar in character and are chiefly occupied with a summary of important events and with matters of local interest. The columns of No. (3) are generally filled with extracts translated from English newspapers, with criticisms of the officials of
2. The "**Kerala Sanchari**"	Calicut. "Malabar Spectator" Press.	Malayalam	Weekly	About 1000 copies.	P. C. Cchyutan Brothers.	Vengayil Raman Nayanar, a big Janmi (landlord) in Kuttur amsam, Chirakkal Taluk. Is a matriculate and holds the diploma of the Agricultural College.	the Native states of Cochin and Travancore, and with notices regarding the Syrian christians and the Roman Catholics. The District Magistrate of South Canara has furnished the name of one journal (No. 4), published at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore. This periodical does not deal with political subjects. No. (5) which consisted of 2 parts —one in Sanskrit (Grantaksharam) and the other in Malayalam—and which was almost entirely literary in its character, with stray notes on various subjects occasionally collected from other local papers, has, as reported by the Collector, ceased to exist. The tone of all the papers is moderate.
			Published Tri-Monthly.				
3. The "Kerala Mitram."	Cochin. "Kerala Mitram" Press.	do.	Tri-Monthly	About 700 copies.	Devaji Bhimji ...	Xavier. Nothing known about him.	
			Published Monthly.				
4. The "Keralapakari."	"Basel Mission" Press, Mangalore.	Malayalam	Monthly	About 500 copies.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	Rev. W. Dilger, Basel Evangelical Missionary, Palghat.	
5. The "Vijnanachintamani."	Calicut. "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam and Sanscrit in Grantaksheram.	do.	About 600 copies.	1. K. Damoderan Namkutri. 2. G. Narayana Sastri. 3. Nilakandhan alias Punnasseri Nambi. 6. N. Bhaskaran Musat. 5. C. Parameswarem Musat. 6. Vasudevan Musat, 7. A. Bharata Pisharoti. 8. P. K. Pangassa Menon. No. 1 to 6 and No. 8 ceased their connection with the Proprietorship of the paper from 6th April 1888. Nos. 1 and 3 to 7 are Janmies (landlords) and No. 8 is a Kanakkaran (cultivator) under a Janmi.	Not known.	

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.
			URDU.				
			Published Daily and Weekly.				
1. "Safir-i-Dakkhan"	"Safir-i-Dakkhan" Press.	Urdu	Daily and weekly	150	Maulavi Haji Said-ud-din Sahib.	(1) Mir Amjad Ali Sahib a poet, originally Editor of Dalier-ul-mulk at Bhopal. (2) Muhammad Hussain Sahib, a poet originally, Editor of the Kohinur at Lahore.	This paper devotes itself principally to the internal affairs of Hyderabad and seldom mentions imperial questions, though there are extracts on frontier proceedings. It is generally friendly in tone and calls for but little remark.
			Published Bi-Weekly.				
2. The "Bangalore Akbar."	Bangalore "Akbar" Press situated in the Chandy Chouk, near New Market, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	do. ...	Bi-Weekly.	500	Muhammad Hussain, Copy Writer.	Muhammad Hussain, Persian and Urdu Translator.	Irregularly issued. Consists almost entirely of extracts of an objectionable character.
3. "Khasim-ul Akhbar."	"Chamraj" Press, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	do.	do.	470	Muhammad Kasim Ghum. Formerly a Munshi of the European Officers (Civil and Military) and a leading member of the Muhammadan Community.	Mahomed Shariff 'Adub,' son of Munshi Mahomed Khasim Gum.	Regularly issued, but received long after date very often. Fairly sensibly written, but the Editor has rather an exaggerated idea of the value of his opinions and of the influence of his paper. There is rarely anything to call for special remark in this paper.
4. "Sultan-ul Akhbar.	"Nabvi" Press, Commercial Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Urdu (Lithograph).	Fi-Weekly	500	Munshi Saiyid Kadir Padshah Khadri.	Munshi Syed Khader Padsha Khadri.	Was a weekly paper in 1888 and was regularly issued. Well written and earnest in its endeavours for the welfare of the Muhammadan community; favorable to Government and has very rarely anything against it.
5. "Shaukat-ul-Islam"	"Shaukat-ul-Islam" Press.	do. ...	Bi-weekly.	500	Haji Muhammad Kasim Sahib.	.....	This paper devotes itself principally to the internal affairs of Hyderabad and seldom mentions imperial questions, though there are extracts on frontier proceedings. It is generally friendly in tone and calls for but little remark.
			Published Weekly.				
6. "Jaridah-i-Rozgar."	"Muthbai Hyderi" Press, 34, Peter's Road, Royapettah, Madras.	do. ...	Weekly.	640	Saiyid Murthuza Sahib, a respectable and well-to-do man.	Proprietor is Editor ...	Moderate in tone, friendly to Government and generally anxious for the welfare of the community. A large portion of its space is devoted to Hyderabad affairs.
7. "Mulki Akhbarat"	"Mahboobya" Press, 42 Armenien Street, Madras..	do.	do.	100	Saiyid Abdul Latif Sahib, Bangle Seller, Armenian Street, Madras.	Pylwan Sahib, Blacksmith, Public Works Store, Armenian Street, Madras.	Did not come under review during the year 1888.
8. "Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."	"Muzhar-ul Ajaib" Press, Big Mosque, Triplicane, Madras.	do.	do.	100	Maulavi Muhammad Nasaratulla Sahib and Saiyid Ghulam Dustagir Sahib, owners of the Press, the former has no claim or share in the Press, he was merely entered as joint proprietor, as the Press belonged to his deceased brother, is now at Hyderabad in very good circumstances, the latter managing the Press here, is in tolerable good circumstances.	Proprietor Saiyid Ghulam Dustagir is the Editor.	Has improved during the year, being now well got up and rarely if ever containing anything objectionable. It consists mainly of extracts and has very little original matter.

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			URDU—(*Concluded*).				
			Published Weekly.				
9. "Shams-ul-Akhbar."	"Shamseah" Press, 26 Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Urdu (Lithograph).	Weekly.	700	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib Ghattala, Effendi, a respectable man, has 3 houses, lives on the income of Press and house rent.	Proprietor is Editor.	Sometimes has articles which cannot be considered as quite unobjectionable, the actions of Government being characterized as tyrannical, shewing want of regard for the welfare of the people. It contains a large quantity of news and is very well lithographed.
10. "Dakkhan Punch"	"Dakkhan Punch" Press, City, Hyderabad.	do.	do.	300	Abdul Kareem Sahib	Kishen Rao a Kayat Brahmin.	These papers devote themselves principally to the internal affairs of Hyderabad and seldom mention imperial questions, though there are extracts on frontier proceedings. They are generally friendly in tone and call for but little remark.
11. "Akhbar-i-Asafi"*	"Asafi" Press, City, Hyderabad.	do.	do.	425	Saiyid Sultan Muhammad Akil.	Proprietor is Editor...	
			Published Tri-Monthly.				
12. "Jalva-i-Sukhem"	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Big Mosque, Triplicane, Madras.	do.	Tri-Monthly.	150	Saiyid Ali Sahib Khaderi, a respectable and well-to-do man.	Saiyid Ahmed Sahib, a respectable and well-to-do man.	Has ceased to be an Educational Journal. It contains an occasional article expressing rather strong opinions, but its matter is generally quite unobjectionable.
			Published Bi-Monthly.				
13. "Tilism-i-Hairath"	"Muthbai, Hydaet" Press, Hisam-ul-Mulk's Gardens, Royapettah, Madras.	do.	do.	100	Jaffer Hussain Sahib Harif, is respectable, dependent on Press earnings.	Proprietor is Editor.	Remains much as formerly. Has probably but little influence and with the exception of an occasional outburst is unobjectionable.
	Press, Big Mosque, Triplicane, Madras.	[illegible]graph.	Monthly.		hib, a respectable man and priest in a Mosque at Mutheal-pet, Madras.		[illegible] abandoned its rôle as an educational journal. It consists mainly of extracts and is badly got up and probably of little influence.
15. "Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar" Press, Golconda, Hyderabad.	do.	do.	325	Mustak Ahmed Sahib	Jag Mohaulal.	This paper devotes itself principally to the internal affairs of Hyderabad and seldom mentions imperial questions, though there are extracts on frontier proceedings. It is generally friendly in tone and calls for but little remark.
			Published Monthly.				
16. "Makhunnun-i-Dakkhan"	"Makhunnun-i-Dakkhan" Press.	do. ...	Monthly	400	Maulain Muhammad Ali Sahib.	Proprietor is Editor.	Merely law reports.

* Very irregularly issued.

Not return received from Mysore.

CONFIDENTIAL

To the SECRETARY to the

Sir,

I am directed to furnish the
tabulated list of the Vernacul new
the provinces of Mysore and deral
reports of the Government Tr slato
Press.

2. Slightly altering the ange
dated 12th March 1889, the jects
ing order :—

(1) Imperial Poli
(2) Provincial Adm rati
(3) Administration Nati
(4) Religious, Socia nd
(5) Education.
(6) Party Spirit an acti

Imp

3. Foreign affairs conti ed t
bearing upon domestic taxat .

4. *Burma*.—The Burma ar b
furtherance of English trad, res
enterprise should have fallen pon t
similar nature was bestowed pon t

It was proposed that Burma, t
for England the enmity of Rusia, C
Crown Colony, in order that he l
become a matter affecting the even

5. *Russia and the Defe e of*
aggression on the part of Ru ia w
alluded to. Some journals m de l
ment for the concession of o tical
for the Government in the ho r of

The Hindustani Press ontin
placing India in an efficient state
to the activity of Russia n Ce
of m
Persi
be fo

Persia.

6. *Egypt and the Mahdi*.—The
him was confined to the Hindustan

to the present policy of the Home ternment in Upper Egypt; it counsels the abandonment of the Soudan and thesignment of its pacification to the Mahdi's co-religionists, the Turks.

7. *Africa.*—Disapproval is expr d also of the alliance with Germany in the anti-slavery operations upon the A n Coast, such action being considered as virtually a campaign against a Muha dan power.

8. *Dhulip Sing.*—Themovements hulip Sing were still adverted to, but principally by the Hindustani papers, two o ree of which republished from an American source an inflammatory letter purport to be addressed by the Maharaja to his fellow-countrymen. It was affirmed t he has many spies in this country. Some of the Hindu newspapers spoke deris y of his proclamation, but were disposed to regard his treatment by the Home vernment as ungenerous. The prevention of his return to India was pronounce o be a mistake.

9. *Commissions of Inquiry.*—Ste Commissions of inquiry in India were declared to be delusive. Attention s drawn to the meagre results of the Finance Committee and of the Public Serviceommission and it was asserted that members of Parliament and Englishmen in dia, fearing the consequent exposure, were opposed to the appointment of a Parmentary Commission.

10. *The Income-Tax.*—It was sd that the income-tax was unequal in its incidence and that its collection was nducted unfairly. A proposal was made to extend exemption to annual income t Rs. 1,000, the resulting loss of revenue to be compensated by re-imposing the port duties, a measure demanded also in the interests of Native manufacturers.

11. *The Arms Act.*—The Arm t received but passing notice; its repeal was demanded chiefly on the ground t rms are required as a defence against wild-beasts.

PROVINCIA ADMINISTRATION.

12. *Forests.*—The Forest Act w discussed with much bitterness. The law was stigmatized as severe in its prov ons and cruelly oppressive in its application; the effect of this legislation would, was foretold, work much evil to the British Government.

13. *Salt.*—The enhancement of he salt duty, which both in the Hindu and in the Hindustani Journals received ample comment, was universally condemned as being prejudicial alike to man and beat: The necessity for the obnoxious measure was ascribed to the impoverishment the exchequer caused by the Burma war and the N. W. Frontier defences. It was said that the enhancement, though in itself petty, had afforded the dealer an excuse for raising their prices to an extent that was oppressive, and that while the cost of the article had increased, the quality had deteriorated. The excise system was condemned and a return to the monopoly was recommended. Some of the utterances on this subject were unusually vehement.

14. *Abkari.*—The Abkari questio appears to have excited but a languid interest, the increase of drunkennes was asserted and deplored; one journal, however, complained that the supply of liquor in Malabar) was not equal to the demand.

15. *Debtors' Act.*—The Debtors' Act commanded general approval. Some writers, however, discovered in it har ship to petty dealers trading on borrowed capital; and others regarded it as affo ding an opportunity for the concealment of property before the issue of the order or attachment.

16. *Devastanams.*—Government was invited to amend the law relating to Religious Endowments.

17. *Contagious Diseases Act.*—The allusions to the Contagious Diseases Act disclosed almost universal disapproval of its repeal. One journal in an attack upon the Indian Council alloted a prominent place in the indictment to the alleged

inattention of that body "to the remonstrances of the people who required that the Act should continue in force."

18. *Lieutenant-Governors.*—The recommendation was made to substitute Lieutenant-Governors on reduced salaries for the Governors of Madras and Bombay. The measure however did not command general approval.

19. *Legislative Councils.*—It was suggested that as Government would not exert itself to select able men for the Legislative Council, appointments to this body should be elective.

20. *Agriculture.*—Agriculture was considered to be drooping under the influence of a too rigid administration and it was advised that the power to levy water-rate upon ridge-enclosed dry land should be contested at law.

21. *Finance Committee.*—The Finance Committee was said to have effected nothing in the direction of economy beyond the reduction of a few petty salaries. Protest was made against the transfer of funds from the Provincial Budget to the Imperial Treasury.

22. *Official corruption.*—The immunity enjoyed by dishonest officials was ascribed to the fact that punishment was provided for the bribe-giver also. The appointment of a Commission was recommended in order to inquire into the corruption said to exist in Malabar.

23. *Factories Act.*—The extension of the English Factories Act to India was deprecated, protective duties were declared and the solicitude of Manchester was repelled.

24. *Standing topics—Police; Separation of Revenue and Magisterial functions; Government on the hills; and Legislative Councils.*—Among what may be termed standing topics of discussion were the inefficiency of the Police force, the expediency of dissociating Revenue and Magisterial functions; the sojourn of Government on the hills; and the reform of the Legislative Councils. Exception was taken to the general working of the Boards and Municipalities, stress was laid upon the bad state of the roads, and it was suggested that each taluk board should be provided with an Engineer. It was urged that members of Local Fund Boards should be elected and that none but non-officials should be Vice-Presidents; that the salaries of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Madras Municipal Commission should be reduced; and that the taxpaying qualification both of candidates for a seat on the commission and of voters should be lowered. A debt of 15 lacs having already been incurred for the city drainage, the propriety was questioned of the sanction accorded by Government to a new loan.

Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.

Madras Municipal Commission.

25. *Department of Public Works.*—The Department of Public Works was accused of dilatoriness in action and perversity in expenditure, public money being applied to works of pretension rather than of profit.

26. *Revenue Settlement.*—Fault was found with the Revenue Settlement Department for its classification of land according to the nature of the soil and not with reference to the water-supply.

27. *Legislation.*—The facility attending the course of legislation favourable to Government was contrasted with the difficulty that it was said clogged the enactment of all measures beneficial to the people.

28. *The Tenancy Bill.*—Opposition was raised to the Tenancy Bill, it being held that Zemindars in cases of distress should enjoy the same freedom of action as is possessed by Government.

29. *Village Munsifs.*—It was advocated that Village Munsifs should be appointed by competition. The clause in the Village Munsifs' Bill providing that witnesses should be summoned orally was disapproved. The introduction was suggested of the Burmese system whereby heads of villages adjust minor differences without the aid of law.

30. *Agricultural Exhibitions.*—It wa ed against agricultural exhibitions that being Government undertakings and re lacking spontaneity the samples of production educed by them were not g

31. *East Coast Railway.*—The Telu ers urged the construction of the East Coast Railway and set forth the val id that would be rendered in time of famine ranch line from Vizagapatam to *Railway Travelling.* Rapur. I ection with Madras railways atten- tion was c to minor inconveniences entailed upon the occupants of 3rd Class carriages abolition of the intermediate class was regretted.

32. *The Agriculturists' Loans Act.*— parent want of desire on the part of the ryots to avail themselves of the ad ages of the Agriculturists' Loans Act was said to be due to the difficulties int sed by the rapacity of Subordinate Revenue officials.

33. "*Special Police.*"—The establis nt of a Special Police "in order to watch the movements of the people and report to Government any commens which are made about the administration he country" coupled with the Bengal Police Circ was quoted as an evidence of mistrust *Police.* of the pec The Malayalam papers taxed the lower rank police force with corruption and with the frequent employment of torture r to obtain confession, but general opinion was not altogether unfavorable t department, which was held to be undermanned, unappreciated by the pub in the lower grades, under-paid. Moreover, Police action was thought to h ly hampered by the High Court's recent order regarding confessions.

ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE STATES.

34. *Indore.*—Certain Hindu papers l for the appointment of a well selected council for Indore, the misgover of which State was said to have assumed grave dimensions. All able and t officials having left the country corruption and extortion were rife, and th apricious will of a sovereign steeped in vice had become the law.

35. *Councils for Native States.*—The olishment of Councils was advocated also for Bhopal, Rewa and Cashmir. S Hindustani journals recommended British interference, short of annexation, ashmir.

36. *Hyderabad.*—The Tamil papers iscussing the Deccan Mining frauds declared that Government desired to bei ative rulers ignorantly working out their own destruction. Burma and Barod e adduced as instances in point.

The Hindustani Press published com s against Residents and Agents; notably against Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. y. It deprecated frequent change of Residents; pleaded for the rendition of erars; questioned the expediency of the extension of the Indian Railway Ac e lines in Hyderabad and averred that Residents did not forward the Ruler's Nizam's) letters in extenso.

37. *Mysore.*—The transfer of the Ba ore Fort to the Maharaja of Mysore was approved, but it was observed that H Highness was not permitted to place the structure in a state of repair. Th ysore representative assembly was pronounced be a burlesque. Opinion was divided *Mysore Anche.* as to the exp iency of abolishing the Mysore Anche post, one ca for objection being that under the new system the profits would go to the ish Government, another that the change would throw many people out of em oyment.

Coorg.—The transfer of Coorg to the esidency of Madras was disapproved.

38. *Cochin.*—Occasion was taken to q tion the propriety of the admonition tendered by the Government of Madras to e Cochin State with respect to the hoarding of State savings. Copious advice n the subject of administration was bestowed upon the Raja.

39. *Travancore.*—The improb officials in Travancore and the pernicious influence exercised over the Maha by his Fouzdari Commissioner afforded the Malayalam journals subjects for ted declamation. It was asserted that the Fouzdari Commissioner exercised neful influence over the administration and derived pecuniary profit from the osal of appointments; while the Maharaja was charged with suborning the ish press to desist from exposing the short-comings of his Government. institution of a Legislative Council in Travancore was commended, but itregretted that the Councillors were debarred from a share in the administration it was argued that the successful discharge of executive duties by the Coun a Native State would furnish a powerful argument in favor of the establint of similar bodies in British provinces. Complaint was made of the indiffe displayed to Travancore affairs by the Madras Government.

40. *General.*—The employm European agency for the improvement of the armies of native states was reed by some journals with mistrust and by others with approval. It was all that many Diwans of native states, consulting only their own interests, soughe favour of the British Government to the detriment both of prince and peo

41. *Aid to Government by Nastates.*—The acceptance by the Supreme Government of the offer of moneym Native States, save in the event of the last necessity, was deprecated a political error.

Religious, L and Race Questions.

42. *The Christian Church.*—s was laid upon the injustice of maintaining a Christian Church from revenue tributed by Hindus and Muhammadans.

43. *The immolation of Cattle.*—e Hindustani papers complained that Muhammadans were compelled under mu al laws to offer sacrifice at the shambles and not as heretofore at their own ho

44. *Conversion.*—Thes jour recommended that education should not be strictly secular, but that mission ols, being dangerous to the faith, should be avoided. The allegation was mat at hospitals also were employed as a means of perversion.

45. *Cow-killing.*—Governmen as exhorted to abstain from interference with regard to the slaughter of kin intervention called for by the Hindu press in the interests of agriculture.

46. *Hindu Preachers and Chian Missionaries.*—Complaint was made by the Hindu papers that while perfe eedom to hold forth in public was accorded to Christian Missionaries, the police i fered with preachers of the Hindu religion.

47. *Madras Eye-Infirmary.*—The Madras Eye-Infirmary was said to be unpopular with patients of the better clasving to restrictions imposed upon the visits of friends and upon the preparatif food.

48. *Infant-marriage.*—The cun of Infant-marriage evoked an occasional expression of dissent;—a case was en in which a mother aged 14 years and her daughter aged 10 months became ows together.

49. *Lady Dufferin's Fund.*—ly Dufferin's Fund though in some quarters commended was in others dispara.

50. *Mal-treatment of Native Europeans.*—The alleged impu ity with which planters and others mal-ted the natives of this country formed a subject of frequent denunciation anst Europeans.

51. *Kunjen Menon and Mr. Ciford.*—The cases of Kunjen Menon and of Mr. Crawford provoked much commend, in fact, provided the chief sensation of the year. The prosecution and impriment of Kunjen Menon were contrasted with the action taken against Mr. Larpe and Mr. Crawford; the difference of treatment accorded to the Europeans being tibed to race-partiality. Several other cases

were mentioned in which European offi
undue leniency.

52. *Employment of Natives in t*
the substitution of native for European
thus diminishing expenditure and fulfi
of the Queen in 1858. The favourabl
to the question of the employment
army. True wisdom it was said consi
their country's administration and a ri

53. *Salaries of Europeans.*—A d
ment of salaries drawn by Europeans,
Judges and Collectors to the scale of t

54. *Trial by Jury.*—That trial by
was censured as invidious and it was cl

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55. The education question recei
sisted upon the paramount importance
resting upon Government for its activ
upon the Public Purse. That the supe
was readily conceded, but the idea of
The proposition was advanced that

Technical Schools.

Madras Christian College.

High School Examination.

Budget Estimate.

Primary School Examination.

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Instru
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College
colleges, his action in the matter
his countrymen, the Missionaries, an
the dates of the University Examinati
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ter should be associated with Governm

The educational policy of Govern
Public Instruction received prominent
("The Hindu Janubushani" Tamil).

PARTY-SPIRI

56. *The Congress.*—The Congres
was regarded by the Hindu Press as
rank and class was exhorted to lend i
to have inspired the opposition of Sir
English was said to have dictated t
unfavourable sentiments expressed by
evoked angry comment. The articles f
ciples of the Congress were discor
movement nothing but perfect loyalty t
teaching to be that the ruling of the co
of the soil. The Muhammadan jou
Congress to be a national danger and
commended Lord Dufferin's Calcutta sp

57. *Parliament.*—The H
as a sure ally against the Indi
lost favour and it was asserte
to engage in the affairs of
the India Council which it w
was now only an obstruction t

58. *India under British r*
contrasted with its condition u
of the latter; Native Princes
the fear of rebellion, but th
ledged no such contr
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men to foreign

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D.P
18/6

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on a Component
with the proposed
Treaty of Commerce
between
Great Britain and
France
1860

No. 378. Fort St. George
30th Nov. 87

My dear Mackenzie
Officer

I am directed to inform you confidentially that arrangements are in contemplation to expand the Tamil & Telugu Translatorships which will have the effect of substituting natives for European agency in these offices, that it will probably be necessary to reduce the pay, & diminish the establishments, and that you may consequently be called upon to vacate the Translatorship at no very distant date. I am to add that these proposed arrangements are based on general grounds of economy & efficiency & must not in any way be taken to indicate want of confidence in you personally

Yours sincerely

Lewin
24/11

I am to settle all