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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DEPARTMENT

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1a

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th December 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Once in two months.			
1	"Sooda Iroodaya Thoonay" ..	Madras	1,000	November and December 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	"Janavinodiny"	Madras	300	September and November 1888.
3	"Satyatoothan"	Do.	5,000	December 1888.
4	"Mauthar Mitry"	Do.	500	,, ,,
5	"Jananoocoolan"	Tiruvádi	100	,, ,,
6	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	200	,, ,,
7	"Sundosha Seydy"	Pascomullay	72	,, ,,
8	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	,, ,,
9	"Narbhodacam"	Palamcottah	500	,, ,,
10	"Nyanadeepam"	Veeraraghunapooram ..	1,000	November 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
11	"Nyanamumritam"	Madras	500	1st and 15th December 1888.
12	"Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricay" ..	Do.	500	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
13	"Por Suttam"	Do.	240	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
14	"Satyavedachoosauram"	Do.	150	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
15	"Sreelocaranjany"	Salem	70	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
16	"Swadeshabhimanny"	Coimbatore	280	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
17	"Calannidhy"	Bangalore	117	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
18	"Brahma Nyanna Bhodiny" ..	Do.	150	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
19	"Sooga Jeevany"	Pascomullay	690	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
20	"Satyavartamanny"	Chidambaram	300	30th November and 15th December 1888.
21	"Brahma Vidhaya"	Tanjore	300	5th December 1888.
22	"Soojanollasan"			
	Tri-monthly.			
23	"Travancore Abhimanny"	Nagercoil	450	1st and 10th December 1888.
	Weekly.			
24	"Y. tikedivon"	Madras	200	1st, 8th and 15th December 1888.
25	"V atatoothan"	Do.	1,500	1st, 8th ,, 15th ,, ,,
26	"P ndoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	1st, 8th ,, 15th ,, ,,
27	"angay Naison"	Do.	150	1st, 8th ,, 15th ,, ,,
28	"Deshabhimanny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	1st, 8th ,, 15th ,, ,,
29	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	500	1st, 8th ,, 15th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
30	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, and 15th December 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
31	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagrum	..	4th December 1888.
32	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	12th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
33	"Budhavidheyini"	Masulipatam	100	12th December 1888.
	Weekly.			
34	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	3rd and 10th December 1888.
35	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	7th ,, 12th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
36	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	3rd and 10th December 1888.
37	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny" ..	Do.	12	1st ,, 8th ,, ,,
38	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	29th Nov., 6th and 13th December 1888.
39	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	27th ,, and 4th December 1888.
40	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	29th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
41	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	1st and 8th December 1888.
42	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st December 1888.
43	"Kerala Sanchari"	Calicut	1,000	28th Nov. and 5th December 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
44	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	3rd and 10th December 1888.
45	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	1st ,, 8th ,, ,,
46	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	13th November 1888.
47	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	5th December ,,
48	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	5th ,, ,,
49	"Tuhafa"	Do. do. ..	200	30th November 1888.
50	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	29th November, 3rd and 6th December 1888.
51	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	6th December 1888.
52	"Bangalore Akhbar"	Do.	100	24th November ,,
53	"Akhtar-i-Asafi"	Hyderabad	125	21st and 28th November 1888.
54	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	2nd December 1888.
55	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	3rd and 10th December 1888.
56	"Safir-i-Dekkan"	Do.	150	1st ,, 8th ,, ,,

2a

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

1. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 1st December, suggests the adoption here of the rule prevailing in Chicago, where the police officers who get drunk are liable to dismissal from the service. — TARANGAY NAISON, Dec. 1st, 1888.

Drunkenness among police officers.

2. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of Madras, of the 8th December, calls the attention of the police authorities to the auction sales held in the evenings at the Goozily bazaar and the Chimacaday mantapam in Black Town. Inferior clothes, jewellery, &c., are palmed off at these auctions on country-people and other simple-minded persons at exorbitant prices. — HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Dec. 8th, 1888.

Fraudulent auction sales in Madras.

3. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of November, complains that Sudra ruffians, known as Iyarakalu, together with some Pariahs of Ballanki commit dacoities in Kallepalli and Ramayayogi agraharam, in the Sringavara-pukóta taluk. They waylay the passengers and rob them of their property. The police does not seem to interfere, and the editor recommends that the energetic Rai Bahadur K. Narayanaswami Naidu, First-class Police Inspector, be transferred to this locality. — SIDDHANTABODHINI, Nov. 1888.

On dacoities in the Sringavara-pukóta taluk.

4. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 29th ultimo, remarks that the smallness of the number of additional police supplied on payment to private bodies and individuals is due to the unwillingness of the District Superintendents to provide constables to private individuals, and to the consequent impression produced on the people that the Government are averse to the supply of police establishments except in very exceptional cases. — VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 29th, 1888.

The Police Department.

5. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st December, invites the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the fact that the local police and the village munsif are going to hush up a case of theft committed during the late Guruvayur Yekadasi festival by a Brahmin in respect of a pair of silk handkerchiefs. — KERALA MITRAM, Dec. 1st, 1888.

A theft and the police in Guruvayur.

6. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th December, refers to the Madras Police Department, which, in its present state, is said to be a disgrace to the British Government. The force is stated to consist, for the most part, of uneducated men, who would stoop to do anything; while the supervision exercised by the superior officers of the department over the doings of their subordinates is only nominal, and the torture inflicted by the police upon persons in their custody, whether guilty or innocent, in order to extort confessions, is inconceivable. The article further states that the reply given by the Inspector-General of Police to an inquiry made by Government in the matter of inflicting torture to exact confessions is not consistent with the real truth, and that if the Inspector-General is expected to know popular grievances he should study the various vernaculars of the presidency and mingle freely with the people. — KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 5th, 1888.

Inefficiency of the Madras police.

(b) *Courts.*

7. The *Jananoocoolam*, of Tiruvádi, for the month of December, states that a better class of men should be appointed as village munsifs, for the village munsifs now are vested with higher civil powers. — JANANOOCOOLAM, Dec. 1888.

Village munsifs.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Dec. 6th, 1888.

8. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 6th instant, says that the Bellary Bench of Magistrates should be reformed by weeding out superannuated and incompetent men and introducing new blood; points out that some of the present Magistrates are incompetent, viz., Messrs. Ebrahim Sett, Padaki Venkanna, Doddi Bhima Rau and Kuppasami Mudaliyar, and says that life-appointments have tended to breed indifference, and suggests the names of Messrs. Sindig Marisiddappa, Gadigi Sanna Virappa, Karim Sahib, Golakonda Krishnappa and several others, as eligible for the honor.

The Bench Magistracy of Bellary.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 29th, 1888.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 29th ultimo, says that the criminal administration report for 1887 shows a large increase in the offences against the Salt and Abkári Acts. This is due to excess of zeal on the part of the subordinate officers of the department in the discharge of their duties. The laws themselves indirecly foster this undue zeal by awarding one-half of the fines imposed on the culprits to the officers who bring about the conviction.

Criminal justice.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 1st, 1888.

10. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 1st December, in referring to the details of a quarrel that lately took place between the district munsif of Angadipuram and one of the vakils of his court, with regard to the question of receiving certain documents which the vakil wanted to file in connection with a suit, observes that the vakil was wrong in the matter.

The district munsif of Angadipuram and a vakil of his court.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 5th, 1888.

11. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th December, notices with satisfaction a decision of the Madras High Court upholding a will executed by a Malayali father in favor of his son.

The decision of the Madras High Court in the case of a Malayalam will.

(d) Education.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 15th, 1888.

12. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 15th December, remarks that, if the Indians are to become great, like the French, the Germans or the Americans, they should first become enlightened; and for this purpose, schools should be established by hundreds of thousands. Every village should possess a school, and Government should compel the people of the village where there is no school to establish one. It should be made compulsory on every "union" to establish one or more schools within its limits. The taluk boards and municipalities should also contribute largely to education. Government also should willingly expend money on education. Government derives a revenue of eighty crores a-year, out of which not even one crore is wholly spent on education. In a European country producing a like revenue at least three crores would be expended on education. The Government of England spend yearly on education the sum of three crores of rupees. In that country private individuals also contribute largely to the spread of education. England is a country small in extent and population, where education is widespread and the people rich and public-spirited. But India is a large country with a great population where education is very little spread and rich and public-spirited men are very few. In such a country as this, the Government are bound to spend more on education than in England. Instead of doing so, the Government of this country spend the taxes they levy on the people in maintaining armies and in paying the salaries of establishments.

Compulsory education in India.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 29th, 1888.

13. The same paper, in commenting upon the budget estimate of the Educational Department for the year 1889-90, says that the increase of Rs. 2,000 under Direction is unnecessary and useless; that the reorganization of the Inspectorate is not a step in the interests of education, as it burdens the Inspectors with an amount of additional work which they cannot get through, and the saving effected thereby

The budget estimate of the Educational Department for 1889-90.

is insignificant; that the reduction in the estimate under the Grant-in-aid is a retrograde step; it is felt to be very oppressive by the managers of colleges and schools. The difficulties in their way of earning grants are felt so much, that some of the aided schools have thrown up their grants and others are preparing to follow suit. The Government should pay attention to this subject in passing estimates and grants in future.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 28th 1888.

14. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th November, in condemning the present policy of Government with regard to higher education, and in attributing this policy to a fear which the Government entertain that, if the people are allowed to acquire higher education, they would interfere more freely with the details of the administration of the country, and materially diminish the influence of European officers, says that it is imperative that sufficient funds should be set apart, for the higher education of the children of the country, from the various taxes levied from the inhabitants.

Government and the higher education.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 28th, 1888.

15. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, deprecates the proposal to remove the girls' school from Calicut town to Tellicherry as the school cannot thrive better in the latter place and as the proposal has emanated solely from personal motives of persons interested.

The girls' school in the Calicut town should not be removed to Tellicherry.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 5th, 1888.

16. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 5th December, criticises the paper of questions in Malayalam for the late B.A. degree examination. The writer says that the grammatical constructions of the questions are utterly wrong.

Criticism of the paper of questions in Malayalam for the late B.A. degree examination.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 8th, 1888.

17. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 8th December, refers to the want of a girls' school in Guruvayur, and invites the attention of the localfund board to this desideratum.

A girls' school wanted in Guruvayur.

(e) Local and Municipal.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Dec. 1st, 1888.

18. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 1st December, calls the attention of the union of Panruti to the sanitation of that place, as cholera has visited it.

The sanitation of Panruti.

SOOJANOLLAUSAM, Dec. 5th, 1888.

19. The *Soojanollausam*, of Tanjore, of the 5th December, hopes that Government will rescind the order they have passed authorising the local authorities at Tanjore to obtain a loan of three lakhs for improving the water-supply of that town. Tanjore is a town that does not suffer from scarcity of water, and the present means of water-supply are adequate for its inhabitants. To introduce a better scheme of water-supply would only be to impose more taxes on the inhabitants, without any corresponding benefit. Improvements may be made in the present available sources of water-supply alone at very little cost.

The water-supply of Tanjore.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 12th, 1888.

20. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th December, calls the attention of the municipality to this.

The bad state of the roads in Kumbakónam.

VETTIKODYON, Dec. 15th, 1888.

21. The *Vettikodyon*, of Madras, of the 15th December, calls the attention of the municipality to the stale sweet-meats, &c., sold in the bazaars in Madras.

Sale of unwholesome sweet-meats in Madras.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 28th, 1888.

The district board's refusal to help the Calicut jubilee committee towards the erection of a town hall in Calicut.

22. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 28th November, finds fault with the district board and the local municipality—both of whom often spend the public funds unnecessarily—for not rendering help to the Calicut jubilee committee towards the erection of a town hall in Calicut.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 1st, 1888.

The Calicut municipality and the Robinson road.

23. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 1st December, in referring to the proposal of the Calicut municipality to enlarge the Robinson road, says that there is no necessity for the contemplated improvement.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 8th, 1888.

Batta amins for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

24. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 8th December, suggests that, as the entertainment of batta amins for the recovery of arrears of land revenue in no wise diminishes the work of village officials, the amins be dispensed with and the batta collected on warrants be paid to village officials, who should be made to execute all such warrants.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 8th, 1888.

The new settlement in the Wynaad taluk.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the conduct of the Settlement Officer in connection with the issue of new pattas in the Wynaad taluk. The writer says that the officer did not give a hearing to the objections of the people with regard to the new assessment; that he simply returned the petitions presented to him saying that it would be useless to submit them to Government; that at least he should have submitted the petitions of the people together with his recommendations thereon for the consideration of Government; that there is no doubt that the procedure adopted is a contrivance to enable him to report to Government that the people have no objections and to get permanent pattas issued; that he has obtained possession of all the title-deeds of the landlords; that he has entered most of the lands as the property of Government; that he has assessed all lands at the same rate—whether cultivated areas or waste lands, gardens or hills; that the assessment has now increased five-fold, and that the people are quite unable to pay this increased assessment. The writer, in conclusion, prays that the assessment under the new pattas be cancelled; that the old assessment be confirmed, and that the lands wrongly entered as the property of Government be left in the enjoyment of their respective owners.

(h) Railways.

VETTIKODYON, Dec. 8th, 1888.

Disinfection of railway carriages.

26. The *Vettikodyon*, of Madras, of the 8th December, suggests that Government should order the adoption, on all railways in India, of rules similar to those framed by the Madras Railway Company with regard to the removal from carriages of passengers suffering from infectious diseases and the disinfection of such carriages.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, Nov. 1888.

On the construction of the East Coast Railway.

27. A leader in the *Siddhantabodhini*, of November, on the "state of the weather," speaks of the impending famine with special reference to Vizagapatam. This district has no rivers, is mountainous, and, through want of railway communications, has hardly any trade. Government should accept the proposals of Mr. Turner, the present Collector, to construct railways. The Madras Government seems to have abandoned, for the time being, the East Coast Railway project, as they did not approve of the scheme of the Collector, but they should avail themselves of the opinion of an expert. At all events, the Vizagapatam-Rápur Railway should be taken in hand. Nearly a lakh of rupees has already been spent on it, and if the work is resumed, poor people would be provided with famine labour, as was the case with the Buckingham Canal.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI, Nov. 21st, 1888.

Intermediate class.

28. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 21st November, hears the Railway Conference have proposed to abolish this class. It will be a great mistake, for it is largely used by large numbers of middle-class people, who cannot afford 2nd-class fares and do not like 3rd-class company, and also by poor Europeans and Eurasians. All these will have to travel 3rd class, and the Company's incomes will suffer.

(i) Public Works.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 5th, 1888.

A bridge wanted over the Kuyyali river.

29. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th December, prays that at least a temporary bridge be erected over the Kuyyali river, between Tellicherry and Nittur.

(k) General.

DESHABHIMAUNY, 1st, Dec. 1888.

Duty on imported goods.

30. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 1st December, advocates the imposition of an *ad-valorem* duty of 50 or 60 per cent. on goods imported from England.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 5th, 1888.

Mails from Kollegál.

31. A correspondent, of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 5th December, suggests the alteration of the time of despatching the mails from Kollegál from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Dec. 8th, 1888.

The administration of Burma.

32. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of Madras, of the 8th December, states that the order of the Secretary of State to constitute Upper and Lower Burma into one province administered by a Lieutenant-Governor is only injurious to India. After the labor of fifty years to unite the discordant nations in India, they are as wide apart as ever. Now, the order of the Secretary of State is only calculated to benefit the English traders and civilians, but does not appear to benefit the Hindus of India. The conquest of Burma was sufficient to drain the Indian exchequer; and it is on account of this that we are now paying the income tax. If the people of India should attempt to emigrate to Burma and settle there, they would but have to return to this country poorer than before, for the produce of their cultivation will be plundered by dacoits, and the remainder, if any, absorbed in paying taxes. The ruby mines will be appropriated by English traders, who will thereby grow rich. The conquest of Burma has made the Russians, the Germans, and the Chinese the enemies of the English.

VICATATOOTHAN, Dec. 15th, 1888.

Some points in the administration of Lord Dufferin.

33. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 15th December, depicts the Rajas and Princes of India as bewailing the departure of Lord Dufferin thus:—What shall we remember you by? 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 organisation 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 raising subscriptions for public purposes, or for having lighted the palatial building at Simla with the electric light? Or shall we call to memory the enormous sums raised as subscriptions to the "Lady Dufferin's Fund," or the sum of fifty lakhs which was collected for that fund on the jubilee occasion? Or shall we remember you for having relinquished the maintenance of education, &c., on the ground of deficit in the exchequer?

VETTIKODYON, Dec. 15th, 1888.

The Indian exchequer.

34. A correspondent, writing to the *Vettikodyon*, of Madras, of the 15th December, observes that the English who rule India have starved the exchequer by waging improper wars and spending enormous sums on them. The benefit is derived by the English alone; and is it not reasonable that the exchequer should be replenished by those who alone derive the benefit?

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 28th, 1888.

35. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th November, in regretting the severance of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins' connection with this presidency, finds some consolation in the fact that Mr. Stokes has succeeded him. The article then says that the present Government is unlike that of the former Governor, giving public satisfaction, and quotes instances to prove the fact—such as the appointment of a native as District Judge, and the nomination of a native High Court Vakil as Government Pleader, Madras. Satisfaction is then expressed at the candidness with which the present Governor gives his replies to the several addresses given him by the people. The selection of members nominated to serve in the new agricultural committee is then approved, while the endeavours of Government to render relief during the late famine in Ganjam and to check the corruption of officials in Malabar are considered praiseworthy. Finally, the article concludes with a remark that, if corruption is to be totally checked in Malabar, a commission should be appointed to inquire into it or the suspected officials given frequent transfers.

The present Government of Madras.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 1st, 1888.

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Steps taken to check gambling in Malabar.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 29th, 1888.

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DAKKHAN PUNCH, Dec. 3rd, 1888.

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Colonel Plowden.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 10th, 1888.

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Superannuation rules.

III.—LEGISLATION.

TARANGAY NAISON, Dec. 1st, 1888.

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VETTIKODYON, Dec. 8th, 1888.

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The Village Munsifs Bill.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 28th, 1888.

35. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th November, in regretting the severance of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins' connection with this presidency, finds some consolation in the fact that Mr. Stokes has succeeded him. The article then says that the present Government is unlike that of the former Governor, giving public satisfaction, and quotes instances to prove the fact—such as the appointment of a native as District Judge, and the nomination of a native High Court Vakil as Government Pleader, Madras. Satisfaction is then expressed at the candidness with which the present Governor gives his replies to the several addresses given him by the people. The selection of members nominated to serve in the new agricultural committee is then approved, while the endeavours of Government to render relief during the late famine in Ganjam and to check the corruption of officials in Malabar are considered praiseworthy. Finally, the article concludes with a remark that, if corruption is to be totally checked in Malabar, a commission should be appointed to inquire into it or the suspected officials given frequent transfers.

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Karnataka Prakasika, Dec. 10th, 1888.

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The support of the people necessary for the Congress.

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Subscriptions for political purposes.

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Lord Dufferin's criticism of the congress.

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B[illegible]HEYINI, N[illegible]h, 1888.	[57]. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th November, protests against the sale of girls for marriage purposes. This custom prevails now to a great extent amongst Hindus, particularly amongst Brahmins.
Protest against the sale of girls.	
[illegible]NDU-[illegible]NASA[illegible]KARINI, D[illegible]8.	58. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, says that the Crawford Commission will cost Government one lakh and fifty-three thousand rupees. If the accused is found guilty, he will be only dismissed the service, while a native would be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and a heavy fine.
The Crawford case.	
VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Nov. 27th, 1[illegible]8.	59. The *Vrittanta Chintamani* of the 27th ultimo, after enumerating the advantages of the British rule in India, says that the liberty of the press and the liberty of speech are the greatest of the blessings for which the Indians are grateful to the British. It therefore condemns the strictures passed by Sir Auckland Colvin on the congress and says that the suppression of the congress, which he advocates, will lead to disastrous results.
The English rule in India.	
K[illegible]KA, Dec. 1st, 1888.	60. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st December, appeals to the people to give pecuniary as well as other aid to the National Congress movement in India.
The duty of the people towards the National Congress.	

ERRATUM.

For the words "another article in the same issue of the paper," in para. 27, page 248, of the report on Native Papers for the fortnight ending 15th November 1888, read "an article in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 3rd November;" and instead of the marginal entry opposite the same paragraph read "*Kerala Patrika*, November 3rd, 1888."

Public No. 77, Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24*th January* 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Circulated
1 Feb. & 29 Jan.

28/1

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
10th of December 1888.

No. 86

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Erratum
For the

I have the honor to request that for the words "another article in the same issue of the paper" appearing in para 27 page 248 of the Report on Malayalam Native Newspapers for the first fortnight of November 1888, the words "an article in the 'Kerala Patrika'" of the 3rd November" may be substituted.

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

W. Dumergue.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Current No. 4399

Public (1888) Dept.

From

The Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Press

Please insert the following in next news paper

Report —

Erratum

For the words "another article in the same issue of the paper" in para 27 page 248 of the Rept. on Native Papers for the fortnight ending 15th November 1888 read "an article in the Kerala Patrika of the 3rd November" instead of + for the marginal entry against the same paragraph read "Kerala Patrika Novr 3rd 1888".

C.S.
11/1

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George

Dated 21st
Recd 23rd December 1888.

No. 268 CHIEF SECRETARY 23DEC88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Enc. –

Malayalam Newspapers – Requesting the substitution of the words "an article in the Kerala Patrika of the 3rd Novr" for the words "another article in the same issue of the paper" in para 12 of the report for the first fortnight of November 1888.

Note. The Report has been printed and distributed + the correction, which would have to be made in para 27 page 248, is trifling. Submitted that the paper be "lodged".

C.S.
11/1

Public C. No. 143

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 4 of 1889.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th December 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Drunkenness among Police officers
2. Fraudulent auction sales in Madras

(b) Courts.

3. Village Moonsiffs

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

4. Compulsory education in India.

(e) Local and Municipal.

5. The Sanitation of Panrooty
6. The water-supply of Tanjore
7. The bad state of the roads in Combaconum
8. Sale of unwholesome sweetmeats in Madras

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

9. Disinfection of Railway Carriages.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

10. Duty on imported goods.
11. Mails from Collegaul.
12. The administration of Burmah.
13. Some points in the administration of Lord Dufferin
14. The Indian Exchequer.

III. Legislation.

15. The Organization of Legislative Councils.
16. The Village Moonsiffs' Bill.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

17. The support of the people necessary for the Congress.
18. Subscriptions for political purposes.
19. Lord Dufferin's criticism of the Congress.
20. —— Do ——

1

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Once in two months.			
1	Soodie Joodaya Thomay	Madras	1,000	November and December 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	Janavinodiny	Do.	300	September and November 1888.
3	Sytyatoothan	Do.	5,000	December 1888.
4	Manthar Quitry	Do.	500	December 1888.
5	Jananoocoolam	Trivandy	100	December 1888.
6	Aroonodayam	Tranquebar	580	December 1888.
7	Sundosha Seydy	Vasoomullay	782	December 1888.
8	Siloovsikody	Ramnad	50	December 1888.
9	Narthodacam	Palamcottah	700	December 1888.
10	Nyaunadeepam	Veeraraghava pooram	1,400	November 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
11	Nyaumaumritam	Madras	50	1st and 15th December 1888.
12	Vedaunta Surnaya Pathricay	Do.	500	1st and 15th December 1888.
13	Por Suttam	Do.	500	1st and 15th December 1888.
14	Satyavedaunoosauram	Do.	240	1st and 15th December 1888.
15	Sheelocaranjany	Do.	150	1st and 15th December 1888.
16	Swadeshabhimany	Salem	70	1st and 15th December 1888.
17	Walaunidhy	Coimbatore	280	1st and 15th December 1888.
18	Brahma Gnyauna Bhodiny	Bangalore	117	1st and 15th December 1888.
19	Looga Jeevany	Do.	150	1st and 15th December 1888.
20	Satyavartahmany	Vasoomullay	690	1st and 15th December 1888.
21	Brahma Vidiya	Chidambaram	300	30th November and 15th December 1888.
22	Soojanollausan	Tanjore	300	5th December 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
23	Travancore Abhimany	Nagercoil	450	1st and 10th December 1888.
	Weekly.			
24	Vettikodiyon	Madras	200	1st, 8th & 15th December 1888.
25	Vicatatoothan	Do.	1,500	1st, 8th & 15th December 1888.
26	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do.	200	1st, 8th & 15th December 1888.
27	Tarangay Naison	Do.	150	1st, 8th & 15th December 1888.
28	Deshabhimany	Tirupapooliyore	350	1st, 8th & 15th December 1888.
29	Tanjay Janamitran	Tanjore	500	1st, 8th & 15th December 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
30	Swadeshamitran	Madras	1000	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th & 15th December 1888.

I. Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a). Police.—

Drunkenness among Police Officers...

1. The Tarangay Naison of Madras of the 1st December suggests the adoption here of the rule prevailing in Chicago, where the Police officers who get drunk are liable to dismissal from the Service.

Fraudulent auction sales in Madras...

2. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of Madras of the 8th December calls the attention of the Police authorities to the auction sales held in the evenings at the Goozily Bazaar and Chinnacaday mantapam in Black Town. Inferior clothes, jewellery &c are palmed off at these auctions on country people and other simple-minded persons at exorbitant prices.

(b): Courts.

Village Moonsiffs.—

3. The Jananoocoolam of Trivandy for the month of December States that a better class of men should be appointed as village Moonsiffs, for the village Moonsiffs now are vested with higher civil powers.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Compulsory Education in India.......

4. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 15th December remarks that if the Indians are to become great like the French, the Germans or the Americans, they should first become enlightened, & for this purpose schools should be established by hundreds of thousands.

Every village should possess a school, and Government should compel the people of the village where there is no school to establish one. It should be made compulsory on every "Union" to establish one or more schools within its limits. The Taluk Boards and Municipalities should also contribute largely to Education. Government also should willingly expend money on Education. Government derive a revenue of 80 crores a year; out of which not even one crore is wholly spent on Education. In a European country producing a like revenue at least 3 crores would be expended on Education. The Government of England spend yearly on Education three crores of rupees. In that country private individuals also contribute largely to the spread of education. England is a country small in extent and population, where education is widespread and the people rich and public-spirited. But India is a large country with a great population where education is very little spread & rich & public spirited men are very few. In such a country as this, the Government are bound to spend more on education than in England. Instead of doing so, the Government of this country spend the taxes they levy on the people in maintaining armies and in paying the salaries of establishments.

(c) Local and Municipal.

The Sanitation of Pamrooty.

5. A correspondent of the Deshabhimany of Tirpapooliyore of the 1st December calls the attention of the Union of Pamrooty to the sanitation of that place, as cholera has visited it.

The Water-Supply of Tanjore.

6. The Soojanoliausam of Tanjore of the 5th December hopes that Government will rescind the order they have passed authorizing the local authorities at Tanjore to obtain a loan of three lakhs for improving the water-supply of that Town. Tanjore is a town that does not suffer from scarcity of water & the present means of water supply are adequate for its inhabitants. To introduce a better scheme of water supply would only be to impose more taxes on the inhabitants, without any corresponding benefit. Improvements may be made in the present available sources of water-supply alone at very little cost.

The bad State of the roads in Combaconum.

7. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 12th December calls the attention of the Municipality to this.

Sale of unwholesome Sweetmeats in Madras.

8. The Vattikodyon of Madras of the 15th December calls the attention of the Municipality to the state sweetmeats &c sold in the bazaars in Madras.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlements.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests. --

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

9. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 8th December suggests that Government should order the adoption on all Railways in India of rules similar to those framed by the Madras Railway Company with regard to the removal from carriages of passengers suffering from infectious diseases and the disinfection of such carriages. Disinfection of Railway carriages.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(K) General.

10. The Deshabhimaany of Tirpatholiyon of the 1st December advocates the imposition of an ad valorem duty of 50 or 60 per cent on goods imported from England. Duty on imported goods.

12.

Mails from Collegaul. -- 11. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 5th December suggests the alteration of the time of despatching the mails from Collegaul from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

The Administration of Burmah. 12. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of Madras of the 8th December states that the order of the Secretary of State to constitute Upper & Lower Burmah into one Province administered by a Lieutenant Governor is only injurious to India. After the labour of 50 years to unite the discordant nations in India, they are as wide apart as ever. Now the order of the Secretary of State is only calculated to benefit the English traders and ~~civilians~~, but does not appear to benefit the Hindoos of India. The conquest of Burmah was sufficient to drain the Indian Exchequer, and it is on account of this that we are now paying the income-tax. If the people of India should attempt to emigrate to Burmah & settle there, they would but have to return to their country poorer than before, for the produce of their cultivation will be plundered by dacoits and the remainder if any absorbed in paying taxes. The ruby mines will be appropriated by English traders, who will thereby grow rich. The conquest

of Burmah has made the Russians, the Germans, and the Chinese, the friends of the English.

Some points in the administration of Lord Dufferin

13. The Vicatatoothani of Madras of the 15th December depicts the Rajahs and princes of India as bewailing the departure of Lord Dufferin thus— What shall we remember you by? Shall we remember you for having kindled the Burmah 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 raising subscriptions for public purposes, or for having lighted the palatial building at Simla with the electric light? Or shall we call to memory the enormous sums raised as subscriptions to the "Lady Dufferin's fund," or the sum of fifty lakhs which was collected for that fund, on the Jubilee occasion?

Or shall we remember you for having relinquished the maintenance of Education &c on the ground of deficit in the Exchequer?

13a

The Indian Exchequer.

14. A correspondent writing to the Vettukodiyan of Madras of the 15th December observes that the English who rule India have starved the Exchequer by waging improper wars and spending enormous sums on them. The benefit is derived by the English alone; and is it not unreasonable that the Exchequer should be replenished by those who alone derive the benefit?

III Legislation.

The organization of Legislative Councils.

15. The Jarangay Naison of Madras of the 1st December says.— Sir Auckland Colvin admits that Legislative Councils at present are not organized well. Who, seeing the dumb members who at times sit on those councils, will venture to praise the organization of those councils? What a contrast between six members who like Sir Syed Ahmed do not know English, sitting on the Council, and six members, who do know English, sitting on the same council!

The Village Moonsifs Bill.

16. The Vettukodiyan of Madras of the 8th December is sorry to see that the proposition of the Rajah of Venkatagherry, who was opposed to giving Village Moonsifs power to summon parties and witnesses orally, was not supported by other Members of the Legislative Council. If a written summons was issued, the signature of the person on whom it was served will be sufficient proof of its having been so served; but in the case of an

an oral summons, service cannot be so proved; and the village Court will have to rely on the word of its petty officer who has been directed to serve the summons, and who perhaps, to pay off old scores, has not served it on the person concerned.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

17. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of Madras of the 1st December urges on the cultivators, traders, Mirasidars and other people the necessity of joining and supporting the National Congress. They should show by their action that they are not indifferent to the Congress, but that it meets with their approval, for otherwise the reproach made on the Congress that it is not a body elected by the common consent of the people will not be wiped away.

The support of the people necessary for the Congress.

18. The Swarajya Naison of Madras of the 8th December remarks.— The pointing out by the Congress of the defects in the Indian Government, and its demand that those defects may be remedied are unpleasing to Government. It appears likely that Government, considering the ease with

Subscriptions for political purposes.

officers in Government employ, who are

towards the Congress, can raise

in aid, and wishing to prevent

the order forbidding

from raising

subscriptions

subscriptions for any political purpose. We are of opinion that such an order is not proper. It is not proper that Government whose duty should be to accept what seems to them correct in the criticisms of the Congress and remove the defects in their administration, should use their power against the Congress in a secret and indirect manner. Whatever orders the Government should promulgate in secret, whatever Sir Auckland Colvin should write against the Congress, or howsoever Sir Syed Ahmed should strengthen his party, the Congress will escape all harm.

Lord Dufferin's criticism of the Congress.

19. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 8th December says as follows:—

Lord Dufferin in his speech delivered at St. Adrew's dinner at Calcutta on 30th November, said (1) that as the Natives who know English are less than 1 per cent of the whole population of India, which is diversified in manners, customs and religion, they cannot be taken as the representatives of the people, (2) that the endeavour of the Congressionists to introduce political reforms is most unsuitable and uncalled for, while there are various social and religious reforms which have to be attended to and which the Congressionists are competent to accomplish, and (3) that the principal members of the Congress party in their lectures and pamphlets utter such libels on Government and Government officers as to hold them up to the aversion of the people. The first of these objections is not valid, for if the Members of the Congress who possess

learning

learning, good conduct, wealth and esteem cannot be said to be the representatives of the people, who else can? If the Native Gentlemen, who belong to different provinces and possess different religions, cannot become the representatives of their own country, can a few European officers who are to be counted on one's fingers be said to represent the Indian people, or can the Members of the India Council who are 8000 miles away or the members of Parliament, who have no connection with or any knowledge of India, become the representatives of the country? In any country and in any Government, the number of the representatives does not count, but their knowledge and capacity are the sole considerations. The second objection defeats itself, for if, as Lord Dufferin considers, the Congressionists are competent to discuss and reform religious and social matters, they would be equally competent to discuss political matters. The third objection is groundless, for neither Mr Hume nor those who wrote the Catechism of the Congress, nor any one else, ever spoke a libellous word against the Government. Those only who know the English language will endeavour to secure for the English Government a firmer footing, but will they endeavour to do it any harm? Are they so foolish as not to know that such a course will result only in their own ruin? Those ignorant Mahomedans who have joined the party opposed to the Congress may perhaps be indifferent as to whether the English Government is lasting or not, but such idea will never occur to the natives who possess an English education and who have joined the Congress. The Calaunidhy of Coimbatore of the 15th December also criticizes the speech of Lord Dufferin in the same terms as the Swadeshamitran of Madras. 15a

Lord Dufferin's criticism of the Congress.

20. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 12th December makes the following remarks:

The attack made by Sir Auckland Colvin and Lord Dufferin on the Congress, instead of lessening its influence and power as they contemplated, have had the benefit of making the aims of the Congress widely known and of increasing its influence. We had pointed out before that Sir Auckland Colvin's arguments against the Congress were to speak truly no arguments at all. Now Lord Dufferin following in his footsteps brings forward the same arguments; but can all his eloquence and skill make those arguments sound? After carefully studying the speech of Lord Dufferin, we are obliged to say that he has not studied well the Report of the Congress, and that he derived all his knowledge of the Congress from the published letter of Sir Auckland Colvin and the misrepresentations made in the Pioneer of the aims and wishes of the Congress.

Tamil Translator's office, Nellore
14th Jan: 1889.

[signature]
Tamil Translator to Government.

C.W. 143

Public (1889) Department.

Confs. No. 29.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE 9 JAN 1889 GOVERNMENT

No. 4

Dated 14th January 1889.

Received 15 ———

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 15th December 1888.

17a

Public C. No. 143

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th December 1888

17a

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Nil.

II. Home Administration.
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On dacoities in the Srungavarapukota Taluq.
(b) Courts—
Nil.
(c) Jails—
Nil.
(d) Education—
Nil.
(e) Local and Municipal—
Nil
(f) Land Revenue and Assessment—
Nil.
(g) Forests—
Nil.
(h) Railways—
On the construction of the East Coast Railway.
(i) Public Works—
Nil.
(j) Salt—
Nil
(k) General—
Nil.

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III. Legislation.
Nil.
IV. Native States.
Nil.
V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.
Nil
VI. Miscellaneous.
Protest against the sale of girls.
The Crawford Case.

1898

1898

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th December 1898.

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication	Number of copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1.	Siddhāntabōdhini	Vizianagaram	—	1st December 1898
2.	Hitōpajanasamskārini	Madras	950	12th December 1898
	Bi-monthly.			
3.	Budhavidhēyini	Masulipatam	100	12th December 1898
	Weekly.			
4.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	3rd and 10th December 1898.
5.	Hitōpadēsābhimāni	Masulipatam	300	7th and 12th December 1898.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Siddhāntabōdhini, November, 1898.

On dacoities in the Srungavarapukōta Taluq.

The Siddhāntabōdhini, of November, complains that Sadra ruffians known as Iyarakalu together with some pariahs of Ballanki Commit dacoities in Kallēpalli, and Ramayayogi Agraharam, in the Srungavarapukōta Taluq. They waylay the passengers, and rob them of their property. The Police does not seem to interfere, and the Editor recommends that the energetic Roy Bahadur K. Ra payanasawmy Naidu, 1st Class Police Inspector, be transfer to this locality.

(b) Railways.

Siddhāntabōdhini, November, 1898.

On the construction of the East Coast Railway.

2. A leader in the Siddhāntabōdhini, of November, on "State of the weather", speaks of the ut

famine with special reference to Vizagapatam. This District has no rivers, is mountainous, and through want of Railway Communications has hardly any trade. Government should accept the proposals of Mr. Turner, the present Collector, to construct Railways. The Madras Government seems to have abandoned, for the time being, the East Coast Railway project, as they did not approve of the scheme of the Collector, but they should avail themselves of the opinion of an expert. At all events the Vizag-Royapur Railway should be taken in hand. Nearly a lac of Rupees has already been spent on it, and if the work is resumed poor people would be provided with famine labour, as was the case with the Buckingham Canal.

VI. Miscellaneous.

3. The Budhavidhéyini, of the 20th November, protests against Budhavidhéyini, November 29, 1888

Protest against the sale of girls.

the sale of girls for marriage purposes. This custom prevails now to a great extent amongst Hindus, particularly amongst Brahmins.

4. The Hindujanasamakāri, of December, says that Hindujanasamakāri December, 1888.

the Crawford Commission

The Crawford Case

Government one lac and fifty five thousand Rupees.

190

If the accused is found guilty, he will be only dismissed the service, while a native would be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and a heavy fine.

190

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras 21st December 1888

Telugu Translator
to Government.

Public C. No. 4376

From

CHIEF SECRETARY 21 DEC 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 21st } December 1888.
Received " }

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th December 1888.

Press

Please print
C.L. 22/12

Public C.O.

Confidential] 21st [No. 66 of 1888.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th December 1888.

Contents.

I Foreign Politics - - - - - - - - Nil

II Home Administration

(a) Police

1 The Police Department.

(b) Courts.

2. The Bench Magistracy of Bellary.

3 Criminal Justice.

(c) Jails - - - - - - - - - - Nil

(d) Education.

4 The Budget Estimate of the Educational Department for 1889-90.

(e) Local and Municipal - - - - Nil

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement - - Nil

(g) Forests - - - - - - - - - - Nil

(h) Railways - - - - - - - - - Nil

(i) Public Works - - - - - - - - Nil

(j) Salt - - - - - - - - - - - Nil

(k) General - - - - - - - - - - Nil

III Legislation - - - - - - - - Nil

IV Native States.

5. Lord Dufferin and the armies of Native Princes.

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

VI Miscellaneous.

6 English Rule in India.

List of Newspapers

No.	Name of the Newspapers	Place of publication	Returns of circulation	Dates of the papers received and examined during the fortnight
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	400	December 3,10
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	December 1,8
3	The Vrittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	November 22; Dec 6,13
4	The Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	November 27; Dec 4
5	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	276	November 29; Dec 6

II Home Administration

(a) Police.

The Vijayadhwaja of November 29. 1. The Vijayadhwaja of the 29th Ultimo remarks that the inadequacy of the number of additional police supplied on payment to private bodies and individuals is due to the unwillingness of the District Superintendents to provide Constables to private individuals and to the consequent impression produced on the people that the Government are averse to the supply of Police establishments except in very exceptional cases.

II Home Administration

(b) Courts

The Vijayadhwaja of December 6. 2. The Vijayadhwaja of the 6th instant says that the Bellary Bench of Magistrates should be reformed by weeding out superannuated and incompetent men and introducing new blood, The Bench Magistracy of Bellary. points out that some of the present magistrates are incompetent, viz:- Messrs Ebrahim Sett, Padaki Venkanna, Doddi Bhima Rau and Kuppasami Mudaliyar; and says that life-appointments have tended to breed indifference and suggests the names of

of Messrs Sindigi Mgrisiddappa, Gadigi Sanna Virappa, Karimy Sahib, Golahonda Krishnappa and of several others as eligible for the honour.

II Home Administration.
(b) Courts.

3. The Vijayavhaja of the 29th Ultimo says that the Criminal Administration Report for 1887 shows a large increase in the offences against the Salt and Abkari Acts. This is due to excess of zeal on the part of the subordinate officers of the department in the discharge of their duties. The Laws themselves indirectly foster this undue zeal by awarding one-half of the fines imposed on the culprits to the officers who bring about the conviction.

The Vijayavhaja of 29th November.

Criminal Justice.

II Home Administration
(c) Educational

4. The same paper in commenting upon the Budget Estimate of the Educational Department for the year 1887-90, says that the increase of Rs2000 under Direction is unnecessary and useless; that the reorganisation of the Inspectorate is not a step in the interests of education as it burdens the Inspectors with an amount of additional work which they cannot get through and the saving effected thereby is insignificant; that

The Vijayavhaja of 29th November.

The Budget Estimate of the Educational Department for 1887-90.

that the reduction in the estimate under the Grant in-aid is a retrograde step. It is felt to be very oppressive by the Managers of Colleges and Schools. The difficulties in their way of earning grants are felt so much that some of the aided Schools have thrown up their grants and others are preparing to follow suit. The Government should pay attention to this subject in passing estimates and grants in future.

IV Native States

5. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 10th Instant says:-

We cannot point to a single useful or memorable act performed by Lord Dufferin during his viceroyalty. The only one that need be spoken of is the rooting out of one of Lord Dufferin and the Princes of Native States. the Native rulers and the annexation of his kingdom to British India. He politely rejected the offers of men and money which the native rulers in India vied with one another in making, because he feared that the acceptance of such aid would be derogatory to the prestige of the British Government in India. But in his speech at Patiala he suggested to the Native Rajahs that it would be well if they would use the money they were so ready to give to the Government in reorganizing their own armies and putting them in a state of

The Karnataka Prakasika of December 10.

efficiency

efficiency by appointing European Inspectors for their training and drilling. We know what is the secret political motive which made Lord Dufferin give this advice to the Native Rajahs, but we refrain from giving expression to it. It is well known that the English were able to cope with the Mutiny of 1858 chiefly with the aid of the armies of the loyal Native States; but were these armies then trained by European Inspectors?

VII. Miscellaneous.

The Trittanta Chintamani of the 27th Ultimo, after enumerating the advantages of the British rule in India says that the liberty of the press and the liberty of Speech, are the greatest of these blessings for which the Indians are grateful to the British. It therefore condemns the strictures passed by Sir Auckland Colvin on the Congress and says that the suppression of the Congress which he advocates will lead to disastrous results.

The Trittanta Chintamani of November 27

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 19th December 1888

S Mangesa Rau
Ag Canarese Translator to Government

C. No. 4360.

Public (1888) Department.

From S. Mangesh Rao, Esq.
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

CHIEF SECRETARY 19 DEC 88 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

No. 65

Dated 17th December 1888.

Received 19 ——— 88.

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 15th December 1888.

Issue
Please print
C/
20/12/88.

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of December 1888.

250.

I. Foreign Politics—Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

(1) Cases of theft and the Police in Guruvayur.

(2) Inefficiency of the Madras Police.

(b) Courts.

(1) The District Munsif of Tirupadiripuram and a Vakil of his Court.

(2) Re decision of the Madras High Court in the Case of the Malayalam Will.

(c) Jails—Nil.

(d) Education.

(1) Government and the High Education.

(2) The Girls' School in the Calicut Town should not be removed to Tellicherry.

(3) Criticism of the paper of questions in Malayalam for the late B.A. Degree Examination.

(4) Cases of Girls' School wanted in Guruvayur.

(e) Local and Municipal.

(1) The District Board's refusal to help the Calicut Public Committee towards the erection of a Town Hall in Calicut.

(2) The Calicut Municipality and the Kottayam Road.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

(1) Bills of Sales for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

(2) Re New Settlement in the Wynaad Taluk.

(g) Forests—Nil.

(h) Railways—Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Cases of bridges wanted over the Kayyalt river.

(j) Salt—Nil.

(k) General.

(1) The present Government of Madras.

(2) Civil Suit against the late Sub Magistrate of Chavakkad.

(3) Steps taken to check the Corruption of officials in Malabar.

(4) Public opinion on the issue of the Calicut Railway Case.

(5) Lord Dufferin's decision in the matter of pecuniary help offered by the Native States.

(6) The Madras Governor's visit—Swimming bath.

(7) Public Servants and Public Meetings.

(8) Do and the National Congress.

(9) Steps taken to check Gambling in Malabar.

III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.

(1) The appointment of an unpaid man as a Sub Magistrate in Travancore.

(2) The Visit to the Raja of Cochin.

(3) The Raja of Cochin's support solicited for the Parsi English School at Vadakkanchéri.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

The duty of the people towards the National Congress.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of December 1888.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight	Number of copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	1st & 8th Dec.	900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st Dec.	700
3	Kerala Sanchari	Calicut	28th Nov & 5th Dec	1,000

26a

I. Foreign Politics nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st December invites the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the fact that the Local Police and the Village Munsif are going to hush up a case of theft committed during the late Guruvayur Ekadasi festival by a Brahmin in respect of a pair of silk handkerchiefs.

2. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 5th December in reference to the Madras Police Department which in its present state is said to be a disgrace to the British Government. The force is stated to consist for the most part of uneducated men who would stop to do anything, while the supervision exercised by the superior officers of the Department over the doings of their subordinates is only nominal, and the torture inflicted by the Police upon persons in their custody — whether guilty or innocent — in order to extort confessions is inconceivable. The article further states that the reply given by the Inspector General of Police to an enquiry made by Government in the matter of inflicting torture to exact confessions is not consistent with the real truth and that if the Inspector General is expected to know popular grievances, he should study the various newspapers of the Presidency and mingle freely with the people.

(b) Courts.

3. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 1st December in referring to the details of a quarrel that lately took place between the District Munsif of Angadipuram and one of the Vakils of his Court with regard to the question of receiving certain documents which the Vakil wanted to file in connection with a suit, observes that the Vakil was wrong in the matter.

4. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 5th December notices with satisfaction a decision of the Madras High Court upholding a will executed by a Malayali father in favor of his son.

(c) Jails nil.

(d) Education.

5. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 28th November in condemning the present policy of Government with regard to Higher Education and in attributing this policy to a fear which the Government entertain that if the people are allowed to acquire higher education, they would interfere more freely with the details of the administration of the Country and materially diminish the

in place of European officials, says that it is imperative that sufficient funds should be set apart for the higher education of the children of the country from the various taxes levied from the inhabitants.

6. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper deprecates the proposal to remove the Girls' School from Calicut Town to Tellicherry, as the school cannot thrive better in the latter place and as the proposal has emanated solely from personal motives of persons interested.

7. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 5th December criticises the paper of questions in Malayalam for the late B.A. Degree examination. The writer says that the grammatical constructions of the questions are utterly wrong.

8. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 8th December refers to the want of a Girls' School in Guruvayur, and invites the attention of the Local Fund Board to this desideratum.

(e) Local and Municipal.

9. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 28th November finds fault with the District Board and the local Municipality – both of whom often spend the public funds unnecessarily – for not rendering help to the Calicut Jubilee Committee towards the erection of a Town Hall in Calicut.

10. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 1st December, in referring to the proposal of the Calicut Municipality to enlarge the Robinson Road, says that there is no necessity for the contemplated improvement.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

11. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 8th December suggests that as the entertainment of Batta Amins for the recovery of arrears of land revenue, in no wise diminishes the work of village officials, the Amins be dispensed with and the batta collected on warrants be paid to village officials, who should be made to execute all such warrants.

12. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the conduct of the Settlement officer in connection with the issue of new pattahs in the Wynaad Taluk. The writer says that the officer did not give a hearing to the objections of the people with regard to the new assessment; that he simply returned the petitions presented to him saying that it would be useless to submit them to Government; that at least he should have submitted the petitions of the people together with his recommendations thereon for the consideration of Government; that there is no doubt that the procedure adopted is a contrivance to enable him to report to Government that the people have no objections and to get permanent pattahs issued; that he has obtained possession of all the title deeds of the landlords; that he has entered most of the lands as the property of Government; that he has assessed all lands at the same rate – whether cultivated areas or waste lands, gardens or hills; that the assessment has now increased five fold, and that the people are quite unable to pay this increased assessment. The writer in conclusion prays that the assessment under the new pattahs be cancelled, that the old assessment be confirmed, and that the lands wrongly entered as the property of Government be left in the enjoyment of their respective owners. 27a

(g) Forests – Nil.

(h) Railways – Nil.

(i) Public Works.

13. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 5th December prays that at least a temporary bridge be erected over the Kuyyali river between Tellicherry and Nittur.

(j) Salt – Nil.

(k) General.

14. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 28th November in regretting the severance of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins' connection with this Presidency, finds some consolation in the fact that Mr. Stokes has succeeded him. The article then says that the present Government is unlike that of the former Governor giving public satisfaction and quotes instances to prove the fact – such as the appointment of a native as District Judge, and the nomination of a native High Court Vakil as Government Pleader, Madras. Satisfaction is then expressed at the candidness with which the present Governor gives his replies to the several addresses given him by the people. The selection of members nominated to serve in the new agricultural committee is then approved, while the endeavours of Government to render relief during the late famine in Ganjam and to check the corruption of officials in Malabar are considered praiseworthy. Finally the article concludes with a remark that if corruption is to be totally checked in Malabar, a commission should be appointed to enquire into it as the suspected officials often frequent transfers.

15. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 1st December refers to a suit instituted in the Court of the District Munsif of Chavakad against one C. Karunakaran, lately Sub-Magistrate of that place for the recovery of certain landed property which he is alleged to have forced some Mappilas to assign in favor

friend for his (Karunakaran's) own benefit and to ... without any consideration. The article then expresses approval of an order of the District Court of Calicut refusing to transfer the case to some other munsif's file as prayed for by the defendant on the ground that the Chavakkad munsif is a friend of Mr. P. Karunakara Menon, the revenue officer in charge of the Division, who is hostile to the defendant and at whose instance, it is alleged, the suit has been instituted. It is further said that the statement of the defendant that Mr. Karunakara Menon had something to do with the suit cannot be credited, and finally apprehensions are entertained that the civil suit will probably in the end become a case of extortion.

16. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper fully appreciates the various steps taken to check the corruption of officials in Malabar.

17. A correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st December observes that if any emotion was exhibited by the general public on the issue of the Calicut Bribery Case, it was that the sentence awarded was not quite adequate.

18. An article in the same issue of the paper approves of the proposal of Lord Dufferin to accept military aid in place of the offers of pecuniary help made by the several Native States in India.

19. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 5th December expresses a hope that the Madras Government will not again spend the public funds so lavishly as it did in making a swimming bath at Government House.

20. Referring to an order of Government alleged to have been issued confidentially that no public servant shall take part in any meeting held for the benefit of the public, another paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that it is absurd to think that such an order could deter private persons from acting as they please.

21. Referring to a general order of Government alleged to have been issued to the effect that no public servant shall collect money on behalf of, or render help in any way to, the National Congress and referring also to a special [illegible] alleged to [illegible] been issued by the Inspector-General [illegible] for that purpose, an article in the "Kerala [illegible] he showed [illegible] Government should not have [illegible] with his [illegible] of Registration [illegible] Patrika [illegible]

28a

passed such an order, but should have left the people to do as they liked, and that the obvious inference from such an order is that the Government are opposed to the movements of the Congress. The question is also asked "why did not Government pass such an order to prevent public servants from collecting Jubilee subscriptions last year."

22. Another article in the same issue of the paper thanks Mr. Winterbotham for issuing an order investing the Police with powers to arrest any person found in the act of gambling on the sides of roads, &c., and says that gambling is very prevalent in the Palghat Taluk, that the interest taken by the Taluk Magistrate and the Attatur Sub-Magistrate to check the offence is insufficient, and that the Police Inspectors of that Taluk are not fit persons to be allowed to remain in the same station for a long time.

III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.

23. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 28th November finds fault with the appointment of an unpassed man as a Sub-Magistrate in Travancore in preference to many passed and deserving men in the service.

24. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st December continues the hints for the Maharaja (sic) of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portion now given says that the facilities afforded to the inhabitants for the study of the vernacular of the country are not enough, while proper attention is not paid to the English education of the princes of the Raja's household.

25. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper appeals to the Raja of Cochin to support the private English School in Valakkanchery.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

26. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 1st December appeals to the people to give pecuniary as well as other aid to the National Congress movement in India.

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

W. [illegible]

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Confl. No. 31

Public (1889) Dept.

C. No. 174

From

W. Duncan Esq.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Fort St. George.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE EARLY SECTION MADRAS

Dated 11th
Recd 16. 3 January, 1889.

Malayalam newspapers—

Report on — for the first
fortnight of December 1888.

Press
Please send
C. 174
10-1-89

300

Report
on
Hindustani Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 15th December 1888

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List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Paper	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	3rd and 10th December/88
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapettah "	600	1st and 8th "
3	Inzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	13th Novr/88
4	Tilism-i-Agiaib	" "	100	5th "
5	Salva i Sakhun	" "	150	5th "
6	Tuhafah	" "	200	30th Novr/88
7	Khassim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	450	29th " 3rd and 6th "
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	300	6th "
9	Bangalore Akhbar	"	100	24th Novr/88
10	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	Nil
11	Makhunun-i-Dakkan	"	400	Nil
12	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	21st and 28th Novr/88
13	Asar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	2nd "
14	Dakkhan Punch	"	300	3rd and 10th "
15	Safir-i-Dakkan	"	150	1st and 8th "

A number of papers still due for fortnight—

rajah of Summoo to shed tears of blood.

(4) Shams-ul-Ahkbar of the 10th Dec. complains of the defectiveness of these rules and can not understand why a plain rule can not be issued once and for all. It would be very good to decrease the pension list but it can only be done by ruling that all Government Employees of even over 60 years of age shall only be pensioned when unable to perform their duty properly.

Perse Hind: Trans: Office
Chepak 22nd Dec/88

R Lowrod
Colonel
Persian and Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George

Public (1888) Dec

From

The Persian Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
24 DEC 88

Dated 22 Dec 88
Read 24 Dec 88

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th December 1888.

Press

Please print

11/1/89

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th December 1888.

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Once in two months.			
1	"Sooda Iroodaya Thoonay" ..	Madras	1,000	November and December 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	"Jnavinodiny"	Madras	300	
3	"Satyatoothan"	Do.		September and November 1888.
4	"Mauthar Mitry"	Do.	5,000	December 1888.
5	"Jananoocoolan"	Tiruvádi	500	" "
6	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	100	" "
7	"Sundosha Seydy"	Pasoomullay	580	" "
8	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	782	" "
9	"Narbhodacam"	Palamcottah	50	" "
10	"Nyaunadeepam"	Veeraraghunapooram ..	700	" "
	Bi-monthly.		1,400	November 1888.
11	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras		
12	"Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricay" ..	Do.	50	1st and 15th December 1888.
13	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	1st " 15th " "
14	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	500	1st " 15th " "
15	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	240	1st " 15th " "
16	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	1st " 15th " "
17	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	70	1st " 15th " "
18	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	280	1st " 15th " "
19	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	117	1st " 15th " "
20	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	150	1st " 15th " "
21	"Brahma Vidhaya"	Chidambaram	690	1st " 15th " "
22	"Soojanollausan"	Tanjore	300	30th November and 15th December 1888.
	Tri-monthly.		300	5th December 1888.
23	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	1st and 10th December 1888.
	Weekly.			
24	"Vettikodiyon"			
25	"Vicatatoothan"	Madras		
26	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	1st, 8th and 15th December 1888.
27	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	1,500	1st, 8th " 15th " "
28	"Deshabhimauny"	Do.	200	1st, 8th " 15th " "
29	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tirupápuliyúr	150	1st, 8th " 15th " "
	Bi-weekly.	Tanjore	350	1st, 8th " 15th " "
30	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	500	1st, 8th " 15th " "
	TELUGU.		1,000	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, and 15th December 1888.
	Monthly.			
31	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagrum	..	4th December 1888.
32	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	12th " "
	Bi-monthly.			
33	"Budhavidheyini"	Masulipatam	100	12th December 1888.
	Weekly.			
34	"Andhraprakasika"			
35	"Hindudesabhimani"	Madras	500	3rd and 10th December 1888.
	CANARESE.	Masulipatam	300	7th " 12th " "
36	"Karnataka Prakasika"			
37	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny" ..	Bangalore	400	3rd and 10th December 1888.
38	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	12	1st " 8th " "
39	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Do.	2,000	29th Nov., 6th and 13th December 1888.
40	"Vijayadhwaja"	Mysore	1,000	27th " and 4th December 1888.
	MALAYALAM.	Bellary	275	29th " " 6th " "
41	"Kerala Patrika"			
42	"Kerala Mitram"	Calicut	900	1st and 8th December 1888.
43	"Kerala Sanchari"	Cochin	700	1st December 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.	Calicut	1,000	28th Nov. and 5th December 1888.
44	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"			
45	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"			
46	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, Madras		
47	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Royapetta, do. ..	700	3rd and 10th December 1888.
48	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Triplicane, do. ..	640	1st " 8th " "
49	"Tuhafa"	Do. do. ..	100	13th November 1888.
50	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Do. do. ..	100	5th December "
51	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do. do. ..	150	5th " "
52	"Bangalore Akhbar"	Bangalore	200	30th November 1888.
53	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	450	29th November, 3rd and 6th December 1888.
54	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	6th December 1888.
55	"Dakkhan Punch"	Hyderabad	100	24th November "
56	"Safir-i-Dakkan"	Do.	425	21st and 28th November 1888.
		Do.	325	2nd December 1888.
		Do.	300	3rd and 10th December 1888.
			150	1st " 8th " "

35 a

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 1st December, suggests the adoption here of the rule prevailing in Chicago, where the police officers who get drunk are liable to dismissal from the service. — TARANGAY NAISON, Dec. 1st, 1888.

Drunkenness among police officers.

2. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of Madras, of the 8th December, calls the attention of the police authorities to the auction sales held in the evenings at the Goozily bazaar and the Chimacaday mantapam in Black Town. Inferior clothes, jewellery, &c., are palmed off at these auctions on country-people and other simple-minded persons at exorbitant prices. — HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Dec. 8th, 1888.

Fraudulent auction sales in Madras.

3. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of November, complains that Sudra *ruffians, known as Iyarakalu, together with some Pariahs* of Ballanki commit *dacoities in Kallepalli and* Ramayayogi agraharam, *in the Sringavara-pukóta taluk.* They waylay the passengers and rob them of their property. The police does not seem to interfere, and the editor recommends that the energetic Rai Bahadur K. Narayanaswami Naidu, First-class Police Inspector, be transferred to this locality. — SIDDHANTABODHINI, Nov. 1888.

Dacoities *in the Sringavara-pukóta taluk.*

4. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 29th ultimo, remarks that the smallness of the number of additional police supplied on payment to private bodies and individuals is due to the unwillingness of the District Superintendents to provide constables to private individuals, and to the consequent impression produced on the people that the Government are averse to the supply of police establishments except in very exceptional cases. — VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 29th, 1888.

The Police Department.

5. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st December, invites the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the fact that the local police and the village munsif are going to hush up a case of theft committed during the late Guruvayur Yekadasi festival by a Brahmin in respect of a pair of silk handkerchiefs. — KERALA MITRAM, Dec. 1st, 1888.

A theft and the police in Guruvayur.

6. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th December, refers to the Madras Police Department, which, in its present state, is said to be a disgrace to the British Government. The force is stated to consist, for the most part, of uneducated men, who would stoop to do anything; while the supervision exercised by the superior officers of the department over the doings of their subordinates is only nominal, and the torture inflicted by the police upon persons in their custody, whether guilty or innocent, in order to extort confessions, is inconceivable. The article further states that the reply given by the Inspector-General of Police to an inquiry made by Government in the matter of inflicting torture to exact confessions is not consistent with the real truth, and that if the Inspector-General is expected to know popular grievances he should study the various vernaculars of the presidency and mingle freely with the people. — KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 5th, 1888.

Inefficiency of the Madras police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

7. The *Jananoocoolam*, of Tiruvádi, for the month of December, states that a better class of men should be appointed as village munsifs, for the village munsifs now are vested with higher civil powers. — JANANOOCOOLAM, Dec. 1888.

Village munsifs.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Dec. 6th, 1888.

8. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 6th instant, says that the Bellary Bench of Magistrates should be reformed by weeding out superannuated and incompetent men and introducing new blood; points out that some of the present Magistrates are incompetent, viz., Messrs. Ebrahim Sett, Padaki Venkanna, Doddi Bhima Rau and Kuppasami Mudaliyar, and says that life-appointments have tended to breed indifference, and suggests the names of Messrs. Sindigi Marisiddappa, Gadigi Sanna Virappa, Karim Sahib, Golakonda Krishnappa, and several others, as eligible for the honor.

The Bench Magistracy of Bellary.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 29th, 1888.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 29th ultimo, says that the criminal administration report for 1887 shows a large increase in the offences against the Salt and Abkári Acts. This is due to excess of zeal on the part of the subordinate officers of the department in the discharge of their duties. The laws themselves indirecly foster this undue zeal by awarding one-half of the fines imposed on the culprits to the officers who bring about the conviction.

Criminal justice.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 1st, 1888.

10. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 1st December, in referring to the details of a quarrel that lately took place between the district munsif of Angadipuram and one of the vakils of his court, with regard to the question of receiving certain documents which the vakil wanted to file in connection with a suit, observes that the vakil was wrong in the matter.

The district munsif of Angadipuram and a vakil of his court.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 5th, 1888.

11. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th December, notices with satisfaction a decision of the Madras High Court upholding a will executed by a Malayali father in favor of his son.

The decision of the Madras High Court in the case of a Malayalam will.

(d) Education.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 15th, 1888.

12. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 15th December, remarks that, if the Indians are to become great, like the French, the Germans or the Americans, they should first become enlightened; and for this purpose, schools should be established by hundreds of thousands. Every village should possess a school, and Government should compel the people of the village where there is no school to establish one. It should be made compulsory on every "union" to establish one or more schools within its limits. The taluk boards and municipalities should also contribute largely to education. Government also should willingly expend money on education. Government derives a revenue of eighty crores a-year, out of which not even one crore is wholly spent on education. In a European country producing a like revenue at least three crores would be expended on education. The Government of England spend yearly on education the sum of three crores of rupees. In that country private individuals also contribute largely to the spread of education. England is a country small in extent and population, where education is widespread and the people rich and public-spirited. But India is a large country with a great population where education is very little spread and rich and public-spirited men are very few. In such a country as this, the Government are bound to spend more on education than in England. Instead of doing so, the Government of this country spend the taxes they levy on the people in maintaining armies and in paying the salaries of establishments.

Compulsory education in India.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 29th, 1888.

13. The same paper, in commenting upon the budget estimate of the Educational Department for the year 1889-90, says that the increase of Rs. 2,000 under Direction is unnecessary and useless; that the reorganization of the Inspectorate is not a step in the interests of education, as it burdens the Inspectors with an amount of additional work which they cannot get through, and the saving effected thereby

The budget estimate of the Educational Department for 1889-90.

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is insignificant; that the reduction in the estimate under the Grant-in-aid is a retrograde step; it is felt to be very oppressive by the managers of colleges and schools. The difficulties in their way of earning grants are felt so much, that some of the aided schools have thrown up their grants and others are preparing to follow suit. The Government should pay attention to this subject in passing estimates and grants in future.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 28th 1888.

14. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th November, in condemning the present policy of Government with regard to higher education, and in attributing this policy to a fear which the Government entertain that, if the people are allowed to acquire higher education, they would interfere more freely with the details of the administration of the country, and materially diminish the influence of European officers, says that it is imperative that sufficient funds should be set apart, for the higher education of the children of the country, from the various taxes levied from the inhabitants.

Government and the higher education.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 28th, 1888.

15. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, deprecates the proposal to remove the girls' school from Calicut town to Tellicherry as the school cannot thrive better in the latter place and as the proposal has emanated solely from personal motives of persons interested.

The girls' school in the Calicut town should not be removed to Tellicherry.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 5th, 1888.

16. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 5th December, criticises the paper of questions in Malayalam for the late B.A. degree examination. The writer says that the grammatical constructions of the questions are utterly wrong.

Criticism of the paper of questions in Malayalam for the late B.A. degree examination.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 8th, 1888.

17. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 8th December, refers to the want of a girls' school in Guruvayur, and invites the attention of the localfund board to this desideratum.

A girls' school wanted in Guruvayur.

(e) Local and Municipal.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Dec. 1st, 1888.

18. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 1st December, calls the attention of the union of Panruti to the sanitation of that place, as cholera has visited it.

The sanitation of Panruti.

SOOJANOLLAUSAM, Dec. 5th, 1888.

19. The *Soojanollausam*, of Tanjore, of the 5th December, hopes that Government will rescind the order they have passed authorising the local authorities at Tanjore to obtain a loan of three lakhs for improving the water-supply of that town. Tanjore is a town that does not suffer from scarcity of water, and the present means of water-supply are adequate for its inhabitants. To introduce a better scheme of water-supply would only be to impose more taxes on the inhabitants, without any corresponding benefit. Improvements may be made in the present available sources of water-supply alone at very little cost.

The water-supply of Tanjore.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 12th, 1888.

20. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th December, calls the attention of the municipality to this.

The bad state of the roads in Kumbakónam.

VETTIKODYON, Dec. 15th, 1888.

21. The *Vettikodyon*, of Madras, of the 15th December, calls the attention of the municipality to the stale sweet-meats, &c., sold in the bazaars in Madras.

Sale of unwholesome sweet-meats in Madras.

Kerala Sanchari, Nov. 28th, 1888.

The district board's refusal to help the Calicut jubilee committee towards the erection of a town hall in Calicut.

22. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 28th November, finds fault with the district board and the local municipality—both of whom often spend the public funds unnecessarily—for not rendering help to the Calicut jubilee committee towards the erection of a town hall in Calicut.

Kerala Patrika, Dec. 1st, 1888.

The Calicut municipality and the Robinson road.

23. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 1st December, in referring to the proposal of the Calicut municipality to enlarge the Robinson road, says that there is no necessity for the contemplated improvement.

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

Kerala Patrika, Dec. 8th, 1888.

Batta amins for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

24. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 8th December, suggests that, as the entertainment of batta amins for the recovery of arrears of land revenue in no wise diminishes the work of village officials, the amins be dispensed with and the batta collected on warrants be paid to village officials, who should be made to execute all such warrants.

Kerala Patrika, Dec. 8th, 1888.

The new settlement in the Wynaad taluk.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the conduct of the Settlement Officer in connection with the issue of new pattas in the Wynaad taluk. The writer says that the officer did not give a hearing to the objections of the people with regard to the new assessment; that he simply returned the petitions presented to him saying that it would be useless to submit them to Government; that at least he should have submitted the petitions of the people together with his recommendations thereon for the consideration of Government; that there is no doubt that the procedure adopted is a contrivance to enable him to report to Government that the people have no objections and to get permanent pattas issued; that he has obtained possession of all the title-deeds of the landlords; that he has entered most of the lands as the property of Government; that he has assessed all lands at the same rate—whether cultivated areas or waste lands, gardens or hills; that the assessment has now increased five-fold, and that the people are quite unable to pay this increased assessment. The writer, in conclusion, prays that the assessment under the new pattas be cancelled; that the old assessment be confirmed, and that the lands wrongly entered as the property of Government be left in the enjoyment of their respective owners.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Vettikodyon, Dec. 8th, 1888.

Disinfection of railway carriages.

26. The *Vettikodyon*, of Madras, of the 8th December, suggests that Government should order the adoption, on all railways in India, of rules similar to those framed by the Madras Railway Company with regard to the removal from carriages of passengers suffering from infectious diseases and the disinfection of such carriages.

Siddhantabodhini, Nov. 1888.

On the construction of the East Coast Railway.

27. A leader in the *Siddhantabodhini*, of November, on the "state of the weather," speaks of the impending famine with special reference to Vizagapatam. This district has no rivers, is mountainous, and, through want of railway communications, has hardly any trade. Government should accept the proposals of Mr. Turner, the present Collector, to construct railways. The Madras Government seems to have abandoned, for the time being, the East Coast Railway project, as they did not approve of the scheme of the Collector, but they should avail themselves of the opinion of an expert. At all events, the Vizagapatam-Rápur Railway should be taken in hand. Nearly a lakh of rupees has already been spent on it, and if the work is resumed, poor people would be provided with famine labour, as was the case with the Buckingham Canal.

Akhbar-i-Asafi, Nov. 21st, 1888.

Intermediate class.

28. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 21st November, hears the Railway Conference have proposed to abolish this class. It will be a great mistake, for it is largely used by large numbers of middle-class people, who cannot afford 2nd-class fares and do not like 3rd-class company, and also by poor Europeans and Eurasians. All these will have to travel 3rd class, and the Company's incomes will suffer.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

Kerala Sanchari, Dec. 5th, 1888.

A bridge wanted over the Kuyyali river.

29. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th December, prays that at least a temporary bridge be erected over the Kuyyali river, between Tellicherry and Nittur.

(*k*) *General.*

Deshabhimauny, 1st, Dec. 1888.

Duty on imported goods.

30. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 1st December, advocates the imposition of an *ad-valorem* duty of 50 or 60 per cent. on goods imported from England.

Swadeshamitran, Dec. 5th, 1888.

Mails from Kollegál.

31. A correspondent, of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 5th December, suggests the alteration of the time of despatching the mails from Kollegál from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Hindoo Janabhooshany, Dec. 8th, 1888.

The administration of Burma.

32. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of Madras, of the 8th December, states that the order of the Secretary of State to constitute Upper and Lower Burma into one province administered by a Lieutenant-Governor is only injurious to India. After the labor of fifty years to unite the discordant nations in India, they are as wide apart as ever. Now, the order of the Secretary of State is only calculated to benefit the English traders and civilians, but does not appear to benefit the Hindus of India. The conquest of Burma was sufficient to drain the Indian exchequer; and it is on account of this that we are now paying the income tax. If the people of India should attempt to emigrate to Burma and settle there, they would but have to return to this country poorer than before, for the produce of their cultivation will be plundered by dacoits, and the remainder, if any, absorbed in paying taxes. The ruby mines will be appropriated by English traders, who will thereby grow rich. The conquest of Burma has made the Russians, the Germans, and the Chinese the enemies of the English.

Vicatatoothan, Dec. 15th, 1888.

Some points in the administration of Lord Dufferin.

33. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 15th December, depicts the Rajas and Princes of India as bewailing the departure of Lord Dufferin thus:—What shall we remember you by? 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 organisation 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 raising subscriptions for public purposes, or for having lighted the palatial building at Simla with the electric light? Or shall we call to memory the enormous sums raised as subscriptions to the "Lady Dufferin's Fund," or the sum of fifty lakhs which was collected for that fund on the jubilee occasion? Or shall we remember you for having relinquished the maintenance of education, &c., on the ground of deficit in the exchequer?

Vettikodyon, Dec. 15th, 1888.

The Indian exchequer.

34. A correspondent, writing to the *Vettikodyon*, of Madras, of the 15th December, observes that the English who rule India have starved the exchequer by waging improper wars and spending enormous sums on them. The benefit is derived by the English alone; and is it not reasonable that the exchequer should be replenished by those who alone derive the benefit?

having been so served; but in the case of an oral summons, service cannot be so proved; and the village court will have to rely on the word of its petty officer who has been directed to serve the summons, and who, perhaps, to pay off old scores, has not served it on the person concerned.

IV.—Native States.

Karnataka Prakasika, Dec. 10th, 1888.

49. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th instant, says:—We cannot point to a single useful or memorable act performed by Lord Dufferin during his viceroyalty. The only one that need be spoken of is the rooting out of one of the native rulers and the annexation of his kingdom to British India. He politely rejected the offers of men and money which the native rulers in India vied with one another in making, because he feared that the acceptance of such aid would be derogatory to the prestige of the British Government in India; but in his speech at Patiala he suggested to the Native Rajas that it would be well if they would use the money they were so ready to give to the Government in reorganizing their own armies and putting them in a state of efficiency by appointing European Inspectors for their training and drilling. We know what is the secret political motive which made Lord Dufferin give this advice to the Native Rajas, but we refrain from giving expression to it. It is well known that the English were able to cope with the mutiny of 1858 chiefly with the aid of the armies of the loyal Native States; but were those armies then trained by European Inspectors?

Lord Dufferin and the armies of Native Princes.

Kerala Sanchari, Nov. 28th, 1888.

50. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 28th November, finds fault with the appointment of an unpassed man as a sub-magistrate in Travancore in preference to many passed and deserving men in the service.

The appointment of an unpassed man as a Sub-Magistrate in Travancore.

Kerala Mitram, Dec. 1st, 1888.

51. An article, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st December, continues the hints for the Maha Raja (*sic*) of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portion now given says that the facilities afforded to the inhabitants for the study of the vernacular of the country are not enough, while proper attention is not paid to the English education of the princes of the Raja's household.

The hints for the Raja of Cochin.

Kerala Mitram, Dec. 1st, 1888.

52. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, appeals to the Raja of Cochin to support the private English school in Vatakkancheri.

The Raja of Cochin's support solicited for the private English school at Vatakkancheri.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindoo Janabhooshany, Dec. 1st, 1888.

53. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of Madras, of the 1st December, urges on the cultivators, traders, mirassidars, and other people the necessity of joining and supporting the National Congress. They should show by their action that they are not indifferent to the congress, but that it meets with their approval, for otherwise the reproach made on the congress, that it is not a body elected by the common consent of the people, will not be wiped away.

The support of the people necessary for the Congress.

Tarangay Naison, Dec. 8th, 1888.

54. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 8th December, remarks:—The pointing out by the Congress of the defects in the Indian Government, and its demand that those defects may be remedied, are unpleasing to Government. It appears likely that Government, considering the ease with which officers in Government employ, who are well disposed towards the congress, can raise subscriptions in its aid, and wishing to prevent it, have promulgated the order forbidding persons in Government employ from raising subscriptions for any political purpose. We are of opinion that such an order is not proper. It is not proper that Government,

Subscriptions for political purposes.

whose duty should be to accept what seems to them correct in the criticisms of the congress and remove the defects in their administration, should use their power against the congress in a secret and indirect manner. Whatever orders the Government should promulgate in secret, whatever Sir Auckland Colvin should write against the congress, or howsoever Sir Syed Ahmed should strengthen his party, the congress will escape all harm.

Swadeshamitran, Dec. 8th, 1888.

55. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 8th December, says as follows:—Lord Dufferin, in his speech delivered at St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta on 30th November, said (1) that as the natives who know English are less than 1 per cent. of the whole population of India, which is diversified in manners, customs and religion, they cannot be taken as the representatives of the people; (2) that the endeavour of the Congressionists to introduce political reforms is most unsuitable and uncalled for, while there are various social and religious reforms which have to be attended to and which the Congressionists are competent to accomplish, and (3) that the principal members of the congress party, in their lectures and pamphlets, utter such libels on Government and Government officers as to hold them up to the aversion of the people. The first of these objections is not valid, for if the members of the congress who possess learning, good conduct, wealth and esteem cannot be said to be the representatives of the people, who else can? If the native gentlemen, who belong to different provinces and possess different religions, cannot become the representatives of their own country, can a few European officers, who are to be counted on one's fingers, be said to represent the Indian people, or can the members of the India Council, who are 8,000 miles away, or the members of Parliament, who have no connection with or any knowledge of India, become the representatives of the country? In any country and in any Government, the number of the representatives does not count, but their knowledge and capacity are the sole considerations. The second objection defeats itself, for if, as Lord Dufferin considers, the Congressionists are competent to discuss and reform religious and social matters, they would be equally competent to discuss political matters. The third objection is groundless, for neither Mr. Hume nor those who wrote the Catechism of the Congress, nor any one else, ever spoke a libellous word against the Government. Those only who know the English language will endeavour to secure for the English Government a firmer footing, but will they endeavour to do it any harm? Are they so foolish as not to know that such a course will result only in their own ruin? Those ignorant Muhammadans who have joined the party opposed to the congress may perhaps be indifferent as to whether the English Government is lasting or not, but such idea will never occur to the natives who possess an English education and who have joined the Congress. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 15th December, also criticises the speech of Lord Dufferin in the same terms as the *Swadeshamitran* of Madras.

Lord Dufferin's criticism of the congress.

Swadeshamitran, Dec. 12th, 1888.

56. The *Swndeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th December, makes the following remarks:—The attacks made by Sir Auckland Colvin and Lord Dufferin on the congress, instead of lessening its influence and power as they contemplated, have had the benefit of making the aims of the congress widely known and of increasing its influence. We have pointed out before that Sir Auckland Colvin's arguments against the congress were, to speak truly, no arguments at all. Now Lord Dufferin, following in his footsteps, brings forward the same arguments; but can all his eloquence and skill make those arguments sound? After carefully studying the speech of Lord Dufferin, we are obliged to say that he has not studied well the Report of the Congress, and that he derived all his knowledge of the congress from the published letter of Sir Auckland Colvin and the misrepresentations made in the *Pioneer* of the aims and wishes of the congress.

Lord Dufferin's criticism of the congress.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI, Nov. 20th, 1888.

57. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th November, protests against the sale of girls for marriage purposes. This custom prevails now to a great extent amongst Hindus, particularly amongst Brahmins.

Protest against the sale of girls.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1888.

58. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, says that the Crawford Commission will cost Government one lakh and fifty-three thousand rupees. If the accused is found guilty, he will be only dismissed the service, while a native would be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and a heavy fine.

The Crawford case.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANY, Nov. 27th, 1888.

59. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th ultimo, after enumerating the advantages of the British rule in India, says that the liberty of the press and the liberty of speech are the greatest of the blessings for which the Indians are grateful to the British. It therefore condemns the strictures passed by Sir Auckland Colvin on the congress and says that the suppression of the congress, which he advocates, will lead to disastrous results.

The English rule in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 1st, 1888.

60. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st December, appeals to the people to give pecuniary as well as other aid to the National Congress movement in India.

The duty of the people towards the National Congress.

ERRATUM.

For the words "another article in the same issue of the paper," in para. 27, page 248, of the report on Native Papers for the fortnight ending 15th November 1888, read "an article in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 3rd November;" and, instead of the marginal entry opposite the same paragraph, read *Kerala Patrika*, November 3rd, 1888.

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