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REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1887.

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Tamul.			
1	Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny (15th September; 1st and 15th October 1887) ..	Bangalore ..	Bimonthly.	110
2	Travancore Abhimauny (20th September; 1st, 10th and 20th October 1887) ..	Nagercoil ..	Trimonthly.	350
3	Hindoo Janabhooshany (23rd and 30th September; 8th, 15th and 22nd October 1887).	Madras	Weekly ..	200
4	Vettikodiyon (24th September; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd October 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	250
5	Tarangay Neson (24th September; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd October 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	200
6	Deshabhimauny (3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th September; 1st, 8th and 16th October 1887)	Tirpapooliyore ..	Do. ..	300
7	Tatwavivechiny (25th September; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd October 1887)	Madras	Do. ..	140
8	Swadeshamitran (24th and 28th September; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd and 26th October 1887)	Do.	Biweekly ..	1,120
9	Drauvidavartamauny (22nd and 29th September; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th and 27th October 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	250
10	Calanidhy (1st and 15th October 1887) ..	Coimbatore ..	Bimonthly.	275
11	Swadeshabhimauny (1st and 15th October 1887)	Salem	Do. ..	150
	Telugu.			
12	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
13	Andhraprakasika	Madras ..	Do. ..	500
14	Hindujanasamskarini	Do.	Monthly ..	100
	Canarese.			
15	The Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore ..	Weekly ..	450
16	The Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny	Do.	Do. ..	30
17	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary ..	Do. ..	..
18	The Sudarshana	Udipi	Monthly ..	..
	Malayalam.			
19	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	Trimonthly.	200
20	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	Weekly ..	800

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*continued.*

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Hindustani.			
21	Shams-ul-Akhbar (3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st October 1887.)	....	..	..
22	Jarida-i-Rozgar (1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th October 1887.)	....	..	..
23	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib (6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th October 1887.)	....	..	..
24	Tilism-i-Hairath (10th, 20th, and 31st October 1887.)	....	..	..
25	Khassim-ul-Akhbar (3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st October 1887.)	....	..	..
26	Sultan-ul-Akhbar (6th, 13th, 20th and 27th October 1887.)	....	..	..

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1887.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 1st October 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* remarks that though England and India are subject to the same rule, and though the people of both countries are subjects of the same sovereign, yet the former country is governed in accordance with the wishes of the people, while in India public opinion is set at naught by Government. When India passed into the hands of the Crown, did not the Queen make proclamation that her Indian subjects will be treated equally with her English subjects? How could this country be governed well if the opinions of native gentlemen be not consulted? For the good government of the country the first thing to be attended to is to form a council of the Rajas, Zemindars and well-born and well-educated people of the country, and admit them to the deliberations of Government. Government should consult them on all the measures they propose and learn their opinion. This has been the cry of the people for the last ten years, and it was chiefly to give expression to this that the National Congress assembled in the two previous years in Bombay and Calcutta, and are going to assemble in December of this year in Madras.

2. The editor of the same paper is of opinion that the Governors of the various presidencies should have Native Private Secretaries, who will be of help to them in bringing to their notice the opinion of the Natives. The times are changing, and Natives take more and more interest in politics. It is necessary now for the Governors to understand the opinions of both the English and the Natives, to steer their course properly. Had Mr. Duff, when he was Governor of Madras, understood the opinions of the Natives, his administration would not have proved so great a failure.

3. The same editor observes that the growth of the Vernacular Press is a cause of much fear to English Government and to the English people who reside in the country. The Government are afraid that as the Vernacular newspapers are within the reach of the general public, the relation of the rulers and the ruled will be commonly understood, and that when once those relations are known, they will have to change their previous course of policy, which has been generally of a tendency to benefit themselves. The vain fear which Government entertain in relation to the Vernacular Press will be expelled, as the Vernacular newspapers progress more and more. The people, as they make themselves more familiar with those newspapers, will begin to look on Government with eyes of affection and love. Government have themselves to blame if the Vernacular editors are licentious in criticising their actions, as correct information is not furnished to them and all the administrative measures of Government are performed in secret.

4. A correspondent writing to the *Swadeshamitran* says that lottery tickets are sold in the villages of Condracoody, Cauracoody, Devacottah, &c., in Tripatore taluk, Madura District, and that the practice should be suppressed by the authorities.

NELLORE,
5th October 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 8th October 1887.

There is nothing deserving of notice in the Tamul newspapers received during the week.

NELLORE,
15th October 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 15th October 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* says: When the rendition of Mysore was effected in 1878, a debt of 80 lakhs was charged on that State. If Mysore had been retained by the English Government under their rule for some years longer, that province would have sunk into ruin. But, however, under the judicious management of the Dewan, the province bids fair to be prosperous. There is a practice observed in Mysore which gives umbrage to the officials under the English Government. Every year, immediately after the Dusserah, a Durbar is held, to which representatives from the various divisions are invited, when the budget accounts of receipts and expenditure are explained to them and other matters relating to administration. While thus in a Native State the representatives of the people are consulted on matters relating to administration, it does not at all seem proper that this practice should not be adopted by the English Government. What the chief men of this country have been for some years asking Government is that the representatives of the people should be consulted by Government on all administrative affairs and that every administrative act should be done above board.

NELLORE,
20th October 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 22nd October 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* observes that India is nominally said to be under the Government of the British Parliament, but that, in reality, the members thereof have no knowledge of, nor take the least interest in, Indian affairs. Last year the Government of this country spent the revenues of India in the Burma war and in laying a railroad in Afghanistan. The capture of Burma opened a new field for British enterprise and commerce, but produced no good to the people of this country. This being so, why should not the English Government contribute half the costs of the Burma war? If it be true that the British Parliament governs India, this question would not fail to have been discussed by it last September when the Indian budget was laid before it. The members of Parliament ordinarily pay no heed to the affairs of this country, and it is because of their supineness that the authorities in this country do everything according to their own will. It is our duty to make the members of Parliament attend to our affairs. For this purpose we should endeavour to establish a committee in London whose duty it will be to discuss Indian affairs and give publicity to them.

NELLORE,
1st November 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 29th October 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* says that the English administer their own country in a way quite different from that in which this country is administered by them, that in England every action of Government is controlled by public

opinion, and that without the sanction of the Parliament no taxes could be imposed, no laws brought into operation, and no public expenditure incurred. The same people that rule England in such an excellent fashion rule this country also; but their government of the latter country can only be compared to a besom decked with silk tassels. It does not deserve the appellation of a government at all. For in matters of administration, the Government do not in the least consult the people. Though the English rule this country with an eye to the well-being and prosperity of the people, yet so long as they do not take the opinions of the people into their consideration, their rule does not possess good points. It is because the English do not follow public opinion in governing this country that great blame attaches itself to their government. Their government often fall into grave errors merely because they do not understand the manners of the people. The ancient Native rulers, though they ruled this country arbitrarily, yet thought with the people, and their actions were quite consistent with Native usage. The English, who now rule the country, being an alien nation, do not understand the Native ways, nor are their ways understood by the Natives. The English are a cultivated and eminent nation. The Natives, too, belong to a nation which was once cultivated and eminent. Such being the case, it will not be possible for one of them to be put aside by the other in this country. Though the English should, in their pride of being conquerors, endeavour to graft their own laws, customs and views on the people of this country, yet the latter would not adopt them, for there is now in the world not one law, ordinance or system which they have not known or observed. Though in the race of life the people of this country have been beaten at all points by the English, yet they are not barbarians nor unversed in the laws of government. Why should not Government then consult the people on all administrative measures? Do not the English Governments in America or Australia consult the uncivilised peoples there in matters of administration? The desire of dominion and the desire of wealth influence the English Government, and lead them to rule England in one way and India in another. At the same time as India became subject to the Queen of England, India and England became virtually one, and the subjects of both countries of the same Queen. If one set of laws obtain in one country and a different one in the other country, the English rule in both countries will come to naught in the same way as where there are two madmen in the house, that house cannot stand.

2. The same editor observes that it is alleged that Lord Dufferin has appointed a commission to inquire into the real condition of the agricultural population in this country. That the ryots are poorer than before does not admit of a doubt. Whether Government confer on the Natives various high civil and military appointments, or whether they open the country by means of railroads, so long as they pay no attention to the welfare of the ryot, they cannot earn a good name. The people of this country are, for the most part, cultivators. Trade does not flourish to any great extent. Thus the nomination of the present commission is of great importance. It does not therefore appear well that Lord Dufferin should have directed the commission to make its inquiry in private. If the members of the commission take the opinion of the English officials, will the truth be found out. No, for those officials constantly deny that the ryots are impoverished. If publicity be given to the inquiry, it will easily be found out whether the statement of the officials or of the people is correct as to the state of the agricultural ryots. Besides giving due publicity, the commission should personally take evidence from the leading ryots, and should see with their own eyes the real state of the agricultural population in the villages. Tanks, anicuts, &c., are the chief props of the ryots, and the commission should call for the accounts relating to them. By the settlement, which is now in progress, the beriz on lands is increased. This also should come under the consideration of the commission. Finally, the commission itself should not be composed of the officials of the country; some of the members of Parliament should come from England to sit on the commission.

NELLORE,
5th November 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of October 1887.

Under the heading "The Nizam's Loyalty," *Andhraprakasika*, No. 39, states as follows:—The Nizam of Hyderabad has, with a view to relieve the Government in its present financial difficulties, and to prove his loyalty, offered a sum of forty lakhs of rupees and his army in times of war; but the Viceroy has not yet replied to this offer. Although, according to the opinion of the Nizam, the British Government do not derive any profit from India, they are not yet reduced to such a miserable condition to be compelled to ask the help of their feudatory States; and even if the Nizam has an overflowing treasury, he should not have lowered the Paramount Power and offered money. It is a well-known fact that the Nizam is a very sincere ally of the English from the time of the establishment of their power in India, but the loyal offer of the Nizam, coming at a time when there is no urgent need, makes on the public the impression that he desired specially to show his immense wealth. The Nizam, who is really loyal and intent on assisting the Government, should have waited until requested by Government, who are not beyond asking assistance from others. Although every one likes money, yet it may be taken for granted that a Viceroy like Lord Dufferin will not accept this offer, when he knows that the forty lakhs are extorted by the Nizam from the poor and hard-working ryots, and do not come from his private estate, and that this large amount could be better utilised in the administration of his (Nizam's) country. The Viceroy should, on the other hand, prevent ambitious Native Princes from indulging in their whims. The Russians know very well that the Native Princes from the Himalaya down to Cape Comorin are ready to assist Government both by money and arms. Fate drives the Russians on to us, but they will finally be beaten back, and not be able to withstand our blows.

2. The editor of the same paper states that the Rev. Hobart of Vepery kicked a servant for not obeying orders so violently that he had to be removed to the hospital, for blood was coming from his mouth. The matter is hushed up, and the police kept aloof as if they knew nothing. If a Native had done the same, a great deal of fuss would have been made. The editor says that this fact clearly proves that a difference is made in dealing with the offences committed by Natives and Europeans.

3. A third article of the same paper observes that the citizens of Madras, relying on the municipal water-supply, have neglected their wells, and are now suffering the consequence of this neglect for the last few months. Not to speak of the offensive smell, the municipal water is now so muddy and full of animalcula that it is hardly fit for bathing, &c. The water is said to have been carefully examined by doctors and found unfit for drinking purposes; but the authorities have not published this report to the public, who, if they had been informed, would either carefully filter the water before drinking, or resort to pure well-water. The municipality which lifts enormous taxes from the public should, considering the importance of a good water-supply, make all possible necessary arrangements.

4. A correspondent of the same paper, in No. 41, while reflecting on the incompetency of assessors in the districts, contends that the Magistrates do not take the trouble of selecting efficient men for those places, but prefer uneducated rich bankers and rough ryots, who have no idea of the responsibilities which they incur. In consequence the opinions of such men are of no use and assistance to the Judges. It is therefore hoped that educated and intelligent persons will in future be chosen as assessors.

5. In another article of the same paper it is stated that rewards had been given in the South Arcot District to those who had killed jackals, and that Government strongly disapproved of such rewards, and remarked that officers who, under the pretext of rewards, sanctioned such lavish expenditure are blamed as very negligent, and have been ordered to refund to Government the thus spent amount. The editor says that it is strange that the Government of Lord Connemara, which have passed such a strict order about a small extra expenditure of these officers, should propose to spend Rs. 12,000 on their own Racket Court in Government House.

6. In a leading article of the same paper the editor observes as follows:—In a bribery case which Mr. Lister, the Civil Judge of the Godávari District, brought against one Kamarazu for having offered him a bribe of Rs. 3,000, Mr. Hamnett, the Joint Magistrate, sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 500 and simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court, without examining any witnesses for the defence, nor granting the request of the accused to be committed to the Sessions. On the next day, however, Mr. Lister, as Sessions Judge, issued proceedings prohibiting the execution of this order, and calling for the records. Thereupon the Magistrate issued a warrant to arrest the accused in case the fine had not been paid by him (?). It is strange that a Magistrate should, in such an important case, not have examined the witnesses for the defence, and that the plaintiff, Mr. Lister, should immediately have assumed the powers of Sessions Judge and prohibited the execution of the order of the Magistrate, being perhaps of opinion that the punishment should be increased. It is also peculiar that none of the vakils and pleaders of the place accepted to appear for the accused from fear of losing the favor of Mr. Lister.

MADRAS,
14*th November* 1887.

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 1*st October* 1887.

Nil.

MADRAS,
1*st October* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 8*th October* 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 3rd instant in expressing its disapproval of the judgment of the Madras High Court in the Criminal Appeal Case from South Canara in which it decided that the killing of a Monster offspring of a human being should be construed to be murder, and accordingly sentenced the mother of the monster and several others to transportation for life, says that if, in future, a parent should unfortunately happen to give birth to a monster, he would do well to bring it up with care, so that it might be an ornament to the family and also that it might be exhibited in public on any festive occasion like the Dusserah.

MADRAS,
10*th October* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 15*th October* 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 10th October on the subject "Loyalty of the Native Princes" has the following:—

Although many of the Indian Princes, with a view of manifesting their loyalty to the British Government, offer assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, beyond their means, and without any regard to their own interest, yet at times we find instances sufficient to show that the British Government doubt the sincerity of such manifestations of loyalty. Although the princes strive to win the favour of the British Government by every means within their power, yet it may be said that the regard for those princes is not in any way increased. The late Maharaja of Indore offered assistance, both in money and troops, to the British Government when there was a war between them and the Ameer of Afghanistan. It is true that the British Government was not at that time under the necessity of asking the assistance of Native princes, still his loyalty deserved a better reward than the shabby treatment given to his son when he lately visited England. The

present king of the Gwalior State, with a generosity unknown to his ancestors, has lent to the British Government the enormous treasure which had been kept hidden as a provision against adverse times. It remains to be seen how this act of generosity will be rewarded by the British Government.

We learn that the Nizam of Hyderabad has promised to render to the Government any aid in his power as a token of loyalty.

Considering the losses which India entails upon the British Government, he has announced to the Viceroy his intention to pay 60 lakhs of rupees to fortify the North-Western frontier, and also to lend the services of his forces in the event of a war. We do not know what answer the Viceroy has given to it. Though it may be true that the British Government does not derive much profit from India, as the Nizam says, yet it may be doubted whether the Government is in such circumstances as to ask the assistance of its dependent States. Many instances can be cited to prove that the State of Hyderabad has been very loyal, and has often assisted the British Government ever since the establishment of the English rule in India.

It may be that the Nizam not satisfied with the way in which his predecessors manifested their loyalty to the British Raj, has adopted this method of showing his gratitude, or he wanted to show to the public that he is a very wealthy prince. It does not seem that the money promised is his own private money; on the other hand, it belongs to his poor subjects who have laboured hard to come by it. If he had used it for promoting the well-being of his subjects, they would have been happy indeed. It seems that the Native princes, whose sole object is to win celebrity, think they have a right to squander the public money to please others and conceal their own defects. If we consider what motives might have led the Nizam to make such a munificent present, we cannot but conclude that his sole object is to win the favour of the British Government.

MADRAS,
15*th October* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 22*nd October* 1887.

Nil.

MADRAS,
22*nd October* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 29*th October* 1887.

Nil.

MADRAS,
31*st October* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the month of October 1887.

Kerala Mitram—I (1) The first article, which is in English, publishes an extract from the *People's Friend* containing a "very temperate and disinterested" view of the present administration of Travancore, which is generally considered to be unsatisfactory.

(2) Referring to the preparations being made at Calicut, &c., to give a fitting reception to the new Governor during His Excellency's shortly-expected visit to those places, the second article strives to awaken the people of Cochin to their duty of doing the same thing when His Excellency shortly enters their country.

(3) Referring to the offer of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to contribute 20 lakhs of rupees annually for a period of three years for the defences of the North-West frontier, the third article, which is in English, observes that the British Government should politely decline the offer, as there is no necessity at present for accepting it, and suggests that, if the Native States feel it their duty to assist in the defence of the Empire, and the Government are willing to recognise it, the object can better be gained by inducing them to improve their Army and render it serviceable in battle.

(4) The fourth article says that cocoanut plantation is one of the chief sources of income to the people of Keralam.

(5) The fifth article is a continuation of an article in a previous issue, giving an account of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England.

(6) The sixth article considers that at the next National Congress, both social and political matters should be considered, and not political matters alone.

(7) The seventh article contains an account of the reception given to His Excellency the Governor in Cochin.

(8) Referring to the fourth article, the eighth article says that cocoanut oil has found an enemy in kerosine oil.

II. (1) Referring to the conduct of a masalgi (an office servant) of the Kayam Kulam Magistrate's Court, in lately absconding with a sum of public money entrusted to his charge, a correspondent observes that security should invariably be taken from such servants, and that the services of the police officer, who brought the offender to conviction, deserve recognition.

(2) The second letter criticises certain proceedings of the Kartikapalli Magistrate (in Travancore).

(3) The third letter hopes that either the Cochin Government or the British Resident will put a stop to the mischief often caused by elephants belonging to that Government or the devaswam, entering private compounds, and to the arbitrary exercise of powers by the guards in refusing admittance to Christians into the fort (in Tripunattara ?).

(4) The fourth letter, in order to remove the scarcity of minor copper coins in the Kayam Kulam bazaar, suggests that a good supply of them be maintained in Kartikapalli and Karunakapalli taluk offices.

(5) Referring to a lottery lately commenced in Cannanore by one Ouden Krishnan and some others, the fifth letter says that if the lottery is one contrary to law, it must be stopped, and if it is not, the promoter thereof must, in the interests of the public, be called upon to make a deposit in the Government treasury of not less than 1,000 rupees, as a guarantee for the due performance of his contract.

(6) The sixth letter invites the leading men of Chavakkad to establish a good English school there for the education of the children of that locality and of the neighbouring villages.

III. (1) A paragraph refers to the expected downfall of primary schools on account of the late heavy reduction in grant from Local and Municipal Funds and ultimately from Provincial Funds.

(2) Referring to the proposal to apply the money collected in Cannanore on account of subscriptions to the Jubilee fund, towards the cost of a building in that locality for a lying-in hospital, the second paragraph observes that the idea of renting a suitable building for the purpose is more prudent than that of making a new one.

(3) The third paragraph wonders how a private individual, named Kannanganat Ayyappan in Cochin has the audacity to dispose of civil cases in such a way as to affect the interests of the public and the income to Government.

(4) Referring to the liberal offer of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to contribute 20 lakhs of rupees annually for a period of three years for the defences of the North-West frontier, the fourth paragraph says that if the offer is accepted, there will be other Native rulers to make liberal proposals like that of the Nizam.

2. *Kerala Patrika.*—(1) Referring to the shortly-expected tour of the Governor through one of the disarmed taluks of the Malabar District, the first article invites the people to state their grievances consequent upon the disarmament to His Excellency in person during the tour, and says that the people need not hesitate to do so on the ground that the Collector is with him. And anticipating a reply which the Collector would give in case of an inquiry by His Excellency, that some persons in each village still possess arms, it is said that those persons are some Native chiefs, who hardly benefit themselves or others by the concession, and who do not belong to the class of actual cultivators, who alone are the chief sufferers by this measure. It is further said that in addition to the injury every day caused by wild animals to life and property on account of the disarmed state of the people, the owners of the arms surrendered are also losing the amounts laid out in their purchase on account of their present neglected state, and it is also hoped that His Excellency will not believe what Mr. Logan says, without sufficiently considering all these matters.

(2) The second article invites the people of Malabar to contribute their share towards the expenses of the next National Congress in Madras.

(3) The third article, which, of course, predicts various evils to the people of Malabar from the survey and settlement, partly commenced there, refers to the annoyances now caused to them by the survey and settlement officers in the Palghat Taluk. It is said that survey officers could not be distinguished from others; that boundary stones are purposely prepared at inconvenient places; that in notices for furnishing stones, sufficient time for complying with them is not allowed; that exorbitant charges are levied for the stones supplied by those officers; and that no receipts are granted for the money expended by the inhabitants in connection with the survey. It is further suggested that representations should be made to Government that, because Malabar is a permanently settled district, there should be no survey there, and that various annoyances are caused to the public in connection with the survey; and a hope is expressed that Government will put a stop to the mischiefs done by the survey officers.

(4) The fourth article in noticing with pleasure the proposal of Government to retain to itself for the present the management of the Government College at Calicut, observes that, although the Government gains rather than losing something in the present management of the institution, this state of affairs will not long continue, as other institutions are beginning to thrive in the neighbourhood. It is also said that, in order to maintain the institution in its present prosperous condition, a suitable staff of teachers should be appointed, and that unless and until the Zamorin Maharaja secures the permanency of the Kerala Vidya Sala by a sufficient endowment for its up-keep, and opens the institution for all classes of the people without distinction of caste, the Government college should not only be not dispensed with, but should be adequately conducted.

(5) The fifth article, which refers to the present administration of Travancore, which is, in the editor's opinion, abominably bad, accepts the suggestions contained in a letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor in this connection, that the Maharaja's favorite, Saravana, must be expelled from the country, the Dewan must be compelled to retire, the Dewan's Secretary must be dismissed from service, and Mr. Hannyngton must be recalled, and hopes that the Madras Government will interfere in the matter and appoint a better Dewan and a better Resident for the country. Sir. H. Prendergast is considered to be a fit man to succeed Mr. Hannyngton.

(6) Referring to the way in which the lands required for public purposes are now taken, and which ends in loss to Government and annoyance to its subjects, as the absence of proper valuation renders action in Court necessary, the sixth article suggests as a remedy the nomination of experienced and honest men for the valuation of such lands, with assessors to aid them in the work, and hopes that the Government will direct their attention to this subject.

(7) Anticipating the downfall with which primary schools are threatened owing to the late heavy reduction in grants, and higher schools on account of their transfer to Local Boards and Municipalities, which fail to allot sufficient funds for their decent up-keep, the seventh article says that not only does Government render no assistance to private schools, but also throws all sorts of impediments in their way of success, and that the withholding of Government sanction in the case of the Calicut Native High School affords a good instance of this. The article proceeds to suggest that if what is contemplated by Government is only economy this had better be effected by abolishing the school inspectorships which might be conveniently dispensed with. It is also said that if the salaries of Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters now paid from Local Funds be paid by Government, great savings will be effected in the Local Funds also, and that the savings to Government in the former case and those to Local Boards in the latter, might with advantage be given for higher schools and primary schools, respectively.

(8) The eighth article notices with pleasure the success achieved by the Malayali Sabha in Travancore.

II. (1) The writer of the first letter, who is going to suggest reforms in the system of marriage and the law of inheritance of the Malabar Sudras, refers to the difficulties in the way of obtaining a divorce on a well proven ground, in any civilised nation.

(2) The writer of the second letter publishes the proceedings of a meeting which was lately held by some of the inhabitants of Matavar and some other villages of the Calicut Taluk for considering the public grievances, which have been brought on by the Income-tax, the increased Local Fund assessment, the high rates of compensation for improvements, and the disarmament, and which are to be laid before the Governor during His Excellency's shortly-expected visit to Calicut. In the proceedings the propriety of the Collector's conduct in totally disarming the inhabitants of four taluks to atone for a riot committed by some Mappilas belonging to the Ernâd Taluk, is questioned, and it is said that it is not hard to find in the country some weapon or other which will serve to inflict a deadly blow upon the heads of the disarmed persons, that the disarmament is a wilful mischief done to the country by the Collector, that the Collector takes no notice of the prayers of the people for remissions in the case of lands situated in jungly parts and laid waste by wild animals on account of the disarmed state of the people, and that the Collector does not take the trouble of visiting such places in order to inquire into the actual hardships.

(3) The third letter says that Tamil was the original language of the inhabitants of Keralam.

(4) The fourth letter requests the principal inhabitants of Chávakkád to establish a good English school there for the education of the children of that place and of the neighbouring villages.

(5) Referring to the notion entertained by Mr. Logan that almost all the big landlords in Malabar are Sthánís (persons of rank), the fifth letter hopes that those landlords will, when aiming at this piece of honor, also consider what the future condition of their landed property will be.

(6) The writer of the sixth letter contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue, who spoke ill of a high official.

(7) The seventh letter observes that the censure thrown upon the Quilandy Magistrate by a correspondent in a previous issue was unjust and uncalled for.

(8) The eighth letter invites the people of Malabar to strongly protest against the survey, which is likely to increase the assessment on lands, which is impossible, the district being a permanently settled one.

(9) The ninth letter observes that a decision of the Madras High Court permitting Melcharts (a kind of lease) has struck a blow at poor tenants.

(10) The tenth letter criticises certain proceedings of Mr. Dance, the Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, in connection with a case of boundary dispute between Cochin and the British territories. It is also said that the British Government must send an experienced Forest Conservator to serve in the boundary Commission.

(11) The eleventh letter continues the subject of the first.

(12) The twelfth letter invites the attention of Government to the incompetency and corruption of the survey officers employed in the Palghat Taluk, and to the unnecessary annoyances often caused by them to the public by having

boundary stones prepared at inconvenient places, and by not allowing sufficient time for complying with their orders.

(13) The thirteenth letter, after referring to the advantages of female education, advises the Malayalis to send their girls to public schools.

(14) The fourteenth letter makes certain suggestions in the selection of Malayalam texts for certain examinations.

(15) Referring to a paragraph in a previous issue, regarding the residences to be taken by registering officers, the fifteenth letter observes that, unless houses are provided for them by Government, as in the case of railway servants, it will sometimes be found difficult to comply with the Government order, as, in some cases, houses will not at all be procurable, and, in some others, the house-rents will be very high.

III. (1) Referring to the proposal to enlarge the present Palghat Municipal school building, a paragraph observes that the money raised from the public to meet the cost of constructing a building for the Palghat High School should be paid by Government.

(2) Referring to an attempt (which was partly successful) made by a Nayar to murder his Nambidiri janmi, as he could no longer put up with his oppression, the second paragraph warns such janmis as are bent upon opposing their tenants to give up the practice.

(3) Referring to a rumour, which the writer believes to be reliable, that Mr. Logan, the Collector of Malabar, is going to retire from service shortly, the third paragraph hopes that a better man will be appointed as his successor.

(4) Referring to the grievances consequent upon the disarmament, which the people personally laid before His Excellency the Governor at Nilambur, and on which the Collector was consulted, the fourth paragraph says that the explanations offered by Mr. Logan do not appear to have been accepted as satisfactorily by His Excellency.

SALEM,
17*th November* 1887.

(Signed) J. W. F. DUMERGUE,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

Report on Hindustani Newspapers examined during the month of October 1887.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, 10th October.—It is gradually being proved that those who say the poverty of the Indians is increasing are right; and the experienced men know the days of the rain of pagodas is over, but some think there is still enough wealth for Government to impose a tax, whenever they consider it necessary, and no opportunity, right or wrong, is left to load the people with taxes. We thank Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrozjee for his strong pamphlet, which is unanswerable, and which acquaints England with the true state of India. We are delighted to hear the Viceroy wishes to inquire into this poverty; should he, by some remedy, sweeten the bitter cup of their existence, he will get a good name that will last for ever; but up to this what we have seen destroys this hope. A demi-official letter on this subject was forwarded to Government of Bengal by Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, expressive of the views taken by His Excellency the Viceroy, to the effect that Commissioners may be appointed for the investigation of the above subject. We never expected that such steps will be adopted in regard to such an important affair as this, but, on the contrary, we hoped that a resolution on the subject would be passed by the Government of India directing a public inquiry to be made into it. Government inquiries are of no use as we have seen; this is a people's question, and they should take a share in the inquiry, otherwise it will be no good. We hope the Government will change their design and allow Natives to explain their own case. (From *Koh-i-Nur*).

2. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, 31st October.—Article from *Rafik-i-Hind* on the case of Private William Mathews, King's Royal Rifles, who was sentenced to death for

the murder of a camel man on the march: "The sentence was not confirmed, and the Court, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, reversed the finding and declared that the man was mad when he committed the offence; this was confirmed, and the ends of justice have been satisfied. The consciences of the Court and His Excellency are at rest. Can the mud of justice be dirtier than this? And if we say more than this, the Anglo Indian Press will accuse us of sedition."

3. A letter from Dhuleep Singh has arrived in the Punjab, and has been circulated amongst his friends; it seems certain it is a forgery, published only with a view of making Government suspect the people.

4. *Mazhar-ul-Ajaib*, 13th October.—Extracts three articles from the *'Am*, headed "God's Protection," "Evil upon Evil," and "The bad state of Afghanistan." The first says, affairs in Afghanistan get worse daily, and people say there, they will not obey the Amir. What will be the result of Ayub appearing near Khandahar we cannot say. God only knows the Amir's thoughts, and whether he will support Russia or England. It is true that England has spent crores of rupees on Afghanistan, but this has not stopped Russia's advance a bit. Russia does not do this, she spends her money on military strength, and by that finds out her opponent's movements. She knows she cannot subdue Afghanistan by money. England spends ten to Russia's one, and no good comes of it without using arms. So far the attempts to catch Ayub have failed. He is a young man who at 19 beat the English at Maiwand, and no doubt wants to do so again. The fire of disaffection has been smouldering for a long time, and will break out. If the money spent had been retained in the treasury, it would have been far better. Now we entreat the Government to settle the Irish affairs; it looks bad to see one's house at sixes and sevens; Government orders defied; troops and police attacked; and Courts set at naught. At home there is this trouble and the enemy is knocking at the door.

5. People who look on the Suez Canal as the road to India are uneasy at the thought of Europe's interference. The European Powers think the road to Asia a matter for them to have a hand in, and it is decided that 2,000 men of all the Powers should protect it in time of war; will they not side with their own people in critical times? England is envied by all other European Powers on account of her prosperity and exalted position. The Porte is angry with her as regards the Egyptian question. The variance of Russia and France needs no comment. The Bulgarian question has set Germany against her. No Power is so much interested in the Suez Canal as England on account of India. The above arrangement which was approved by all the other Powers is not judicious in our opinion. This result has emanated from the policy of different Powers who have given their consent to it, leaving England in a helpless state even to raise a voice against them. They are all on the look out for her downfall and publish all sorts of bad news about her "that the people are against her, &c.," and publish her weakness, but she has made fools of them all hitherto. We hope the Almighty may still protect her and fulfil the people's desire—"she may still reign over us, &c."

6. It has begun to be said that Government must prepare for a frontier war. The Amir becomes more disliked, and the people more desirous of change, though they say nothing against him, but in the mosques secretly they pray for Ayub, besides the Ghilzais call him a "Kafir" and tyrant, and pray for his downfall. Ayub's escape is like oil on this fire. The news spread like lightning. He would have taken command of them, but the Russians thought it too soon. Now they think the time come, they have got him to escape. The Northern Ghilzais and Amir's horse are in his favor. The Herat troops cannot be trusted. The Khandahar and Kelat troops are as bad. The Amir is unpopular in Khandahar and Herat, where Ayub will not only cause an army but a general rebellion. Ayub has served Russia, so they helped him to escape, and will help him with arms and money. England wants the Amir's help, and Russia Ayub's, and now they are fighting; England and Russia must fight too.

7. *Mazhar-ul-Ajaib*, 20th October.—It is a pity that as a monkey scratches a healing sore, so the actions of Dhuleep Singh appear. The letter the Maharaja

published in Russia lately has reached us safely, and we cannot but regret his violent opposition to England. The Maharaja has shown the English to be self-seeking and faithless and deceitful and looking after their own interest. He has opened the eyes of the Indians that they should get free from such an evil-doing England. He is determined not only to get his rights from England, but also to free the Indians from such a tyrannical parrot-eyed Government, from which it is impossible, and but a dream and idea, to expect justice. He is safe under Russia's protection, and is fixed in his idea, and has full hopes of success and having shed his blood in helping the noble Czar will show that having deceived the lion of the Punjab, to take his sovereignty was impolitic. In this last letter he, with beat of drum, has shown his dangerous intentions. He spared no exaggeration in praising Russia. He shows most anger at this, first, that the English usurped by fraud and deception his sovereignty, and swallowed his private property without any consideration. They did not even give the pension assigned in the Treaty, and besides this, did not leave a stone unturned in promulgating false, unfounded and fabricated tales about him, so that the people may be sunk in a shoreless sea of error, and may have no chance of finding out the truth. The first mistake is that "I am the grandson of the lion of the Punjab, Runjit Singh; I am a 'piece of his liver' (his child), and, God willing, will show myself his son. Again, I never asked for more than my rights, which were given me by the Treaty of annexation; in this my pension was fixed at 4 lakhs. I was never extravagant, as I never got more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. See the report of the Committee which was appointed to inquire into it. No doubt I begged Government that my private property, which consisted of salt mines and ancestral lands, long before the conquest of the Punjab by Runjit Singh, and as from the Treaty these could not be considered Government property, should be restored to me; but Government, which is selfish, did this bad action and from avarice would not listen. They denied entirely I had any private property; I did not claim, as they have falsely asserted, to oppress the tax-burdened people; I only asked my rights. The Government get 40 lakhs from the salt mines, which are my private property. I claimed this. This does not oppress the people from whose blood 21 crores of rupees are spent yearly in pay and pensions of English officers, but they are said to be oppressed with my rights. I asked the English Wazir for a special committee of the House of Lords to inquire into my rights, and that I will be satisfied by its decision; but it was not approved, because in the inquiry, the whole roguery would be disclosed, and what tyranny and faithlessness had been practised, and what water had been thrown on their Treaty. When I was on the eve of returning from England, Sir O'Burns came to me and wanted me to take five lakhs in settlement of my claims, and that I should forego my visit to India and threatened me that on reaching India, if I did not act according to the Viceroy's wishes, I should be imprisoned and deprived of my pension. I laughed at him and said, 'Tell this to some one else, the son of the lion of the Punjab is not afraid, nor will he accept such terms.' When I was stopped at Aden, my eyes were opened to the fact that England could not appreciate faithfulness, and at last reward it with disrespect, cowardice and even imprisonment. I telegraphed to the Queen and to Lord Dufferin not to brand me with treachery which would be cruelty, but when I got no satisfactory answer, I went to France and there for 8 months meditated on my circumstances; during this time endless other tyrannised over people sent me messages of sympathy, and I then determined that whatever be the result I would show the English once for all the result of tyranny. Living in Russia I want no money. My people and my countrymen have given me sufficient. I will not trouble the Russian Government for money, &c."

8. *Mazhar-ul-Ajaib*, 27th October.—This paper always consists principally of extracts and notes from other papers, of which the following show the style of extracts made:—

The English have got a hard nut to crack on account of the Irish.

Russia has invented a very terrible gun-powder.

They say that Government allows that Ayub Khan has a claim to Afghanistan. Indeed that after the death of the present Amir, Ayub will be allowed to succeed on condition he behaves well.

The Maharaja Dhuleep Singh has published (from France) a proclamation to the Indian people.

The French proclamations have kindled opposition to England amongst the Indians.

The pen refuses to write of the riots in Ireland; the sense departs.

Writing is out of the question; the heart trembles when we read accounts of them.

There is a great consternation in England on account of Ayub's flight.

In reply to this consternation, in Russia they laugh, and in Europe they enjoy the fun.

It is known that a secret correspondence beween Ayub and Yacoob has been seized.

Ayub was in Persia and Yacoob at Mussoorie, a messenger secretly used to bring the letters.

In Russia the sea of opposition to England is in great commotion; there is a large section who look anxiously for its downfall.

Notwithstanding the boundary settlement they are ready to advance.

They burn police thannahs and posts, and are not caught.

How impossible is the question of Burma; theft and violence go on as usual.

Russia is preparing Army Corps for war.

The Nizam has invented a nice rod to hold over the poor chiefs (by his offer of assistance).

9. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 6th October.—In a New Year's article proposes hereafter to print some of its columns in English, as it thinks the reports rendered to Government do not give a sufficiently full idea of the wants and aspirations of the Muhammadans.

10. The late king of Oude drew Rs. 1,00,000 monthly, from which thousands of Mussulmans were fed; now they will die, for we thought Government would continue this to his heirs, but it seems Government has decided only to give half a lakh for the whole business, and it also appears the family have already begun to quarrel.

11. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 13th October.—"The fate of Muhammadans." Under the above head says, the late King of Oude used to spend a lakh of rupees in supporting poor Mussalmans, and calls on Government to continue this pension, so that these poor people may not perish. Lord Dufferin should remember the farewell words to the Sultan of Turkey, and continue to the thousands of poor Mussalmans by his kingly mercy the protection they got from Wajid Ali Shah.

12. "Ayub Khan." Notwithstanding the endeavours of the Shah and the Amir, Ayub is not caught. No doubt (with Russian help) he is devising some plan to seize Herat and Khandahar, and the garrison of the latter place cannot be depended on. It is odd, the English Government do not seem to mind, and have not interrogated the Persian Government. Looking at the fact that Ayub only waits his opportunity, we regret this carelessness. Pressure should be put on the Shah, who would increase his efforts to catch Ayub before he gets strong. A Russian paper says, Ayub's flight has destroyed the English plans. If Ayub has one or two victories, all Afghanistan will obey him, or if the Amir should die, Ayub will get the throne; then he will not be friendly with us, but with Russia. Our Government should make some arrangement quickly to clear away this black cloud.

13. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, 6th October.—Has an article, apparently an extract, saying Colonel Ward is trying to make peace between the Begum of Bhopal and her daughter, the successor to the Musnad, which is much to be desired; but it adds, this trouble can never cease till those who are its cause are turned out, and calls down imprecations on their heads.

14. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, 13th October.—Says, it is reported from Paris that a proclamation, supposed to be written by Dhuleep Singh and Shaik Jamal-ud-Din, has been published inciting the Indian princes to revolt. Had they known the real feeling of the princes towards the Government, such nonsense would not have been

written. Even Holkar, who was not well treated in England, says, he has no fault to find with Government.

15. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, 27th October.—"His Highness the Nizam and Colonel Marshall's telegram." Says, Colonel Marshall has sent a telegram strongly denying that the Nizam, in making his offer of help, had any ulterior designs regarding the restitution of Berar or anything else. When His Highness wants Berar, he will ask for it in a straightforward way, and he is much hurt at the suggestion. Some of the papers suggest the rendition of Berar would be a fitting reward. Regarding this we may say, Berar was only taken over by the British Government for debt; the debt has been discharged a long time, and the English good name would be attained in restoring it, and it would be the means of even increasing his already existing loyalty and be a good example to others. It cannot be they mean to keep it, or why did they restore Mysore. No doubt they will restore Berar, but they would become more popular by doing so before being asked. We cannot sufficiently praise His Highness, so we will end by wishing him prosperity.

16. "Article from '*Am* on Dhuleep Singh." Says, there is no reason to suppose Dhuleep Singh's affairs will have any effect on the Sikhs, whose bravery and loyalty has been often proved; they may pity him. So does all India and a great many English, when they see a man of distinguished family in such a plight; and there are hundreds of people in London who think him badly used. It is unwise to consider a difference of opinion as disaffection. The Agra *Nisim* writes: "They despised the enemy." Certainly at present it is impossible for him to do what he wants, but for the enemies of Government he is a tool, and may get his desire through their tricks. Ayub is also a thorn in the Afghan garden, that if it does no worse will catch the dress. Foresight requires that England should not be regardless of these two, but when is it careless? Our advice is like "teaching your grandmother to suck eggs," but when any one is ill, his friends, whether they are physicians or not, give their opinions of the proper remedy, whether it is accepted or not.

CHEPAUK,
21*st November* 1887.

(Signed) A. CURTOIS, Colonel,
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Public No. 1638, 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,
9*th December* 1887.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 1st November 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
3.	Brahma Nyauna Bhoding (15 Sept. 1887)	Bangalore	Bi-monthly	110
24.	Travancore abhimauny (20 Sept. 1887)	Nagercoil	Tri-monthly	350.
36.	Hindoo Janabhooshany (23 Sept 1887)	Madras	Weekly	200.
39.	Vettikodiyan (24 Sept. 1887)	do	do	250.
22.	Tarangay-Neson (24 Sept. 87)	do	do	200
26. 27. 28 & 29.	Deshabhimauny 3. 10. 17. & (24 Sept. 1887)	Pondicherry.	do	300.
39.	Tatwavivechiny (25 Sept. 87)	Madras	do	140.
67 & 68	Swadeshamitran (24 & 28. Sept. 87)	do	Bi-weekly	1120.
76 & 77	Dravidavartamauny. (22. & 29. September, 1887)	do	do	250.

The editor of the Swadeshamitran remarks that though England and India are subject to the same rule and though the people of both countries are subjects of the same sovereign, yet the former country is governed in accordance with the wishes of the people, while in India public opinion is set at naught by Government. When India passed into the hands of the Crown, did not the Queen make proclamation that her Indian subjects will be treated equally with her English subjects! How could this country be governed well

well if the opinions of native gentlemen be not consulted? For the good government of the country the first thing to be attended to is to form a council of the Rajahs, Zemindars and well-born and well-educated people of the country and admit them to the deliberations of Government. Government should consult them on all the measures they propose and learn their opinion. This has been the cry of the people for the last ten years, and it was chiefly to give expression to this that the national Congress assembled in the two previous years in Bombay and Calcutta and are going to assemble in December of this year in Madras.

2. The editor of the same paper is of opinion that the Governors of the various presidencies should have native Private Secretaries who will be of help to them in bringing to their notice the opinion of the natives. The times are changing and natives take more and more interest in politics. It is necessary now for the Governors to understand the opinions of both the English and the natives, to steer their course properly. Had Mr. Duff when he was Governor of Madras understood the opinions of the natives, his administration would not have proved so great a failure.

3. The same Editor observes that the growth of the Vernacular Press is a cause of much fear to English Government and to the English people who reside in the country. The Government are afraid that as the Vernacular newspapers are within the reach of the general public, the relations of the rulers and the ruled will be commonly understood and that when once those relations are known, they will have to change their previous course of policy which has been generally of a tendency to benefit themselves. The vain fear which Government entertain in relation to the Vernacular Press will be expelled as the Vernacular newspapers progress more and more. The people, as they make themselves more familiar with those newspapers, will begin to look on Government with eyes of affection and

and love. Government have themselves to blame if the Vernacular Editors are licentious in criticising their actions, as correct information is not furnished to them and all the administrative measures of Government are performed in secret.

11. A correspondent writing to the Swadesamitran says that lotterytickets are sold in the villages of Condracoody, Cauracoody, Devacottah, &c, in Tripatore Talook, Madura District, and that the practice should be suppressed by the authorities.

Tamul Translator's office:
Nellore, 5th October 1887.

Tamul Translator
to Government.

Abstract

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" 2. On the advisability of appointing native Private Secretaries to the Governors of the Presidencies.	
" 3. The growth of the Vernacular Press	
" 4. Sale of lottery tickets in the Madura District.	

Public Cons 4559.

Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated 5 October, 1887.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY 14 OCT 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 1st October, 1887.

Print please
Ld
Secretary

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 8 October 87.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspapers received during the week	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
37	Hindoo Janabhooshany (30th Sept 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
40	Vettikodiyon (12th Oct. 1887)	Do	Do	250
23	Jarangay Vesan (1st Oct 87)	Do	Do	200
28	Travancore Abhimany (1st October 1887)	Nagercoil	Bimonthly	350
19	Malanidhy (1st Oct 1887)	Coimbatore	Bimonthly	275
17	Swadeshabhimany (1st Oct 1887)	Salem	Do	150
40	Jatwavivechiny (2d Oct 1887)	Madras	Weekly	140
69+70	Swadeshamitran (1st & 5 Oct 1887)	Do	Bimonthly	1120

There is nothing deserving of notice in the Tamil Newspapers received during the week.

Tamil Translator's office, Nellore 15 October 1887

C D Macleane

Tamil Translator to Government

Cal. 4758

Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated 5 November 1887

Received 10 —

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 29 October, 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
10 NOV 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

of the Commission. Finally, the Commission itself should not be composed of the officials of the country, some of the members of Parliament should come from England to sit on the Commission.

Tamul Translations office,
Vellore, 5 Nov. 1887.

Tamul Translator
to Government.

Abstract.

Subject.	Page
Paragr. 1. That the people of this country should have a share in the administration	
Paragr. 2. Regarding the proposed enquiry by Commission into the state of the agricultural people	

present commission is of great importance. It does not therefore appear well that Lord Dufferin should have directed the commission to make its enquiry in private. If the members of the commission take the opinion of the English officials, will the truth be found out. No, for those officials constantly deny that the ryots are improverished. If publicity be given to the enquiry, it will easily be found out whether the statement of the officials or of the people is correct as to the state of the agricultural ryots. Besides giving due publicity, the commission should personally take evidence from the leading ryots, and should see with their own eyes the real state of the agricultural population in the villages. Tanks anicuts, etc., are the chief props of the ryots, and the commission should call for the accounts relating to them. By the settlement which is now in progress the bering on land is increased. This also should come under the consideration of

the same time as India became subject to the Queen of England, India and England became virtually one, and the subjects of both countries of the same Queen. If one set of laws obtain in one country and a different one in the other country, the English rule in both countries will come to nought in the same way as where there are two madmen in the house, that house cannot stand.

2. The same editor observes that it is alleged that Lord Dufferin has appointed a commission to enquire into the real condition of the agricultural population in this country. That the ryots are poorer than before does not admit of a doubt. Whether Government confer on the natives various high civil and military appointments, or whether they open the country by means of railroads, so long as they pay no attention to the welfare of the ryot they cannot earn a good name. The people of this country are for the most part cultivators. Trade does not flourish to any great extent. Thus the nomination of the present

present commission

The natives too belong to a nation which was once cultivated and eminent. Such being the case it will not be possible for one of them to be put aside by the other in this country. Though the English should, in their pride of being conquerors endeavour to graft their iron laws, customs and views on the people of this country, yet the latter would not adopt them, for there is now in the world not one law, ordinance or system which they have not known or observed. Though in the race of life the people of this country have been beaten at all points by the English yet they are not barbarians nor unversed in the laws of Government. Why should not Government then consult the people on all administrative measures? Do not the English Governments in America or Australia consult the uncivilized people there in matters of administration? The desire of dominion and the desire of wealth influence the English Government and lead them to rule England in one way and India in another. At the

not deserve the appellation of Government at all. For in matters of administration, the Government do not in the least consult the people. Though the English rule this country with an eye to the well-being and prosperity of the people, yet so long as they do not take the opinions of the people into their consideration their rule does not possess good points. It is because the English do not follow public opinion in governing this country that great blame attaches itself to their government. Their government often fall into grave errors merely because they do not understand the manners of the people. The ancient native rulers, though they ruled this country arbitrarily, yet thought with the people, and their actions were quite consistent with native usage. The English who now rule the country, being an alien nation, do not understand the native way, nor are their ways understood by the natives. The English are a cultivated and eminent nation.

The

Public (188 4) Department.

Cir. 4714

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

No. CHIEF SECRETARY 5 NOV 87

Dated 1 November, 188

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 22nd October, 188

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 29 Octr. 1887

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
30.	Travancore abhimaany (20 Oct. 87)	Nagercoil.	Tri-monthly	350
40.	Hindoo Janabhooshany (22 Oct. 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
43.	Vettikodiyon (22. Oct. 87)	do	do	250
26.	Tarangay Nesan (22. Oct. 87)	do	do	200
43.	Tatwaviveshiny (23 Oct. 87)	do	do	140
75+76.	Swadesamitran (22. and 26. Oct. 87)	do	Bi-weekly	1120
84+85.	Dravidavartamaany (27 Oct. 1887)	do	do	250

The Editor of the Swadesamitran says that the English administer their own country in a way quite different from that in which this country is administered by them, that in England every action of Government is controlled by public opinion, and that without the sanction of the Parliament no taxes could be imposed, no laws brought into operation, and no public expenditure incurred. The same people that rule England in such an excellent fashion rule this country also; but their Government of the latter country can only be compared to a besom decked with silk tassels. It does not

half the costs of the Burmah war? If it be true that the British Parliament governs India, this question would not fail to have been discussed by it last September when the India Budget was laid before it. The members of Parliament ordinarily pay no heed to the affairs of this country, and it is because of their supineness that the authorities in this country do everything according to their own will. It is our duty to make the members of Parliament attend to our affairs. For this purpose we should endeavour to establish a committee in London whose duty it will be to discuss Indian affairs and give publicity to them.

Tamil Translation's Office
Nellore 1st November 1887.

Tamil Translator
to Government.

abstract.

Subject	Page.
Paragraph 1. That the British Parliament should be induced to attend to Indian affairs.	

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 22nd Oct. 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
29	Travancore Abhimanny (10 Oct. 87)	Nagercoil	Tri-monthly.	350
20	Balamithy (15 Oct. 87)	Coimbatore	Bi-monthly	275
18	Swadeshabhimanny (15 Oct. 87)	Salem	do	150
5	Brahma Nyanna Bhoding. (15 Oct. 87)	Bangalore	do	110
39	Hindoo Janabhooshany (15 Oct. 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
42	Vettikodiyon (15 Oct. 87)	do	do	250
25	Tarangay Neson (15 Oct. 87)	do	do	200
42	Tatwabirechiny (16 Oct. 87)	do	do	140
31 & 32	Deshabhimanny (8 & 16 Oct. 87)	Tirupapoliyore	do	300
72, 73 & 74	Swadeshamitran (12, 16 & 19 Oct. 87)	Madras	Bi-weekly	1120
80 & 83	Dravidavardhanany (9, 13, 16 and 20 Oct. 87)	do	do	250

The editor of the Swadeshamitran observes that India is nominally said to be under the Government of the British Parliament, but that in reality the members thereof have no knowledge of, nor take the least interest in Indian affairs. Last year the Government of this country spent the revenues of India in the Burmah war and in laying a railroad in Afghanistaun. The capture of Burmah opened a new field for British enterprise and commerce, but produced no good to the people of this country. This being so, why should not the English Government contribute

half

C.N. 4633.

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. Macleane, Esq.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,
To The Chief Secretary
to Government,

No.

Dated 20th October, 1887.

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 15th October, 1887.

adopted by the English Government. What the chief men of this country have been for some years asking Government is that the representatives of the people should be consulted by Government on all administrative affairs and that every administrative act should be done above board.

Tamul Translator's office.
Nellore, 20th October, 1887.

C. A. Gnanadesikan

Tamul Translator to Government.

Abstract.

Subject.	Page.
Paragraph. 1. That the people should be given a voice in the administration of the country.	

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 15. October, 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspapers received during the week	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
4.	Brahma Vyauna Bhodini (1. Oct. '87)	Bangalore.	Bimonthly	110
30.	Deshabhimany (1. Oct. '87).	Tirupatoor.	Weekly.	300
78. & 79.	Dravidavartamany (2. & 6. Oct. '87)	Madras.	Bi-weekly	250
38.	Hindoo Janabhooshany (8. Oct. '87)	do.	Weekly	200
41.	Vettikodiyon (8. Oct. '87.)	do.	do.	250
71.	Swadeshamitran (8 Oct. '87)	do.	Bi-weekly	1120
24.	Tarangay Nesan (8. Oct. '87)	do.	Weekly	200
41.	Tativavivechiny (9. Oct. '87.)	do.	do.	140.

The editor of the Swadeshamitran says:- When the rendition of Mysore was effected in 1878, a debt of 80 lakhs was charged on that State. If Mysore had been retained by the English Government under their rule for some years longer, that province would have sunk into ruin. But, however, under the judicious management of the Diwan, the province bids fair to be prosperous. There is a practice observed in Mysore which gives umbrage to the officials under the English Government. Every year, immediately after the Dusserah, a Durbar is held, to which representatives from the various divisions are invited, when the Budget accounts of receipts and expenditure are explained to them and other matters relating to administration. While thus in a native State the representatives of the people are consulted on matters relating to administration, it does not all seem proper that this practice should not be adopted

G.O. 4455

Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated 15th October 1887

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
OCT 17
TO GOVT

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 8. October 1887.

CURRENT NO. 41/74 Pub.

No. 73.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 1st October 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Karnataka Prakashika	Bangalore	Weekly	450.	38.

Nil.

Canarese Translator's office.
Madras, 1st October 1887.

S. Manjesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

CURRENT NO. 4174

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 73.

Dated 1st October 1887.

Received 3d. do do

CHIEF SECRETARY
3 OCT 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 1st October 1887.

No. 76.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 8th October 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnataca Prasanshica	Bangalore	Weekly	400	39
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	40
The Vijaya Dhwaja - - -	Bellary	Weekly	.	44

The Carnataca Prasanshica of the 3rd instant in expressing its disapproval of the Judgment of the Madras High Court in the Criminal Appeal Case from South-Canara in which it decided that the killing of a monster offspring of a human being should be construed to be murder and accordingly ~~sentenc~~ sentenced the mother of the monster and several others to transportation for life, says that if, in future, a parent should unfortunately happen

to give birth to a monster, he would do well to bring it up with care, so that it might be an ornament to the family and also that it might be exhibited in public on any festive occasion like the Dassarah.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 10th October. 1887.

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Abstract

Subject	Page
Killing a monster construed to be murder - - -	1

Cr 4256

Public (1887) Department.

From S. Mangesha Rau, Esq.
Ay. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

No. 76.

Dated 10th October. 1887.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE 10 OCT 87 FORT ST. GEORGE

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 8th October. 1887.

No. 77.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 15th October 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnantaca Prabhakara	Bangalore	Weekly	450	40.
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	41.

The Carnantaca Prabhakara of the 10th October on the Subject "Loyalty of the Native Princes" has the following.

Although many of the Indian Princes with a view of manifesting their loyalty to the British Government, offer assistance pecuniary or otherwise, beyond their means and without any regard to their own interest, yet at times we find instances sufficient to shew that the British Government doubt the sincerity of such manifestations of loyalty. Although the princes strive to win the favour of the British Government

Government by every means within their power, yet it may be said that the regard for those princes is not in any way increased. The late Maharajah of Indore offered assistance both in money and troops to the British Government when there was a war between them and the Ameer of Afghanistan. It is true that the British Government was not at that time under the necessity of asking the Assistance of native princes, still his loyalty deserved a better reward than the shabby treatment given to his son when he lately visited England. The present king of the Gwalior State, with a generosity unknown to his ancestors, has lent to the British Government the enormous treasure which had been kept hidden as a provision against adverse times. It remains to be seen how this act of generosity will be rewarded by the British Government.

We learn that the Nizam of Hyderabad has promised to render to the Government any aid in his power as a token of loyalty.

Considering the losses which India entails upon the British Government, he has announced to the Viceroy his intention to pay 60 lakhs of rupees to fortify the North Western frontier, and also to lend the services of his forces in the event of a war. We do not know what answer the Viceroy has given to it. Though it may be true that the British Government does not derive much profit from India, as the Nizam says, yet it may be doubted whether the Government is in such circumstances as to ask

as to ask the assistance of its dependent States. Many instances can be cited to prove that the State of Hyderabad has been very loyal and has often assisted the British Government ever since the Establishment of the English rule in India.

It may be that the Nizam not satisfied with the way in which his predecessors manifested their loyalty to the British Raj has adopted this method of shewing his gratitude, or he wanted to shew to the public that he is a very wealthy prince. It does not seem that the money promised is his own private money; on the other hand it belongs to his poor Subjects who have laboured hard to come by it. If he had used it for promoting the well being of his subjects they would have been lucky indeed. It seems that the Native princes, whose sole object is to win celebrity think they have a right to squander the public money to please others and conceal their own defects. If we consider what motives might have led the Nizam to make such a munificent present, we cannot but conclude that his sole object is to win the favour of the British Government.

Canarese Translator's office
Madras 15th October 1887.

S. Mayyah Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Abstract

Subject	Page.
Loyalty of the Native Princes.	1

No. 4436

Public (1887) Department.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No.

Dated 15th October 1887

Received 17

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 15th October 1887.

CURRENT NO. 4502

No. 81.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 22nd October 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnantaca Prachanthica	Bangalore.	Weekly.	450	41.
The Mysore Vrittaanta Bodhini	Bangalore.	Weekly	30	42.
The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	Weekly	—	45.
The Sudarshana	Udipi	Monthly	—	2.

Nil.

Canarese Translator's office
Madras, 22nd October 1887.

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

4502

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 81.

Dated 22nd October 1887.

Received 22

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 22nd October 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY 22 OCT 87 GOVERNMENT

CURRENT NO. 4636

No. 82.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 29th October 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnautaca Prachanshica	Bangalore	Weekly	450.	42.
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	43
The Vijayadhwaja	Billary	Weekly	-	46.

Nil.

Canarese Translator's office,
Madras, 31st October 1887.

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

CURRENT NO. 4636

Public (1887) Department.

From S. Maugath Row, Esq,
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

No. 82.

Dated 31st October 1887.

Received 1 Nov 87

Subject.

CHIEF SECRETARY
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 29th October 1887.