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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Tamul.			
1	Hindoo Janabhooshany (29th October; and 5th, 12th, and 19th November 1887) ..	Madras	Weekly ..	200
2	Vettikodiyon (29th October; and 5th, 12th, and 19th November 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	250
3	Tarangay Neson (29th October; and 5th, 12th, and 19th November 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	200
4	Tatwavivechiny (30th October; and 6th, 13th, and 20th November 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	140
5	Swadeshabhimauny (1st and 15th November 1887)	Salem	Bimonthly.	150
6	Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny (1st and 15th November 1887)	Bangalore ..	Do. ..	110
7	Swadeshamitran (29th October; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, and 23rd November 1887)	Madras	Biweekly ..	1,120
8	Drauvidavartamauny (30th October; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, and 24th November 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	250
9	Travancore Abhimauny (1st, 10th, and 21st November 1887)	Nagercoil ..	Trimonthly.	350
10	Calanidhy (1st and 15th November 1887)..	Coimbatore ..	Bimonthly.	275
11	Deshabhimauny (29th October; and 5th, 12th, and 19th November 1887)	Tirpapooliyore ..	Weekly ..	300
12	Coodandeymitram (1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th October; and 5th, 12th, and 19th November 1887)	Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	500
	Telugu.			
13	Sanmargadarsini	Pittapore ..	Monthly ..	200
14	Andhraprakasika	Madras ..	Weekly ..	500
15	Hindujanasamskarini	Do.	Monthly ..	100
	Canarese.			
16	The Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore ..	Weekly ..	450
17	The Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny	Do. ..	Do. ..	30
18	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary ..	Do. ..	..
19	The Sudarshana	Udipi	Monthly ..	..
	Malayalam.			
20	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	Trimonthly.	200
21	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	Weekly ..	800
22	Vijnanachintamani (Kerala Mayakham) ..	Do.	Monthly ..	..

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*continued.*

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Hindustani.			
23	Shams-ul-Akhbar (7th, 17th, 21st and 28th November 1887)	Triplicane, Madras.	..	400
24	Jarida-i-Rozgar (5th, 12th, 19th and 26th November 1887)	Royapetta, do.	..	575
25	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib (3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th November 1887)	Triplicane, do.	..	100
26	Tilism-i-Hairath (10th and 25th November 1887)	Do. do.	..	150
27	Khassim-ul-Akhbar (3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th and 21st November 1887)	Bangalore.. ..	..	..
28	Sultan-ul-Akhbar (3rd, 10th, and 24th November 1887)	Do.	..	..

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1887.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 5th November 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* states that the English did no good to the State of Mysore when they administered it, and that they took no steps either to develop the internal resources of the country or to advance the material prosperity of the people. When Mysore was handed over to a Native ruler, the period of its prosperity began, and various improvements were made. It is customary with the Dewan of Mysore to convene an annual assembly of the representatives of the people, and to explain to them the state of the finances, at the same time inviting their suggestions. This practice is followed neither in British India nor in any Native State. Mysore, in fact, is so governed that it should be pronounced that there is not its equal throughout India. Those who consider that the Hindus are incapable of exercising independent control, should first study this Native State before venturing on an expression of their opinion.

2. The same editor observes that it is a patent fact, plainly appearing from various considerations, that the people now are more spirited than formerly. The reasons for it are threefold: firstly, as education spreads, old usages disappear; secondly, the injustices of such bad rulers as Mr. Duff excite the people to seek every means of redress; thirdly, the actions of such good rulers as Lord Ripon rouse the people from their lethargy to a sense of their true position. These three causes combine to make the people more courageous. This appears from the addresses presented to the Governor at various places during his tour, wherein are set forth freely and without fear all local wants and requirements. For the wants set forth in the addresses, the Governor is obliged, in some measure, to find a remedy. How can the Governor remedy the wants of the people, when the money that should flow into the local treasury is diverted by the Government of India to meet the costs of war? Seeing that the people are every where eager to petition Government respecting their wants, why should not the Parliament appoint a Privy Council of Natives and Englishmen to advise the Governor of the Presidency? So long as there is no such Council to advise the Governor, the people will have to endure various hardships. The English Government have hitherto been saying that the people of this country should be led like sheep, and that they have no opinion to offer on any administrative measure. Do not the people now proclaim aloud their grievances when the Governor sets out on a tour. Why should not Government then improve the condition of the existing Legislative Councils and add more Native members to them?

3. The same editor considers that the sole remedy for curing the poverty of India is to put a stop to the egress of money from this country. The measures that should be adopted to effect this are—to employ Natives and Englishmen in the Public Service on low salaries, to pay them their pension, &c., in the coin of this country here alone, and to impose a tax on all goods imported from foreign countries. It is only then that trade and commerce will prosper in this country, and goods manufactured here will surpass those imported from England.

NELLORE,
7th November 1887.

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

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 12*th November* 1887.

The editor of the *Coodandeymitran* takes objection to the order issued by the Collector of Tanjore to the effect that all addresses intended to be presented by the people to the Governor while he was there should be first sent to the Collector for eventual transmission to the Private Secretary of the Governor; the effect of this order was not only to curtail the time during which the addresses had to be prepared, but to interfere with the free rights of the people.

2. The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* observes that the people of the United States, America, are intending to move their Government to grant State aid to the exporters of wheat to England, because the wheat trade of the United States could not now compete with that of India. To check the renewed competition in case the Government of the United States should aid the exporters of wheat from that country, the English Government should facilitate the importation of wheat into England from India by granting aid to the importers.

3. A correspondent writes to the *Swadeshamitran* as follows:—The tanks in the country are only sufficient to irrigate the lands entered in the original peimash accounts. By the advent of the English in India, indigenous industry began to fail, and every one betook himself to agriculture, by which the lands to be irrigated have increased in undue proportion to the extent of the water-supply available. To add more to this evil, the officers of the Forest Department plant trees in the raised silt-beds of the tanks, thus diminishing their capacity to hold water. The dead leaves and branches falling from the trees moreover contribute to the gradual filling up of the beds.

NELLORE,
15*th November* 1887.

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

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 19*th November* 1887.

The editor of the *Coodandeymitran* is of opinion that the location of the Tanjore Collector's office at Vallam entails hardship both on the officials who work there and those who have business to do there. Vallam is a petty village, but if the Collector's office is located in Tanjore, the work of various other departments will be facilitated, and access will be easy to those who have complaints to make before the Collector.

2. The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* observes that a fit opportunity is now offered to Government for appointing men of good conduct and education to posts under them, for there are nineteen Deputy Collectors to be newly appointed in the various districts. The post of a Deputy Collector is a responsible one, and he who holds it has the key in his hands to influence the public weal. That office is now generally bestowed on those who have gradually risen from small beginnings, who have courted the favor of the English officials, and who not only have committed wrong actions themselves, but have acquiesced in the wrong doings of others. Government in their choice of men for the new posts need not be deterred by the consideration that it is obligatory on them to confirm all those who have been already acting in those posts.

3. The same editor says that the *Englishman* published at Calcutta states it as a rumour that Government are contemplating to raise the rate of the Income-tax from the beginning of next year to meet the steadily growing expense on account of Burma. We hope that Government will, for their own sake and for the sake of the people, contradict this statement on authority, as otherwise this rumour will spread and carry dissatisfaction to a large number of people.

NELLORE,
28*th November* 1887.

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

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 26*th November* 1887.

There is nothing deserving of notice in this week's papers.

NELLORE,
28*th November* 1887.

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

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of November 1887.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th November, observes that by alterations proposed by the Finance Committee in the Police Department its monthly expenditure will be reduced from Rs. 27,000 to Rs. 24,550. The editor hopes that Government will keep their promise and appoint, whenever vacancies occur, Natives as Assistant Superintendents of Police.

2. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th October, complains that innumerable thieves go about in Trivellore disguised as policemen, rob individuals they meet, and steal the clothes of persons who lie asleep on pials. Proper police arrangements would prevent such occurrences. When the Village Munsif and the Chairman of the Panchayet Union sent a time ago for a Police Constable to hand over to him a riotous person, no policeman could be found.

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th November, observes that the privilege leave granted to Mr. Ross, the Registrar of the Madras High Court, now on trial at the Madras Criminal Sessions on the charge of adultery, has been objected to by the Government of India. This is not the only instance when favour has been shown to Mr. Ross during the trial; for he was not tried as criminal prisoners usually are, and was even allowed to sit down by the side of his Barrister.

4. The editor of the *Sanmargadarsini* of October, who advocates the necessity of physical training to Indian University Students, states that many students do not attend the gymnasium, but are exempted from practising by the favour of the gymnastic master.

The editor also thinks that much benefit will be derived by Government only appointing Natives to the higher offices in the Educational Department.

5. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th October, remarks that the scheme of local self-government introduced by Lord Ripon is commendable in itself, but that it is peculiarly put into practice. Wealth and influence seem to be the only recommendation for nomination, especially of non-official members. The duties of these members seem to be confined to their personal attendance at the meetings and to drawing travelling allowances. Very few non-official members know any English at all, and can understand proceedings when conducted in English, so that the President has to explain them in the vernaculars. Only three or four members have the capability of speaking at such meetings, and those have no voice as the President discusses the subject generally only with some personal favourites. The public have also no access to these meetings. The travelling allowances of these members, amounting to 200 to 300 rupees every month, are taken from the Local Funds. The official members have generally a very low estimation of their non-official colleagues whose opinions are entirely disregarded when they very rarely indeed, as they do not wish to displease the official members, venture to dissent. These meetings are only expensive, but not productive of any good to the public. If English-knowing, independent and intelligent persons, who are conversant with the customs of the country, were appointed and could freely consult with the President and other official members, some improvement will follow.

6. The *Sanmargadarsini* of October refers to the remarks of Government of Madras about the irregularities discovered in the accounts of the Local Fund Board of Nellore, and hopes that Government will in future institute measures that the Local Fund Accounts and the Local Fund Industrial District Schools are properly examined, so that unnecessary expenditure might be prevented.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th November, states that a ryot at Trichinopoly had filled from an adjoining jungle his bandy with dried leaves, &c., for

manuring his land, but that he was prevented from depositing his load in his field from want of a license. The Native Magistrate, before whom he was charged, did not only fine him two rupees but confiscated also his bandy and bullocks, which were sold by public auction. The editor states that in consequence of the discontinuation of the Mirasi right, the ryots have been deprived of their longstanding privileges, and can no longer appropriate any forest-produce, nor drive their cattle into the jungle for shelter during the rainy season.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th November, complains that the Tripati-Nellore Railway Company, though very particular in looking after the fares, care very little indeed for the comforts of the passengers. The editor thinks that the convenience of the passengers, from whom the company obtain the money, should be their first consideration.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th November, states that by the erection of anicuts for irrigation purposes in different places in the Madras Presidency, a profit of two crores of rupees a year has been achieved, and if more are constructed all the waste lands in the different districts might be brought under cultivation.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th October, praises the Commander-in-Chief of India, Sir Frederick Roberts, for introducing new rules according to which sepoys and European soldiers are prohibited from keeping any remaining portion of ammunition after parade, but requests Government to frame rules by which also civilians are not allowed to have in their possession and to carry loaded guns.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th November, reports that the Governor-General in Council has vetoed all the appointments given by the Director-General of Telegraphs to unpassed men, and hopes are thus entertained that the Local Government will similarly dissent to the appointment of unpassed Europeans and East Indians in the Salt, Police, and Forest Departments.

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th November, proposes that Revenue officials should, as is the case in Travancore, be deprived of their Magisterial powers.

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th November, while repeating its arguments against one officer performing Revenue and Magisterial duties, contends that under the present arrangement, Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars exercise an undue and detrimental authority over the people. As the new arrangement will involve no additional expenditure, it is hoped that Government will at once introduce it.

14. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th November, speaking of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, says that he was not properly treated by Government, when Lord Salisbury refused to nominate a Committee to inquire into his claims. If the British Government would comply with his request, they will earn great praise for their impartiality, though no one hesitates to consider his present actions as childish.

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th October, under the head of "Inquiry into the poverty of India," remarks as follows:—It is rumoured that Lord Dufferin has appointed a commission to ascertain the truth of the statement prevalent everywhere, that the people of India, especially the ryots, are getting poorer day by day. The Viceroy deserves great credit for appointing such a commission. It is an undoubted fact that the ryots of this country are in a worse condition than ever before, and therefore it is the duty of Government to remedy such a condition. The majority of the Natives of India are cultivators; there is hardly any trade. Though thankful to Lord Dufferin for instituting this inquiry, it ought to be held publicly and not treated privately, and the public opinion should not be disregarded in all political matters. It is peculiar that while the Natives of the country state that the Indian ryots are getting daily poorer, the Anglo-Indian authorities affirm that the ryots are in a far better condition than previously. The impoverished Indian ryots borrow money at a very high rate of interest, as there is not much chance of their ever being able to repay it. Occasionally the land assessment exceeds even the profits they derive from the cultivation of their land. The English Government have neither constructed irrigation works, nor have they properly repaired those constructed during the

Muhammadan and Hindu administrations, so that these are gradually falling into decay. Moreover, Government officials visit annually every village on the pretext of jamabandy, but, in reality, live on the supplies provided by the ryots, and if the commission would hold a public inquiry, the truth about this matter will come out. The commission should call upon the chief ryots of the various districts to give their evidence, and should inspect the more important villages to see with their own eyes the difficulties the ryots experience. Reports should be prepared about the sufficiency of the water-supply. The commission should also pay attention to the increase of the assessment by settlements which are now made in several parts of the country. In this manner the commission will confer a blessing on the country. The commission should consist of Members of Parliament and not of officials of this country, for if the latter are appointed and the inquiry is confidential, the Natives of this country would derive no benefit of it, and Government will only lose money.

16. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th November, contains an article on "the poverty of India" in which it is stated that the wealth of India is gradually carried to foreign countries, and that Government ought to prevent this. That India which was once famous for its wealth and excited the cupidity of foreign kings, is now on the brink of poverty. Even the iniquitous administration of the Muhammadans had been better in this respect. In those days merchants and even Government servants were permanently settled in this country, and their earnings were not carried away to other countries. Thus thousands of workmen were employed, grand temples and enormous irrigation works were constructed, and education was well encouraged. It is of no use for Government to appoint commissions without preventing the disappearance of the wealth of India. If the English would purchase lands and settle permanently in India, and especially if India has secured a representation like the English Parliament, the Natives and the English will live on friendly terms. When injustice and cruelty have disappeared, the people will prosper. Famines will not visit the land, public works will be improved, and the ryots will be able to pay their taxes. The people will not desire to be employed in Government service as they do now. But if the English neglect all this, and drain the country of its wealth, they will leave India in a miserable condition like cranes, which surround the lakes, so long as they are full of water, but leave as soon as they are empty.

MADRAS,
10*th December* 1887.

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 5th November 1887.

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MADRAS,
5*th November* 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 12*th November* 1887.

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MADRAS,
12*th November* 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 19*th November* 1887.

The *Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny* of the 12th instant has the following under the heading "The High School Examination":—

As the existing system of public examinations requires of the candidates merely a knowledge of Languages, Arithmetic, History and Geography, the pro-

manuring his land, but that he was prevented from depositing his load in his field from want of a license. The Native Magistrate, before whom he was charged, did not only fine him two rupees but confiscated also his bandy and bullocks, which were sold by public auction. The editor states that in consequence of the discontinuation of the Mirasi right, the ryots have been deprived of their longstanding privileges, and can no longer appropriate any forest-produce, nor drive their cattle into the jungle for shelter during the rainy season.

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Muhammadan and Hindu administrations, so that these are gradually falling into decay. Moreover, Government officials visit annually every village on the pretext of jamabandy, but, in reality, live on the supplies provided by the ryots, and if the commission would hold a public inquiry, the truth about this matter will come out. The commission should call upon the chief ryots of the various districts to give their evidence, and should inspect the more important villages to see with their own eyes the difficulties the ryots experience. Reports should be prepared about the sufficiency of the water-supply. The commission should also pay attention to the increase of the assessment by settlements which are now made in several parts of the country. In this manner the commission will confer a blessing on the country. The commission should consist of Members of Parliament and not of officials of this country, for if the latter are appointed and the inquiry is confidential, the Natives of this country would derive no benefit of it, and Government will only lose money.

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10*th December* 1887.

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 5th November 1887.

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MADRAS,
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(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
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Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 12th November 1887.

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MADRAS,
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Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 19th November 1887.

The *Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny* of the 12th instant has the following under the heading "The High School Examination":—

As the existing system of public examinations requires of the candidates merely a knowledge of Languages, Arithmetic, History and Geography, the pro-

ject is under contemplation of substituting in its place a higher examination styled the High School Examination, which requires the candidates to undergo technical education, and which will fit them for all branches of public service. We trust this examination will be a means of inducing the Indian Students to acquaint themselves with various branches of knowledge.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 14th instant has the following under the heading "The Appellate Jurisdiction":—

We learn that some days ago the Government of India inquired whether the High Court of Madras would undertake the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and that the Judges replied that they would have no objection to do so, provided a Sixth Judge were appointed to the Bench of that Court. The Government of India, it is reported, are disposed to sanction this measure. We trust that many of our readers will be glad if this arrangement should be sanctioned. In that case, the final appeals from the District Court of Bangalore will have to be made, in future, to the Madras High Court. Of course, many of our Bangalore Advocates will not like this measure, as only Vakils and Barristers are allowed to practise in the Madras High Court. But it will be highly satisfactory to the parties.

The same paper quotes the following remarks on "English Justice" from the *Bangabasi*:—

The English law has made criminal acts of all sorts punishable. But are all the offences committed within the British Empire punished? With regard to justice, the English Government is in a manner indifferent. When one is oppressed, one has to prove that before a Court of justice and then alone the oppressor will be punished, otherwise not. The weak suffers oppression from the strong. Consequently, powerful and oppressive Zemindars escape punishment, and the oppressions of the indigo and tea planters are not, on many occasions, brought before the Court. This adds no glory to the English rule.

MADRAS,
19*th November* 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 26th November 1887.

Vijayadwaja of the 16th instant says:—The following is an instance how the Secretary of State for India is squandering away Indian money, while the Finance Committee is straining every nerve to reduce the expenditure. It appears that an iron-girder bridge is to be erected at a place called Srivaikunta in the Madras Presidency. As there was no engineer in the Public Works Department competent to erect such a bridge, it was proposed to have the work performed by Messrs. Richardson, Cruddas and Co., of Bombay, who had agreed to do it at the rate of Rs. 250 per ton. When the sanction of the Government of India was asked for, it was refused on the ground that such an arrangement was against the orders of the Secretary of State. We now hear that the materials for this bridge are to be obtained from a workshop in England maintained at an expense of Rs. 20½ lakhs a year from the revenues of India. It is quite plain that this arrangement will cost twice as much money as if the whole work had been done in India.

2. The same paper has the following on Dhuleep Singh:—The rash act committed by Dhuleep Singh to which he was driven by despair is condemned by all Native papers who boast of their own loyalty and impartiality. The English papers at least may be excused for their virulence against him, on the ground that they do not know the past history of India, although they ought to know it much better than others; and even if they knew it well enough, they would not like to acknowledge the injustice of the dealings of their own countrymen. But when we see Native papers following their example, we are compelled to think that there are very few among Native editors able to exercise their own judgment or to distinguish right from wrong. The English constituted themselves the guardians of Dhuleep

Singh when he was a minor, and took upon themselves to quell the rebellion that arose in his dominions during their own administration, and instead of restoring him to his kingdom and making good all losses sustained in consequence of the rebellion, annexed the country to their own dominions, misappropriated even his private property, and turned the innocent prince adrift out of his lawful kingdom.

3. The Mysore *Vrittaunta Bodhiny* of the 19th instant on Anche (Postal) Department:—On several occasions proposals had been made to amalgamate the Postal Department of the Mysore Province with that of British India, but the Mysore Government were averse to such a change. Now that they are about to give their consent, we hear that the arrangement will be made very shortly, and that for this purpose the Postmaster-General will visit this province to arrange the terms on which the transfer is to be made. But the people are generally against the change, as they were against the transfer of the local railway to the Southern Maharatta Railway Company. They were, however, obliged to acquiesce in the latter, as they had no money themselves, and the State had been too heavily burdened with debts on account of the famine to maintain a railway of its own. We, therefore, hope that in the case of the Postal Department also they will see the necessity of the transfer for the present at least.

4. The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 21st instant on the "Offer of help for frontier defences."—We have already informed our readers that the Raja of Kaparthala, following the example of the Nizam, has offered to the Viceroy a sum of five lakhs to be used for frontier defences. On further information, we learn that the Raja is yet young, and that the administration of the State is conducted by a European civilian. Under these circumstances, we are inclined to doubt very much that such a young man should, without being instigated by others, be so influenced by motives of loyalty as to voluntarily offer such a large sum to the British Government.

MADRAS,
26*th November* 1887.

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

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the month of November 1887.

1. *Kerala Mitram.*—The first article has reference to the appearance of a pamphlet purporting to be a letter addressed to the Governor of Madras on the affairs of Travancore.

2. The second article, which is a continuation of an article in a previous issue, says that, unless measures are taken to check the use of kerosine oil in which cocoanut oil has found an enemy, the prosperity of Keralam must come to an end.

3. The third article is a continuation of an article in a previous issue giving an account of the celebration of the Queen's jubilee in England. The portion now given deals with the various presents received by Her Majesty in honor of the occasion.

4. Referring to the Nizam's offer of pecuniary help towards strengthening the frontier defences, the fourth article says that, although the Nizam has not asked for the restoration of the Berars, it will be a very graceful and gracious act on the part of the Government to restore the provinces to him.

5. The fifth article wishes success to the Malayali Sabha in Travancore.

6. The sixth article refers to the unsatisfactory state of certain roads in Cochin.

7. The seventh article observes that for improving the condition of the armies of Native States, the Government of India should lend a competent military officer to each State for training its troops.

8. The eighth article, which contains a review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs, refers to the excessive influence wielded by the Maharaja's favourite Saravanai.

9. A correspondent complains that a fair proportion of the high appointments in the Travancore service is not conferred on Malayalis.

10. The second letter refers to the mischief done to the public by the Police Inspector's writer at Alangad.

11. The third letter prays for the introduction of railway communications into Travancore.

12. Referring to the High School Examination to be newly introduced, a paragraph says that for various reasons it is not advisable to bring in new examinations very often.

13. The second paragraph attributes the heavy destruction of cattle by wild beasts now caused in the Malabar District, to the disarmament of the inhabitants.

14. *Kerala Patrika.*—The first article criticises the way in which the Collector of Malabar inquired into the conduct of two members of the Calicut Municipal Council, who visited the local hospital on a certain night to see whether there was any medical man sleeping in the hospital.

15. The second article, after stating that grievances are often caused to poor tenants by the misconstruction by Courts of the provisions of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, suggests that in awarding compensation for improvements under the Act, it must be considered what is the object of that Act, whether the improvements made are suitable to the land on which they are made, and whether the original income has been increased thereby. The attention of Government and the High Court is invited to the subject.

16. The third article refers to a lecture lately delivered at Calicut by Surgeon-General Bidie, explaining what sanitary arrangements serve to keep off epidemics.

17. The fourth article says that if the new abkári system is to prove a success, the abkári officers should be smarter. And the attention of the Assistant Commissioner is invited to certain delays on the part of the Inspector of the Calicut Circle in the granting of licenses for tapping trees.

18. The fifth article says that Mr. Taylor, the Postal Superintendent of the Calicut Division, unnecessarily insulted one Rama Kurup, who had contracted with the Mail Service contractor for a seat in the Mail waggon from Calicut to Tellicherry.

19. The sixth article, while rejoicing at the downfall of all lotteries, says that there is one form which is not objectionable, provided sufficient security is taken from the foreman for the due performance of his contract.

20. The seventh and eighth articles invite the people of Malabar to contribute towards the expenses of the approaching National Congress in Madras, and to nominate their delegates.

21. A correspondent prays for the removal of the Tamarasseri Sub-Registry Office to Kotuvalli amsam, and condemns a report submitted by the Tamarasseri Sub-Registrar against the measure.

22. The second letter requests the chief inhabitants of Quilandy to exert their influence to improve the condition of the primary school in that locality.

23. The third letter invites the attention of the Alattur Sub-Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, and the Head Assistant Magistrate at Palghát, to a case in which the Adhikari (Village Munsif) of Chittalanchiri amsam in the Palghát Taluk has connived at the hushing up of a case of murder.

24. The fourth letter observes that some Munsifs in Malabar (notably the Munsif of Temalprom), who know the vernacular of the district, take down depositions of parties in English, and instead of reading out the depositions themselves, have translations thereof read out.

25. The writer of the fifth letter observes that there should be no other bond in Malayali marriages than that resulting from the love between man and wife.

26. The sixth letter complains that the police in Pudunagaram in the Palghát Taluk do not take notice of the depredations committed by certain Mappilas of that place, and invites the attention of the Taluk Magistrate to the subject.

27. The seventh letter prays for the establishment of a Sub-Registry Office in some place convenient for the inhabitants of Venkitanga and the neighbouring villages of the Ponnani Taluk.

28. The eighth letter refers to the public grievances caused by the pressure exercised by janmis in order to renew kanom leases before the expiration of the usual period of twelve years from the date of the lease, and says that, unless the High Court discourages the grant of melcharts (a kind of lease), these evils must continue.

29. The ninth letter suggests that certain enactments be passed for making better provision for the management of religious and charitable institutions belonging to the Cochin State.

30. The tenth letter, after referring to the public grievances caused by the disarmament of the inhabitants of certain taluks in Malabar, says that the Collector has not only disregarded His Excellency the Governor's assurance to the people that licenses would be more freely granted, but has also withdrawn the powers of village officials to possess arms without a license.

31. Referring to a proposal to have Union Panchayets only at Ponnani and Badagara for the present, the eleventh letter questions the competency of Taluk Board members who recommended the step, and ascribes the inefficiency of Local Boards to the non-introduction of the elective system under the provisions of the Act.

32. A paragraph accounts for the majority of Assistant Inspectors in the Salt and Abkári Department of the Madras Presidency being Europeans by asserting that nepotism still prevails.

33. The second paragraph regrets that Government officials are having no medical aid rendered in cases of cattle-disease raging furiously near Pattambi in the Walvanâd Taluk.

34. Referring to the proposal to reduce the number of kists (instalments of revenue), the third paragraph observes that, instead of gradually reducing their number, let there be only one kist, and let the Village Service Fund, which is now levied in order to meet the charges of the collection of revenue, be remitted.

35. *Vijnnachintamani* (*Kerala Mayakham*).—The first article says that the real object of His Excellency the Governor's recent visit to Travancore has not yet been divulged, and hopes that the officials connected with the Government of that State will honestly try to improve the present administration.

36. The first and second letters, after referring to the past and present relations between landlords and tenants in Malabar, entreat the janmis to do everything in their power to protect themselves and their interests.

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

14*th December* 1887.

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

Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 7th November, comments on the *Pioneer's* remarks regarding Sir Salar Jung not being allowed to remain in India, and says, when His Excellency was in Constantinople the Sultan offered him the order of the Majidie, but the English Government would not allow him to accept it. It is wrong to treat a faithful subject like His Excellency in this way.

2. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th November, comments on Ayub Khan's surrender, which it says was made on the promise he should succeed the present Amir. The Government must keep this promise, which will be a good thing in all ways.

3. *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 7th November reproduces an article from *Rafik-i-Hind*, which says the Bhawalpoor Nawabs imprison their female relations, and it is odd the Lieutenant-Governor pays no attention. The custom is if a good looking girl

is born, all right; if she is not good looking, she is imprisoned and so brought up; for it is said, daughters of the royal family cannot marry, as there is no one fit to marry them, and thousands of such sisters and aunts are imprisoned. The Nawab says, "I am not going to become any one's brother-in-law by giving my sister in marriage, nor will I become any one's son-in-law (*sic*), and they blame the Almighty for giving a daughter instead of a son. Government should see to these unfortunates.

4. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th November, extracts an article from *Kar Namah* saying as the Cashmir and Jamu State is considered a frontier, great attention is paid to it, and there is an idea of curbing its liberty, which will be a bad thing. It seems wonderful that where there is a certainty of war the frontier States should be made disaffected. It is said in Lahore that the Resident is to be changed, because he is opposed to Government. No doubt the State of Cashmir is not altogether deserving of approbation, and it does not show great friendship for the English Government, and therefore it will not be wonderful if some day the charge of bad government is fixed on it and by this move the state of affairs become otherwise.

5. *Mazhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 10th November, complains that since the King of Oudh's death the animals have not been properly fed, and are all dying in consequence.

6. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th November, says, in reply to an address from the Muhammadans of Trichinopoly, Lord Connemara said Government could make no special facilities for the employment of Muhammadans. We cannot express our disappointment. We only know how long their bad luck will last, and we can say how long the result of their carelessness will remain. Till Government makes some special rules, the sinking ship of Islam will not get over the sea of trouble. The lamp of their endeavours is being extinguished by the breath of misfortune. They only learn English, because it is the language of the rulers, and if special facilities are not given, how can they succeed. Office Managers, &c., are of a different creed, and when a place is vacant bring forward their own people. The Government can judge how impossible it is for a Muhammadan to get on. When Lord Hobart caused some partially-educated Muhammadans to be taken on and made special rules, there were but few Muhammadan Students. The result was hundreds began to read, and now they pass University Test. Lord Connemara should have encouraged them to study instead of using these heart-breaking words to quench the fire of their zeal. They prove His Lordship's want of foresight. The Governors of Madras should make these special rules for this reason, that this Mussalman State was not won by the sword, but by the friendship of the Carnatic Nawabs. Azim-ud-daula gave up his country for a pension, and when Ghulam Ghouse Khan died childless, Government saved a lakh monthly. The noble families have become poor through subdivision, &c., and some are penniless. Since Government got the Carnatic State so easily and to tell truth, the whole of India through it, it is wonderful the Governor of Madras cannot make any arrangements for the employment of Muhammadans, and should give such an adverse reply to the address.

7. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th November, suggests "An Editors' Association" of Urdu Newspapers should be formed to force on Government's notice the necessities and complaints of the country which are now overlooked or disregarded by Government.

8. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th November, has an article from the *Dar-us-Sultanut* on an interview with the Russian correspondent of the *Nova Vremya*; describes first his personal appearance and goes on, "We asked if he was not forbidden to come, he replied, 'Yes, but I came' that 'if I were troubled, the English in Russia would be troubled too.' He knows a little Persian and sufficient English, though he is not fluent, and he knows the other European languages, and where he could not make himself understood in English, he gesticulated. We asked the reason of Russia's poverty, he said, 'She was not poor and never borrowed from England. Russia did not borrow from Gwalior or accept gifts from the

Nizam. The reason of Russia's success in Central Asia is, she leaves the various principalities free; she only wants friendship, and does not interfere. She wants nothing from Bokhara.' We cannot even remember the names of places and people he mentioned. We asked about Russia's bigotry, he laughed and said, 'Many mosques had been erected in Central Asia at the Czar's expense, but not one church could we see; how many churches there were here, even in small States. Forty Natives of Central Asia hold the rank of commanding officers in our Armies;' he added, 'The English abuse us without cause and do not know why. Some English at the hotel table began to abuse Russia; I retaliated and asked why they abuse my country, they were silent.' Regarding Ayub Khan he said, 'Perhaps our Government will not help him. Abdur Rahman is our Amir, and we shall not trouble him, and shall give Ayub a pension if he asks.' We said, 'Abdur Rahman calls himself an English-made Amir, how do you claim him;' he laughed and said, 'We kept him 14 years, and when the opportunity came sent him with plenty of money and told him how to act. Roberts entered into correspondence with him, but we sent him.' We asked of the Amir's feelings to England, he said, 'I have often asked him, he says plainly they give and he takes, and they ask nothing in exchange; we approve of this and know him to be our friend; whoever else's, we want none of his country as the English have taken Peshin and Kurrum, and they (the Afghans) know it; we are friends with Persia, the Body Guard is Cossack, and we want nothing from the friendship which will harm Persia. The Sultan was friendly with England and lost Cypress, Keuba, Bosina and now has lost Egypt. Our friendship does not cause such losses.' We asked about Dhuleep Singh, he said, 'It is a pity he did not come with me, but I had left when he reached Moscow. I have met Jamal-ud-din.' We asked Dhuleep Singh's state, he said, 'He was all right and Russia was considering if his claims were just or not. When in India I asked Lord Dufferin, who said they were all false, but the Maharaja himself and his documents are against this. Russia will give him and his companions a means of support, and when they find he is the rightful claimant, and that he has plenty of friends in the Punjab and means of success, they will send him with proper help, for it is good for us to have a friendly prince here also.' The correspondent had a very old Russian printed book about Raja Runjit Singh; he remembered the names of Karak Singh and Shir Singh. About the wealth of Russia and England, he said, 'Princes who are dissatisfied with England get pension from Russia, does any one dissatisfied with Russia get help from England?' Our readers know our answers which we give to such vapourings as the above, and so it would be superfluous to write them, but on behalf of ourselves and our Government, we so retaliated on the correspondent that even he was satisfied."

9. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th November, has an article from *'Am* purporting to be the account of an interview with the same Russian correspondent. It is precisely the same in general meaning as the above, though differently worded; it ends, if we come to any conclusion on this matter, it is that as this Russian spreads the good name of his hateful and clearly bad country, so we should always remember the respect due to the noble Government, and not give vent to such opinions as may be a blow to its flag. Though we are nothing, to show the true state of affairs is not sedition.

10. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th November, has an article from *Urdu Guide* approving of Ayub Khan's course in surrendering himself to the British.

11. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 19th November, says the reason of the suspension of the *Akhbar-i-Asafi* was that it wrote against Colonel Marshall.

12. Mr. Cordery is said to have gone to Simla to arrange how the 60 lakhs is to be used. Colonel Marshall, who is supposed to be a well-wisher of the Nizam, instigated the gift by his own policy, and it is the advice of Mr. Cordery, &c., that Government should take the Nizam's regular troops instead. Through this, other Indian chiefs may lose their troops, though here the Resident advises an increase; the present cost is 17 lakhs *plus* the offer 20 lakhs, to which sum the expense of the troops will be increased. His Highness' offer was for three years, but this is for good. Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall have done it to be made lords, anp obtain a name in history. If Colonel Marshall has not been true to the Nizam,

he has to his own country and race. Government took the Ceded Districts for the Subsidiary Force, and the Berars for the Contingent, and now it is well if they do not take another province for this regular force, at least they will keep the Berar surplus, or ask the Nizam to give up Berar altogether.

13. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th November, calls the attention of Government to the fact that the Nawab of Bhawalpoor keeps his female relatives shut up, and will not allow them to marry, and says that Government should interfere to ameliorate their condition, which is worse than being sold as slaves in Africa.

14. Says, it is proposed that Sir Mahadeo Rao should act as Dewan of Mysore in the absence of the Dewan: though he is every way qualified, it is not just to bring him in over the head of many Government employés who are qualified for the post.

15. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 19th November, has a letter from *'Am*, signed Punjab Khan, in reply to the remarks of the correspondent of the *Nova Vremya* to the interviewer of the *'Am* expressing the loyalty of the people of India.

16. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th November, disapproves of the means adopted to suppress the disturbances in London, and thinks some plan should be found to give work to the unemployed.

17. Article from *Dost* complaining of the poverty of India, and that Indians are taxed and the money leaves the country.

18. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th November, considers the present unfortunate state of the Muhammadans is due to the want of unanimity amongst them.

19. Considers the freedom of speech in England as shown in the late riots is carried too far, and the result cannot but be bad.

20. Thinks that cases like the late Morgan-Ross case should be heard "in camerâ," so that the papers should not be full of accounts of bad doings, which must have an evil effect on the readers.

CHEPAUK,
8th December 1887.

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

Public No. 1682, 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,
21st December 1887.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

INDEX.

Subject.	Page.
Tamul.	
Paragraph 1.—On the past and present state of Mysore	3
" 2.—On improving the Legislative Councils	*ib.*
" 3.—How to cure the poverty of India	*ib.*
" 1.—Regarding the order issued by the Collector of Tanjore that addresses for presentation to the Governor should be first sent to him	4
" 2.—That Government should aid the Wheat trade of India	*ib.*
" 3.—On the supply of water for irrigation	*ib.*
" 1.—That the Tanjore Collector's Office should be located at Tanjore	*ib.*
" 2.—Appointment of suitable men to Deputy Collector's post	*ib.*
" 3.—A rumour about the Income-tax being enhanced	*ib.*
Telugu.	
Paragraph 1.—Appointment of Natives as Assistant Superintendents of Police	5
" 2.—Thefts in Trivellore	*ib.*
" 3.—Partiality shown to Mr. Ross	*ib.*
" 4.—Physical training to Indian University students	*ib.*
" Educational higher appointments to Natives	*ib.*
" 5.—The uselessness of the constitution of the present Local Fund Boards	*ib.*
" 6.—Local Fund Boards' Accounts	*ib.*
" 7.—The stringency of the Forest Rules	*ib.*
" Discontinuation of the Mirasi right	6
" 8.—The Tripati-Nellore Railway	*ib.*
" 9.—Extension of anicuts	*ib.*
" 10.—Order to forbid Civilians to have loaded guns with them	*ib.*
" 11.—To prevent unpassed Europeans and East Indians being appointed in the Salt and other departments	*ib.*
" 12.—Depriving Revenue officials of magisterial powers	*ib.*
" 13.—Appointment of separate Revenue and Magisterial officers	*ib.*
" 14.—Maharaja Dhuleep Singh's treatment	*ib.*
" 15.—"Inquiry into the poverty of India."	*ib.*
" 16.—"The poverty of India."	7
Canarese.	
Paragraph 1.—The High School Examination	*ib.*
" 2.—The Appellate jurisdiction	8
" 3.—Remarks on English justice	*ib.*
" 1.—The Indian money	*ib.*
" 2.—Dhuleep Singh	*ib.*
" 3.—Mysore Anche (Postal) Department	9
" 4.—Offer of help for frontier defences	*ib.*
Malayalam.	
Paragraph 1.—A pamphlet on the affairs of Travancore	*ib.*
" 2.—Downfall of the trade in cocoanut-oil	*ib.*
" 3.—The Queen's Jubilee in England	*ib.*
" 4.—The Nizam's offer of pecuniary help	*ib.*
" 5.—Malayali Sabha in Travancore	*ib.*
" 6.—Certain roads in Cochin	*ib.*
" 7.—Mode of improving the armies of Native States	*ib.*
" 8.—A review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs	*ib.*
" 9.—Appointment of Malayalis to high offices in Travancore	10

INDEX—*continued.*

Subject.	Page.
Malayalam—continued.	
Paragraph 10.—Police Inspector's writer at Alangad	10
" 11.—Introduction of railways into Travancore	*ib.*
" 12.—Remarks on the High School Examination	*ib.*
" 13.—Destruction of cattle by wild beasts	*ib.*
" 14.—Collector and certain members of the Calicut Municipal Council	*ib.*
" 15.—Misconstruction of the provisions of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act by Courts	*ib.*
" 16.—Dr. Bidie's lecture on sanitation	*ib.*
" 17.—Working of the new Abkári system in Calicut	*ib.*
" 18.—Mr. Taylor, Postal Superintendent, Calicut Division	*ib.*
" 19.—Lotteries	*ib.*
" 20.—Approaching National Congress in Madras	*ib.*
" 21.—Tamarasseri Sub-Registry Office to be removed to Kotuvalli amsam	*ib.*
" 22.—The primary school in Quilandy	*ib.*
" 23.—Chittalanchiri amsam adhikari in the Palghat Taluk	*ib.*
" 24.—Mode adopted by certain Munsifs in recording depositions	*ib.*
" 25.—Malayali marriages	*ib.*
" 26.—The police in Pudunagaram, Palghat Taluk	*ib.*
" 27.—Sub-Registry Office for Venkitanga and other villages of the Ponnani Taluk	11
" 28.—Oppression of tenants by janmis	*ib.*
" 29.—Management of religious and charitable institutions in the Cochin State.	*ib.*
" 30.—Result of the disarmament of the inhabitants of certain taluks in Malabar	*ib.*
" 31.—Establishment of Union Panchayets	*ib.*
" 32.—Assistant Inspectors in the Salt and Abkári Department	*ib.*
" 33.—Cattle-disease in Pattambi	*ib.*
" 34.—Reduction in the number of kists	*ib.*
" 35.—The Governor's visit to Travancore	*ib.*
" 36.—The relations between landlords and tenants in Malabar	*ib.*
Hindustani.	
Paragraph 1.—Sir Salar Jung	*ib.*
" 2.—Ayub Khan	*ib.*
" 3.—Bhawalpoor Nawabs	*ib.*
" 4.—Cashmir and Jamu	12
" 5.—Late King of Oudh	*ib.*
" 6.—Lord Connemara's reply to the address from the Muhammadans of Trichinopoly	*ib.*
" 7.—Suggesting the formation of an Editors' Association	*ib.*
" 8.—Discourse with a Russian correspondence	*ib.*
" 9.— Do. do.	13
" 10.—Ayub Khan	*ib.*
" 11.—Suspension of the *Akhbar-i-Asafi*	*ib.*
" 12.—Regarding the Nizam's offer of 60 lakhs	*ib.*
" 13.—Nawab of Bhawalpoor	14
" 14.—Dewan of Mysore	*ib.*
" 15.—Reply to the remarks of the correspondent of the *Nova Vremya*	*ib.*
" 16.—Regarding the disturbances in London	*ib.*
" 17.—Poverty of India	*ib.*
" 18.—State of the Muhammadans	*ib.*
" 19.—Freedom of speech in England	*ib.*
" 20.—Morgan-Ross case	*ib.*

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 5 Nov. 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
	recd during the week			
41	Hindoo Janabhooshany (29 Oct. 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
44	Veltikodiyon (29 Oct. 87)	do	do	250
27	Tarangay Nesan (29 Oct. 87)	do	do	200
44	Tatwavivechiny (30 Oct. 87)	do	do	140
19	Swadeshabhimany (1 Nov. 87)	Salem	Bi-monthly	150
6	Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny (1 Nov. 87)	Banga-lore	do	110
77 & 78	Swadeshamitran (29 Oct. & 2 Nov. 1887)	Madras	Bi-weekly	1120
86 & 87	Dravidavartamany (30 Oct. & 3 Nov. 1887)	do	do	250

The Editor of the Swadeshamitran states that the English did no good to the State of Mysore when they administered it and that they took no steps either to develop the internal resources of the country or to advance the material prosperity of the people. When Mysore was handed over to a native ruler, the period of its prosperity began and various improvements were made. It is customary with the Diwan of Mysore to convene an annual assembly of the representatives of the people and to explain to them the state of the finances at

at the same time inviting their suggestions. This practice is followed neither in British India nor in any native state. Mysore in fact is so governed that it should be pronounced that there is not its equal throughout India. Those who consider that the Hindoos are incapable of exercising independent control, should first study this native state before venturing on an expression of their opinion.

2. The same editor observes that it is a patent fact, plainly appearing from various considerations, that the people now are more spirited than formerly. The reasons for it are threefold. Firstly, as education spreads old usages disappear. Secondly, the injustices of such bad rulers as Mr. Duff excite the people to seek every means of redress. Thirdly the actions of such good rulers as Lord Ripon rouse the people from their lethargy to a sense of their true position. These three causes combine to make the people more courageous. This appears from the addresses presented to the Governor at various

various places during his tour, wherein are set forth freely and without fear all local wants and requirements. For the wants set forth in the addresses, the Governor is obliged in some measure to find a remedy. How can the Governor remedy the wants of the people, when the money that should flow into the local Treasury is diverted by the Government of India to meet the costs of war? Seeing that the people are everywhere eager to petition Government respecting their wants, why should not the parliament appoint a Privy Council of natives and Englishmen to advise the Governor of the Presidency? So long as there is no such council to advise the Governor, the people will have to endure various hardships. The English Government have hitherto been saying that the people of this country should be led like sheep and that they have no opinion to offer on any administrative measure. Do not the people now proclaim aloud their grievances when the Governor sets out on a tour. Why should not Government then improve the condition of

of the existing legislative councils and add more native members to them?

3. The same editor considers that the sole remedy for curing the poverty of India is to put a stop to the egress of money from this country. The measures that should be adopted to effect this are:— to employ natives and Englishmen in the Public Service on low salaries, to pay them their pension, etc. in the coin of this country here alone, and to impose a tax on all goods imported from foreign countries. It is only then that trade and commerce will prosper in this country, and goods manufactured here will surpass those imported from England.

Tamul Translation's office
Nellore, 7 Nov. 1881

C. Ramaswamy
Tamul Translator
to Government.

abstract.

Subject	Page.
Para. 1. On the past and present state of Mysore.	
2. On improving the legislative councils.	
3. How to cure the poverty of India.	

Cir 4789.

Public (1887) Department.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No.

Dated 7 November, 1887

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 5 November, 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
10 NOV 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Before

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 12 November 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper. recd during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
31.	Travancore abhimaany (1 Nov. 87)	Nagercoil	Tri-monthly	350
21	Balamitra (1 Nov. 1887).	Coimbatore	Bi-monthly	275
42	Hindoo janabhooshany (5 Nov. 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
45	Vettikodiyon (5 Nov. 87)	do	do	250
28	Tarangay Nesan (5 Nov. 87).	do	do	200
33 & 34.	Deshabhimaany (29 Oct. & 5 Nov. 87).	Tirupoo-liyore	do	300
1 & 6.	Soodandeymitran. (1, 8, 15, 22 & 29. Oct. & 5 Nov. 87.).	Coimba-conam	do	500
45.	Satwavivechiny. (6 Nov. 87)	Madras	do	140
79 & 80.	Swadeshamitran (5 & 9 Nov. 87)	do	Bi-weekly	1120
88 & 89.	Dravidavartamaany (6. & 10 Nov. 87)	do	do	250

The editor of the Soodandeymitran takes objection to the order issued by the Collector of Tanjore to the effect that all addresses intended to be presented by the people to the Governor while he was there should be first sent to the Collector for eventual transmission to the Private Secretary of the Governor the effect of this order was not only to curtail the time during which the addresses had to be prepared but to interfere with the free rights of the people.

2. The editor of the Swadeshamitran observes that the people of the United States, America are intending to move their Government to

to grant State aid to the exporters of wheat to England because the wheat trade of the United States could not now compete with that of India. To check the renewed competition in case the Government of the United States should aid the exporters of wheat from that country the English Government should facilitate the importation of wheat into England from India by granting aid to the importers.

3. A correspondent writes to the Swadeshamitran as follows. The tanks in the country are only sufficient to irrigate the lands entered in the original peimash accounts. By the advent of the English in India, indigenous industry began to fail, and everyone betook himself to agriculture, by which the lands to be irrigated have increased in undue proportion to the extent of the water supply available. To add more to this evil, the officers of the Forest Department plant trees in the raised silt beds of the tanks, thus diminishing their capacity to hold water. The dead leaves and branches falling from the trees moreover contribute to the gradual filling up of the beds.

Tamil Translator's office.
Nellore 15 Nov. 1887.

C. Gnanaskandan

Tamil Translator
to Government.

/ Abstract

Abstract

Subject
Para 1. Regarding the order issued by the Collector of Tanjore that addresses for presentation to the Governor should be first sent to him.
" 2. That Government should aid the wheat trade of India.
" 3. On the supply of water for irrigation.

Cus. 4910

Public (1887.) Department.

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

CHIEF SECRETARY 18 NOV 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No.

Dated 15. November 1887.

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 12. November, 1887.

Report

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 19 Nov. 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper. (read during the week)	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
32.	Iravaneswara abhimanny (10 Nov. 87)	Nagercoil	Tri-monthly	350
43.	Hindoo Janabhovahany (12. Nov. 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
46.	Vettikodiyon (12 Nov. 87.)	do	do	250
29	Tarangay Nesan (12. Nov. 87.)	do	do	200
35	Deshabhimanny (12. Nov. 87)	Tirupoodiyore	do	300
7.	Coodandeymitran (12 Nov. 87)	Combaconam	do	500
46	Jatiravirochiny (13. Nov. 87)	Madras	do	140
22	Balanidhy (15. Nov. 87)	Coimbatore	Bi-monthly	275
20.	Swadeshabhimanny (15. Nov. 87)	Salem	do	150
81. 82.	Swadesamitran (12 & 16 Nov. 87.)	Madras	Bi-weekly	1120
90 & 91	Dravidavartamanny (13. & 17. Nov. '87)	do	do	250.

The editor of the Coo-
-dandeymitran is of opinion that the
location of the Tanjore Collector's
office at Vullam entails hardship
both on the officials who work
there, and those who have busi-
-ness to do there. Vullam is a petty
village, but if the Collector's office
is located in Tanjore the work
of various other Departments will
be facilitated and access will
be easy to those who have com-
-plaints to make before the Collector.

2. The editor of the Swadesha-
-mitran observes that a fit oppor-
-tunity is now offered to Government
for appointing men of good con-
-duct

conduct and education to posts under them, for there are nineteen Deputy Collectors to be newly appointed in the various districts. The post of a Deputy Collector is a responsible one and he who holds it has the key in his hands to influence the public weal. That office is now generally bestowed on those who have gradually risen from small beginnings, who have courted the favour of the English officials, and who not only have committed wrong actions themselves, but have acquiesced in the wrong doings of others. Government in their choice of men for the new posts, need not be deterred by the consideration that it is obligatory on them to confirm all those who have been already acting in those posts.

3. The same Editor says that the 'Englishman' published at Calcutta states it as a rumour that Government are contemplating to raise the rate of the Income tax from the beginning of next year to meet the steadily growing expense on account of Burmah. We hope that Government will for their own sake and for the sake of the people contradict this statement on authority, as otherwise this rumour will spread and cause dissatisfaction to a large number of people.

Tamul Translator's office,
Nellore, 28. Nov. 87

Tamul Translator
to Government

Reform

Abstract

	Subject
Para. 1.	That the Tanjore Collector's office should be located at Tanjore
2.	appointment of suitable men to Deputy Collector's posts.
3.	a rumour about the Income tax being enhanced.

Cir. 5065

Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated 28 Nov. 87

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 19 Nov, 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY 30 NOV 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report

No. CURRENT NO. 5050

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 26 November 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper. (recd during the week)	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
7	Brahma Vidya Bhodini (15 Nov 87)	Bangalore	Bi-monthly	110
411	Hindoo Janabhooshany (19 Nov 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
47.	Vettikodiyon (19 Nov. 87)	do	do	250
36.	Deshabhimany (19 Nov 87)	Tirupasodiyon	do	300
30.	Tarangay Nesan (19 Nov 87)	Madras	do	200
8	Soodandeymitran (19 Nov 87)	Kumbaconam.	do	500
47.	Tatwavivechiny (20 Nov 87)	Madras	do	1140
33	Travancore Abhimany (21. Nov 87)	Nagercoil	Bi-monthly	350
83.84	Swadeshamitran (19 & 23 Nov. 87).	Madras	Bi-weekly	1120
92.93.	Dravidavartanamany (20.&24. Nov. 87)	do	do	250.

There is nothing deserving of notice in this week's papers.

Tamil Translator's office
Nellore 28 November 1887

C D Macleane

Tamil Translator
to Government

CURRENT NO. 5050

Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated 28 November 1887

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY 1 DEC 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 26 November 1887.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of November 1887.

Contents:

I. Foreign politics. Page
Nil.
II. Home Administration.
(a) — Police.
Appointment of Natives as Assistant Superintendents of Police ..
Thefts in Tirunelveli. .. ..
(b) — Courts.
Partiality shown to Mr. Ross ..
(c) — Jails.
Nil.
(d) — Education.
Physical training to Indian University Students.. ..
Educational higher appointments to Natives .. ..
(e) — Local and Municipal.
The uselessness of the Constitution of the present Local Fund Boards.
Local Fund Boards Accounts.
(f) — Land Revenue and Settlement.
Nil.
(g) — Forests
The Stringency of the Forest Rules..
Dis-continuation of the Maravasi rights
(h) — Railways.
The Tirupati-Nellore Railway ..

(i) — Public Works. Page
Extension of Anicuts.
(j) — Salt.
Nil.
(k) — General.
Order to forbid civilians to have loaded guns with them.
To prevent unpaved Europeans and East Indians being appointed in the Salt and other Departments ..
III. Legislation.
Depriving Revenue Officials of Magisterial powers. ..
Appointment of separate Revenue and Magisterial Officers ..
Discontinuation of the Maravasi rights (see Nellore)
IV. Native States.
Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's treatment.
V. Prospects of the crops and the Condition of the people.
"Inquiry into the Poverty of India"
"The Poverty of India".
VI. Miscellaneous.
Nil.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the Month. of November 1887.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication	Editions	Number of Copies issued.
1.	Sanmārgadarśini	Pittapore	Monthly	200.
2.	Andhraprakāśika	Madras	Weekly	500.
3.	Hindujanasamskārini	Do	Monthly	100.

II. Home Administration.

(a) — Police.

Andhraprakāśika, Nov. 5th, 1887.

Appointment of Natives as Assistant Superintendents of Police.

The Andhraprakāśika, of the 5th November, observes that by alterations proposed by the Finance Committee in the Police Department its monthly expenditure will be reduced from Rs 27,000 to Rs 24,560. The Editor hopes that Government will keep their promise, and appoint, whenever vacancies occur, natives as Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Andhraprakāśika, Oct. 29th, 1887.

Thefts in Trivellore.

2. The Andhraprakāśika, of the 29th October, complains that innumerable

* No issue of the Vivekavardhani was received during the last month.

thieves go about in Trivellore, disguised as policemen, and rob individuals they meet, and steal the clothes of persons who lie asleep, on pials. Proper police arrangements would prevent such occurrences. When the Village Munsif and the Chairman of the Panchayet union went a time ago for a police-Constable to hand over to him a pistorus person, no policeman could be found.

(b) — Courts.

3. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 19th November, Andhraprakāsika, Nov. 19th, 1887.

Partiality shown to Mr. Ross. observes that the privilege leave granted to Mr. Ross, the Registrar of the Madras High Court, now on trial at the Madras Criminal Sessions on the charge of adultery, has been objected to by the Government of India. This is not the only instance, when favour has been shown to Mr. Ross during the trial; for he was not tried as criminal prisoners usually are, and was even allowed to sit down by the side of his Barrister.

(d) — Education.

4. The Editor of the Sanmārgadarśini, of October, who Sanmārgadarśini, Oct, 1887.

Physical training to Indian university students. advocates the necessity

of physical training to Indian University students, stating that many students do not attend the gymnasium but are exempted from practicing by the favour of the Gymnastic master.

The Editor also thinks that much benefit will

Educational higher appointments to Natives. be derived by Government only appointing natives to the higher offices in the Educational Department.

(e) — Local and Municipal.

Andhraprakāsika, Oct. 29th, 1887.

5. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 29th October, remarks that the scheme of Local Self-

The unfairness of the Constitution of the present Local Fund Boards. Government introduced by Lord Ripon is commendable in itself, but that it is peculiarly put into practice. Wealth and influence seem to be the only recommendation for nomination, especially of non-official members. The duties of these members seem to be confined to their personal attendence at the meetings and to drawing travelling allowances. Very few non-official members know

any English at all and can understand proceedings, when conducted in English, so that the President has to explain them in the Vernaculars. Only three or four members have the capability of speaking at such meetings, and those have no voice, as the President discusses the subject generally, only with some (personal) special favourites. The public have also no access to these meetings. The travelling allowances of these members amounting to 200 to 300 Rupees every month are taken from the Local Funds. The Official members have generally a very low estimation of their non-official colleagues whose opinions are entirely disregarded when they very rarely indeed, as they do not wish to displease the official members, venture to dissent. These meetings are only expensive, but not productive of any good (to the public). If English-knowing, independent, and intelligent persons who are conversant with the customs of the Country were appointed, and would more frequently consult with the President and other Official members, some improvement will follow.

Janmārgadarśini, Oct. 1887.

6. The Janmārgadarśini, of October, refers to the remarks of Government of Madras (Local Fund Boards accounts.) about the irregularities discovered in the accounts of the Local Fund Board of Nellore, and hopes that Government will in future institute measures that the Local (Fund accounts and those of the Local) Fund Industrial District Schools are properly examined, so that unnecessary expenditure might be prevented.

(g) — Forests.

Andhraprakāsika, Nov: 5th, 1887.

7. The Andhraprakāśika, of the 5th November, states that a ryot at Trichinopoly had filled (The stringency of the Forest Rules.) from an adjoining jungle his bandy with dried leaves &c. for manuring his land, but that he was prevented from depositing his load in his field from want of a license. The Native Magistrate, before whom he was charged, did not only fine him two Rupees but confiscated also his bandy and bullocks, which were sold by public auction. The Editor states that

in consequence of the discontinuation of the

Discontinuation of the Maravirights.

Mirasi right the ryots have been deprived of their long standing privileges, and, can no longer appropriate any forest produce, nor drive their cattle into the jungle for shelter during the rainy season.

(h)— Railways.

8. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 5th November, Andhraprakāsika, Nov. 6th, 1887.

The Tripati-Nellore Railway.

Complains that the Tripati-Nellore Railway Company, though very particular in looking after the fares, care very little indeed for the comforts of the passengers. The Editor thinks that the convenience of the passengers, from whom the Company obtain the money, should be their first consideration.

(i)— Public Works.

9. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 5th November, states Andhraprakāsika, Nov. 6th, 1887.

Extension of Anicuts.

that by the erection of anicuts for irrigation purposes in different places in the Madras Presidency, a profit of two Crores of Rupees a year has been achieved, and if more are constructed, all the waste lands in the different districts might be brought under cultivation.

(k)— General.

Andhraprakāsika, Oct. 29th, 1887.

10. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 29th October, praises

Order to forbid Civilians to have loaded guns with them.

the Commander-in-Chief of India, Sir Frederic Roberts, for introducing new Rules according to which sepoys and European Soldiers are prohibited from keeping any remaining portion of ammunition after parade, but requests Government to frame Rules by which also Civilians are not allowed to have in their possession and to carry loaded guns.

Andhraprakāsika, Nov. 5th, 1887.

11. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 5th November, reports

To prevent unpassed Europeans and East Indians being appointed in the Salt and other Departments.

that the Governor-General in Council has vetoed all the appointments given by the Director-General of Telegraphs to unpassed men and hopes

are thus entertained that the Local Government will similarly dissent to the appointment of unpaced Europeans and East Indians in the Salt, Police and Forest Departments.

III Legislation.

12. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 12th November, proposes that Revenue Officials should, as is the case in Travancore, be deprived of their Magisterial powers.

Andhraprakāsika, Nov. 12th, 1887.

Depriving Revenue Officials of Magisterial powers.

13. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 26th November, while repeating its arguments against one officer performing Revenue and Magisterial duties, contends that under the present arrangement Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars exercise an undue and detrimental authority over the people. As the new arrangement will involve no additional expenditure, it is hoped that Government will at once introduce it.

Andhraprakāsika, Nov. 26th, 1887.

Appointment of separate Revenue and Magisterial Officers.

14. Discontinuation of the Mirasi right — See ¶ 7.

IV — Native States.

15. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 5th November, speaking of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's treatment.

Andhraprakāsika, Nov. 5th, 1887.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

Singh, says that he was not properly treated by Government, when Lord Salisbury refused to nominate a Committee to enquire into his claims. If the British Government would comply with his request, they will earn great praise for their impartiality, though no one hesitates to consider his present actions as childish.

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

16. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 29th October, under the head of "Inquiry into the Poverty of India" remarks as follows :— It is rumoured that Lord Dufferin has appointed a Commission to ascertain the truth of the statement prevalent everywhere, that the people of India, especially the ryots, are getting poorer day by day. The Viceroy deserves great credit for appointing such a Commission

Andhraprakāsika, Oct. 29th, 1887.

"Inquiry into the Poverty of India"

It is an undoubted fact that the ryots of this Country are in a worse condition than ever before, and therefore it is the duty of Government to remedy such a condition. The majority of the natives of India are cultivators; there is handly any trade. Though thankful to Lord Dufferin for instituting this inquiry, it ought to be held publicly and not treated privately, and the public opinion should not be disregarded in all political matters. It is peculiar that while the Natives of the Country state that the Indian ryots are getting daily poorer, the Anglo-Indian Authorities affirm that the ryots are in a far better conditions than previously. The impoverished Indian ryots borrow money at a very high rate of interest, as there is not much chance of their ever being able to repay it. Occasionally the land assessment exceeds even the profits they derive from the cultivation of their land. The English Government have neither constructed irrigation works, nor have they properly repaired

those constructed during the Mohomadan and Hindu administrations, so that these are gradually falling into decay. Moreover, Government officials visit annually every village on the pretext of gamabandy, but in reality live on the supplies provided by the ryots, and if the Commission would hold a public inquiry the truth about this matter will come out. The Commission should call upon the chief ryots of the various Districts to give their evidence and should inspect the more important villages to see with their own eyes the difficulties the ryots experience. Reports should be prepared about the sufficiency of the water supply. The Commission should also pay attention to the increase of the assessment by Settlements which are now made in several parts of the Country. In this manner the Commission will confer a blessing on the Country. The Commission should consist of Members of Parliament and not of officials of this Country, for if the latter are appointed, and the inquiry is confidential, the natives of

this country would derive no benefit of it, and Govern-
ment will only lose money.

17. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 5th November, contains "The Poverty of India". Andhraprakāsika Nov. 5th, 1887.

an Article on "The Poverty of India" in which it is stated that the wealth of India is gradually carried to foreign countries, and that Government ought to prevent this. That India which was once famous for its wealth, and excited the cupidity of foreign kings is now on the brink of poverty. Even the iniquitous administration of the Mohamadans had been better in this respect. In those days merchants, and even Government servants were permanently settled in this country, and their earnings were not carried away to other countries. Thus thousands of workmen were employed, grand temples and enormous irrigation works were constructed, and education was well encouraged. It is of no use for Government to appoint Commissions without preventing the disappearance of the wealth of India. If the English would purchase lands

and settle permanently in India, and especially if India has secured a representation like the English Parliament, the Natives, and the English will live on friendly terms. Men injustice, and cruelty have disappeared, the people will prosper. Famines will not visit the Land; public works will be improved, and the ryots will be able to pay their taxes. The people will not desire to be employed in Government service, as they do now. But if the English neglect all this, and drain the country of its wealth, they will leave India in a miserable condition like cranes, which surround the lakes, so long as they are full of water but leave as soon as they are empty.

Gurtu Appa Rao

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras 10th December 1887.

Telugu Translator
to Government.

Public C. No. 52/2.

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 10th } December 1887.
Received }

Subject.

Forwarding Report on
Telugu Newspapers for the
Month of November 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE 13 DEC 87

No. 83.

CURRENT NO. 4718

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 5th November 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 Pracandhica	Bangalore	Weekly	450.	43.
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	weekly	30.	44.
The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	weekly	–	47.

Nil.

Canarese Translator's office,
Madras, 5th November 1887.

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator to
Government.

CURRENT NO. 4728

Public (1887) Department.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

No. 83.

Dated 5th November 1887.

Received

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 5th November 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
5 NOV 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

CURRENT NO. 4826

No. 84.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 12th November 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 Prakasika	Bangalore	Weekly	450	44.
The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	Weekly	-	1.

Nil.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras, 12th November 1887

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

CURRENT NO: 4826

Public (1887) Department.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

No. 84.

Dated 12th November 1887.

Received 12

SECRETARIAT 37

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 12th November 1887

No. 85.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 19th November 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 Pracaushica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	45
The Mysore Vittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	Weekly	30	46
The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	Weekly	.	2
The Sudarshana	Udipi	Monthly	.	3.

The Mysore Vittanta Bodhiny of the 12th instant has the following under the heading, "The High School Examination":—

As the existing system of public examinations requires of the candidates merely a knowledge of Languages, Arithmatic, History and Geography, the project is under contemplation of substituting in its place a higher examination styled the High School Examination which requires the

candidates to undergo a searching examination and which will fit them for all branches of public service. We trust this examination will be a means of inducing the Indian students to acquaint themselves with various branches of knowledge.

The Carnatacca Pracanshica of the 14th instant has the following under the heading "The Appellate Jurisdiction:"—

We learn that some days ago the Government of India enquired whether the High Court of Madras would undertake the Appellate jurisdiction of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and that the Judges replied that they would have no objection to do so, provided a Sixth Judge were appointed to the Bench of that Court. The Government of India, it is reported, are disposed to sanction this measure. We trust that many of our readers will be glad if this arrangement should be sanctioned. In that case, the final appeals from the District Court of Bangalore will have to be made, in future, to the Madras High Court. Of course, many of our Bangalore Advocates will not like this measure as only Vakils and Barristers are allowed to practice in the Madras High Court. But it will be highly satisfactory to the parties.

The same paper opposes the following remarks on "English Justice" from the Bangabasi:—

The English law has made criminal acts of all sorts punishable. But are all the offences committed within the British Empire punished? With regard to justice, the English Government is in a manner indifferent. When one is oppressed one has to prove that before a Court of Justice and then alone the oppressor will be punished, otherwise not. The weak suffers oppression from the strong. Consequently powerful and oppressive Zemindars escape punishment, and the oppressions of the indigo and tea planters are not, on many occasions, brought before the Court. This adds no glory to the English rule.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 19th November 1887.

J. Muga Rao
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Abstract.

Subject.	Page
1. The High School Examination	1
2. The Appellate Jurisdiction	2.
3. Remarks on English Justice	3.

Cno 4953

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 85

Dated 19th November 1887.

Received

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 19th November 1887.

No. 86.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 26th November 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 Vijayadwaja	Bellary	Weekly		3.
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	47.
The Carnataca Sracaushica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	46.

1. The Vijayadwaja of the 16th instant says:—

The following is an instance how the Secretary of State for India is squandering away Indian money while the Finance Committee is straining every nerve to reduce the expenditure. It appears that an iron-girder bridge is to be erected at a place called Srivaikunta in the Madras Presidency. As there was no Engineer in the P. W. D., competent to erect such a bridge it was proposed to have the work performed by Messrs Richardson, Cruddas and Co. of Bombay who had agreed to do it at the rate of Rs. 250 per ton. When the sanction of the Government of India was asked for, it was refused on the ground that such an arrangement

was

was against the orders of the Secretary of State. We now hear that the materials for this bridge are to be obtained from a workshop in England maintained at an expense of Rs. 20½ lacs a year from the revenues of India. It is quite plain that this arrangement will cost twice as much money as if the whole work had been done in India.

2. The same paper has the following on Dhuleep Singh:—

The rash act committed by Dhuleep Singh to which he was driven by despair is condemned by all native papers who boast of their own loyalty and impartiality. The English papers at least may be excused for their virulence against him on the ground that they do not know the past history of India, although they ought to know it much better than others; and even if they knew it well enough they would not like to acknowledge the injustice of the dealings of their own countrymen. But when we see native papers following their example we are compelled to think that there are very few among native editors able to exercise their own judgment or to distinguish right from wrong. The English constituted themselves the guardians of Dhuleep Singh when he was a minor and took upon themselves to quell the rebellion that arose in his dominions during their own administration, and instead of restoring them to his kingdom and making good all losses sustained in consequence of the rebellion, annexed the country to their own dominions, misappropriated even his private

property

property and turned the innocent prince adrift out of his lawful kingdom.

3. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 19th instant on Anche (Postal) Department:—

On several occasions proposals had been made to amalgamate the postal department of the Mysore Province with that of British India, but the Mysore Government were adverse to such a change. Now that they are about to give their consent, we hear that the arrangement will be made very shortly and that for this purpose the Post Master General will visit this province to arrange the terms on which the transfer is to be made. But the people are generally against the change as they were against the transfer of the local railways to the Southern Mahrwatta Railway Company. They were, however, obliged to acquiesce in the latter as they had no money themselves and the State had been too heavily burdened with debts on account of the famine to maintain a railway of its own. We, therefore, hope that in the case of the Postal Dept also they will see the necessity of the transfer for the present at least.

4. The Carnatica Prakasika of the 21st instant on the offer of help for frontier defences:—

We have already informed our readers that the rajah of Kapurthala following the example of the Nizam has offered to the Viceroy a sum of 5 lacs to be used for frontier defences. On further information we learn that the rajah is yet young and that the administration of

the

the State is conducted by a European Assistant.
Under these circumstances we are inclined to doubt
very much that such a young man should
without being instigated by others, be so influenced
by motives of loyalty as to voluntarily offer
such a large sum to the British Government.

Canarese Translator's office
Madras 28th November 1857.

J. Nagesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Abstract

Subject		Page
Paragraph 1.	The Indian money.	1
2.	Dhulap Singh.	2
3.	Mysore Anche (Postal) Department	3
4.	Offer of help for frontier defences	3.

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Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 86.

Dated 26th November 1887.

Received

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 26th November 1887.