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[Despatch Abstract.]

Vernacular Press Report on
— in Madras for 1886.

O.E

was not governed according to the terms set forth in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. In whichever way the question was considered, the English, said the papers, were the gainers and the Hindoos were the losers; the country was gradually getting poorer and poorer, taxes innumerable were levied, Government bestowed no thought on raising the condition of the Natives, the opinions and wishes of the people in political and other matters were paid no attention to, Government were always partial to their own nation, and sought every means of increasing the commerce and wealth of the English. The English kept out the natives from office through jealousy of their administrative powers. Regarding the employment of natives as officers in the Army, it was asked how could the English continue to govern this country with such a foolish notion as that the natives would rise in rebellion against them, for what could all the English troops do if the natives should but really entertain the desire of driving away the English, and should unite for that purpose? When the Press saw that their utterances did not influence the Government of India regarding the annexation of Burma, they complained that the people possessed only the right of expressing their views in the papers and at meetings, but not the right of constraining Government to adopt their views. The *Swadeshamitran* proceeded to say that in a country governed by its own Prince, the people would rise in rebellion against the king who expended money in useless wars. There was a growing dissatisfaction felt towards Government, the papers said, because of the evil doings of authorities, and this dissatisfaction, which had long been secretly cherished by the Hindoos, had begun now to manifest itself openly. In the *Swadeshamitran* a letter was inserted stating that the Government had begun to oppress the people under the impression that they would not retaliate, but quoted a native proverb to the effect that Government should beware of the results of carrying oppression too far. It was stated that the ancient rulers of the country showered benefits unasked, but such could only be extorted from the English.

5. *Tone and character of the Press.*—The tone of the Tamul Press during 1886 can only be described as having been highly seditious. There has been no precedent for such a state of things in the previous history of the South Indian Vernacular Press. The question whether such seditious opinions are representative of public opinion must be more or less speculative. I am myself of opinion that they represent no general popular sentiment of any sort, and to only a small extent the sentiments of a party or parties at principal centres. I have recently in an official publication drawn prominent attention to what I consider the separate and isolated nature of the South Indian population as compared with the rest of India. I also believe that population to be at once primitive, practical, and law-abiding to an extent which will be met with in few other parts of the world. They are the last people who would *a priori* be suspected of seditious tendencies. If in the midst of a population thus constituted, a Vernacular Press arises exhibiting virulent hostility towards the established rulers of the country, it seems to me merely to show that given the possibility of using a printing press with unlimited license, and the trade of mischief-making to serve personal ends is sure to be plied by some one. I have made such inquiries as are possible regarding the connections from which these newspapers emanate, and I believe them at present to emanate from a very small handful of men. It is also to be observed that the literary staff of the papers are nearly always Bramins. How long this account of the subject will remain true, or to what extent on the contrary the papers will succeed in inoculating the people with their views, can be shown by time alone. I observed in my last report that these papers form the only political literature which the people have to read. During the last month of 1886 there was a lull in the hostility of the Tamul Press owing to personal changes in the administration, and I hope that in reporting on the whole of 1887, I may be able to report a much more moderate state of affairs.

6. *Conclusion.*—It takes much time to read the newspapers in arrears and hence the delay in submitting this report. Arrangements will now be made to prepare the report currently, and it will be submitted in future in the month next following the calendar year.

From GUSTAV OPPERT, PH.D., Telugu Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Coonoor, 15th June 1887.

I have the honor to submit to you my report on the Telugu Newspapers for the year 1886.

2. Seven papers altogether were received at my office. Three of these, the *Vivekavardhani*, *Andhraprakasika* and *Sujanamanollasini* appear every week; the *Vartalahari* twice a-month; and the *Sanmargadarsini*, *Hindujanasamskarini* and *Rasikollasini*, monthly. The *Andhraprakasika*, *Sujanamanollasini* and *Hindujanasamskarini* are published in Madras; the *Vartalahari* at Berhampore; the *Rasikollasini* at Guntur; the *Sanmargadarsini* at Pittapore; and the *Vivekavardhani* at Rajahmundry.

3. With respect to the *Vivekavardhani*, *Sanmargadarsini*, *Andhraprakasika*, *Sujanamanollasini* and *Hindujanasamskarini* the report of last year contains the necessary particulars, as neither their tone, tendency and politics nor their editors and the places of publication have changed. The *Andhraprakasika* continues to supply most information about the general news of the day, without making always proper inquiries respecting their authenticity. The *Vartalahari* still keeps up its reputation for well-written English and Telugu leading articles.

4. Only one number of the resuscitated *Vartalahari* has been received; it is a very irregular publication issued from the S. S. S. Press in Berhampore, and neither the name nor anything about the present proprietor and editor is known to me. The *Rasikollasini* is printed at the Sribalatripurasundari Press in Guntur; its editor and proprietor is Pāladugu Pānakāla Rao, and its issue amounts to 200 copies. It is a well-conducted paper and does not hesitate to mention the transgressions of native officials.

5. I have already stated in my report of last year that deficient education and inadequate knowledge account for many of the vagaries committed by native newspaper editors. Their knowledge of historical and political subjects is very limited to begin with, and they do not improve it by study. Their writing is uncontrolled by learning, and their want of information emboldens them even to make unwarranted remarks and assertions. As a rule, their political reflections manifest a deplorable, if not ridiculous, state of self-sufficient ignorance. But as their productions are read by persons still more devoid of knowledge, who regard the articles printed in the Press with awe, it becomes a matter worthy of consideration, whether such papers should be allowed to spread ill-feeling between the different classes of the population, especially between the rulers and the ruled, and to create a feeling of discontent in the country.

The different topics are again arranged under four heads, *i.e.*—

I.—Politics;
II.—Administration and Laws;
III.—Arts, Industries, Professions and Trade; and
IV.—Educational, Social and Religious.

I.—POLITICS.

Nothing particularly stirring has happened in this year so far as politics are concerned.

Burma.—The Burmese war and the annexation of Burma were disapproved, and as England, and not India, was regarded to be the gainer, to charge India with the expenses of this expedition was deemed an act of injustice; one paper curiously enough declared that the annexation of Burma violated Her Majesty's Proclamation, which secured the territories of Native Princes. (*Rasikollasini*, 5; *Vivekavardhani*, 5; *Andhraprakasika*, 46.)

The Viceroy.—Lord Dufferin was blamed for spending large sums of money on the conference at Rawal Pindi and on the great parade at Delhi with the object of gaining over the Ameer of Afghanistan for the Burmese war, for annexing that kingdom, and for trying to negotiate useless treaties, as was rumoured, with Kashmir and Thibet. (*Andhraprakasika*, 10; *Vivekavardhani*, 15.)

Dhuleep Singh.—That Maharaja Dhuleep Singh was prevented from continuing his journey to India, and was compelled to disembark at Aden and to return to Europe was disapproved of. (*Vivekavardhani*, 12; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 12.)

Army and Volunteers.—Much regretted was the decision of the Indian Government not to allow natives to join or to form Volunteer Corps. This refusal was looked upon as wantonly throwing a doubt on the loyalty of the Indian population, and was felt the more as the British Government had, according to rumour, shown elsewhere greater confidence to Burmese and Chinese.

Moreover, native soldiers were given no opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and if they nevertheless chanced to do so, their services were ignored. (*Andhraprakasika*, 18, 20; *Vartalahari*, 2.)

English soldiers were accused of ill-treating, assaulting and even killing inoffensive natives without the slightest provocation. (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 4.)

Feeling against Englishmen.—The animosity against the ruling class has not decreased. The English nation is stigmatised as selfish and bent on acquiring power and wealth. The individual Englishman, who fills high offices in this country, is said to have no social standing at home, and not to interest himself for the Indian people. The administration will be worked more efficiently and cheaper if the principal appointments are filled by natives. (*Andhraprakasika*, 7; *Vivekavardhani*, 15.)

This greed for the loaves and fishes is a striking feature of the educated Hindu. The order and the peace maintained by the British Government throughout the length and breadth of India, the prestige of the British Army which prevents ambitious native princes from making inroads into the territory of their neighbours, as they used to do in former times, and the strength of the British empire which restrains other European States from interfering with India, all these boons, that the Hindus at present enjoy, count for nothing, when they air their grievances. What each individually desires is to govern the country, to extract from it as many personal advantages as he can get, and, in order to do so, to keep the English Army as an efficient protector against disturbers of the peace at home and abroad.

II.—ADMINISTRATION AND LAWS.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff.—The administration of Sir M. E. Grant Duff was universally condemned in the Telugu Press, and all the faults ascribed to him were the subject of repeated discussion. Government, it was said, cannot prosper so long as Mr. Grant Duff is Governor, his departure is considered a blessing, and the inhabitants of this Presidency were invited to move for a Parliamentary inquiry into his maladministration. (*Andhraprakasika*, 14, 46; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 8; *Vivekavardhani*, 25).

Tanjore and Madura.—During this year the affairs of the Tanjore and Madura Districts attracted great attention, in consequence of the suspension of Mr. Crole the Collector of Madura, and of the remission of revenue in Tanjore. In both cases Government availed themselves of the services of the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Thomas, Senior Member of the Revenue Board, and former Collector of Tanjore. This choice of the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Thomas created a great deal of dissatisfaction not only in Tanjore, which he had administered for some years, but also in Madura, as he was a near relative of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Senior Member of Council. The summary dismissal of the Deputy Collector and of nineteen other officials in Tanjore by the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas, the non-publication of his report, and his mission of inquiry into the affairs of the Madura District, which the public regarded as being aimed against Mr. Crole, all these measures gave rise to unfriendly discussions. (*Andhraprakasika*, 13, 16, 35; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 3, 9.)

Complaints against Native Officials.—Though the native papers are filled with complaints against European officials and hardly ever animadvert on the delinquencies of their countrymen, the *Rasikollasini* (3, 6) charges high native officials, as Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and others, with extorting supplies, &c., from villagers, and winking at their peons and other servants when exacting presents from the people.

Civil Service in Ceylon.—The civil arrangements in Ceylon, where natives occupy high magisterial posts, are members of the Civil Service, and where the members of the Legislative Council are elected by the people, are contrasted with the state of affairs existing in India. (*Andhraprakasika*, 20.)

Adopted son of the late Princess of Tanjore.—Considering the great advantages which have accrued to the English Government by the annexation of Tanjore, an act of grace might be shown to the adopted son of the late Princess of Tanjore, the daughter of the last Maharaja, by granting him a pension. (*Andhraprakasika*, 39.)

Taxation.—The existing differences in the mode of taxation and the hardships which the income and toll taxes impose on the population, as native officials accept bribes and arrange the taxes accordingly, were often discussed, and in order to amend this deplorable state of affairs, it was even proposed to send one or two natives to Parliament, with a view to arranging this matter. (*Andhraprakasika*, 16; *Vivekavardhani*, 15; *Rasikollasini*, 6.)

Finance and Civil Service Committees.—For the removal of these and other grievances the appointment of the Finance and Civil Service Committees was greatly approved, though the constitution of these committees met with partial disapprobation. It was hoped that some good might ultimately result from them, so far as the remission of taxation and the modification of the rules for appointing officials in favor of natives were concerned, but no very sanguine expectations were entertained. (*Vivekavardhani*, 34; *Sujanamanollasini*, 26; *Andhraprakasika*, 7.)

Administration of Law.—Though the administration of law is rather costly in this country, yet it is well appreciated by the people, because it fulfills an essential condition, that is, it is just and every body is equal before the law, while in former times the lower classes could find no redress. Natives, and moreso educated natives, are fond of litigation, and witnesses adhere very seldom to the truth. According to the *Vivekavardhani*, "some of the professional witnesses and witness-makers are often very pious and religious in their own way; and it is occasionally surprising to see well-bred Brahmans, learned in the Vedas, strict in all ceremonial observances, and extremely sacred in appearance, being most abominably untruthful." (*Vivekavardhani*, 25.)

High Court.—With respect to the High Court, it was suggested that the Court should dispense with its original jurisdiction and appoint one or more Sub-Judges like the District Munsifs and Sub-Judges in the Mofussil. (*Andhraprakasika*, 15).

Village Munsifs.—A general outcry was raised against the ignorance and inefficiency of the Village Munsifs, and it was requested that their places should be filled by persons who have passed some examination. (*Andhraprakasika*, 45; *Sujanamanollasini*, 53.)

Registration of documents.—The appointment of Sub-Registrars was not deemed an unalloyed blessing, for forgery has rather increased than decreased after their appointment, though the Registration Act had been mainly passed to reduce the crime of forgery. But as many Sub-Registrars, though Matriculates, F.A's. and B.A's. are unacquainted with the Revenue duties, and as only two witnesses are required to ensure registration from the Registrar, a decree is often obtained, as some Judges and Munsifs rely on the thus registered instrument, though it be forged. Registration is besides occasionally retarded by Registrars delaying it, for fear of their not obtaining the maximum fee in the following month by registering documents for which they can at present not get any extra commission. (*Rasikollasini*, 5.)

Post Offices.—The frequent defalcations of post officials were ascribed to the temptations which are thrown in their way, owing to the miserable and insufficient pay they receive. The postal arrangements in the mofussil are besides very inefficient, and the delivery of letters and packets irregular and unsafe. These defects call for improvement. (*Andhraprakasika*, 22; *Vivekavardhani*, 28.)

Arms Act.—A great deal of the mischief done by wild beasts was ascribed to the existence of the Arms Act, as people could not protect themselves against the attack of such animals. On the other hand, proper care should be taken to prevent

people from carrying with them loaded fire-arms, as serious harm is thus often done. Soldiers should also not be permitted to have in their possession powder and shot, except in cases of emergency. (*Andhraprakasika*, 3; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 1.)

Police.—The police was coming in for a great deal of vituperation. Police officials were accused of oppression, bribe-taking and concoction of false evidence. Many members of the police force have, indeed, of late been punished for extorting confession by torture and for theft. Their rude behaviour towards the masses was also disapproved. Proper care should be taken in selecting men of good character to serve in the police. (*Andhraprakasika*, 1, 19, 29; *Vivekavardhani*, 19, 39.)

Municipalities.—Though the cry for self-government was still loud, and the municipal constitutions owed their existence partly to it, yet the administration of the municipal bodies did not meet with much approval. At Cuddapah, *e.g.*, the municipal accounts were not properly checked, and a great deal of money was lost. At Madras some municipal officials exceeded their budget allowance, and municipal peons oppressed the people; and at Rajahmundry the municipality neglected to take proper steps against the cholera epidemic.

The municipal authorities should be very careful, when they spend the money entrusted to them. It was thus regarded wrong to allot 20,000 rupees on the General Hospital out of the total medical grant of 40,000 rupees, because only Europeans and Eurasians derive any benefit from the hospital, as natives do not like to go there. The grant of one lakh of rupees, which the Government of India made to the Madras Municipality, should be spent on worthy objects, and not, *e.g.*, on such measures as the removal of the Triplicane burial ground.

Municipalities should also have as much as possible natives as their presidents.

With respect to municipal taxation complaints brought by poor people against over-taxation should not be rendered impossible by the heavy law expenses they necessitate. (*Andhraprakasika*, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 6, 17; *Vivekavardhani*, 11, 22.)

III.—ARTS, INDUSTRIES, PROFESSIONS AND TRADE.

School of Arts.—As the employment of a drawing master has been sanctioned for the School of Arts, the appointment should not be unnecessarily delayed until a competent English candidate has been found. (*Hindujanasamskarni*, 7.)

Opium.—The opium trade was deprecated as immoral and inflicting injury on the purchaser. (*Andhraprakasika*, 19.)

Salt.—The salt duty was again repeatedly discussed and the inconveniences and sufferings pointed out, which result to the poorer classes from the high price of salt and from the disgraceful conduct of the salt officials. Government was even said to lose considerable sums of money by the present administration; five lakhs have thus been lost last year by disallowing wastage on salt exported to Calcutta. (*Andhraprakasika*, 7, 19.)

Forest Department.—Besides the Salt Department the Forest Department was the aim of continual and severe attack. The forest rules, however necessary they be, seem to be occasionally too harshly enacted, and sufficient allowance appears not to be made to the customary rights of the inhabitants. The restrictions about the grazing of cattle and the collection of fire-wood could perhaps be enforced by a proceeding more *suaviter in modo*. The conservation of forests and their preservation is in this country a subject of the highest importance, yet it is possible that such proclamations like the one issued by the Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, respecting jungle fires may not, without some reason, annoy the native communities affected by it. (*Andhraprakasika*, 7, 11, 50.)

Waste Lands.—Waste lands should, where possible, be assigned to cultivation. Mr. Stuart, the late Collector of North Arcot, has made a very successful beginning by granting such land to some wandering Koravar tribes. Not only were these people by this measure turned into settlers, but also the produce of the land was increased. (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 2.)

Irrigation and Navigation Bill.—The inconveniences which the people already suffer from Salt, Abkári and Forest officials will be increased when the above-mentioned Bill will have become an Act. (*Andhraprakasika*, 15.)

Gunpowder Manufactory.—The abolition of the Madras Gunpowder Manufactory was condemned on public and special grounds, as the existence of such an establishment is not only absolutely necessary in times of emergency, but also because the Madras Gunpowder Manufactory had proved its superiority. (*Andhraprakasika*, 45.)

Railways.—The treatment which third-class passengers experience from railway officials was a matter of much complaint. No attention is paid to them, the carriages are over-filled, and nothing is done to please these passengers. The miserable condition of the native third-class passengers is contrasted with the comfort Europeans enjoy when travelling. (*Andhraprakasika*, 6, 48.)

Local Fund Works.—Objections were raised against interfering with the liberties of the Local Fund Boards. Instead of incorporating the Local Fund Works with the Imperial Public Works Department, the latter ought to be abolished and both amalgamated. Native Engineers ought also to be employed in preference to the well-paid Europeans. (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 4.)

Local Fund Rest-houses.—The Local Fund rest-houses were intended both for Europeans and Natives; but they are not used by the latter, because they are either afraid of losing caste when they go into them, or they are not allowed to enter them. To obviate this difficulty separate buildings ought to be erected for Europeans and Natives. (*Vivekavardhani*, 28.)

Godávari Embankment.—To prevent the water of the Godávari from periodically inundating parts of Rajahmundry, the erection of a stone embankment is advisable. (*Vivekavardhani*, 16).

IV.—EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS.

Native Inspectors of Schools.—The Director of Public Instruction in Bengal has suggested the appointment of less-paid Native Inspectors of Schools. A similar proposition should be made in the Madras Presidency. (*Rasikollasini*, 6.)

Middle School Examination.—Some complaints have been made against the Middle School Examination, so far as the Translation papers were concerned, as neither the English nor the Telugu text-books were consulted. The Schoolmasters were also said not to have received proper normal training, and not to care for their profession. (*Sanmargadarsini*, 7.)

School Fees.—The outcry against the introduction of term school fees was re-echoed in the papers. The measure was condemned as unsuitable to this country, as, for one reason, the salaries and payments are mostly monthly, and that it is wrong to demand in advance payment for a considerable length of time. It was even suggested that Government favored the new system, in order to prevent the poorer classes from being educated. (*Andhraprakasika*, 15; *Sujanamanollasini*, 4.)

Lady Dufferin's Fund.—With respect to the fund collected by Lady Dufferin to open a dispensary for Hindu females, and to that collected by Lady Grant Duff, objections were raised that it was unbecoming for the wives of Viceroys and Governors to solicit subscriptions from the public, and the question was asked, why Collectors, Tahsildars should not be permitted to raise contributions in their districts, if these ladies were allowed to do so. (*Rasikollasini*, 5.)

Widow re-marriage.—In view of the intended legislation concerning the re-marriage of widows, it should be enacted that a widow will not lose her property on re-marriage, and that she should not be turned out of her caste if she marries without the consent of her relatives. (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 4.)

Hindu Temple Endowments.—It is highly desirable that the Bill for the regulation and administration of Hindu temples should soon become an Act, as the endowments are steadily disappearing. (*Andhraprakasika*, 10.)

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from S. MANGESH RAU, Esq., Acting Canarese Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 25th April 1887, No. 26.

With reference to para. 2 of G.O., No. 341, Public, dated the 7th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report on the Canarese papers published in the Mysore Province in the course of the year 1886. No Canarese papers of any importance were published within the Presidency, except one, *Vijayadwaja* (The Standard of Victory), which was started only towards the close of the year, and which was not received in this office. I have therefore to report upon only such of the papers as have been already mentioned in the weekly reports furnished from this office, namely:—

(1) *Carnautaca Pracaushica.*
(2) *Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny.*

2. The following is a summary of the views expressed by them on the various public measures during the year under review:—

I.—POLITICAL.

3. The annexation of Upper Burma was a subject of much adverse criticism. The payment of the expenses of the expedition from the revenues of India was considered as a great injustice to India, as the country gains nothing by the annexation, and as the war was undertaken purely for the protection of British mercantile interest in Burma. Great sympathy was expressed for the fallen king Theebaw. The restraint imposed upon him was regarded as undeserved, inasmuch as he had offered no resistance, but had meekly surrendered himself and given up his royal treasure. He ought to have been allowed the liberty of roaming at large within the limits of British India at least. It was believed that the best specimens of the furniture in the palace of Mandalay were to be transferred to the Government House at Simla, and that the jewellery was to be sent to London for sale. This was considered as showing the British greed for gold, which was the chief motive for the conquest of the country. It was said that the Government repented of having annexed the territory, and was now anxious to escape from the difficulty of keeping it, and that Lord Dufferin visited Pondicherry for the purpose of conferring with that Government as to the expediency of raising the Myngoon Prince to the throne of Mandalay. It was suggested that this would not be good policy, as the Myngoon Prince could not be expected to be loyal to the British Raj, he having been already under great obligations to the French Government.

4. The relations between the Native princes and the British Government formed one of the topics discussed. It was said that the proposed visit to Punjab of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh ought not to have been prevented. That such a visit could not have created any disturbance in the country, inasmuch as the Maharaja's object was simply to get himself re-admitted into the religion and society of his countrymen; that the anxiety evinced by the British Government at the approach of a prince who had lost all sympathy with his countrymen was a proof that the Government is still under the delusion that patriotism and courage still exist among the Hindus. From this case and that of Upper Burma it was inferred that the British Government had no good feelings towards the Native princes generally, and that the policy of Government was to remain quiet until a Native State was hopelessly disorganised, and then to subdue and annex it. A remark was made that the Dewans to whom the Native princes entrusted the whole authority, generally played into the hands of the British Government and looked to their own advancement, and cared little for the good of the Native States entrusted to their charge.

5. In connexion with the investiture of the young Raja of Pudukotah with the administration of his dominions, it was remarked that young Native princes ought not to be entrusted with the administration of their dominions immediately on their attaining their legal majority, merely because they are recommended by the British Residents.

6. The proposal of Lord Dufferin to the Maharaja of Cashmere to quarter British troops in his territories to guard against Russian invasion was considered an uncalled for interference, and the reply of the Maharaja thereto that he should be paid a subsidy similar to that paid to the Amir of Cabul was regarded as a very proper one.

7. The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Native States in the year was looked upon as an event that would be productive of great benefit to them, but the money spent by the Native princes in making preparations for the reception of His Excellency was considered a mere waste.

8. The attitude of Government towards Native political associations was considered unsatisfactory. It was reported that Lord Dufferin took alarm at the number and strength of these and wanted to adopt severe measures against them. This was deprecated as going against the liberal spirit of the British rule in India.

9. The methods adopted by the British and Russian Governments to meet financial difficulties were contrasted, and it was remarked that the former tried to reduce the expenditure by cutting down the pay of petty officers, while the latter magnanimously tried to effect the same by a reduction in the palace expenses.

II.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

10. Complaints were made against the income-tax. It was regarded as unnecessary, unjust, and unequal in incidence. Great difficulty would, it was feared, be experienced in getting at the real incomes of the Native sowcars, money-lenders, &c.

11. The interference of the State in the regulation of religious institutions in order to ensure a judicious use of the temple revenues was considered highly desirable. The endowments for chuttrums, &c., which were no longer needed, might, it was suggested, be turned to excellent account by being devoted to educational purposes.

12. The Government of India, and especially that of Madras, were accused of withholding from the public a knowledge of their proceedings even in subjects of the utmost public and general interest. A publication of the confidential report of the Special Commissioner in the Tanjore remission case was loudly called for.

13. The occasion of the termination of Sir Grant Duff's administration gave rise to very serious criticisms on the various public measures of his administration, and the actions of his government in the Salem riots, Tanjore remission and Crole cases were condemned in no measured terms.

14. It was suggested that Judges should be very cautious in sanctioning prosecutions for perjury. There is, it was said, great facility in India for forgery, and a document can easily be forged in the name of an illiterate man and proved in the Court against him. In such cases, if the alleged executor of the document denied the execution, he ought not to be prosecuted for perjury, even if the execution should be clearly proved.

15. The holding of a plurality of appointments by one person was considered as detrimental to good government and the interests of the people.

III.—LOCAL.

16. The Canarese papers naturally dwell at great length upon the affairs of the Mysore Government. In all the articles there is a general tone of dissatisfaction with the administration of the present Dewan, based on the ground of his being a foreigner to the State. It is alleged against him that he has been unnecessarily increasing the salaries of the European officials in the State, and squandering the revenues of the State in high salaries, maintenance of unnecessary departments, and creation of new appointments; that he is giving all the high posts in the State to foreigners; that he has employed too many Assistant Commissioners; that he is allowing works of irrigation to be neglected; that he places unbounded confidence in his Secretaries and abuses the trust reposed in him by His Highness the Maharaja; and that he is arrogating to himself powers not warranted by the laws. His order to levy a toll on all persons entering the territories on the five Race days of the year was condemned in very strong language. The proposal to increase his salary was strongly objected to.

17. The Representative Assembly of Mysore was regarded as a mere farce. It was either gagged or roughly ridden over. An association like the Maha-

jana Sabha of Madras was needed for the country to represent its grievances to Government.

18. The rendition of Mysore was regarded as not altogether an unmixed blessing to the State, the late British Commission, though expensive, had at least the merit of showing some good work done, but the present Government had all the faults of the Commission without its redeeming traits. No administration reports had been issued for the past four years.

19. A reform in the constitution of the Maharaja's Council was deemed necessary. It was suggested that it should consist of a larger number of members with the Maharaja himself as its president, and that its proceedings should be laid open to the public and the Press.

20. The system of kudimaramut or forced labour for purposes of repairing tanks and reservoirs obtaining in the country was condemned.

21. Attention was drawn to the hardships of Patels and Shanbhogues, and it was considered necessary that they should be paid adequate salaries.

22. The visit of the Maharaja and the Nizam to the hills was disapproved.

23. The question of the transfer of the Mysore State railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company was discussed at some length, and it was pointed out that the transfer would in no way relieve the State from its financial embarassments.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The composition of the Financial Commission did not meet with the approval of the native Press. It was characterised as a "packed" Commission consisting chiefly of officials who could not have any sympathy with the non-official public, for whose benefit chiefly the Commission was appointed.

25. The desire of native Maharajas to visit England and their hankering after English titles of honor were condemned.

26. The management of native funds or banks was considered as unsatisfactory, and State legislation was considered desirable to prevent fraud against the public.

27. Some social questions were discussed. The gosha system was not native to the Indians. It was adopted from the Muhammadans. It should be given up as soon as possible. But it would be dangerous to give the Hindu women the liberty allowed to European ladies.

28. Native dramas have a demoralising effect. Women ought not to be allowed to frequent them. The education now given to Hindu women estranges them from their household duties, so that instead of attending to the useful occupation of cooking and household management, they give themselves up to music, dancing, &c., which proves pernicious in the end.

29. The views of Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row on the question of Hindu marriages were generally approved.

30. The lectures of Colonel Olcott in Theosophy created great sensation in Bangalore and other places, and the Hindus were exhorted not to neglect their time honored religion.

From J. W. F. DUMERGUE, Esq., Malayalam Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Hosúr, 14th May 1887.

With reference to G.O., dated 7th March 1887, No. 341, Public, I have the honor to submit the following report on the Malayalam newspapers for the year 1886:—

POLITICS.

Beyond occasional references to proceedings in Parliament and brief notices of the failure of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bill and the downfall of his Government, European politics have not been discussed in the Malayalam newspapers. Even

the scanty passages devoted to these subjects contain no original matter, but are based on English newspapers published in Madras. The annexation of Burma formed the subject of a few articles in the *Kerala Mitram*, in which the policy of the British Government was condemned and the deposition of Theebaw pronounced to be unlawful and cruel.

2. Sympathy was expressed with Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, and for having prevented his return to India, the present Viceroy was declared to be, like Lord Dalhousie, opposed to the prosperity of Native States.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

3. The topic which has been most freely discussed is the Malabar Land question, and various and opposite opinions have been expressed thereon. Fault has been found with the constitution of the commission, inasmuch as the tenant classes have not been sufficiently represented. It has been stated, on the one hand, that the lives of tenants are made miserable through the oppression of the landlords, while, on the other hand, it is argued that the tenants have no real grievances.

4. The disarmament of certain portion of Malabar continues to be unfavourably commented upon, and it is declared unjust to punish respectable and peaceable men for the misdeeds of a few turbulent Mappilas. The admission of Natives to Volunteer Corps is advocated as necessary for the peace and welfare of the country.

5. The introduction of the income-tax is regarded as oppressive, and reference is made to the opposition offered to this measure by Sir Charles Trevelyan. Strictures are passed on the annual exodus of Government to the Hills, the expenses of which swallow up the money exacted from the people by taxation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6. The bulk of the newspapers is occupied with discussing and noting minor matters connected with education, social and domestic economy, trivial administrative measures in Travancore and Cochin, and the conduct of various local officials.

7. From the fact that the *Kerala Patrika* has developed into a weekly newspaper, it may be inferred that the Native Press of Malabar is gradually increasing in importance. No change has taken place in the editorship of any of the newspapers under report since last year, and the tone of all three is moderate.

List of Malayalam Newspapers for 1886.

No.	Name of the paper.	Locality.	Issue.	Circulation.	Remarks.
				Copies.	
1	"Kerala Mitram" ..	Cochin ..	Trimonthly ..	200	Dewjee Bhunjee, Proprietor. Printed at the *Kerala Mitram* Press by Otatakkal Joseph Varith. Tone, loyal.
2	"Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka."	Do. ..	Fortnightly ..	900	Printed at the *Western Star* Press. Tone, loyal.
3	"Kerala Patrika" ..	Calicut ..	Weekly ..	800	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, Editor and Proprietor. Printed at *Vidyavilasini* Press.

From MUHAMMAD ISHAQ, Acting Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 2nd April 1887, No. 22.

Adverting to G.O., dated 7th March 1887, No. 341 (confidential), Public, I have the honor to state that the Hindustani newspapers, examined and reported on by this office during the year 1886, contained no noteworthy discussions or any

correspondence of political character, or relating to general subjects beyond or within this Presidency.

2. The number of Hindustani newspapers * with which the year closed was six, four of which were published at Madras and two at Bangalore. No new paper was started during the year under review.

3. The leading newspapers, as reported on in 1886,† are the *Shams-ul-Akhbar* and *Jaridha-i-Rozgar*, which are published in Madras.

4. As regards the tone of Hindustani Press, it may safely be asserted that it is generally pacific and unobjectionable.

5. None of the above-mentioned papers contains any discussion regarding public administration. Their original matter is chiefly confined to the subject of Income-tax, the Central Asian and the Burman questions.

6. The statement herewith annexed contains a summary of the original matter and that of the reproduced articles from Urdu papers.

* "Shams-ul-Akhbar."
"Jaridha-i-Rozgar."
"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."
"Tilism-i-Hairath."
"Khasim-ul-Akhbar" (Bangalore paper).
"Bad-i-Saba" (do.).

† *Vide* letter, No. 75, dated 21st October 1886.

[*Statement.*

ENCLOSURE.

Articles and Letters relating to general subjects beyond the Presidency.			Articles relating to internal affairs, but avoiding any questions between Europeans and Natives.			Articles, &c., which arise out of, and deal with, the fact that this is an Asiatic country ruled by Europeans.		
Name of the Paper.	Editorial.	Correspondence.	Name of the Paper.	Editorial.	Correspondence.	Name of the Paper.	Editorial.	Correspondence.
(1) "Bad-i-Saba," Bangalore Akhbar, dated 14th March 1886.	Regarding the warlike preparations of Russia.	Nil.	(1) "Bad-i-Saba," dated 19th January 1886.	Against the introduction of the Income-tax.	Nil.	"Khasim-ul-Akhbar" (Bangalore), dated 17th June 1886.	Passing remarks regarding the policy of England with respect to India, and pointing out as to how it is viewed by others.	Nil.
(2) "Bad-i-Saba," Bangalore Akhbar, dated 3rd April 1886.	In favour of the annexation of Burma.	,,	(2) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 8th February 1886.	Do. (Reproduced from "Akhbar-i-Am Punjab").	,,			
(3) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 12th July 1886.	Regarding the overt acts of hostilities of Russia.	,,	(3) "Bad-i-Saba," dated 20th March 1886.	Suggesting to instruct the people of India in arts and trades instead of giving them a liberal education which gives them a full knowledge of their rights.	,,			
(4) "Jarida-i-Rozgar," dated 28th August 1886.	Stating that Russia is engaged successfully in making friendship with Persia, and that the English Government do not check her progress; and advising Lord Dufferin to form a close alliance with the Shah.	,,	(4) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 7th June 1886.	Passing remarks regarding the introduction of the Income-tax and the extravagance of the Government.	,,			
(5) "Mazhar-ul-Ajaib," dated 14th October 1886.	Suggesting the re-instatement of Theebaw under the suzerainty of the British Government.	,,	(5) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 13th September 1886.	Regarding the sale of unadulterated ghee.	,,			
(6) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 27th December 1886.	Criticising the Burman policy of Lord Dufferin as unjust and ruinous.	,,	(6) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 25th October 1886.	Suggesting the cancellation of the 55-year order.	,,			
			(7) "Jarida-i-Rozgar," dated 13th November 1886.	Observing with regret that no Muhammadan gentleman from Madras has been nominated as a member of the Public Service Commission.	,,			
			(8) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 29th November 1886.	Urging the necessity of raising an Army composed of Indian volunteers for the protection of India. (Reproduced from "Koh-i-Nur," which is a Punjab paper.	,,			
			(9) "Khasim-ul-Akhbar," dated 20th December 1886.	Refuting the wrong opinion of the English newspapers regarding the fidelity of the natives of India.	,,			

CHEPAUK,
2nd April 1887.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD ISHAQ,
Ag. Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt.

Replies to official memorandum, dated 2nd August 1887.

ORDER—dated 30th December 1887, No. 1694, Public.

In submitting the returns of Vernacular newspapers published in the year 1886 some District Magistrates have omitted magazines and periodicals which confine themselves to the discussion of literary, scientific and religious questions, and do not trench upon politics.* But as many of the publications, which at present find a place in the lists, come under the same category, and it would be difficult to decide which should be excluded, the Government consider it better that all such periodicals should be entered in future. Newspapers which are published once a week or oftener should, however, be distinguished in future returns (by being shown under a separate heading) from publications which appear at longer intervals.

* *e.g.*, *Jnanavinodini* (Tamil and Telugu) in Madras; *Sudarshana* (Canarese) in South Canara.

2. Some officers have omitted from their lists papers published partly in English and partly in a Vernacular.† Such papers should, of course, be included.

† *e.g.*, the *Vartaldhari* in Ganjam.

3. The District Magistrate of Kistna suggests that if district officers are to report on the tone of papers published within their districts, they should be authorised to subscribe to them at Government expense; and the Commissioner of Police points out that in consequence of the abolition of the Interpreter formerly attached to his office, he has to refer to the Translators to Government before submitting his remarks on the Vernacular papers issued in Madras, and that thus delay is caused, which would be obviated if the duty of reporting on the tone and politics of the papers were left to the Translators themselves. The Government admit the force of these representations, and accordingly direct that in future the function of the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police shall be limited to furnishing the Translators concerned with a full list of the Vernacular papers published within their respective charges, accompanied by such information as they can obtain regarding the character and position of the editors and proprietors, and the circulation of the paper. Each Translator will then submit to Government a consolidated list of all the newspapers published in his language, accompanied by his remarks on the character of each. The Translators are authorised to subscribe for all papers published in their Vernaculars, and the District Magistrates and Commissioner of Police will be held responsible for bringing periodicals newly started to their notice. The Translators' returns should be submitted to Government not later than the 1st April following the year to which they relate.

4. With reference to the Vernacular papers published in the Native States of Mysore and Travancore and in the Province of Coorg, the Residents in these States and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg will be requested to arrange for the supply to the Canarese and Malayalam Translators to Government of the information above required from District Magistrates in this Presidency.

5. The report of the Acting Persian and Hindustani Translator is very meagre, and the remark made in para. 4 is not altogether borne out by the monthly extracts from the Hindustani papers submitted to Government. Future reports should give much fuller information regarding the newspapers under his observation.

6. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

No. 1694A.

Copy to the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg with reference to para. 4.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

No. 1694B.

Copy to the Resident in Travancore with reference to para. 4.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

LETTER—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), dated Fort St. George, 30th December 1887, No. 1695.

In continuation of my letter, No. 342, Public, dated 7th March 1887, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a statement of the Vernacular papers published in this Presidency during the year 1886, together with the reports of the several Translators to Government on the general tone of the Vernacular Press during that period.

2. Following the arrangement adopted in my letter above referred to, the subjects discussed by the Vernacular Press in 1886 may be most conveniently treated under the following main heads :—

(1) Imperial Policy.
(2) Provincial Administration.
(3) Religious and Social Questions.
(4) Race-questions.

3. *Imperial Policy.*—The imperial questions that excited most attention were the state of affairs in Burma and the imposition of the Income-tax. As in the previous year the policy of the Government in Burma was strongly condemned. The annexation of the country was held to be unnecessary, it being urged that British interests would be amply safe-guarded by the elevation to the throne of a member of the Burmese Royal House under the control of an English Resident. The treatment of King Theebaw after his surrender was also the subject of adverse criticism. There was a general outcry against the Income-tax as having been occasioned by the useless military expenditure of the Indian Government (*e.g.*, on the Afghan Boundary Commission, on subsidies to the Amir, and on the Delhi manœuvres) and to their aggressive policy in Burma. The tax was also complained of as imposing a heavy burden on small incomes, and as likely to be an engine of corruption and oppression in the hands of subordinate officials. The Hindustani papers were especially bitter in their denunciations of this tax and of the Viceroy as its supposed author. The constitution of the Finance Committee was the subject of unfavorable comment. It was pointed out that the Committee consisted almost entirely of Government officers, and it was alleged that they would content themselves with reductions in petty appointments instead of striking, as they ought, at the excessive emoluments of the higher European officials. The proposed visit to India of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, and his detention at Aden, attracted some notice, and sympathy was expressed with the Maharaja as having been unfairly treated by the British Government. English and European politics excited very little attention. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, the general election and change of Ministry that followed its rejection, and the Bulgarian question were all noticed, but with little attempt at discussion. The alleged designs of Russia formed the subject of considerable comment, the opinion generally expressed being that, in spite of the shortcomings of the British Government, the people of India had no desire to change their rulers, and that so long as they remained loyal a successful invasion was hopeless.

4. *Provincial Administration.*—In the early part of the year a number of Native officials in the Tanjore District were dismissed or reduced (on the report of Mr. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, who had been sent to the district as Special Commissioner) for having assisted in obtaining unnecessary remissions of land-revenue on account of the floods of 1884-85, and at the same time the remissions granted by the Collector Mr. Pennington in that year were largely reduced. The deputation of Mr. Thomas to the district, his investigation into the frauds practised, and the action taken by the Government on his report were all bitterly attacked by the Native Press. The same attitude was shown with regard to the suspension of Mr. Crole and the deputation of Mr. Thomas to inquire into that gentleman's administration of the Madura District. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, as a supposed opponent of Native aspirations and supporter of European officialism, was the object of special attack throughout the year. The prominence given to these personal topics left little room for discussion of the really serious problems of provincial administration; and beyond some adverse criticism of the working of the Salt and Forest Acts and a protest against the design imputed to the Finance Committee of placing the Local Fund Public Works under the management of the Government engineering staff, hardly anything was done in this direction.

5. *The Mysore Press.*—The tone of the Vernacular Press in Mysore was one of general opposition to the government of that State. The present Dewan as a Madrassi is regarded with much jealousy, and he was accused of extravagant administration, of partiality to foreigners, and of keeping the Maharaja from exercising his due share in the government of the country. The newly-established Representative Assembly was ridiculed as a sham, and the state of the country under the Native Government was compared unfavourably in some respects with its condition under British management.

6. *Religious and Social Questions.*—The proposal to amend the law regulating the administration of religious endowments, which the Madras Government have had under consideration, met with general approval, it being admitted that the present system is very unsatisfactory, and affords large opportunities for peculation. The exertions of Lady Dufferin and Lady Grant Duff on behalf of medical aid to caste women were noted with very faint praise, and, in some cases, the collection of subscriptions for this object was denounced as an instance of official pressure. Widow and infant marriage, loss of caste by visiting Europe and the *gosha* system were, as usual, frequently discussed, but, as remarked in para. 6 of my letter of 7th March 1887, with much divergence of opinion.

7. *Race-questions.*—With regard to race-questions the observations made in para. 7 of the above letter still apply, but there was nothing in their treatment by the Vernacular Press in 1886 to call for special remark. Most of the attacks on European officials are due to a not unnatural desire to obtain for Natives a larger share in the public service, and the Madras Government are glad to believe that of race-animosity as such there is perhaps less in this province than in any other part of India.

8. To sum up, the tone of the Vernacular Press of 1886 on imperial questions was one of general, though, on the whole, not violent, opposition to the policy of the Government of India, unbroken by any such outburst of loyalty as was evoked by the Afghan crisis of 1885. Occasional passages strongly denouncing the British rule are to be found in such papers as the *Swadeshamitra*, *Hindu Sumitra* (both Tamil); but these are exceptional outbursts, and cannot be taken to fairly represent the Native Press as a whole. With regard to the local Government, the attitude of the Vernacular papers during the past year was one of uniform unfriendliness, and the Tamil *Swadeshamitra* (the leading Vernacular paper) in particular lost few opportunities of putting the worst construction on the official acts of Sir M. E. Grant Duff and his colleagues. But His Excellency in Council is glad to note that during the present year there has been a marked improvement in this respect,—an improvement which he trusts will be lasting.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

APPENDIX to G.O., No. 1694, dated 30th December 1887.

PARTICULARS of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1886, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
N.B.—The papers, the names of which are printed in **Antic** type, were started or revived during the year 1886.							
ARCOT (NORTH).							
"The Vellore Janana Kulani."	Vellore "Váni Nikédanam" Press.	Tamul ..	Fortnightly.	102 copies.	(1) V. B. Girinada Mudaliyar, (2) P. Tangavelu Mudaliyar, Men of good means and proprietors of Váni Nikédanam Press, Vellore.	C. Gabbu Mudaliyar *alias* Chindadripetta Komarasami Mudaliyar, landholder and Foreman of "Váni Nikédanam," Press, Vellore.	Publishes general news. Discusses politics in a generally moderate tone. Extracts taken from other papers and rendered into Tamul.
"Aziz-ul-Akhbar."	Arcot, Sandapet, Press "Showkat-ul-Islam."	Hindustani ..	Weekly ..	155 ,,	Muhammad Murtuza Gattala Sahib.	Saiyid Hussain, Eleemosynary Schoolmaster.	Local and religious matters.
ARCOT (SOUTH).							
"Desabhimani"	"Tirupapaliyur Patriotic" Press.	Tamul ..	Weekly ..	350 copies.	P. T. Sadagopa Chariar, independent gentleman.	Same as in previous column ..	The paper is devoted to the dissemination of local and general news. Tone moderate.
"Brahma Vydya."	Chidambaram "Brahma Vydya" Press.	Sanskrit (Grantham) and Tamul.	Monthly ..	300 ,,	Srinivasa Sastri, Pundit	Do. do.	A religious and philosophical paper.
BELLARY.							
"Vijayadhvaja."	Bellary "Chitralipi Sarada" Press.	Canarese. ..	Weekly ..	360 copies.	About 80 merchants of Bellary have subscribed amongst themselves and started the paper.	S. Venkatachari, 1st-grade Pleader, Bellary.	The only newspaper in the district. Stated to ventilate the grievances of the mercantile community. Does not meddle much with any but local politics. Is loyal and harmless.
COIMBATORE.							
"Kalanidi or Coimbatore Crescent."	"Coimbatore Crescent" Press.	Chiefly in Tamul, a little English.	Fortnightly .	260 copies.	S. P. Narasimulu Nayudu, brother-in-law of a late Tahsildar and a member of the district board.	Same as in previous column ..	No politics; a very harmless paper, which deals chiefly with local occurrences, reports of meetings held by different native associations and a few extracts from European and Indian journals. The editor and his friends contribute letters, &c.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1886, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
			GANJAM.				
"Vartalahari."	Berhampore S. S. S. Press.	English and Telugu.	Fortnightly .	Very irregular in publication.	....	....	Keeps up its reputation for well-written English and Telugu leading articles.
			GODAVARI.				
"Sree Sanmargadarsini."	Pithapur "Samsthanam" Press.	Telugu and English.	Once a-month.	200 copies.	Peddada Chetti Ramiah Garu, Assistant Master, Samsthanam High School, Pithapur.	Same as in previous column ..	Tone, mild; social, political, religious and educational matters.
"Vivekavardhani."	Rajahmundry. The "Vivekavardhani" Press.	English and Telugu.	Professedly weekly, but irregular.	350 ,,	Kandikuri Veerasalingam, Telugu Pundit, Rajahmundry College.	The proprietor appears to be editor, but the editing is more or less a joint matter.	One of the principal objects of the proprietor is, it is understood, to expose irregularities of all kinds which are brought to his notice. The paper is also the organ of the Widow Remarriage Association, of which the proprietor is the Vice-President. It contains few, if any, original comments on matters outside the district, but extracts from other vernacular papers are sometimes inserted. The paper is outspoken, but does not appear to contain matter to which Government should take exception.
			KISTNA.				
"Hitavadi" ..	Masulipatam. The "Dove" Press.	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	320 copies.	D. Anantam Garu, B.A., Assistant Master, Noble College, Masulipatam.	Same as in previous column ..	Tone, mild. A monthly Christian magazine, the last two or three pages being devoted to current news. Since discontinued.
"Purushardhapradayini."	Local sheet published in "Sivadarma Prakasini" at Masulipatam, and the main part in "Vartamani Tarangani" Press at Madras.	Telugu and English.	Do. ..	600 ,,	Uma Ranganaikulu Nayudu, pensioned Meteorological Observer. Belongs to a respectable family at Masulipatam.	The proprietor is the editor. ..	Was in publication for nearly twelve years, when it was considered a respectable organ; ceased three years ago. Revived again only in October 1886. Its present character cannot yet be determined.
"Desabhimani."	"Bala Tripura Sundari" Press at Guntur.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	(1) Gollamudi Narayana Row .. (2) Gundu Venkatappayya, (3) Rayaprolu Rajanna Dikshatulu, Inamdars.	Vavilala Advaita Brahma Sastri .. Trade.	The tone and politics of these papers cannot yet be determined.
"Sri Rasikollasini."	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	300 ,,	Do. do. ..	Paladugu Panakala Rao, Inamdar ..	
			MADRAS.				
"Hindu Janabushani."	"American" Press, Mint Street, Black Town.	Tamul ..	Weekly ..	200 copies.	Selvaraja Mudali; no other profession, moderately rich, and has another Press in Bellary.	V. Sundaram Mudali; no other profession, has no fortune or landed property, but divides the proceeds between himself and proprietor.	Discusses politics in moderate tone.
"Suguna Bothini."	Madras Ripon Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, Black Town.	Do. ..	Bimonthly ..	400 ,,	E. Balasundara Mudaliar, B.A., Clerk in Patchiappa's School on Rs. 60, is a respectable man.	The proprietor is the editor ..	Literary and general news for girls, discontinued since May 1886 and resumed in January 1887.
"Vettycodiyone" ..	"Asiatic" Press, Errabalu Chetti St., Black Town.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	200 ,,	Mr. Highland, a man of independent means and respectably connected.	P. S. Saiyappa Mudali, School Master; has ancestral property and is respectably connected.	Discusses politics in moderate tone.
"Swadesamitran." ..	"National" Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	Biweekly ..	1000 ,,	G. Subramaniya Iyer, the Editor of the *Hindu*, a very respectable, popular man and well-to-do.	The proprietor is the editor ..	Tone at first pacific and unobjectionable. The paper has since thrown off reserve as to the disloyalty of its sentiments.
"Hindu Sumitran".	"Presidency" Press, Popham's Bdway.	Do. ..	Triweekly ..	500 ,,	C. Maselamani Chetti, lives by editing the paper.	Do. do. ..	Discusses politics and other kindred topics. Ceased to exist since July 1886.
"Thathuvavevasini" or Thinker.	"Varthamanatharungaiya" Press, Devaraja Mudali Street.	Do. and English.	Monthly ..	140 ,,	P. Venkata Rao, the proprietor, prints the paper for Mr. Upshon, Vepery, Secretary of the Madras Secular Society.	Do. do. ..	A free-thought paper; discusses topics pertaining to religion, and deals also occasionally with science. Does not discuss politics.
"Sri Sudasabhimani"	"Ashtalutchmi Velasam" Press, Popham's Broadway.	Tamul ..	Weekly ..	250 ,,	P. S. Kumaraguru Mudali, a man of independent means and of good connection.	A. Venkatasubba Pillai; lives by editing the paper; his relatives are land-owners and cultivators at Tanjore.	The tone is moderate and loyal.
"Dravidavurthamani."	"Dravidavurthamani" Press, Munnadi, Muthealpet.	Do. ..	Biweekly ..	250 ,,	P. Vasudeva Mudali, a clerk in Sea Customs Office, Madras; has landed property.	G. Narain Rao, Clerk, Spinning and Weaving Company, Royapooram.	Discusses politics in a mild tone.
"Virthanthini" ..	"Popular Standard" Press, Errabalu Chetti Street.	Telugu ..	Weekly ..	500 ,,	T. Varada Rao, B.A. and B.L.; has land of his own in Kumbakónam.	C. Maselamani Chetti. Has been editor of this paper for the last ten years, and this was his start in life.	The tone is moderate and loyal. Ceased to exist.
"Andhraprakasika".	"Hindu" Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 ,,	R. Narasinga Rao, B.A.; has extensive landed property.	A. C. Parthasaradi Nayudu; has sufficient means to live upon.	Discusses subjects of political and general public interest. Affects an independent tone and criticises the acts of Government and Government officials in a manner which is hardly defensible.
"Sujanamanolasini"	"Siva Sidanta" Press, Narayana Mudali Street, Black Town.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	A. Muthia Garu, owner of Press and a rich and respectable man.	Same as in previous column ..	General news, religious and literary. Does not discuss politics. Ceased to exist since March 1887.
"Hindu Janasamaskarini."	"Empress of India" Press, Popham's Broadway.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	950 ,,	A. Shunmoogappa Chetti, a man of independent means, merchant.	M. Butchiah Pantulu; lives by editing the paper; was a teacher in the Normal School.	Discusses subjects of political and general public interest. The remarks on the *Andhraprakasika* are also applicable to this paper.
"Umdat-ul-Akhbarai Shahi and Hakimay."	"Anwari" Press, Triplicane High Road.	Hindustani, lithograph.	Once in ten days.	100 ,,	Muhammad Anwar Sahib, dealer in house-building materials, respectable and well-to-do.	Same as in previous column ..	Seldom contains articles of original matter on politics. Tone is generally pacific and unobjectionable.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1886, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
			MADRAS—*continued.*				
"Tilism-i-Hairath, Madras Punch."	"Muthbai Shiʼrfeea" and "Muthbai Hindayat" Press, Triplicane.	Hindustani, lithograph.	Once in ten days.	100 copies.	Shah Muhammad Sudakal Hussani Sahib Sharif, respectable and in easy circumstances. Proprietorship made over to the editor.	Jaffer Hussain Hasuf, son of the proprietor, respectable, dependent on Press earnings.	Seldom contains articles of original matter on politics. Tone is generally pacific and unobjectionable.
"Jarida-i-Rozgar" ..	"Hyderi" Press, Royapet.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	600 ,,	Syed Murthaza Sahib, a respectable man and in well-to-do circumstances.	The same as in previous column ..	Sometimes too strong in expressing political views.
"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Do. ..	100 ,,	Mulvie Muhammad Nusratulla Sahib and Syed Ghulam Dustaghir Sahib, owners of the Press; the first has no claim or share in the Press, he was merely entered as joint proprietor because the Press belonged to his deceased brother. He is now at Hyderabad in very good circumstances and respectable. The second is here managing the Press, and is in tolerably easy circumstances.	Syed Ghulam Dustaghir Sahib, mentioned in previous column.	Seldom contains articles of original matter in politics. Tone is generally pacific and unobjectionable.
"Thofah"	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Bimonthly ..	200 ,,	Zinuddin Ahmed Sahib, a respectable man and priest in the Mutheal-pet Musjid.	Same as in previous column ..	Do. do. Closed in April 1887, and republished in July 1887.
"Shums-ul-Akhbar."	"Shumsiah" Press, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	700 ,,	Muhammad Nasiruddin Sahib Ghattala Effendi, a respectable man; has three houses and lives on the income of the Press and house-rent.	Do. do. ..	Seldom contains articles of original matter in politics. Tone is generally pacific and unobjectionable.
"Maha Vigada Thuthan."	"Excelsior" Press, Popham's Broadway.	Tamul ..	Do. ..	1,700 ,,	A. Rajandrum Pillay, B.A., a respectable man, Tamul teacher, Seven Wells Street.	Do. do. ..	Is a comic paper discussing local and other topics. Its tone is not friendly to the English.
"Sathya Vedanusaram," or Companion to the Catholic Religion.	Periamettu "St. Joseph's" Press.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	250 ,,	M. S. Yavapillay, a respectable Native Christian, living on the income of his publications, &c.	Same as in last column	Is a Roman Catholic Theologic l Magazine.
"Vadanta Niranaya Patrika."	"Indian" Press, Royapooram.	Do. ..	Bimonthly ..	500 ,,	A. Appadorai Pillai, a pensioner from the Government Press, Madras, (Rs. 10 per mensem).	Rev. J. Balanadar Reddi, Roman Catholic Priest, Royapooram, (Rs. 35 per mensem).	Religious.
"Niti Darpana."	Do. do. ..	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	150 ,,	Rev. J. Balanadar Reddi, Roman Catholic Priest, Royapooram.	Do. do. ..	Do.
"Yudda Dwoni."	"Excelsior" Press, Popham's Broadway.	Tamul ..	Weekly ..	1,000 ,,	Captain H. Bullard, Salvationist ..	Same as in previous column ..	Do.
			MADURA.				
"Santhosha Seithi."	Pasumalai near Madura, Lenox Press.	Tamul.	Monthly ..	883 copies.	Reverend J. P. Jones, American Missionary of respectability.	Same as in previous column ..	Essentially a religious tract. Tone unobjectionable.
The "Banner of the Cross."	Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School Press.	Do.	Do. ..	50 ,,	G. A. Rollai, Esq., Assistant Missionary of respectability, Ramnad.	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
"Sathiavarthamani."	Pasumalai near Madura, Lenox Press.	Tamul and English.	Bimonthly ..	750 ,,	Reverend G. T. Washburn, American Missionary of respectability.	Do. do.	Miscellaneous. Tone objectionable.
			MALABAR.				
"Kerala Patrika" ..	Calicut, "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam.	Weekly ..	About 900 copies.	(1) The Third or Tirumalpad Raja of Calicut. (2) Chengalath Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Municipal Councillor, Calicut, and Assistant Master in the Zamorin's Kerala Vidya Sala College.	No. 2 mentioned in previous column.	Gives a summary of important news and discusses matters of local interest.
"Paschima Taraka & Kerala Pataka."	Cochin, "Western Star" Press.	Do. ..	Fortnightly ..	900 copies.	....	....	Tone loyal.
"Paropakari" ..	Calicut, "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam ..	Monthly ..	300 ,,	Saiyid Snavulla Makti, son of a pensioned Mussulman Revenue officer; was a Municipal Nuisance Inspector at Calicut for some time.	Same as in previous column ..	*This paper has now ceased to exist for want of support. The tone was essentially of a religious character, and was freely exposing the so-called defects of the Christian religion.*
"Kerala Mittram."	Cochin, "Kerala Mittram" Press.	Do.	Trimonthly ..	700 ,,	Devaji Bhimji, a rich Banya merchant of Cochin.	Xavier; nothing known about him.	*Gives a summary of local and foreign news. Is an innocuous publication, moderate in its tone.*
"Vijnyana Chintamani."	Calicut "Vidya Vilasam," Press.	Malayalam and Sanskrit (Grantham.)	Monthly ..	600 ,,	(1) K. Damodaram Nambutiri, (2) G. Narayana Sastri, (3) Nilakondom *alias* Punnasseri Nambi, (4) N. Bhaksharow Mussat, (5) C. Parameswaram Mussat, (6) V. Vasudevan Mussat, (7) A. Bharata Pisharodi, Nos. 1 and 3 to 7 are landlords; No. 8 is a cultivator.	No. 3. Same as in previous column. Is a Hindu landlord.	It consists of two parts; one in Sanskrit (Grantham) and the other in Malayalam. It is a literary Magazine with stray notes collected from other local papers.
			NELLORE.				
"Amudrita Grandha Chintamani."	"Sreemath Saraswati Nelayam" Press at Runganayakelapett.	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	Throughout the Madras Presidency.	Saraswati Tiruvengada Charlu, Vishnava Brahmin and Pundit, aged about fifty years, living on the earnings of the Press and some lands.	Pundla Ramakrishniah, unemployed.	Treats of Telugu literature in verse with notes and quotations from several authors in an easy style.
Madras High Court Reports.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	Nelatur Raghava Charlu, Taluk Sheristadar of Kanigiri.	Translations of the Indian Law Reports.
			SALEM.				
"Swadeshabhimani" or "Salem Patriot."	Salem, at "Salem Patriot" Press.	Tamul ..	Bimonthly ..	About 120 copies.	C. Sheikh Mohiuddin Sahib, a merchant and Municipal Councillor.	Mariappa Mudali, a man of independent circumstances.	General news.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1886, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
			TANJORE.				
"Arunothayam" ..	Tranquebar, Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Tamul ..	Monthly ..	500 copies.	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	Rev. E. Shaffer of the same Mission.	Religious and moral. *Circulated among Lutheran Christians only.*
"Tanjore Vartamani."	Tanjore, the "National" Press.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	320 ,,	K. Duraiswami Pillai, proprietor of the Tanjore National Press, merchant and mirasidar (a man of respectable position).	Gopala Iyer, Assistant Master, V. H. Branch School, Tanjore, a man of respectable position.	News of the district and leading events of the day; *started on the 30th June* 1884, *and discontinued on 20th September* 1886.
			TINNEVELLY.				
"Sujanamanoranjani."	"Chintamani" Press, Palamcottah.	Tamul ..	Weekly ..	200 copies.	S. Subramania Pillai; no other profession, holds landed property.	Same as in previous column ..	Contains mostly extracts of newspapers, local news and matters connected with the Siva sect. Brings to notice irregularities, &c. It is a useful print.
"Friendly Instructor."	Church Mission Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	Circulated among subscribers in India and Ceylon.	Church Mission Society, Palamcottah.	S. Iswaramuthia Pillai, Manager C. M. Press, Palamcottah.	Journal devoted to religious subjects with a page for general important news extracted from newspapers.
			BANGALORE.				
"Bad-i-Saba" Bangalore Akhbar.	Bangalore	Hindustani ..	..	..	....	....	Nothing objectionable.
"Khasim-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Do. ..	..	..	.....	....	Do.
"Karnataka Prakasika."	Do.	Canarese (in diglot.)	..	..	....	....	....
"Vrittanta Bodhini." (Besides seven others of minor importance.)	Do.	Do. ..	..	..	....	....	....
			TRAVANCORE.				
"Travancore Abhimani," Nagercoil.	....	..	..	..	....	....	....

ANANTAPUR, CHINGLEPUT, CUDDAPAH, KURNOOL, NILGIRIS, TRICHINOPOLY AND VIZAGAPATAM—*Nil.*

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

PUBLIC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 30th December 1887,
Nos. 1694—1695.

DECEMBER.

Native Newspapers.

Passing orders on the reports submitted by the several Translators to Government, &c., on the tone of the Vernacular Press in this Presidency during 1886, and forwarding the same to the Government of India.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From C. D. MACLEANE, Esq., Tamul Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Ootacamund, dated Nellore, 7th June 1887.

With reference to G.O., dated 7th March 1887, No. 341, Public, confidential, I have the honor to submit a general report on the contents of Tamul Newspapers for 1886. The subjects concerned will be divided into the three heads mentioned in para. 3 of the report for 1885, and some remarks will be added as to the tone, &c., of the Press.

2. *Subjects not connected with the Presidency.*—With regard to Burma, the Tamul Press advocated its being made a feudatory State, a ruler being taken from the old ruling dynasty. The war was undertaken to give employment to the British troops, and conduced only to the aggrandisement of England. The cost should therefore fall on England. The theory that French influence was exercised in Burma in detriment to the interests of British India was not admitted as being sufficient grounds for what had taken place. The detention of Dhooleep Sing at Aden by the British authorities, while on his way to India, was described as a blunder. His letter published in the *Times of India* was written merely with a view to conciliate the people of his own race. By giving him what he wanted, namely, a grant of money, he would be induced to end his days as a loyal subject. As to the proposed mission to Thibet, the Indian exchequer was empty, and Thibet was in no way connected with India. Lord Dufferin, who planned it, was no doubt influenced by the English officials of this country.

3. *Subjects connected with the Presidency.*—The salt-tax was described several times this year by the Tamul Press as the most unjust and cruel of all the taxes imposed on the country. The tax should be reduced and import duties should be re-imposed. As to the imperial income-tax the impost should be made in England and on the English; for the revenue derived from it was devoted to the benefit of the English in strengthening the defences of India, in which they alone were interested. Objection was taken to exempting military officers in receipt of an income of less than Rs. 500 a-month. The papers were unanimous in disapproving of the plan of entrusting Local Board engineering work to the Public Works Department, as proposed by the Finance Committee, on the ground that it was contrary to the self-governing policy. The papers approved of the ploughing exhibitions proposed for certain of the southern districts. Protection of country industries by high duties on English wares was advocated on two or three occasions. The establishment of numerous industrial schools was advocated. As to education, at least one-tenth of the Indian revenues should be devoted to this. The members of the proposed Central Board for the management of Hindoo religious and charitable endowments should be elected. The Press would pay these members with small salaries or not at all. The Press was in favour of the abolition of the Original Side of the High Court, which was only a costly machine performing the same work as in the mofussil was turned out by District Munsifs and Sub-Judges. An enormous

proportion of the space of the Tamul papers in 1886 was occupied by remarks on the case of the Tanjore remissions, and on two cases of a personal nature with which the Government were directly or indirectly connected, and regarding which public excitement prevailed. Mr. Thomas's deputation to Tanjore was very severely criticised. As regards the action of Government itself in the Tanjore matter, the following extract represents perhaps the whole tenour of the remarks:—"The harsh and unjust proceedings which Government has recourse to in this matter, tend to strengthen the case of the people of Tanjore as against itself. The agitation with regard to this question is not confined to Tanjore only, but finds sympathisers elsewhere. The people who have hitherto been docile have begun by it to understand their own rights and the way of establishing them within constitutional limits." The case in which Mr. Garstin, Member of the Board of Revenue, prosecuted certain persons for an assault coming under the definition of dacoity, and into which other matters considered extraneous were introduced, was said by the papers to have been concocted by a high official and urged on by the Government. The glory of the crown, it was said, was redeemed by the decision of the High Court, which acquitted all the persons then charged with the offence. The other case of a personal nature was that of Mr. Crole's suspension, and Mr. Thomas's deputation to Madura to inquire into Mr. Crole's conduct. The Tamul Press said that this was all done to screen a high official. The attacks on the late Governor of this Presidency were of unprecedented bitterness, and the matters above mentioned as well as all matters in which the population at large might consider themselves aggrieved by the Government during the last few years, were laid at his door as personal charges.

4. *Subjects connected with Europeans and Natives.*—The Tamul Press was persistent in suggesting measures for introducing more natives into the Legislative Council of the Presidency. It considered that all the grievances of the people were owing to the crude formation of this body, and that the Council should be vested with such powers as are possessed by similar Councils in European countries. The Press desired to see the delegation to the Council of two Native Members from each Revenue District. The Legislative Council should also control the budget. The English Parliament has usually been treated by the Tamul Press as the custodian of all the true interests of the Natives of India, but during this year the Tamul Press began to suggest doubts on the subject: "It appears that the members of Parliament concern themselves with India only when they have to please their constituents, or have to satisfy the demands of English merchants. They will direct their attention to India when they seek for means to conquer new lands so as to find for English traders new markets for their goods. But when the injustices done to the 250 millions of inhabitants in India are brought to notice in Parliament, the members become impatient and interrupt the speaker." On the question of the possibility of changing their rulers, the papers have been particularly free this year. It was the English and not the Indians that should fear the Russian invasion; the English alone therefore should bear the taxes that were imposed to meet the expenditure of strengthening the defences of India. What did it matter, said one paper, whether India was conquered by the Russians or by others? The only thing wanted was that learning and civilisation should be encouraged. With regard to the Finance Committee, the Press expressed much dissatisfaction. It had been supposed that it would reduce the salaries of the over-paid European official community, who are paid here as they are paid nowhere else; but nothing came of it. This was a sign that the English Government placed no confidence in natives. The Covenanted Civil Service, which was peculiar to this country alone, should be abolished. It was once necessary to pay large salaries to European officials, for suitable men were scarce, but now there could be no difficulty in recruiting any Europeans that were wanted at a very cheap rate. Moreover, many qualified Natives could now be found in the country to do the work on small pay. It was contended that notwithstanding the repeated orders of the Secretary of State on the subject, Europeans continued to be largely appointed in the Police, Salt, Survey and Settlement Departments. The usual statements were made that India

was not governed according to the terms set forth in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. In whichever way the question was considered, the English, said the papers, were the gainers and the Hindoos were the losers; the country was gradually getting poorer and poorer, taxes innumerable were levied, Government bestowed no thought on raising the condition of the Natives, the opinions and wishes of the people in political and other matters were paid no attention to, Government were always partial to their own nation, and sought every means of increasing the commerce and wealth of the English. The English kept out the natives from office through jealousy of their administrative powers. Regarding the employment of natives as officers in the Army, it was asked how could the English continue to govern this country with such a foolish notion as that the natives would rise in rebellion against them, for what could all the English troops do if the natives should but really entertain the desire of driving away the English, and should unite for that purpose? When the Press saw that their utterances did not influence the Government of India regarding the annexation of Burma, they complained that the people possessed only the right of expressing their views in the papers and at meetings, but not the right of constraining Government to adopt their views. The *Swadeshamitran* proceeded to say that in a country governed by its own Prince, the people would rise in rebellion against the king who expended money in useless wars. There was a growing dissatisfaction felt towards Government, the papers said, because of the evil doings of authorities, and this dissatisfaction, which had long been secretly cherished by the Hindoos, had begun now to manifest itself openly. In the *Swadeshamitran* a letter was inserted stating that the Government had begun to oppress the people under the impression that they would not retaliate, but quoted a native proverb to the effect that Government should beware of the results of carrying oppression too far. It was stated that the ancient rulers of the country showered benefits unasked, but such could only be extorted from the English.

5. *Tone and character of the Press.*—The tone of the Tamul Press during 1886 can only be described as having been highly seditious. There has been no precedent for such a state of things in the previous history of the South Indian Vernacular Press. The question whether such seditious opinions are representative of public opinion must be more or less speculative. I am myself of opinion that they represent no general popular sentiment of any sort, and to only a small extent the sentiments of a party or parties at principal centres. I have recently in an official publication drawn prominent attention to what I consider the separate and isolated nature of the South Indian population as compared with the rest of India. I also believe that population to be at once primitive, practical, and law-abiding to an extent which will be met with in few other parts of the world. They are the last people who would *a priori* be suspected of seditious tendencies. If in the midst of a population thus constituted, a Vernacular Press arises exhibiting virulent hostility towards the established rulers of the country, it seems to me merely to show that given the possibility of using a printing press with unlimited license, and the trade of mischief-making to serve personal ends is sure to be plied by some one. I have made such inquiries as are possible regarding the connections from which these newspapers emanate, and I believe them at present to emanate from a very small handful of men. It is also to be observed that the literary staff of the papers are nearly always Bramins. How long this account of the subject will remain true, or to what extent on the contrary the papers will succeed in inoculating the people with their views, can be shown by time alone. I observed in my last report that these papers form the only political literature which the people have to read. During the last month of 1886 there was a lull in the hostility of the Tamul Press owing to personal changes in the administration, and I hope that in reporting on the whole of 1887, I may be able to report a much more moderate state of affairs.

6. *Conclusion.*—It takes much time to read the newspapers in arrears and hence the delay in submitting this report. Arrangements will now be made to prepare the report currently, and it will be submitted in future in the month next following the calendar year.

From GUSTAV OPPERT, PH.D., Telugu Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Coonoor, 15th June 1887.

I have the honor to submit to you my report on the Telugu Newspapers for the year 1886.

2. Seven papers altogether were received at my office. Three of these, the *Vivekavardhani*, *Andhraprakasika* and *Sujanamanollasini* appear every week; the *Vartalahari* twice a-month; and the *Sanmargadarsini*, *Hindujanasamskarini* and *Rasikollasini*, monthly. The *Andhraprakasika*, *Sujanamanollasini* and *Hindujanasamskarini* are published in Madras; the *Vartalahari* at Berhampore; the *Rasikollasini* at Guntur; the *Sanmargadarsini* at Pittapore; and the *Vivekavardhani* at Rajahmundry.

3. With respect to the *Vivekavardhani*, *Sanmargadarsini*, *Andhraprakasika*, *Sujanamanollasini* and *Hindujanasamskarini* the report of last year contains the necessary particulars, as neither their tone, tendency and politics nor their editors and the places of publication have changed. The *Andhraprakasika* continues to supply most information about the general news of the day, without making always proper inquiries respecting their authenticity. The *Vartalahari* still keeps up its reputation for well-written English and Telugu leading articles.

4. Only one number of the resuscitated *Vartalahari* has been received; it is a very irregular publication issued from the S. S. S. Press in Berhampore, and neither the name nor anything about the present proprietor and editor is known to me. The *Rasikollasini* is printed at the Sribalatripurasundari Press in Guntur; its editor and proprietor is Pāladugu Pānakāla Rao, and its issue amounts to 200 copies. It is a well-conducted paper and does not hesitate to mention the transgressions of native officials.

5. I have already stated in my report of last year that deficient education and inadequate knowledge account for many of the vagaries committed by native newspaper editors. Their knowledge of historical and political subjects is very limited to begin with, and they do not improve it by study. Their writing is uncontrolled by learning, and their want of information emboldens them even to make unwarranted remarks and assertions. As a rule, their political reflections manifest a deplorable, if not ridiculous, state of self-sufficient ignorance. But as their productions are read by persons still more devoid of knowledge, who regard the articles printed in the Press with awe, it becomes a matter worthy of consideration, whether such papers should be allowed to spread ill-feeling between the different classes of the population, especially between the rulers and the ruled, and to create a feeling of discontent in the country.

The different topics are again arranged under four heads, *i.e.*—

I.—Politics;
II.—Administration and Laws;
III.—Arts, Industries, Professions and Trade; and
IV.—Educational, Social and Religious.

I.—POLITICS.

Nothing particularly stirring has happened in this year so far as politics are concerned.

Burma.—The Burmese war and the annexation of Burma were disapproved, and as England, and not India, was regarded to be the gainer, to charge India with the expenses of this expedition was deemed an act of injustice; one paper curiously enough declared that the annexation of Burma violated Her Majesty's Proclamation, which secured the territories of Native Princes. (*Rasikollasini*, 5; *Vivekavardhani*, 5; *Andhraprakasika*, 46.)

The Viceroy.—Lord Dufferin was blamed for spending large sums of money on the conference at Rawal Pindi and on the great parade at Delhi with the object of gaining over the Ameer of Afghanistan, for the Burmese war, for annexing that kingdom, and for trying to negotiate useless treaties, as was rumoured, with Kashmir and Thibet. (*Andhraprakasika*, 10; *Vivekavardhani*, 15.)

Dhuleep Singh.—That Maharaja Dhuleep Singh was prevented from continuing his journey to India, and was compelled to disembark at Aden and to return to Europe was disapproved of. (*Vivekavardhani*, 12; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 12.)

Army and Volunteers.—Much regretted was the decision of the Indian Government not to allow natives to join or to form Volunteer Corps. This refusal was looked upon as wantonly throwing a doubt on the loyalty of the Indian population, and was felt the more as the British Government had, according to rumour, shown elsewhere greater confidence to Burmese and Chinese.

Moreover, native soldiers were given no opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and if they nevertheless chanced to do so, their services were ignored. (*Andhraprakasika*, 18, 20; *Vartalahari*, 2.)

English soldiers were accused of ill-treating, assaulting and even killing inoffensive natives without the slightest provocation. (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 4.)

Feeling against Englishmen.—The animosity against the ruling class has not decreased. The English nation is stigmatised as selfish and bent on acquiring power and wealth. The individual Englishman, who fills high offices in this country, is said to have no social standing at home, and not to interest himself for the Indian people. The administration will be worked more efficiently and cheaper if the principal appointments are filled by natives. (*Andhraprakasika*, 7; *Vivekavardhani*, 15.)

This greed for the loaves and fishes is a striking feature of the educated Hindu. The order and the peace maintained by the British Government throughout the length and breadth of India, the prestige of the British Army which prevents ambitious native princes from making inroads into the territory of their neighbours, as they used to do in former times, and the strength of the British empire which restrains other European States from interfering with India, all these boons, that the Hindus at present enjoy, count for nothing, when they air their grievances. What each individually desires is to govern the country, to extract from it as many personal advantages as he can get, and, in order to do so, to keep the English Army as an efficient protector against disturbers of the peace at home and abroad.

II.—ADMINISTRATION AND LAWS.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff.—The administration of Sir M. E. Grant Duff was universally condemned in the Telugu Press, and all the faults ascribed to him were the subject of repeated discussion. Government, it was said, cannot prosper so long as Mr. Grant Duff is Governor, his departure is considered a blessing, and the inhabitants of this Presidency were invited to move for a Parliamentary inquiry into his maladministration. (*Andhraprakasika*, 14, 46; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 8; *Vivekavardhani*, 25).

Tanjore and Madura.—During this year the affairs of the Tanjore and Madura Districts attracted great attention, in consequence of the suspension of Mr. Crole the Collector of Madura, and of the remission of revenue in Tanjore. In both cases Government availed themselves of the services of the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Thomas, Senior Member of the Revenue Board, and former Collector of Tanjore. This choice of the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Thomas created a great deal of dissatisfaction not only in Tanjore, which he had administered for some years, but also in Madura, as he was a near relative of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Senior Member of Council. The summary dismissal of the Deputy Collector and of nineteen other officials in Tanjore by the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas, the non-publication of his report, and his mission of inquiry into the affairs of the Madura District, which the public regarded as being aimed against Mr. Crole, all these measures gave rise to unfriendly discussions. (*Andhraprakasika*, 13, 16, 35; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 3, 9.)

Complaints against Native Officials.—Though the native papers are filled with complaints against European officials and hardly ever animadvert on the delinquencies of their countrymen, the *Rasikollasini* (3, 6) charges high native officials, as Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and others, with extorting supplies, &c., from villagers, and winking at their peons and other servants when exacting presents from the people.

Civil Service in Ceylon.—The civil arrangements in Ceylon, where natives occupy high magisterial posts, are members of the Civil Service, and where the members of the Legislative Council are elected by the people, are contrasted with the state of affairs existing in India. (*Andhraprakasika*, 20.)

Adopted son of the late Princess of Tanjore.—Considering the great advantages which have accrued to the English Government by the annexation of Tanjore, an act of grace might be shown to the adopted son of the late Princess of Tanjore, the daughter of the last Maharaja, by granting him a pension. (*Andhraprakasika*, 39.)

Taxation.—The existing differences in the mode of taxation and the hardships which the income and toll taxes impose on the population, as native officials accept bribes and arrange the taxes accordingly, were often discussed, and in order to amend this deplorable state of affairs, it was even proposed to send one or two natives to Parliament, with a view to arranging this matter. (*Andhraprakasika*, 16; *Vivekavardhaini*, 15; *Rasikollasini*, 6.)

Finance and Civil Service Committees.—For the removal of these and other grievances the appointment of the Finance and Civil Service Committees was greatly approved, though the constitution of these committees met with partial disapprobation. It was hoped that some good might ultimately result from them, so far as the remission of taxation and the modification of the rules for appointing officials in favor of natives were concerned, but no very sanguine expectations were entertained. (*Vivekavardhani*, 34; *Sujanamanollasini*, 26; *Andhraprakasika*, 7.)

Administration of Law.—Though the administration of law is rather costly in this country, yet it is well appreciated by the people, because it fulfills an essential condition, that is, it is just and every body is equal before the law, while in former times the lower classes could find no redress. Natives, and moreso educated natives, are fond of litigation, and witnesses adhere very seldom to the truth. According to the *Vivekavardhani*, "some of the professional witnesses and witness-makers are often very pious and religious in their own way; and it is occasionally surprising to see well-bred Brahmans, learned in the Vedas, strict in all ceremonial observances, and extremely sacred in appearance, being most abominably untruthful." (*Vivekavardhani*, 25.)

High Court.—With respect to the High Court, it was suggested that the Court should dispense with its original jurisdiction and appoint one or more Sub-Judges like the District Munsifs and Sub-Judges in the Mofussil. (*Andhraprakasika*, 15).

Village Munsifs.—A general outcry was raised against the ignorance and inefficiency of the Village Munsifs, and it was requested that their places should be filled by persons who have passed some examination. (*Andhraprakasika*, 45; *Sujanamanollasini*, 53.)

Registration of documents.—The appointment of Sub-Registrars was not deemed an unalloyed blessing, for forgery has rather increased than decreased after their appointment, though the Registration Act had been mainly passed to reduce the crime of forgery. But as many Sub-Registrars, though Matriculates, F.A's. and B.A's. are unacquainted with the Revenue duties, and as only two witnesses are required to ensure registration from the Registrar, a decree is often obtained, as some Judges and Munsifs rely on the thus registered instrument, though it be forged. Registration is besides occasionally retarded by Registrars delaying it, for fear of their not obtaining the maximum fee in the following month by registering documents for which they can at present not get any extra commission. (*Rasikollasini*, 5.)

Post Offices.—The frequent defalcations of post officials were ascribed to the temptations which are thrown in their way, owing to the miserable and insufficient pay they receive. The postal arrangements in the mofussil are besides very inefficient, and the delivery of letters and packets irregular and unsafe. These defects call for improvement. (*Andhraprakasika*, 22; *Vivekavardhani*, 28.)

Arms Act.—A great deal of the mischief done by wild beasts was ascribed to the existence of the Arms Act, as people could not protect themselves against the attack of such animals. On the other hand, proper care should be taken to prevent

people from carrying with them loaded fire-arms, as serious harm is thus often done. Soldiers should also not be permitted to have in their possession powder and shot, except in cases of emergency. (*Andhraprakasika*, 3; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 1.)

Police.—The police was coming in for a great deal of vituperation. Police officials were accused of oppression, bribe-taking and concoction of false evidence. Many members of the police force have, indeed, of late been punished for extorting confession by torture and for theft. Their rude behaviour towards the masses was also disapproved. Proper care should be taken in selecting men of good character to serve in the police. (*Andhraprakasika*, 1, 19, 29; *Vivekavardhani*, 19, 39.)

Municipalities.—Though the cry for self-government was still loud, and the municipal constitutions owed their existence partly to it, yet the administration of the municipal bodies did not meet with much approval. At Cuddapah, *e.g.*, the municipal accounts were not properly checked, and a great deal of money was lost. At Madras some municipal officials exceeded their budget allowance, and municipal peons oppressed the people; and at Rajahmundry the municipality neglected to take proper steps against the cholera epidemic.

The municipal authorities should be very careful, when they spend the money entrusted to them. It was thus regarded wrong to allot 20,000 rupees on the General Hospital out of the total medical grant of 40,000 rupees, because only Europeans and Eurasians derive any benefit from the hospital, as natives do not like to go there. The grant of one lakh of rupees, which the Government of India made to the Madras Municipality, should be spent on worthy objects, and not, *e.g.*, on such measures as the removal of the Triplicane burial ground.

Municipalities should also have as much as possible natives as their presidents.

With respect to municipal taxation complaints brought by poor people against over-taxation should not be rendered impossible by the heavy law expenses they necessitate. (*Andhraprakasika*, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12; *Hindujanasamskarini*, 6, 17; *Vivekavardhani*, 11, 22.)

III:—ARTS, INDUSTRIES, PROFESSIONS AND TRADE.

School of Arts.—As the employment of a drawing master has been sanctioned for the School of Arts, the appointment should not be unnecessarily delayed until a competent English candidate has been found. (*Hindujanasamskarni*, 7.)

Opium.—The opium trade was deprecated as immoral and inflicting injury on the purchaser. (*Andhraprakasika*, 19.)

Salt.—The salt duty was again repeatedly discussed and the inconveniences and sufferings pointed out, which result to the poorer classes from the high price of salt and from the disgraceful conduct of the salt officials. Government was even said to lose considerable sums of money by the present administration; five lakhs have thus been lost last year by disallowing wastage on salt exported to Calcutta. (*Andhraprakasika*, 7, 19.)

Forest Department.—Besides the Salt Department the Forest Department was the aim of continual and severe attack. The forest rules, however necessary they be, seem to be occasionally too harshly enacted, and sufficient allowance appears not to be made to the customary rights of the inhabitants. The restrictions about the grazing of cattle and the collection of fire-wood could perhaps be enforced by a proceeding more *suaviter in modo*. The conservation of forests and their preservation is in this country a subject of the highest importance, yet it is possible that such proclamations like the one issued by the Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, respecting jungle fires may not, without some reason, annoy the native communities affected by it. (*Andhraprakasika*, 7, 11, 50.)

Waste Lands.—Waste lands should, where possible, be assigned to cultivation. Mr. Stuart, the late Collector of North Arcot, has made a very successful beginning by granting such land to some wandering Koravar tribes. Not only were these people by this measure turned into settlers, but also the produce of the land was increased. (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 2.)

Irrigation and Navigation Bill.—The inconveniences which the people already suffer from Salt, Abkári and Forest officials will be increased when the above-mentioned Bill will have become an Act. (*Andhraprakasika*, 15.)

Gunpowder Manufactory.—The abolition of the Madras Gunpowder Manufactory was condemned on public and special grounds, as the existence of such an establishment is not only absolutely necessary in times of emergency, but also because the Madras Gunpowder Manufactory had proved its superiority. (*Andhraprakasika*, 45.)

Railways.—The treatment which third-class passengers experience from railway officials was a matter of much complaint. No attention is paid to them, the carriages are over-filled, and nothing is done to please these passengers. The miserable condition of the native third-class passengers is contrasted with the comfort Europeans enjoy when travelling. (*Andhraprakasika*, 6, 48.)

Local Fund Works.—Objections were raised against interfering with the liberties of the Local Fund Boards. Instead of incorporating the Local Fund Works with the Imperial Public Works Department, the latter ought to be abolished and both amalgamated. Native Engineers ought also to be employed in preference to the well-paid Europeans. (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 4.)

Local Fund Rest-houses.—The Local Fund rest-houses were intended both for Europeans and Natives; but they are not used by the latter, because they are either afraid of losing caste when they go into them, or they are not allowed to enter them. To obviate this difficulty separate buildings ought to be erected for Europeans and Natives. (*Vivekavardhani*, 28.)

Godávari Embankment.—To prevent the water of the Godávari from periodically inundating parts of Rajahmundry, the erection of a stone embankment is advisable. (*Vivekavardhani*, 16).

IV.—EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS.

Native Inspectors of Schools.—The Director of Public Instruction in Bengal has suggested the appointment of less-paid Native Inspectors of Schools. A similar proposition should be made in the Madras Presidency. (*Rasikollasini*, 6.)

Middle School Examination.—Some complaints have been made against the Middle School Examination, so far as the Translation papers were concerned, as neither the English nor the Telugu text-books were consulted. The Schoolmasters were also said not to have received proper normal training, and not to care for their profession. (*Sanmargadarsini*, 7.)

School Fees.—The outcry against the introduction of term school fees was re-echoed in the papers. The measure was condemned as unsuitable to this country, as, for one reason, the salaries and payments are mostly monthly, and that it is wrong to demand in advance payment for a considerable length of time. It was even suggested that Government favored the new system, in order to prevent the poorer classes from being educated. (*Andhraprakasika*, 15; *Sujanamanollasini*, 4.)

Lady Dufferin's Fund.—With respect to the fund collected by Lady Dufferin to open a dispensary for Hindu females, and to that collected by Lady Grant Duff, objections were raised that it was unbecoming for the wives of Viceroys and Governors to solicit subscriptions from the public, and the question was asked, why Collectors, Tahsildars should not be permitted to raise contributions in their districts, if these ladies were allowed to do so. (*Rasikollasini*, 5.)

Widow re-marriage.—In view of the intended legislation concerning the re-marriage of widows, it should be enacted that a widow will not lose her property on re-marriage, and that she should not be turned out of her caste if she marries without the consent of her relatives. (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 4.)

Hindu Temple Endowments.—It is highly desirable that the Bill for the regulation and administration of Hindu temples should soon become an Act, as the endowments are steadily disappearing. (*Andhraprakasika*, 10.)

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from S. MANGESH RAU, Esq., Acting Canarese Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 25th April 1887, No. 26.

With reference to para. 2 of G.O., No. 341, Public, dated the 7th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report on the Canarese papers published in

the Mysore Province in the course of the year 1886. No Canarese papers of any importance were published within the Presidency, except one, *Vijayadwaja* (The Standard of Victory), which was started only towards the close of the year, and which was not received in this office. I have therefore to report upon only such of the papers as have been already mentioned in the weekly reports furnished from this office, namely:—

(1) *Carnautaca Pracaushica.*
(2) *Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny.*

2. The following is a summary of the views expressed by them on the various public measures during the year under review:—

I.—POLITICAL.

3. The annexation of Upper Burma was a subject of much adverse criticism. The payment of the expenses of the expedition from the revenues of India was considered as a great injustice to India, as the country gains nothing by the annexation, and as the war was undertaken purely for the protection of British mercantile interest in Burma. Great sympathy was expressed for the fallen king Theebaw. The restraint imposed upon him was regarded as undeserved, inasmuch as he had offered no resistance, but had meekly surrendered himself and given up his royal treasure. He ought to have been allowed the liberty of roaming at large within the limits of British India at least. It was believed that the best specimens of the furniture in the palace of Mandalay were to be transferred to the Government House at Simla, and that the jewellery was to be sent to London for sale. This was considered as showing the British greed for gold, which was the chief motive for the conquest of the country. It was said that the Government repented of having annexed the territory, and was now anxious to escape from the difficulty of keeping it, and that Lord Dufferin visited Pondicherry for the purpose of conferring with that Government as to the expediency of raising the Myngoon Prince to the throne of Mandalay. It was suggested that this would not be good policy, as the Myngoon Prince could not be expected to be loyal to the British Raj, he having been already under great obligations to the French Government.

4. The relations between the Native princes and the British Government formed one of the topics discussed. It was said that the proposed visit to Punjab of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh ought not to have been prevented. That such a visit could not have created any disturbance in the country, inasmuch as the Maharaja's object was simply to get himself re-admitted into the religion and society of his countrymen; that the anxiety evinced by the British Government at the approach of a prince who had lost all sympathy with his countrymen was a proof that the Government is still under the delusion that patriotism and courage still exist among the Hindus. From this case and that of Upper Burma it was inferred that the British Government had no good feelings towards the Native princes generally, and that the policy of Government was to remain quiet until a Native State was hopelessly disorganised, and then to subdue and annex it. A remark was made that the Dewans to whom the Native princes entrusted the whole authority, generally played into the hands of the British Government and looked to their own advancement, and cared little for the good of the Native States entrusted to their charge.

5. In connexion with the investiture of the young Raja of Pudukotah with the administration of his dominions, it was remarked that young Native princes ought not to be entrusted with the administration of their dominions immediately on their attaining their legal majority, merely because they are recommended by the British Residents.

6. The proposal of Lord Dufferin to the Maharaja of Cashmere to quarter British troops in his territories to guard against Russian invasion was considered an uncalled for interference, and the reply of the Maharaja thereto that he should be paid a subsidy similar to that paid to the Amir of Cabul was regarded as a very proper one.

7. The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Native States in the year was looked upon as an event that would be productive of great benefit to them, but the money spent by the Native princes in making preparations for the reception of His Excellency was considered a mere waste.

8. The attitude of Government towards Native political associations was considered unsatisfactory. It was reported that Lord Dufferin took alarm at the number and strength of these and wanted to adopt severe measures against them. This was deprecated as going against the liberal spirit of the British rule in India.

9. The methods adopted by the British and Russian Governments to meet financial difficulties were contrasted, and it was remarked that the former tried to reduce the expenditure by cutting down the pay of petty officers, while the latter magnanimously tried to effect the same by a reduction in the palace expenses.

II.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

10. Complaints were made against the income-tax. It was regarded as unnecessary, unjust, and unequal in incidence. Great difficulty would, it was feared, be experienced in getting at the real incomes of the Native sowcars, money-lenders, &c.

11. The interference of the State in the regulation of religious institutions in order to ensure a judicious use of the temple revenues was considered highly desirable. The endowments for chuttrums, &c., which were no longer needed, might, it was suggested, be turned to excellent account by being devoted to educational purposes.

12. The Government of India, and especially that of Madras, were accused of withholding from the public a knowledge of their proceedings even in subjects of the utmost public and general interest. A publication of the confidential report of the Special Commissioner in the Tanjore remission case was loudly called for.

13. The occasion of the termination of Sir Grant Duff's administration gave rise to very serious criticisms on the various public measures of his administration, and the actions of his government in the Salem riots, Tanjore remission and Crole cases were condemned in no measured terms.

14. It was suggested that Judges should be very cautious in sanctioning prosecutions for perjury. There is, it was said, great facility in India for forgery, and a document can easily be forged in the name of an illiterate man and proved in the Court against him. In such cases, if the alleged executor of the document denied the execution, he ought not to be prosecuted for perjury, even if the execution should be clearly proved.

15. The holding of a plurality of appointments by one person was considered as detrimental to good government and the interests of the people.

III.—LOCAL.

16. The Canarese papers naturally dwell at great length upon the affairs of the Mysore Government. In all the articles there is a general tone of dissatisfaction with the administration of the present Dewan, based on the ground of his being a foreigner to the State. It is alleged against him that he has been unnecessarily increasing the salaries of the European officials in the State, and squandering the revenues of the State in high salaries, maintenance of unnecessary departments, and creation of new appointments; that he is giving all the high posts in the State to foreigners; that he has employed too many Assistant Commissioners; that he is allowing works of irrigation to be neglected; that he places unbounded confidence in his Secretaries and abuses the trust reposed in him by His Highness the Maharaja; and that he is arrogating to himself powers not warranted by the laws. His order to levy a toll on all persons entering the territories on the five Race days of the year was condemned in very strong language. The proposal to increase his salary was strongly objected to.

17. The Representative Assembly of Mysore was regarded as a mere farce. It was either gagged or roughly ridden over. An association like the Maha-

jana Sabha of Madras was needed for the country to represent its grievances to Government.

18. The rendition of Mysore was regarded as not altogether an unmixed blessing to the State, the late British Commission, though expensive, had at least the merit of showing some good work done, but the present Government had all the faults of the Commission without its redeeming traits. No administration reports had been issued for the past four years.

19. A reform in the constitution of the Maharaja's Council was deemed necessary. It was suggested that it should consist of a larger number of members with the Maharaja himself as its president, and that its proceedings should be laid open to the public and the Press.

20. The system of kudimaramut or forced labour for purposes of repairing tanks and reservoirs obtaining in the country was condemned.

21. Attention was drawn to the hardships of Patels and Shanbhogues, and it was considered necessary that they should be paid adequate salaries.

22. The visit of the Maharaja and the Nizam to the hills was disapproved.

23. The question of the transfer of the Mysore State railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company was discussed at some length, and it was pointed out that the transfer would in no way relieve the State from its financial embarassments.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The composition of the Financial Commission did not meet with the approval of the native Press. It was characterised as a "packed" Commission consisting chiefly of officials who could not have any sympathy with the non-official public, for whose benefit chiefly the Commission was appointed.

25. The desire of native Maharajas to visit England and their hankering after English titles of honor were condemned.

26. The management of native funds or banks was considered as unsatisfactory, and State legislation was considered desirable to prevent fraud against the public.

27. Some social questions were discussed. The gosha system was not native to the Indians. It was adopted from the Muhammadans. It should be given up as soon as possible. But it would be dangerous to give the Hindu women the liberty allowed to European ladies.

28. Native dramas have a demoralising effect. Women ought not to be allowed to frequent them. The education now given to Hindu women estranges them from their household duties, so that instead of attending to the useful occupation of cooking and household management, they give themselves up to music, dancing, &c., which proves pernicious in the end.

29. The views of Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row on the question of Hindu marriages were generally approved.

30. The lectures of Colonel Olcott in Theosophy created great sensation in Bangalore and other places, and the Hindus were exhorted not to neglect their time honored religion.

From J. W. F. DUMERGUE, Esq., Malayalam Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Hosur, 14th May 1887.

With reference to G.O., dated 7th March 1887, No. 341, Public, I have the honor to submit the following report on the Malayalam newspapers for the year 1886:—

POLITICS.

Beyond occasional references to proceedings in Parliament and brief notices of the failure of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bill and the downfall of his Government, European politics have not been discussed in the Malayalam newspapers. Even

the scanty passages devoted to these subjects contain no original matter, but are based on English newspapers published in Madras. The annexation of Burma formed the subject of a few articles in the *Kerala Mitram*, in which the policy of the British Government was condemned and the deposition of Theebaw pronounced to be unlawful and cruel.

2. Sympathy was expressed with Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, and for having prevented his return to India, the present Viceroy was declared to be, like Lord Dalhousie, opposed to the prosperity of Native States.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

3. The topic which has been most freely discussed is the Malabar Land question, and various and opposite opinions have been expressed thereon. Fault has been found with the constitution of the commission, inasmuch as the tenant classes have not been sufficiently represented. It has been stated, on the one hand, that the lives of tenants are made miserable through the oppression of the landlords, while, on the other hand, it is argued that the tenants have no real grievances.

4. The disarmament of certain portion of Malabar continues to be unfavourably commented upon, and it is declared unjust to punish respectable and peaceable men for the misdeeds of a few turbulent Mappilas. The admission of Natives to Volunteer Corps is advocated as necessary for the peace and welfare of the country.

5. The introduction of the income-tax is regarded as oppressive, and reference is made to the opposition offered to this measure by Sir Charles Trevelyan. Strictures are passed on the annual exodus of Government to the Hills, the expenses of which swallow up the money exacted from the people by taxation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6. The bulk of the newspapers is occupied with discussing and noting minor matters connected with education, social and domestic economy, trivial administrative measures in Travancore and Cochin, and the conduct of various local officials.

7. From the fact that the *Kerala Patrika* has developed into a weekly newspaper, it may be inferred that the Native Press of Malabar is gradually increasing in importance. No change has taken place in the editorship of any of the newspapers under report since last year, and the tone of all three is moderate.

List of Malayalam Newspapers for 1886.

No.	Name of the paper.	Locality.	Issue.	Circulation.	Remarks.
1	"Kerala Mitram" ..	Cochin ..	Trimonthly ..	Copies. 200	Dewjee Bhunjee, Proprietor. Printed at the *Kerala Mitram* Press by Otatakkal Joseph Varith. Tone, loyal.
2	"Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka."	Do. ..	Fortnightly ..	900	Printed at the *Western Star* Press. Tone, loyal.
3	"Kerala Patrika" ..	Calicut ..	Weekly ..	800	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, Editor and Proprietor. Printed at *Vidyavilasini* Press.

From MUHAMMAD ISHAQ, Acting Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 2nd April 1887, No. 22.

Adverting to G.O., dated 7th March 1887, No. 341 (confidential), Public, I have the honor to state that the Hindustani newspapers, examined and reported on by this office during the year 1886, contained no noteworthy discussions or any

correspondence of political character, or relating to general subjects beyond or within this Presidency.

2. The number of Hindustani newspapers * with which the year closed was six, four of which were published at Madras and two at Bangalore. No new paper was started during the year under review.

3. The leading newspapers, as reported on in 1886,† are the *Shams-ul-Akhbar* and *Jaridha-i-Rozgar*, which are published in Madras.

4. As regards the tone of Hindustani Press, it may safely be asserted that it is generally pacific and unobjectionable.

5. None of the above-mentioned papers contains any discussion regarding public administration. Their original matter is chiefly confined to the subject of Income-tax, the Central Asian and the Burman questions.

6. The statement herewith annexed contains a summary of the original matter and that of the reproduced articles from Urdu papers.

* "Shams-ul-Akhbar."
"Jaridha-i-Rozgar."
"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."
"Tilism-i-Hairath."
"Khasim-ul-Akhbar" (Bangalore paper).
"Bad-i-Saba" (do.).

† *Vide* letter, No. 75, dated 21st October 1886.

Statement.

ENCLOSURE.

Articles and Letters relating to general subjects beyond the Presidency.			Articles relating to internal affairs, but avoiding any questions between Europeans and Natives.			Articles, &c., which arise out of, and deal with, the fact that this is an Asiatic country ruled by Europeans.		
Name of the Paper.	Editorial.	Correspondence.	Name of the Paper.	Editorial.	Correspondence.	Name of the Paper.	Editorial.	Correspondence.
(1) "Bad-i-Saba," Bangalore Akhbar, dated 14th March 1886.	Regarding the warlike preparations of Russia.	Nil.	(1) "Bad-i-Saba," dated 19th January 1886.	Against the introduction of the Income-tax.	Nil.	"Khasim-ul-Akhbar" (Bangalore), dated 17th June 1886.	Passing remarks regarding the policy of England with respect to India, and pointing out as to how it is viewed by others.	Nil.
(2) "Bad-i-Saba," Bangalore Akhbar, dated 3rd April 1886.	In favour of the annexation of Burma.	,,	(2) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 8th February 1886.	Do. (Reproduced from "Akhbar-i-Am Punjab").	,,			
(3) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 12th July 1886.	Regarding the overt acts of hostilities of Russia.	,,	(3) "Bad-i-Saba," dated 20th March 1886.	Suggesting to instruct the people of India in arts and trades instead of giving them a liberal education which gives them a full knowledge of their rights.	,,			
(4) "Jarida-i-Rozgar," dated 28th August 1886.	Stating that Russia is engaged successfully in making friendship with Persia, and that the English Government do not check her progress; and advising Lord Dufferin to form a close alliance with the Shah.	,,	(4) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 7th June 1886.	Passing remarks regarding the introduction of the Income-tax and the extravagance of the Government.	,,			
			(5) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 13th September 1886.	Regarding the sale of unadulterated ghee.	,,			
(5) "Mazhar-ul-Ajaib," dated 14th October 1886.	Suggesting the re-instatement of Theebaw under the suzerainty of the British Government.	,,	(6) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 25th October 1886.	Suggesting the cancellation of the 55-year order.	,,			
(6) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 27th December 1886.	Criticising the Burman policy of Lord Dufferin as unjust and ruinous.	,,	(7) "Jarida-i-Rozgar," dated 13th November 1886.	Observing with regret that no Muhammadan gentleman from Madras has been nominated as a member of the Public Service Commission.	,,			
			(8) "Shams-ul-Akhbar," dated 29th November 1886.	Urging the necessity of raising an Army composed of Indian volunteers for the protection of India. (Reproduced from "Koh-i-Nur," which is a Punjab paper.	,,			
			(9) "Khasim-ul-Akhbar," dated 20th December 1886.	Refuting the wrong opinion of the English newspapers regarding the fidelity of the natives of India.	,,			

CHEPAUK,
2nd *April* 1887.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD ISHAQ,
Ag. Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt.

APPENDIX to G.O., No. , dated 1887.

PARTICULARS of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1886, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
				ARCOT (NORTH).			
"The Vellore Janana Kulani."	Vellore "Vâni Nikédanam" Press.	Tamul ..	Fortnightly.	102 copies.	(1) V. B. Giinada Mudaliyar, (2) P. Tangavelu Mudaliyar, Men of good means and proprietors of Vâni Nikédanam Press, Vellore.	C. Gabbu Mudaliyar *alias* Chindadripetta Komarasami Mudaliyar, landholder and Foreman of "Vâni Nikédanam," Press, Vellore.	Publishes general news. Discusses politics in a generally moderate tone. Extracts taken from other papers and rendered into Tamul.
"Aziz-ul-Akhbar."	Arcot, Sandapet, Press "Showkat-ul-Islam."	Hindustani ..	Weekly ..	155 ,,	Muhammad Murtuza Gattala Sahib.	Saiyid Hussain, Eleemosynary Schoolmaster.	Local and religious matters.
				ARCOT (SOUTH).			
"Desabhimani"	"Tirupapaliyur Patriotic" Press.	Tamul ..	Weekly ..	350 copies.	P. T. Sadagopa Chariar, independent gentleman.	Same as in previous column ..	The paper is devoted to the dissemination of local and general news. Tone moderate.
"Brahma Vydya."	Chidambaram "Brahma Vydya" Press.	Sanskrit (Grantham) and Tamul.	Monthly ..	300 ,,	Srinivasa Sastri, Pundit	Do. do.	A religious and philosophical paper.
				BELLARY.			
"Vijayadhvaja."	Bellary "Chitralipi Sarada" Press.	Canarese. ..	Weekly ..	360 copies.	About 80 merchants of Bellary have subscribed amongst themselves and started the paper.	S. Venkatachari, 1st-grade Pleader, Bellary.	The only newspaper in the district. Started to ventilate the grievances of the mercantile community. Does not meddle much with any but local politics. Is loyal and harmless.
				COIMBATORE.			
"Coimbatore Crescent."	"Coimbatore Crescent" Press.	Chiefly in Tamul, a little English.	Fortnightly .	260 copies.	S. P. Narasimulu Nayudu, brother-in-law of a late Tahsildar and a member of the district board.	Same as in previous column ..	No politics; a very harmless paper, which deals chiefly with local occurrences, reports of meetings held by different native associations and a few extracts from European and Indian journals. The editor and his friends contribute letters, &c.
"Vartalahari"	Bezwada S. S. S. Press	English & Telugu	Do	Varying regularly in publication			Keeps up its reputation for well-written English & Telugu leading articles.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1886, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
			GODAVARI.				
"Sree Sanmargadarsini."	Pithapur "Samsthanam" Press.	Telugu and English.	Once a-month.	200 copies.	Peddada Chetti Ramiah Garu, Assistant Master, Samsthanam High School, Pithapur.	Same as in previous column ..	Tone, mild; social, political, religious and educational matters.
The "Vivekavardhani."	Rajahmundry. The "Vivekavardhani" Press.	English and Telugu.	Professedly weekly, but irregular.	350 ,,	Kandikuri Veerasalingam, Telugu Pundit, Rajahmundry College.	The proprietor appears to be editor, but the editing is more or less a joint matter.	One of the principal objects of the proprietor is, it is understood, to expose irregularities of all kinds which are brought to his notice. The paper is also the organ of the Widow Remarriage Association, of which the proprietor is the Vice-President. It contains few, if any, original comments on matters outside the district, but extracts from other vernacular papers are sometimes inserted. The paper is outspoken, but does not appear to contain matter to which Government should take exception.
			KISTNA.				
"Hitavadi" ..	Masulipatam. The "Dove" Press.	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	320 copies.	D. Anantam Garu, B.A., Assistant Master, Noble College, Masulipatam.	Same as in previous column ..	Tone, mild. A monthly Christian magazine, the last two or three pages being devoted to current news. Since discontinued.
"Purushardhapradayani."	Local sheet published in "Sivudarma Prakasini" at Masulipatam, and the main part in "Vartamani Taranjani" Press at Madras.	Telugu and English.	Do. ..	600 ,,	Uma Ranganaikulu Nayudu, pensioned Meteorological Observer. Belongs to a respectable family at Masulipatam.	The proprietor is the editor. ..	Was in publication for nearly twelve years, when it was considered a respectable organ; ceased three years ago. Revived again only in October 1886. Its present character cannot yet be determined.
"Desabhimani."	"Bala Tripura Sundari" Press at Guntur.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	(1) Gollamudi Narayana Row, (2) Gundu Venkatappayya, (3) Rayaprolu Rajanna Dikshatulu, Inamdars.	Vavilala Advaita Brahma Sastri .. Trade.	The tone and politics of these papers cannot yet be determined.
"Sri Rasikollasini."	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	300 ,,	Do. do. ..	Paladugu Panakala Rao, Inamdar ..	
			MADRAS.				
"Hindu Janabushani."	"American" Press, Mint Street, Black Town.	Tamul ..	Weekly ..	~~250~~ 200 copies.	Selvaraja Mudali; no other profession, moderately rich, and has another Press in Bellary.	V. Sundaram Mudali; no other profession, has no fortune or landed property, but divides the proceeds between himself and proprietor.	Discusses politics in moderate tone.
Suguna Bodhini	Madras Rep. Press, Thambu Chetty Street, Black Town	Do	Bimonthly	409	E. Balagundam Mudaliar Bol. Clerk in the Patchiappa school & is a respectable man	The proprietor is also the editor	Literary & general Conducted since May 1886 & discontinued in January 1887
"Vettycodiyone" ..	"Asiatic" Press, Errabalu Chetti St., Black Town.	Do. ..	~~Do.~~ Weekly ..	200 ,,	Mr. Highland, a man of independent means and respectably connected.	P. S. Saiyappa Mudali, School Master; has ancestral property and is respectably connected.	~~Do.~~ do. Discusses politics in moderate tone.
"Swadesamitram."	"National" Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	~~Do.~~ Biweekly ..	~~840~~ 1000 ,,	G. Subramaniya Iyer, a very respectable, popular man and well-to-do. the Editor of the Hindu	Do. Proprietor is the editor ..	Tone at first pacific and unobjectionable. The paper has since thrown off reserve as to the disloyalty of its sentiments.
"Hindu Sumitran".	"Presidency" Press, Popham's Bdway.	Do. ..	Tri-weekly ..	500 ,,	C. Maselamani Chetti, lives by editing the paper.	Do. do. ..	Discusses politics and other kindred topics. Ceased to exist since July 1886
"Thathvavevasini" or Thinker.	"Authikalanidi" Press, Narayana Mudali Street.	Do. & English ..	Monthly ..	~~200~~ 140 ,,	~~P. Somiah, owner of Press; has a house of his own; edits paper and prints books for sale.~~	Do. do. ..	A free-thought paper; discusses topics pertaining to religion, and deals also occasionally with science. Does not discuss politics.
Vartamanantha ramaja Rao - Devaraja "Sri Sudasabhimani"	"Ashtalutchmi Velasam" Press, Popham's Broadway.	~~Tamil~~ ..	~~Do.~~ Weekly ..	~~850~~ 250 ,,	P. S. Kumaraguru Mudali, a man of independent means and of good connection.	A. Venkatasubba Pillai; lives by editing the paper; his relatives are land-owners and cultivators at Tanjore.	The tone is moderate and loyal. P. Venkata Rao the proprietor prints the paper for the Hindu Union Library & Secretary of the Madras Lumber Society.
"Dravidavurthamani"	"Dravidavurthamani" Press, Munnadi, Muthealpet.	Do. ..	Bi-weekly ..	~~450~~ 250 ,,	P. Vasudeva Mudali, a clerk in Sea Customs Office, Madras; has landed property.	C. Narain Rao, Clerk in Anniah Nayudu; ~~has landed property and is a respectable man.~~	Discusses politics in a mild tone.
"Virthanthini" ..	"Popular Standard" Press, Errabalu Chetti Street.	~~Do.~~	Weekly ..	500 ,,	T. Varada Rao, B.A. and B.L.; has land of his own in Kumbakónam.	C. Maselamani Chetti. Has been editor of this paper for the last ten years, and this was his start in life.	The tone is moderate and loyal. Ceased to exist
"Andhraprakasika".	"Hindu" Press, Mount Road.	Telugu	Do. ..	~~635~~ 500 ,,	R. Narasinga Rao, B.A.; has extensive landed property.	A. C. Parthasaradi Nayudu; has sufficient means to live upon.	Discusses subjects of political and general public interest. Affects an independent tone and criticises the acts of Government and Government officials in a manner which is hardly defensible.
"Sujanamanolasini"	"Siva Sidanta" Press, Narayana Mudali Street.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	A. Muthia Garu, owner of Press and a rich and respectable man.	Same as in previous column ..	General news, religious and literary. Does not discuss politics.
"Hindu Janasamaskarini."	"Empress of India" Press, Popham's Broadway.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	~~500~~ 950 ,,	A. Shunmoogappa Chetti, a man of independent means.	M. Butchiah Pantulu; lives by editing the paper; was a teacher in the Normal School.	Discusses subjects of political and general public interest. The remarks on the *Andhraprakasika* are also applicable to this paper.
"Umdat-ul-Akhbarai Shahi and Hakimay."	"Anwari" Press, Triplicane High Road.	Hindustani, lithograph.	~~Six per month.~~ once in 10 days	~~400~~ 100 ,,	Muhammad Anwar Sahib, dealer in house-building materials, respectable and well-to-do.	Same as in previous column ..	Seldom contains articles of original matter on politics. Tone is generally pacific and unobjectionable.
"Tilism-i-Hairath, Madras Punch."	"Muthbai Shirfeen" Press, Triplicane.	Do.	Weekly ..	~~600~~ 100 ,,	Shah Muhammad Sudakal Hussani Sahib Sharif, respectable and in easy circumstances.	Jaffer Hussain Hasuf, son of the proprietor, respectable, dependent on Press earnings.	Do. do.
"Jarida-i-Rozgar" ..	"Hyderi" Press, Royapet.	Do.	~~Do.~~ Weekly	600 ,,	Syed Murthaza Sahib, a respectable man and in well-to-do circumstances.	The same as in previous column ..	Sometimes too strong in expressing political views.
"Vettycodiyone" ..	"Asiatic" Press, Errabalu Chetti St., Black Town.	Do. ..	~~Do.~~ Weekly ..	200 ,,	Mr. Highland, a man of independent means and respectably connected.	P. S. Saiyappa Mudali, School Master; has ancestral property and is respectably connected.	~~Do.~~ do. Discusses politics in moderate tone.
"Swadesamitram."	"National" Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	~~Do.~~ Biweekly ..	~~840~~ 1000 ,,	G. Subramaniya Iyer, a very respectable, popular man and well-to-do. the Editor of the Hindu	Do. Proprietor is the editor ..	Tone at first pacific and unobjectionable. The paper has since thrown off reserve as to the disloyalty of its sentiments.
"Hindu Sumitran".	"Presidency" Press, Popham's Bdway.	Do. ..	Tri-weekly ..	500 ,,	C. Maselamani Chetti, lives by editing the paper.	Do. do. ..	Discusses politics and other kindred topics. Ceased to exist since July 1886
"Thathvavevasini" or Thinker.	"Authikalanidi" Press, Narayana Mudali Street.	Do. & English ..	Monthly ..	~~200~~ 140 ,,	~~P. Somiah, owner of Press; has a house of his own; edits paper and prints books for sale.~~	Do. do. ..	A free-thought paper; discusses topics pertaining to religion, and deals also occasionally with science. Does not discuss politics.
Vartamanantha ramaja Rao - Devaraja "Sri Sudasabhimani"	"Ashtalutchmi Velasam" Press, Popham's Broadway.	~~Tamil~~ ..	~~Do.~~ Weekly ..	~~850~~ 250 ,,	P. S. Kumaraguru Mudali, a man of independent means and of good connection.	A. Venkatasubba Pillai; lives by editing the paper; his relatives are land-owners and cultivators at Tanjore.	The tone is moderate and loyal. P. Venkata Rao the proprietor prints the paper for the Hindu Union Library & Secretary of the Madras Lumber Society.
"Dravidavurthamani"	"Dravidavurthamani" Press, Munnadi, Muthealpet.	Do. ..	Bi-weekly ..	~~450~~ 250 ,,	P. Vasudeva Mudali, a clerk in Sea Customs Office, Madras; has landed property.	C. Narain Rao, Clerk in Anniah Nayudu; ~~has landed property and is a respectable man.~~	Discusses politics in a mild tone.
"Virthanthini" ..	"Popular Standard" Press, Errabalu Chetti Street.	~~Do.~~	Weekly ..	500 ,,	T. Varada Rao, B.A. and B.L.; has land of his own in Kumbakónam.	C. Maselamani Chetti. Has been editor of this paper for the last ten years, and this was his start in life.	The tone is moderate and loyal. Ceased to exist
"Andhraprakasika".	"Hindu" Press, Mount Road.	Telugu	Do. ..	~~635~~ 500 ,,	R. Narasinga Rao, B.A.; has extensive landed property.	A. C. Parthasaradi Nayudu; has sufficient means to live upon.	Discusses subjects of political and general public interest. Affects an independent tone and criticises the acts of Government and Government officials in a manner which is hardly defensible.
"Sujanamanolasini"	"Siva Sidanta" Press, Narayana Mudali Street.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 ,,	A. Muthia Garu, owner of Press and a rich and respectable man.	Same as in previous column ..	General news, religious and literary. Does not discuss politics.
"Hindu Janasamaskarini."	"Empress of India" Press, Popham's Broadway.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	~~500~~ 950 ,,	A. Shunmoogappa Chetti, a man of independent means.	M. Butchiah Pantulu; lives by editing the paper; was a teacher in the Normal School.	Discusses subjects of political and general public interest. The remarks on the *Andhraprakasika* are also applicable to this paper.
"Umdat-ul-Akhbarai Shahi and Hakimay."	"Anwari" Press, Triplicane High Road.	Hindustani, lithograph.	~~Six per month.~~ once in 10 days	~~400~~ 100 ,,	Muhammad Anwar Sahib, dealer in house-building materials, respectable and well-to-do.	Same as in previous column ..	Seldom contains articles of original matter on politics. Tone is generally pacific and unobjectionable.
"Tilism-i-Hairath, Madras Punch."	"Muthbai Shirfeen" Press, Triplicane.	Do.	Weekly ..	~~600~~ 100 ,,	Shah Muhammad Sudakal Hussani Sahib Sharif, respectable and in easy circumstances.	Jaffer Hussain Hasuf, son of the proprietor, respectable, dependent on Press earnings.	Do. do.
"Jarida-i-Rozgar" ..	"Hyderi" Press, Royapet.	Do.	~~Do.~~ Weekly	600 ,,	Syed Murthaza Sahib, a respectable man and in well-to-do circumstances.	The same as in previous column ..	Sometimes too strong in expressing political views.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1886, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
				MADRAS—*continued.*			
"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib."	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane.	Hindustani, lithograph.	Weekly ..	~~350~~ 160 copies.	Mulvie Muhammad Nusratulla Sahib and Syed Ghulam Dustaghir Sahib, owners of the Press; the first has no claim or share in the Press, he was merely entered as joint proprietor because the Press belonged to his deceased brother. He is now at Hyderabad in very good circumstances and respectable. The second is here managing the Press, and is in tolerably easy circumstances.	Syed Ghulam Dustaghir Sahib, mentioned in previous column.	Seldom contains articles of original matter in politics. Tone is generally pacific and unobjectionable.
"Thofah"	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" Press, Triplicane.	Do.	Bi-monthly ..	200 ,,	Zinuddin Ahmed Sahib, a respectable man and priest in the Mutheal-pet Musjid.	Same as in previous column ..	Seldom contains articles of original matter in politics. Tone is generally pacific and unobjectionable.
"Shums-ul-Akhbar."	"Shumsjah" Press, Triplicane.	Do.	Weekly ..	~~800~~ 700 ,,	Muhammad Nasiruddin Sahib Ghattala Effendi, a respectable man; has three houses and lives on the income of the Press and house-rent.	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
"Maha Vigada Thuthan."	"Excelsior" Press, Popham's Broadway.	Tamul ..	Do. ..	~~1,500~~ 1700 ,,	~~A. Solomon, Schoolmaster~~	A. Rajandrum Pillay, B.A., a respectable man.	Is a comic paper discussing local and other topics. Its tone is not friendly to the English.
"Sathya Veda-nusaram," or Companion to the Catholic	Periamettu "St. Joseph's" Press.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	250 ,,	M. S. Yayapillay, a respectable Native Christian, living on the income of his publications, &c.	Same as in last column	Is a Roman Catholic Theological Magazine.
Sanatana Niranaya Patrika	Indian Press Royapuram	Do	Bimonthly	500 ,,	A. Appadorai Pillai a pensioner from the Post Office Madras (Rs 10 p.m.)	Rev. J. Balenadien Rossi. R. C. Press Royapuram. (Rs 35 p.m.)	Religious.
Siti Darpana	Indian Press Royapuram	Telugu	Monthly	150.	Rev. J. Balenadien Rossi R. C. Press Royapuram.	Do	Do
Buddha Droni.	Excelsior Press, Popham Broadway	Tamil	Weekly	1000.	Capt. H Bellard Salvationist	Same as previous columns.	Do
"Paropakari" ..	Calicut, "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam ..	Monthly ..	300 ,,	Saiyid Shavulla Makti, son of a pensioned Mussulman Revenue officer; was a Municipal Nuisance Inspector at Calicut for some time.	Same as in previous column ..	*This paper has now ceased to exist for want of support. The tone was essentially of a religious character, and was freely exposing the so-called defects of the Christian religion.*
"Kerala Mittram."	Cochin, "Kerala Mittram" Press.	Do.	Tri-monthly ..	700 ,,	Devaji Bhimji, a rich Banya merchant of Cochin.	Xavier; nothing known about him.	*Gives a summary of local and foreign news. Is an innocuous publication, moderate in its tone.*
"Vignyana Chintamani."	Calicut "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam and Sanskrit (Grantham.)	Monthly ..	600 ,,	(1) K. Damodaram Nambutiri, (2) G. Narayana Sastri, (3) Nilakondom *alias* Punnasseri Nambi, (4) N. Bhaksharow Mussad, (5) C. Parameswaram Mussad, (6) V. Vasudevan Mussad, (7) A. Bharata Pisharodi, Nos. 1 and 3 to 7 are landlords; No. 8 is a cultivator.	No. 3. Same as in previous column. Is a Hindu landlord.	It consists of two parts; one in Sanscrit (Grantham) and the other in Malayalam. It is a literary Magazine with stray notes collected from other local papers.
				NELLORE.			
"Amudrita Grandha Chintamani."	"Sreemath Saraswati Nelayam" Press at Runganayakelapett.	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	Throughout the Madras Presidency.	Saraswati Tiruvengada Charlu, Vishnava Brahmin and Pundit, aged about fifty years, living on the earnings of the Press and some lands.	Pundla Ramakrishniah, unemployed.	Treats of Telugu literature in verse with notes and quotations from several authors in an easy style.
"Vigiana Kalpavalli"	Do. do.	Sanskrit in Telugu characters.	Do. ..	In the press at the end of the year.	Do. do. ..	Same as the proprietor	Treats of the principles of Dharmasastra.
Madras High Court Reports.	Do. do.	Telugu ..	Do. ..	Throughout the Madras Presidency.	Do. do. ..	Nelatur Raghava Charlu, Taluk Sheristadar of Kanigiri.	Translations of the Indian Law Reports.
				SALEM.			
"Swadeshabhimani" or "Salem Patriot."	Salem, at "Salem Patriot" Press.	Tamul ..	Bi-monthly ..	About 120 copies.	C. Sheikh Mohiuddin Sahib, a merchant and Municipal Councillor.	Mariappa Mudali, a man of independent circumstances.	General news.
				TANJORE.			
"Arunothayam" ..	Tranquebar, Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Tamul ..	Monthly ..	500 copies.	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	Rev. E. Shaffer of the same Mission.	Religious and moral with a few important news of the world.
"Kshatriyanubalana"	"Kshatriyanubalana" Press, Poraiyur.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	200 ,,	Loganatha Nadan; has no profession, a dependent of Marthanda Nadan.	V. Narayanaswami Pillai; profession not known, reported to possess some property at Karikal.	Miscellaneous matters containing defamatory articles; tone intolerant.
"Sudesa Nesan" ..	Negapatam "Scottish" Branch Press.	Do. ..	Do. ..	380 ,,	Tulajaram Rao, one of the proprietors of the "Scottish" Press, Madras.	P. T. Aravamuthu Aiyangar, clerk, Chief Auditor's office, South Indian Railway.	Mere extracts and translations from other papers with a few local, unimportant news here and there.
"Tanjore Vartamani."	Tanjore, the "National" Press.	Do. ..	~~Do.~~ Weekly ..	320 ,,	K. Duraiswami Pillai, proprietor of the Tanjore National Press, merchant and mirasidar (a man of respectable position).	Gopala Iyer, Assistant Master, V. H. Branch School, Tanjore, a man of respectable position.	News of the district and leading events of the day; *started on the 30th June* 1884, *and discontinued on 20th September* 1886.

Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.

Again G.O., dated 188 , No

Current No. of 188 , dated from

File returns of vernacular newspapers for 1886
Reply the returns translations from the time of the vernacular Press in 1886

Current No. of 188 , dated from

File replies to G.O. dd 2nd Aug. 1887

Order

In submitting the returns of vernacular newspapers published in the year 1886 some Dist Magistrates have omitted magazines and periodicals which confine themselves to the discussion of literary, scientific & religious questions & do not trench upon politics*. But as many of the publications which at present find a place in the list come under the same category, the Govt consider it better that all such periodicals shd be entered in future newspapers which are published once a week & oftener shd however be distinguished in future returns (by being shown under a separate heading) from publications which appear

* c.g. "Jnanachintamani" (Tamil & Telugu) in Madras
"Sudarshana" (Canarese) in S. Canara

* will be difficult to decide which shd be excluded.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1886, with brief notices of their proprietors, editors, &c.—*continued.*

Name of paper.	Place and Press at which published.	Language and character in which published.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, profession or status of the proprietor.	Name, profession or status of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
					TINNEVELLY.		
"Sujanaranjani."	"Chintamani" Press, Palamcottah.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	200 copies.	S. Subramania Pillai; no other profession, holds landed property.	Same as in previous column ..	Contains mostly extracts of newspapers, local news and matters connected with the Siva sect. Temporarily stopped from 27th June 1887.
"Friendly Instructor."	Church Mission Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	Circulated solely among the Mission Agents.	Church Mission Society, Palamcottah.	S. Isvaramuthia Pillai, a paid servant of the Society.	Journal devoted to religious subjects with a page for general important news extracted from newspapers.

ANANTAPUR, SOUTH CANARA, CHINGLEPUT, CUDDAPAH, GANJAM, KURNOOL, NILGIRIS, TRICHINOPOLY AND VIZAGAPATAM—*Nil.*

N.B.—The papers, the names of which are printed in **Antic** type, were started or revived during the year 1886.

6

"Bud-i-Sabir" Bangalore Khabar

"Khasina-ul-Akhbar" Do

"Karnataka Rakshaka" Do

"Vidyavinoda Prakasini" (Weekly & Monthly) Do

Bangalore

Nothing objectionable

longer intervals.

4. Some officers have omitted from their lists papers published partly in English & partly in a vernacular*. Such papers shd. of course be included

5 The Dist. Magte of Krishna suggests that if Dist. Magts are to report on the tone of papers published within their Districts they shd. be authorized to subscribe to them at Govt. expense. And the Commr. of Police, Madras, points out that in consequence of the abolition of the Interpreter formerly attached to his office he has to refer to the Translators of Govt. before submitting his remarks on the Provincial papers issued in Madras, & that thus delay is caused which would be obviated if the duty of reporting on the tone & politics of the papers were left to the Translators themselves. The Govt. admit the force of these representations, & accordingly direct that in future the function of the Dist. Magts. & the Commr. of Police shall be limited to furnishing the Translators concerned with a full list of the vernacular papers published within their respective charges, accompanied by such information as they can obtain regarding the character and position of the editors & proprietors, & the circulation of the papers

* eg. the "Varthaha" in Tamil

Each Translator will then submit to Govt. a consolidated list of all the newspapers published in his language accompanied by his remarks on the character of each. The Translators are authorized to subscribe for all papers published in their vernacular & the Dist. Magts. & Commrs. of Police will be held responsible for bringing all periodicals newly started to their notice. The Translators' returns should be submitted to Govt. not later than the 1st April following the year to which they relate.

6 With reference to the vernacular papers published in the native states of Mysore & Travancore in the Presidency of Coorg, the Residents in those States & the Chief Commr. of Coorg will be requested to arrange for the supply to the Canarese & Malayalam Translators to Govt. of the information above required from Dist. Magts. in this Presy.

7 The Report of the Ag. Persian & Hindustani Translator is very meagre & future reports shd. give much fuller information regarding the newspapers under his observation

W. H. [illegible]

* The remark made in para 4 altogether is not borne out by the monthly extracts from the Hindustani papers submitted to Govt.

longer intervals.

[illegible]

6 The following letter will be despatched by the Govt. of India (H.E. No)

Secret 10/12 Secret 10/12

To The Translators Govt. Commr. Police all Dist Magistrates Accountant Genl

No Secret 6/1/88 Copy to the Resident in Mysore & Chief Commr. Coorg with reference to para 4 hereof

No Secret 7/1/88 Copy to the Resident in Travancore with reference to para 4 hereof

d/ 30 Dec 87 to 1895

Letter.

Despatch with Progs to 1-88.

From The Secy to the Govt of India, Home Dept (Public)

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No 342 Public d/ 7th Jan. 1887, I am directed to forward for the information of the Govt of India a statement of the vernacular papers published in this Presy during the year 1886 together with the reports of the several Translators to Govt on the general tone of the vernacular Press during that period

PRH 18 Dec

2 As was done in my letter above referred to, the only subjects discussed by the vernacular Press in 1886 may be most conveniently treated under the following main heads

(1) Imperial Policy

(2) Provincial Administration

(3) Religious & Social questions

(4) Race questions

Imperial Policy

3 The Imperial questions that excited most attention

were the state of affairs in Burma & the imposition of the Income tax. As in the previous year the policy of the Govt. in Burma was strongly condemned. The annexation of the country was held to be unnecessary, it being urged that British interests would be amply safe-guarded by the elevation to the throne of a member of the Burmese Royal family under the control of an English Resident. The treatment of King Theebaw after his surrender was also the subject of adverse criticism. There was a general outcry against the Income-tax as having been occasioned by the useless military expenditure of the Indian Govt. (e.g. on the Upper Burmah Commission, on subsidies to the Amir, on the Delhi manoeuvres) & to their aggressive policy in Burma. The tax was also complained of as imposing a heavy burden on small incomes & was likely to be seen an engine of oppression in the hands of subordinate officials. The Hindustani papers were especially bitter in their denunciations of this tax. The constitution of the Finance Committee was the subject of unfavourable comment It was pointed out that the Committee consisted almost entirely of Govt. officers, & it was alleged that they would content themselves with reductions in petty appointments instead of striking as they ought at the excessive emoluments of the higher European officials. The proposed visit to India of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, & his detention at Aden, attracted some attention, & sympathy was expressed with the Maharaja as having been unfairly treated by the British Government. English & European politics excited very little attention. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, the general election that followed its rejection, & the Bulgarian question were all noticed, but with very little attempt at discussion. The alleged designs of Russia formed

1892 The viceroy is supposed author

1892 change of ministry.

the subject of considerable comment the opinion generally expressed being that tho in spite of the shortcomings of the British govt the people of India had no desire to change their rulers, & that so long as they remained loyal a successful invasion was hopeless

Provincial administration

In the early part of the year a number of native officials in the Sanjna District were dismissed or reduced. On the report of Mr. Thomas, Asst to the Member of the Bd of Revenue (Mr. Thomas, the Asst Commissioner) for having assisted in obtaining unnecessary remissions of land revenue on account of unseasonable season in 1884-5 & at the same time the remissions granted by the Collr, Mr. Pennington, in that year were largely reduced. The deputation of Mr. Thomas to the District, his investigation into the frauds practised, & the action taken by the govt in his report were all bitterly attacked by the native press. The same

& supporter of European officialism.

1 & a protest against the design imputed to the Finance Committee of placing the local Fund Public Works under the management of the Govt Engineering staff.

The Oxygene Press

attitude was shown with regard to the suspension of Mr. Crole & the deputation of Mr. Thomas to enquire into that gentleman's administration of the Madura District. Sir W. G. Grant. Duff, as a supposed opponent of native aspirations, was the object of special attack throughout the year. The prominence given to these personal discussions of topics left little room for discussion of the really serious problems of provincial administration, but the and beyond some adverse criticism of the working of the Salt & Forest acts, hardly anything was done in this direction

5 The tone of the Vernacular Press in Mysore was also one of general opposition to the government of that State. The Dewan as a native is regarded with much jealousy. He was accused of extravagant administration, of partiality to foreigners, & of keeping the Maharaja from exercising his due share in the

Government of the country. The newly established representative assembly was ridiculed as a sham, & the state of the country under the native govt. has compared unfavourably in some respects with its condition under British management.

Religious & Social questions

6 The proposal to amend the law regulating the administration of religious endowments which the Madras govt. have had under consideration met with general approval, it being admitted that the present system is very unsatisfactory, & affords large opportunities for speculation. The exertions of Lady D. & Lady Grant. Duff on behalf of medical aid to caste women were noted with very faint praise, & in some cases the collection of subscriptions for this object was denounced as an instance of official pressure. Widows & infant marriage, loss of caste by visiting Europe, & the Sasha system were, as

Race Questions

usual, frequently discussed but, as remarked in para 6 of my letter of 7th Mar 1887, with much difference of opinion.

7 With regard to race questions the observations made in the remarks in para 7 of the above letter still apply, but there was nothing in their treatment by the vernacular press in 1886 to call for special remark. Most of the attacks on European officials are due to a not unnatural desire to obtain for natives a larger share in the public service, & the Madras govt. are glad to believe that race animosity as such there is perhaps less in this Province than in any other part of India.

8 To sum up, the tone of the vernacular press of 1886 on Imperial questions was one of general, though on the whole not violent, opposition to the govt. policy & the govt. of India, unbroken by any such outburst of loyalty as was evoked by the Afghan crisis of 1885. Occasional

presages sharply denouncing the British rule are to be found in such papers as the Swadesamitra (Tamil) Kinderamitra (Telugu) (Tamil), but these are exceptional outbursts and cannot be taken to fairly represent the native press as a whole. With regard to the local Govt. the attitude of the vernacular papers during the past year was one of uniform unfriendliness, & the Tamil Swadesamitran (the leading vernacular paper) in particular lost few opportunities of putting the worst construction on the official acts of Sir M.E. Grant-Duff & his colleagues. But H.E. in C is glad to note that during the present year there has been a marked improvement in this respect, an improvement which he trusts will be lasting.

H.W. 10/12

H.C.J. 16/12

C 17/12

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