M.R.O. 1—5,006—16-10-50.

(1) Number of pages 62

(2) Date of repair 2. 6. 54

(3) Initials of the Referencer

Confdl

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Public DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 341-342 Press
B.P. No. Mis.

Original

Dated 7th March 195 1887

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 43
of 1887.

ORDINARY. PRINTED.

Pub. DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 7 March 87
No. 341/342

Confidential

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers Passing orders on reports subm.d by the Several translators to Govt. on the tone of the Ver: Press during 85; & forw.g the same to the G of I.

Home Department.

(Public)

Simla, the 23 October 1885.

Subject.

Report on Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1884

* No. 1161 dated 14th Augt.

~~subsequent reminder~~

~~No. dated~~

ENCLOSURE NO. 1

1559

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras

SIR,

I AM directed to invite attention to the communication marginally noted,* and to request an early reply thereto.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

I. P. Hewett.

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

from Home Dept No: 1757 dt 23-6-86 Recd 24-6-86

Reminder on letter Report on Vernacular papers during 1884/85

Put with replies No. 1868, 87. reminders sd to offices 11.86.

Home Department,
(Public)
Calcutta The 27 January 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 31 JAN 87 REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Subject.

Report on Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1884-85.

* No 1161 dated 14th August 1886
subsequent reminder
No. 1757 dated 23rd October 1886.

Coffs

ENCLOSURE NO. 506

No. 176

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras

SIR,

I AM directed to invite attention to the communication marginally noted,* and to request an early reply thereto.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

I. P. Hewett.

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CURRENT NO. 506

From

The Government of India
Home Deptt.

Public?

No 176

Dated 26-1-87
Received 31-1-87

Subject

Requesting reply in connection with the Report on Vernacular newspapers published in the Madras Presidency during 1884-86.

Public DEPARTMENT

NOTE FOR THE ~~CHIEF~~ 2nd SECRETARY.

It is presumed that the intention is that the order alone – i.e. excluding the several letters from the Translators embodied in the Procs – is to issue to the several addressees? The Govt. of India will of course get the complete paper ~~and the~~

Yes

[illegible]
7/3.

There was a slip of the pen in the 3rd para of the letter ...

... will be comm...
... for information

be I have now corrected
~~proof~~ of the letter has
already gone, ~~it seems but could~~ (seems)
~~while communicating~~ the
correction might be commu-
-nicated here

7/3

Letter has not yet been
despd. — proof was subd.

[5]

Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

4

Again G.O., dated 9 Decr 1886, No. 2573 Pub

Again G.O., dated 7 Septr. 1886, No. 1868

Current No.s 4444 of 1886 & 536 of 1887, dated from the Govt. of India Home Depr.

Fle of Reports from the several Translators to Govt. on the vernacular Press in the Madras Pres. for 1885

~~Current~~ No. of 188 , dated from

Fle of statements from Dist Magtes & the Commr. of Police, Madras, giving particulars of vernacular newspaper published in 1885.

Order 27 March 1887 No 341

As stated in a memorandum by Dr. Mackane recorded in the G. O read above, the returns furnished by the Commr. of Police & the Magtes of districts leave much to be desired in point of accuracy & completeness. The ~~ci~~ opinions, character & circulation of a newspaper are liable to constant change, & these reports therefore shd. not only give particulars as to ~~the~~ papers newly started, but shd revise & bring up to date the information previously furnished regarding existing journals. ~~Full~~
~~accurate~~ Correct information ~~can~~ ~~be~~ regarding the tone of the various papers can best be obtained from the Translators to Govt. to whom para 6 of Dr. Mackane's memo will be communi-
... for information and

21 Feb

24/2

B

guidance
the reports & statements here for 1886 should be furnished with as little delay as possible. For all
The following letter will practical purposes information of
be despatched to the Govt. this kind is useless if not
of India submitted promptly.
(H.E. letter No.)

Secy
No. 342. d/ 7 March /87 | Despd 12/3/87 with Rep. & appendix

To The Secy. to the Govt. of India
Home Dept. (Public)

Sir,

With refce to your letter of 14th Aug. 1886 No. 1161, I am directed to submit, with ~~the following remarks~~, for the infmn. of the Govt. of India a statement of the vernacular papers published in this Pres. during the year 1885, together with the reports of the several translators to Govt. on the general tone of the vernacular press during that period.

2. The matters discussed by the vernacular press in 1885 fall under the following main heads -
(1) Imperial Policy
(2) Provl. Administration
(3) Religious & social questions
(4) Race questions

3. The Imperial questions that excited most attention were the frontier question in Afghanistan during the early part of the year, & the Burma campaign at its close. On the former matter, while war seemed imminent,

The attitude of the native press was, on the whole, most satisfactory. The benefits of British rule & the desirability in the interests of India of its continuance were freely acknowledged, while regret was expressed that native gentlemen were precluded from taking part as volunteers in the defence of the Empire. Later on, when the crisis had passed, a less friendly tone was assumed. The ~~large~~ outlay on military preparations was opposed as excessive & the proposal to increase the British force in the country condemned as leading to needless expenditure & showing a want of confidence in the natives. With regard to the Burmese war the press was almost entirely hostile. The ultimatum to Theebaw, the despatch of the expedition, the debiting of the cost to the ~~Imperial~~ Indian exchequer, & the dethronement of the native dynasty were all strongly denounced as unjust & unnecessary. Affairs in the Soudan did not excite much attention, except in the Mahomedan papers where a certain amount of sympathy was expressed for the Mahdi & his followers. The General Election in Great

Britain & the despatch of the Indian delegates in connection therewith excited considerable interest, as did also the proposal to appoint a ~~Commission~~ Parliamentary Committee to enquire into Indian administration. The constitution of the Sec of State's Council was unfavourably criticised & wishes expressed for its abolition or modification.

3 On the whole it may be said that as regards Imperial affairs intelligent criticism is practically confined to the papers published in the Pres? town, & that the mofussil journals take their cue from head quarters. An interesting example of this is given by the Canarese Translator to Govt. "The Karnataka Prakasika", one of the leading Canarese papers, at first expressed its approval of the Govt. policy in Burmah but finding that different ideas prevailed in the native press at the Pres? town it at once changed its tone & proceeded strongly to oppose it.

Upon questions of Prov? administration the native press ~~is practically unanimous~~ was in general opp? to the Govt. which it affected to regard as ill disposed towards the

educated members ... administration of the Salt & Forest acts &, in Malabar, the proposed Land law were points to which special exception was taken

5 Widow marriage, loss of caste by visiting Europe, theosophy as affected by the Coulomb-Blavatsky disclosures, & the management of religious endowments, were the principal religious & social topics. Here there was considerable difference of opinion, some papers advocating & others opposing religious & caste reform. A journal that advocates extreme liberal views in questions of general administration is often most conservative as regards caste & widow-marriage. As remarked by the Telugu translator the liberal views displayed toward all natives ... when in opposition to Europeans disappear when purely Hindu topics are considered. The hold which caste distinctions have on the native mind reasserts itself, & appears in the contempt with which the lower classes of the population, especially the so-called Pariahs, are treated

6 As regards questions of race the following topics may be said to form the ... trade of all native

political papers [illegible] the arrogance & inaccessibility of European officials especially the Cov? Civilians, & their want of touch with popular feeling (2) The excessive salaries of Civilians (3) The nomination of incompetent [uninformed] Europeans to the best posts of the uncov? services (4) The difficulty a native who charges a European with assault experiences in getting justice. Instances of high-handedness real or imaginary on the part of individual Europ? officials are eagerly seized on & represented as being normal rather than exceptional occurrences. On the whole however the tone of the Madras vern? press during 1885 was fairly moderate as compared with that of other provinces — Bengal for example. During the year that has lately closed there was an unfortunate change for the worse, as will be seen from the memorandum by Dr. Maclean (the present Tamil & Canarese Translator) recorded in G.O. of 9 Dec 1886 No. 2573 copy of which was comm? to the Govt of India

W.S.

C. 22/2
25/2

Cue

Report on vernacular press in Madras pres? in 1885

Proof

TH FEBRUARY 1887, No. , PUBLIC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

7

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From MUHAMMAD ISHAQ, Acting Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 21st October 1886, No. 75. 4337

I have the honor to submit the following report on Hindustani newspapers examined and reported on by this office during the year 1885, as called for by Government order, dated 7th September 1886, No. 1868 (Confidential), Public.

2. The number of Hindustani newspapers with which the year closed was six; four of these were published at Madras and two at Bangalore.

3. The leading journals are the *Shams-ul-Akhbar* and the *Jarida-i-Rozgar*, which are published in Madras. It is observed that the tone of the Hindu Press is generally pacific and unobjectionable, with the exception of the *Jarida-i-Rozgar*, in which letters from correspondents and extracts from Urdu papers published in North-Western Provinces are sometimes inserted.

4. None of the papers alluded to above contained any noteworthy discussion excepting certain subjects, a summary of which is given below.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

No discussion regarding public administration appeared in any one of the above papers with the exception of the *Ittifaq*,* which, after praising the Nawab of Rampore and the officers of his State for the due care and vigilance exercised by them in suppressing the practice of selling stolen and adulterated articles, remarked that it is only the British Government which tolerates the above malpractices and allows rogues and forgers to commit mischief with impunity.

* The publication of this paper has since been discontinued.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.

? *Egypt and London.*—The action taken by the British Government towards these countries appears to have engaged the attention of some of the above journals. ? Soudan

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of 16th February 1885, after pointing out the alleged causes which resulted in the rebellion of Arabi Pasha and that of the Mahdi of Soudan, observed that the news of the fall of Khartoum has caused great excitement amongst the Muhammadans of Northern India, and that the Indian Muhammadans will probably take deeper interest in the movements of the Mahdi than they did in those of Arabi Pasha, inasmuch as the former not only professes to be patriotic, but has also declared himself to be a reformer of the Muhammadan religion, the progress and advancement of which he gave out to be his sole object.

The *Jarida-i-Rozgar* of 7th February 1885 characterised the Egyptian policy of the Liberal Government as selfish and unjust. It was pointed out that the rebellion of Arabi Pasha and the prosperity of the Mahdi were due to circumstances that transpired in Egypt for some years past, and that Ismail Pasha fell a victim to the avarice of European usurers whose cause was espoused by the Liberal Government, who subsequently waged an unjust war which resulted in the bloodshed and ruin of thousands of helpless and innocent Egyptians. In short, the Liberal Government adopted a policy which was based upon selfish motives and cleverly managed to dupe the Porte.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of 7th September remarked, in connection with the resolution of the Government of India, dated 15th July 1885, that, during the administration of late Lord Hobart and His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, orders were passed on the subject of employing Muhammadans in public offices, but the heads of departments took no notice of the said orders and treated them as dead letters. There are many Muhammadans who are qualified for the public service, but their exertion to get a footing in the public offices proves unsuccessful owing to the indifference evinced by heads of departments. All vacancies in the public offices are, as a rule, filled either by East Indians or Hindus. Some officers are noted for bribery and are far beyond the reach of Muhammadan candidates owing to their impoverished circumstances. If by chance any Muhammadan fortunately happens to get a post in any public office, the fact gives rise to an impression that hundreds of Muhammadans have been taken into the service. The article concludes with the following remarks:

While the Muhammadan subjects of the British Government are staunch in their loyalty to their rulers and are ready to sacrifice their lives for them, it is a matter of regret that the attention of the executive officers of the Government is not devoted to redressing their grievances.

From E. S. LAFFAN, Esq., Canarese Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th November 1886, No. 60.

With reference to G.O., dated 7th September 1886, No. 1868, Public, I have the honor to submit, herewith, a report on the Canarese newspapers published in the Mysore State in the year 1885. No Canarese papers, except a religious monthly journal, of any importance are published within this presidency; but, in accordance with G.O., dated 17th June 1885, No. 1392, this office furnishes weekly reports on newspapers published in Mysore.

2. The leading papers in Mysore are the *Karnataka Prakasika* and the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*. Others, shown in the margin, are of minor importance.

1. The "Sastra Sanjeevini."
2. The "Law Journal."
3. The "Mysore Revenue Register."
4. The "Dharma Tatwa."
5. The "Hindu Matha Prakasika."
6. The "Mysore Star."
7. The "Hitha Bodhini."

3. A summary of the views expressed by the Canarese papers is given below.

I. POLITICAL.

At the beginning of the year the arrival of the new Viceroy and his replies to the many addresses presented to him received considerable attention. Lord Dufferin's expressions of hearty sympathy with the policy of his predecessor, especially with regard to the scheme of local self-government, were specially dwelt upon. The editors, while applauding the views of the new Viceroy on this subject, expressed the hope that he would display the same sincerity and strength of mind as Lord Ripon, and that his professions on these public and solemn occasions would not prove to be mere words.

2. *Prospect of a War with Russia.*—The prospect of a war with Russia in connection with the Central Asian Question was discussed by the *Karnataka Prakasika* with some ability and much earnestness. The paper remarked that there could not be the slightest doubt as to the intentions of the Russians in approaching Afghanistan with a large army, and advised Government to strengthen the frontier and avail themselves of the services of the armies of Native Princes, such as Holkar, Scindia, and the Nizam. The news that Her Majesty's Government had come to no conclusion regarding the acceptance or otherwise of the assistance offered by the Native States seems to have given some offence, and the Canarese papers alluded to it as a bitter disappointment, expressing surprise at the

Government's want of confidence in native loyalty notwithstanding the assistance rendered by Native Princes in suppressing the mutiny and the gallant services of the Sikhs, Punjabis, Ghoorkas, and sepoys of the Madras Army. The fact that sepoys and European soldiers had recently been fighting side by side in Egypt and Afghanistan was pointed out, as well as the identity of interest of the native and European communities. But the fear was expressed that if the natives found it impossible to convince Government of their loyalty, a feeling of despair might ensue, which might involve India in serious disaster.

3. *Fight at Penjedeh and Frontier Commission.*—The fight at Penjedeh and the Frontier Commission did not fail to attract the attention of the Canarese papers. It was observed that some have held that the Indus is our natural line of defence, but this would be like putting one's hands behind one's back and declaring that the proper time for action had not yet come. When Kandahar was given up, the voice of India was against the step, and all who knew anything of the frontier took this view of the subject. It is certain that any line of defence which does not take in Kandahar will be defective and open to attack. Satisfaction was expressed at the settlement of the Afghan frontier, but it was feared that the whole thing was merely a blind on the part of Russia, and Government were advised, instead of relaxing their watchfulness, to increase it.

4. *The Mysore offer of help.*—The loyal offer of the Maharaja of Mysore to place the services of his troops at the disposal of the British Government was much applauded, and the Mysore Government was advised not to lose this opportunity of showing its loyalty and gratitude. It was suggested that Komparaja ~~Wás~~, a relative of the Maharaja, should be sent at the head of the force.

5. *War and annexation of Burma.*—The *Karnataka Prakasika* at first regarded the invasion of Burma as a fresh guarantee to civilisation and the progress of the world, and added that if Theeba was dethroned and the country annexed, the people would no longer be subjected to the unmitigated tyranny of an irresponsible autocrat. But in its later issues it completely altered its views, out of deference, doubtless, to the opinions expressed by its Bengali contemporaries. The expedition was thenceforth represented as prompted by motives of selfishness, and it was observed that, while maintaining a cold-blooded indifference at the savage atrocities practised by the Burmese sovereign upon his unfortunate subjects, the British Government had drawn the sword simply to protect the interests of the British merchant in Upper Burma. The policy to be pursued as to the final disposal of the conquered provinces received a considerable share of attention. Annexation was considered impolitic as tending to dissipate the energies of the Indian Administration and add to its financial stress. The policy of making Burma a feudatory State was considered sufficient to check restraints on English trade and relieve the population of a sister empire from tyranny and misrule. The authority of Lord Ripon, who advocated similar views on this question, was frequently quoted.

6. *Mahajana Sabha and its suggestions.*—Great interest was evinced in the progress of the Madras Mahajana Sabha. The sending of a delegate to England to instruct the British public on the real wants of India was hailed with warm approval, and similar delegations were recommended as tending to create strong bonds of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled. The various measures which the Sabha proposed to discuss at its second annual conference, viz., the improvement of the Indian legislative councils by making them more representative and more non-official, the separation of magisterial from executive functions, the great hardship brought about in this country by the forest and salt laws, and the establishment of arbitration courts on the lines of those in the Deccan, all engaged attention.

II. NATIVE STATES AND PRINCES.

7. *Cashmere.*—The death of the late Maharaja of Cashmere was much lamented, and the British Government praised for having recognised the claims of this family, the founder of which was merely an officer in the army of Ranjeet Singh.

8. *Travancore.*—The native papers noted with deep regret the death of the late Maharaja of this State. Opinions regarding his administrative capacity seemed to differ. The *Karnataka Prakasika* at first applauded his policy, but subsequent to the appearance of a leading article in the *Hindu*, denouncing his administration and his Dewan, Ramiengar, the paper changed its tone and wrote a series of articles in the same spirit as the *Hindu*, expressing the hope that the Maharaja's successor would prove a good ruler.

9. *Oodeypore.*—The Maharana's death was alluded to with much regret. He was said to have taken a deep interest in the welfare of his subjects and to have introduced several measures for the welfare of his people.

10. *Baroda.*—The publication of the administration report of this State was noticed by the Canarese papers with satisfaction. The young Gaekwar was credited with taking much interest in the welfare of his subjects, and was said to be readily accessible to all petitioners, whose grievances were personally heard by His Highness and redress granted.

11. *Tanjore.*—The death of the late Princess of Tanjore furnished matter for comment on the policy of the British Government. It was noted that, on the death of the late Maharaja Sivaji in 1885, the then Resident, Mr. Phillips, was said to have purposely brought about the ruin of this illustrious family. The "confiscation" of the State jewels and other property and the refusal of the British Government to increase the pension of the late Princess were regarded as acts unworthy of a generous Government, and the refusal to recognise her adoption of a son as selfish and unjust. Hopes were expressed that the exertions of Dr. Kavanagh and other friends of the family might prove successful.

12. *General.*—The utility of State Councils in Native States received considerable attention. Ancient Indian history testified, it was said, that there was never a Kingdom or State in India which had not a Council of State, and the fact that the experiment had proved a failure, in the opinion of the writers, in Mysore, was attributed to negligence in the selection of members.

III. LOCAL.

13. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—His Highness the Maharaja's tour through his State received a good deal of attention, and a number of articles and letters thereon appeared in the papers. The desirability of repairing the tanks to be found in almost every village, the improvement of communications and other subjects of local importance were pointed out. The encouragement given by the Maharaja to the study of Sanskrit literature and the personal interest shown by him in all educational matters were highly commended. The Maharaja's tour was regarded as a great success, and the welcome His Highness met with in every place was looked upon with satisfaction.

14. *The Dewan and his policy.*—The Canarese papers look on the employment of Madrasees or other "foreigners" in the service of Mysore as a grievance. They are thus in perpetual opposition to the Dewan, a Madrasee himself, who, they assert, loses no opportunity of bringing his own friends into the service, to the prejudice of old servants. His policy with regard to the repair of village tanks by the ryots themselves was strongly disapproved, and the selection, as councillors, of old men, who cannot be of any real assistance, was also denounced.

15. *Finances and poverty of Mysore.*—Before the famine, the treasury of the province was full and it was expected that all this treasure would be handed over to the Maharaja when he came to the throne, but, according to the Mysore papers, the famine was so badly managed by English officers, that not only was the money then in treasury expended, but a tremendous debt was incurred, which has still to be paid off. It is also frequently remarked by the papers that, as the debt was incurred by the British Government, they should have cancelled it at the rendition, but that the Paramount Power rarely does justice in its dealings with its feudatory States. As a matter of fact, they observe, it gave the Maharaja a State loaded with debt, and compelled him to pay a large annual subsidy. The Maharaja's intended

visit to Calcutta to receive the insignia G.C.S.I. from the Viceroy was given up owing, it was said, to the low state of finances.

16. *Repartition of Mysore.*—Lord Napier's suggestion, in his speech on the migration of Government to the Hills, that Bangalore was, by its position, climate and means of access, infinitely better adapted for the seat of Government than Ootacamund, afforded matter for discussion. The papers remark that Bangalore, as it exists at this moment, is not a place where the Government of the Presidency could be located, as it would be simply impossible to find space for the great increase of population which would be a certain consequence. As a solution of this problem, profitable to both the Governments concerned, it was suggested that the Mysore Government should give up the whole of the territory comprised under the term "Kolar district" and a portion of the Bangalore district, and that the Imperial Government should, in exchange, cede to Mysore the whole of South Canara.

17. *The British Resident.*—Attention was drawn, by the Mysore papers, to a statement made in the *Madras Standard* in which Mr. Lyall's departure on furlough was attributed to the strained relations alleged to exist between that gentleman and His Highness the Maharaja and his Dewan. It was pointed out that the statement was utterly unfounded, having been officially contradicted by Mr. Lyall himself.

18. *Official Changes.*—The changes made in the jurisdiction of the courts during the time of the present Dewan were commented upon. It was urged that, before effecting any changes in the jurisdiction of any court, due notice of such changes should be given so as to afford the public sufficient time and opportunity to represent their views.

19. *Mr. Ricketts.*—The appointment of Mr. Ricketts as Inspector-General of Police without prejudice to the two other appointments held by him, Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Statistics and Agriculture, was said to have been made, not in the interest of the public service, but in view to create an appointment on high salary and to establish a precedent to be made use of on the approaching retirement of Mr. Ricketts.

20. *The Mysore Anche or Postal Department.*—The proposed transfer of this department to the British Government was looked upon with disfavor by writers in the newspapers. It was urged that the department was self-supporting and that, with a few improvements, such as "money orders," "postal notes," postal cards, &c., on the model of the British system, it could be made a very paying concern. Its retention by the Mysore Government was advocated.

21. *Scarcity of food and water.*—This subject occupied the attention of the Press during the year under review more than anything else. The failure of the south-west monsoon at the beginning and the heavy downpours at the latter end of the season, told very heavily upon the crops. The stock of the previous year was very low. The crops below the ghâts had also suffered to a great extent from the same cause, and, in consequence, the import of food-grains was not as large as it ought to have been. The prices of food-grains were, therefore, high. There was also great scarcity of water and fodder. People suffered through want of food, while the cattle were reduced to extreme weakness through want of pasture and good water. Tanks in and about Bangalore were quite dry, and it was said that fresh water was brought by Brahmins from a long distance and sold at a high price. Many people were said to be living on roots and leaves of wild plants. A severe scarcity, if not an actual famine, was thought to be impending. The papers suggested various precautionary measures and looked upon the future with great anxiety and apprehension. These fears passed away with the advent of rain.

22. *Agricultural Inspectors.*—The appointment of Agricultural Inspectors for the districts of Bangalore, Colar, Toomcore and Mysore was noticed with satisfaction, and the suggestion made that Agricultural Schools should be opened in these districts under the supervision of these Inspectors.

23. *Namkal Row's Case.*—The *Coorg Chandrika* noticed, with much regret, this case, in which Namkal Row, who had acquired a high reputation as Assistant Commissioner in Mysore, and who was presented with a sword by Government in

recognition of his services in the detection of many dacoities, was fined Rs. 70 for having beaten a potail with his shoe. It would appear that Namkal Row, while on a journey, ordered a potail to furnish him with a pair of bullocks for his cart. The bullocks were not ready in time, and Namkal Row beat the potail and two other ryots who remonstrated. The case was inquired into and the accused was fined Rs. 70, half of which was awarded to the complainants as compensation. It was remarked that, considering the provocation offered and the accused person's high position in society, the punishment was out of proportion to the offence, and that a mere warning would have met the ends of justice. It was also suggested that a notification, inviting the ryots to file complaints against any person in authority guilty of oppression and assault, should be published, and that, on the receipt of such complaints, due notice should be taken, and offenders punished in an exemplary manner.

24. *Defence of Prisoners in Murder Cases.*—Great satisfaction was expressed at the order passed by Government by which all Sessions Courts were empowered to engage pleaders for the defence of prisoners, in trials for murder, who are unable to engage pleaders themselves.

25. *Encouragement to Indigenous Trade.*—It was remarked that the endeavours of Government to foster indigenous industries by discouraging the importation of European manufactures had not had any good result and attention was drawn to the complaints of Bangalore weavers against the cloth merchants who were said to take undue advantage of the poverty of the former to reduce, under various pretexts, the price of their articles. Hopes were expressed that the proposal of the weavers to guard against such oppressions by starting a co-operative depôt, with the help of the leading citizens of Bangalore, would meet with success.

IV. RELIGION.

26. *Buddhism.*—A series of very interesting articles appeared in the *Karnataka Prakasika* on the origin and philosophy of Buddhism, together with a life of its founder.

27. *Jainism.*—The criticism of a Jain religious work, known by the name of Mooctakatcha, appeared in the *Karnataka Prakasika*, and a controversy was carried on on the same subject in several issues.

28. *Theosophy, Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky.*—The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini* published an article in connection with anti-theosophical articles of the *Christian College Magazine*. The council of the Theosophical Society was severely taken to task for their verdict that no legal measures should be taken either against the editor of the *Christian College Magazine* or against the Coulombs, who brought Madame Blavatsky's correspondence to light. It was asserted that the necessary conclusion from this imprudent procedure, which doubly undermined the foundation of the society, was that theosophical phenomena were deliberate shams. If there were the least truth on their side, the council would have ventured to vindicate the reputation of Madame Blavatsky before the tribunal of justice and punish the calumniators of her fair fame. The success that befell the theosophical propaganda was set down, not to the intrinsic vitality of its doctrines, but to Colonel Olcott's rhetorical flourishes, which tickled the national vanity of the Hindus. "It is some comfort," remarks the paper in conclusion, "to know that Theosophy has received its most fatal blow from the hands of its own friends and followers."

29. *Muhammadans.*—The Canarese papers discussed the Muhammadan representations to the Government of India praying that speedy effect should be given to the recommendations of the Education Commission and that Muhammadans might be exclusively appointed to the Government service till a certain proportion was reached, and that rules regarding age and examinations might be relaxed in their favor. It was remarked that the last two prayers went too far to be complied with by any Government, if efficiency be considered an essential qualification for Government service. The small proportion of Muhammadans in Government service was due to their defective state of education and to the low stage of their

intellectual development, rather than to any unwillingness on the part of Government to encourage them. They should keep pace with the times and exert themselves to withstand the competition of their Hindu brethren.

30. *Hindu and Muhammadan Processions.*—The *Prakasika*, after referring to the riots at Salem, Gudiyátam and other places, declared that, if Government would only stand fast by the law, there would be no disturbance, but that riots were invariably caused by the timidity of the authorities who gave way to the stronger party.

31. *Mohurrum Licenses.*—The same paper remarked that much dissatisfaction has been caused amongst the Muhammadan population of the civil and military station of Bangalore owing to the issue, in the first instance, of a number of mohurrum licenses by the District Magistrate, and their subsequent cancelment, apparently with a view to prevent all chance of riotous collision between the Muhammadans and the Hindus on account of the coincidence of the dusserah and mohurrum. The District Magistrate's proceedings in putting an entire stop to the mohurrum for fear of a possible outbreak was regarded as unwise and inexpedient. The proper course was said to be to maintain the peace by removing, by peaceful means, any impediment that might arise in the lawful exercise of the respective privileges of the two sects, and it was added that it was prudent to refrain from wounding the religious feelings of the people by rash measures.

32. *Brahmins and their rivals.*—After giving the origin of the different sects of Brahmins, the *Prakasika* remarked that, in these days of degeneration, when the interpretations of European scholars were regarded as truth, when caste rules were fast relaxing before the spread of civilisation, when the Brahmins had taken to drinking and flesh-eating, and when the lower classes tried to imitate the higher, it was no wonder that the Lingayats, Goldsmiths and Devangas were trying to become the rivals of the Brahmins.

33. *Lingayats and the "Mysore Star."*—The appearance of this publication, with the chief object of promoting the interests of the Lingayat religion, was noticed with satisfaction.

34. *Alleged Order of Madras Government.*—The *Coorg Chandrika*, referring to an order said to have been issued by the Madras Government directing that no higher appointments in the public service should be conferred on Brahmins where non-Brahmins were available and that Brahmins should be appointed only where non-Brahmins were not available, remarked that history records the evil consequences which befell Tippu Sultan and others who incurred the hatred of the Brahmins. A careful inquiry into the causes of the mutiny of 1857 would show that it was due to the hostility of Brahmins. The Madras Government would, it was said, do well to provoke them if they wished this event to be repeated.

V. EDUCATION.

35. *Education in Mysore.*—The policy of the Mysore Government in educational matters is, on the whole, approved, and the Maharaja especially is credited with taking a personal interest in the encouragement of Sanskrit literature; but complaints were made that undue prominence was given to English studies, while vernacular studies were culpably neglected. It was remarked that, under Muhammadan rule, the study of the Hindustani language was encouraged to a great extent, and that most of the vernacular expressions had disappeared from the language, their place being taken by Hindustani words; while in these days English studies were encouraged to such an extent that it had been found impossible for a native to express his ideas accurately without the use of foreign words. The conduct of official correspondence in the English language within the State was disapproved. Pyal schools were stated to be useless and fit for no other purpose but to serve as a means of livelihood to the men employed in them. The suggestion was made that, in every municipal town and in every large village, vernacular schools, with competent teachers, should be opened and knowledge of agricultural subjects especially imparted in the Canarese language, and that the Maharaja's Government should offer special encouragement for the study of the Canarese language by founding

scholarships and prescribing higher examination in the Canarese language and holding out prospects of employment to those who pass such examinations.

36. *Girls' Schools.*—The success that attended the Brahmin girls' school established by the Maharaja, which numbers 400 pupils, who receive instruction in English, Canarese, Sanskrit, music, and needle-work, was noticed with much satisfaction. It was, however, pointed out that the prohibition of widow marriage in the higher circles of Hindu society and the practice of child marriage were greater evils than the want of female education, and that these should first be set right.

37. *A Hindu Lady on Education.*—The discourse of a Hindu lady, named Sri Rangammah, before a large and appreciative audience on the subject of female education was regarded as a healthy sign of the times, and it was remarked that, if once women resolve to take up the question of female education for themselves, man's help in this direction and his assent or dissent will cease to be of much consequence.

38. *Countess of Dufferin's Fund.*—The question of supplying female medical aid to the women of India was considered by the *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini* to be of vital importance, and the advisability of establishing a Branch National Association with the object of providing such help in the Mysore State was suggested. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, however, while welcoming the action taken by Lady Dufferin and recognising the benevolent motives by which it was prompted, thought that her ladyship would have done well to have waited until she knew more of the customs of the people over whom her husband exercises his sway, and added that, under present conditions, lady-doctors must of necessity be Europeans, and this would be almost as unsatisfactory to native ideas as the employment of male doctors.

VI. SOCIAL.

39. *Hindu Widow Marriage.*—This is a subject which has been constantly discussed in the papers. The *Karnataka Prakasika* advocated the movement but was not in favor of State action in its support.

40. *Intermarriage of Races.*—The *Karnataka Prakasika*, in an interesting article, advocated intermarriage between the cognate races of India, such a departure from the present constitution of Hindu society being calculated to give the nation unity, consistency and healthy growth, and to remove all absurd caste notions together with manifold superstitions. The writer would have the question of intermarriage taken up by the Hindus in preference to any other movement.

41. *Natives in England.*—The *Karnataka Prakasika* noticed that the Madras Presidency was poorly represented in England, as compared with other presidencies, and attributed this backwardness mainly to two causes:

(1) Want of sufficient funds.
(2) The more rigid caste rules of this presidency.

It was further observed that even if a native gentleman should overcome all obstacles and secure the benefits of a stay and education in England, on his return he would not only lose his social position among his countrymen, but also receive little or no consideration at the hands of Europeans living in this country.

42. *Native Dress.*—The remark of Lord Dufferin on the occasion of a visit paid to him by some native gentlemen that the foreign dress in which they appeared was undignified, was discussed in a long article in the *Karnataka Prakasika* to the following effect:—The adoption of foreign costume by natives was neither through admiration for it nor through love of imitation, but through necessity, in order to avoid a rule enforced on all public occasions, which was considered an insult by the native gentry, viz., that natives in native costume should appear barefooted while an East Indian or a Pariah in English costume appeared with boots. To avoid this insult, as they considered it, they had recourse at first to boots, and, as the loose dhoty does not go well with boots, they had recourse to trowsers. Next came English coats, &c. Fear was expressed that the small quantity of poison involved in the shoe question having now extended to the whole body, might, in course of time, reach the head.

From C. D. MACLEANE, Esq., Tamil Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1886, No. 204.

I have the honor to reply to G.O., dated 9th September 1886, No. 1868, Public (Confidential), directing me to submit a report giving a review of the most noteworthy discussions in the Tamil newspapers of the presidency for the calendar year 1885, with observations as to the character, tone, &c., of those newspapers.

2. By discussions, I understand to be meant the editorial utterances of the different papers; for, under the head of correspondence, they very seldom contain any important matter. Nor do the editors discuss subjects in the sense of the views of one newspaper being set against those of another, for no subject has been observed on which they have taken different sides amongst themselves.

3. I find that the editorial matter may be roughly classified into three headings, as relating to affairs beyond the presidency, as relating to internal affairs without reference to race questions, as relating to questions which arise out of the fact that natives here are governed by Europeans. The separation of the third head is somewhat artificial, for it is, in fact, difficult to select any portion of the editorial matter of which this is not the ground-work; but I have considered this to be the best arrangement for the purposes of the present reference. The following three paragraphs will give a précis under the three heads.

4. When the Burma war was threatening, the Tamil Press urged avoidance of the war on the ground that it would bring increased taxation. When the ultimatum was sent to the King of Burma, the Press said that, if war was declared, it would be for the benefit of English traders, but carried on at the expense of Indians, who had no voice in the matter. When the country was annexed the Press objected on similar grounds, and said that all the expenses of the late war ought to be defrayed by England. On the Russian Question, the Press advocated trusting to the natural mountain barrier between India and Afghanistan, rather than endeavouring to conciliate the Afghan people for political purposes. The Press urged that the forces of Native Chiefs should be increased and made use of by the English Government. The Press recommended that the Viceroy should spend periods of a year each at the different presidency capitals.

5. On the subject of the Salt laws, one of the papers stated that each individual inhabitant of the country required 25 lb. of salt yearly for the maintenance of health, but, as a matter of fact, consumption in Southern India was only 16 lb. per head yearly. This was in consequence of the salt-monopoly of Government. Several papers united in urging that the law which prohibited the use of earth-salt should be rescinded. On the Forest Question, the Press contained suggestions to give up to villagers on favorable terms the Government waste lands closely adjacent to villages, to enable the villagers to plant communal forests; reference was not made in these remarks to the question of the ordinary extension of cultivation. As to taxation, the papers held that the land-tax in ryotwary should be fixed for ever. The papers advised the Government to foster industrial pursuits as a remedy for general poverty. They held that the funds of local boards should not be considered applicable for the purposes of feeder roads leading up to railways as this was not a local object. Remarks were made characterising the village munsifs as corrupt judges, and stating that, for this reason, the people preferred to go to the district munsifs although these were more costly. It was urged that district munsifs themselves should not, as proposed, be given powers to try cases up to Rs. 500 without appeal, for some of them took bribes. The separation of magisterial and revenue functions in the revenue system was several times advocated, the employment being recommended of separate officers for the former purpose at salaries higher than the present.

6. As to the proposed commission to inquire into the Indian administration, the papers said that the commission should consider principally the two following points:—(*a*) The abolition of the Secretary of State's Council, the members of which are too old to be of any use; (*b*) the increase in the number of natives in the Presidency Legislative Council,—the Madras Council, for instance, having 50

instead of five native members, and obtaining them as delegates from the up-country municipal councils, with full powers to control the affairs of all local bodies, and all public expenditure of whatever description. The Press pointed out that the Colonial Office costs only 4 lakhs of rupees a-year, while the India Office costs 23 lakhs; the reason being that the English themselves pay for the first, but the Indians pay for the second. The statement was made that no Government money finds its way to pagodas or mosques, and therefore it was improper to spend public money on the English Chaplain Establishment. In the first-half of the year the papers advocated the promotion of natives to the highest ranks in the army, the admittance of natives to equal rights with East Indians and Europeans in the volunteer reserve, and the abolition of all licenses for natives under the Arms Act. It was stated in April 1885 (erroneously) that Native Christians were allowed to be volunteers because they professed that faith; but what force, they said, was there in that argument when the Russians themselves were Christians? Later, the reply of the Viceroy on this subject to the Indian Association at Lahore was characterised as evasive and unsatisfactory. In May, it was stated that the inhabitants of Bengal were forced against their will to take military service on the Afghan frontier, and that was as bad as slavery under Native Rajas. The papers united in saying that the salaries of the Viceroy, the Governors of Provinces, the Commanders-in-Chief, the Councillors, the Judges, and the Collectors should be reduced by half, and it was asked whether England was governed by officers drawing such salaries. It was stated that natives were competent to hold the greater part of the positions held by Englishmen; that Governors should pay for their own Private Secretaries, Military Secretaries and Doctors; and that the salaries of all who receive Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 per mensem should be reduced. The following extract is an average specimen of remarks on the subject of European and Native rule:—

"If the ruling body is one with the ruled in religion, manners and customs, the rulers will have more sympathy with the people and study their likes and dislikes, and act accordingly. The people of the country will fill all the posts under the Government and will get a training in the art of administration. The public revenue will not find its way to a foreign country. But if a foreign nation rules the country, they will govern it according to their own notions and for their own advantage. They will neither like nor trust the people. All the important offices in the country will be filled by men of their own nation. They will expend public money uselessly, and send away large sums to their mother-land. They will look down upon their subjects as men inferior to them."

7. As to the tone of the Tamil Press, it cannot be doubted that, in its attitude to Government, it is rapidly changing. Subjects affecting the relations between Europeans and natives occupy more and more space, and the remarks therewith connected are becoming in an increased degree in the direction of hostility to the authorities. The principal paper, the *Swadeshamitra* of Madras, is in particular throwing off reserve as to the disloyalty of its sentiments. The editor of this paper is also the editor of the *Hindu* newspaper. On the point how far these opinions are representative, I am not in a position to judge. It is reasonable to assume that they are representative only of the advanced section in the principal centres, but, on the other hand, it is to be observed that the papers with the most advanced views have much the largest circulation.

8. An administrative question is understood to be now at issue, which is so intimately connected with the subject of the present report, and is of so much importance, that I shall take the liberty of exceeding the terms of my reference and submitting remarks upon it. I mean the question of employing Native in lieu of European Translators to Government. I would submit, from my own practical experience, that the persons employed by the Government to report on the Vernacular Press must be possessed of two qualifications. One is that they must be persons who can be trusted to conceal or modify nothing which is desirable for the Government to know, for the Secretariat cannot check the operations. The second is that they must have the technical knowledge to read the newspapers for themselves, for this function is not one that can be delegated. Whether these practical considerations are sufficiently known to the Government, I am not aware;

but I consider it my duty to state that, unless they are provided for, the Government will have an intelligence department which is such only in name. I would also warn the Government that the Tamil Press is changing, as stated in the last paragraph, and is sometimes, at the present date, distinctly seditious. Reference can be made to para. 4 of the report on Tamil newspapers for the current week.

From W. DUMERGUE, Esq., Malayalam Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Dharmapuri, 12th November 1886, No. 58.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding a report on Malayalam newspapers for the year 1885.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the year 1885.

The number of Malayalam newspapers published at present is three. The first paper issued in the language was the *Paschima Taraka*, printed at Cochin, and a rival paper, entitled the *Kerala Pataka*, was started at the same place. But it was soon found that there was no sufficient field for two newspapers, and they were merged into one under the name of *Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka*. After a few years of irregular existence, nothing was heard of this periodical until October 1885, when it was revived. Since that time it has been regularly issued.

Next in order came the *Kerala Mitram*, published at Cochin, and lastly the *Kerala Patrika* was originated in 1883. Of these papers, the *Kerala Patrika* is by far the best conducted, and is supported principally by the officials and the gentry of Malabar. It is chiefly occupied with matters of local importance, and, with a view to obtain a sale among the rural population, it publishes the purport of such reported cases of the High Court and standing orders of the Board of Revenue as are applicable to Malabar. The other two papers are circulated mostly in Travancore and Cochin, and their columns are generally filled with extracts translated from English newspapers, with praises of the Rajas of Travancore and Cochin, criticisms of the officials of those States, and matters regarding the Syrian Christians and Roman Catholics.

Malayalis, as a rule, are extremely conservative and opposed to reform. They occupy themselves with their own concerns and rarely take any interest in general questions of a political or administrative nature, unless these involve a demand on their purses. Hence, with the exception of those among them who are conversant with English, they have not yet developed generally into a newspaper-reading class, and the *Kerala Mitram* alone was sufficient for a number of years to meet their requirements in this line. But the revival of the *Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka* and the birth of the *Kerala Patrika* may be taken as an indication that the people of Malabar are gradually expanding their views and taking an interest in the outer world.

I. FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.

Foreign and political affairs evoked no original comments in the Malayalam Press during the year under report; but extracts from the English Press bearing on the subject were frequently translated and published in the *Kerala Mitram*. Among these may be noticed the accounts of the parliamentary discussions on the Soudan war, of the Russian advance in Central Asia, of the Anglo-Russian disputes and negotiations, of the great Ravilpindi durbar, of the French interference in Egypt, of the hostilities between Russia and the ruler of Bokhara, and between Germany and Zanzibar, and of the quarrel between Spain and Germany.

Burma.—An exception to the statement made in the last paragraph will be found in the articles dealing with affairs in Burma. In these, the propriety of the war was questioned and the opinion was expressed that Theeba did not give any just cause for provocation, but that the war was undertaken for the interests of a

few British traders. It was considered infamous on the part of the British Government that they should have waged war with such a weak Prince as Theeba, who had committed no wrong against them, while they studiously evaded any encounter with such a formidable power as Russia in spite of her encroachment in Central Asia. Theeba's dethronement was pronounced unjust; but if he was found unfit to be a ruler, the course which ought to have been adopted was to fix an adequate allowance for him and to place one of the Burmese Princes on his throne.

II. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

Mappila Outbreaks.—It was asserted in the Press that the Mappila outbreaks in Malabar were the result of ignorance and fanaticism, and not the consequences of agrarian discontent. The recent outbreak in Ernád and Ponáni were occasioned by the conversion of some Hindus to Islamism and their reconversion to Hinduism. The spread of education among the Mappilas and measures for preventing persons from playing fast and loose with their religion, were suggested as a remedy. The Mappilas arrested in one of the recent outbreaks were reported to have been dealt with in the ordinary course of justice, and not under the Mappila Act; and it was conjectured that this course was adopted with a view to avoid further disturbance in Malabar when war was imminent between England and Russia. The disarmament of the Hindus as a precaution against a recurrence of Mappila outbreaks was condemned.

Native Volunteering.—The exclusion of natives from the volunteer corps was regarded by the Press as an indication of want of confidence on the part of Government in their subjects. The conduct of some members of the Police in Trikkalayur, on the occasion of a Mappila rising, was cited as an instance to show the fitness of natives for admission to the corps. It was suggested that the local bodies should wait upon the Collector of Malabar to move him to obtain Government sanction for the formation of a volunteer corps and for the removal of restrictions as to the use of arms.

Arms.—The delay in granting licenses for keeping arms was animadverted upon, and it was remarked that, during the greater portion of the period for which licenses were granted, the people were, in consequence of the delay, prevented from using their arms. The order of Government disarming two or three taluks in Malabar was considered to be too stringent as no provision was made for cases in which weapons were really required for the protection of person and property against robbers and wild beasts.

Local Self-Government.—The Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts were not received with much satisfaction. It was remarked that Lord Ripon, with a view to train the people in the work of the administration of their country, propounded a liberal scheme and asked the Local Governments to enact laws on the lines set forth therein. But to Anglo-Indians, with some honorable exceptions, the scheme did not commend itself, probably through fear that their own importance might be affected by the improvement of natives, and hence the enactments framed by the Madras Government did not meet the requirements of the Governor-General's proposal. Sufficient freedom of action was not allowed to the people, while too much authority and control were reserved to the district officers. Collectors were said to be unwilling to make over to natives the municipal powers of which, when municipalities were first constituted in Lord Mayo's time, they complained as a heavy addition to their already heavy work of district administration. The numerical weakness and incapacity of existing non-official members, their want of interest in the welfare of the people, and their fear of expressing independent opinions before official members, were stated as impediments to the successful working of the local boards.

The Malabar Land Question.—The inquiry into the Malabar land tenures did not meet with approval. The Government, it was said, did not listen to the representations of landlords, but, on the allegations of a few discontented tenants, appointed Mr. Logan as Special Commissioner to inquire into the question, and he,

upon the bare evidence taken secretly from one party alone, passed a verdict against the other. Instances were pointed out to show that tenants in Malabar were given substantial aid, in times of need, by their landlords, instead of being oppressed by them. It was said that the first committee for considering the Special Commissioner's report was not properly constituted, as Mr. Logan, the author of the report, was himself a member of it, and it was alleged that none of the members had an adequate knowledge of the actual position of the Malabar landholders. The second committee was also criticised unfavorably on the ground that Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao and the High Court Vakil, who served in the last committee, were again appointed. The advisability of convening a general meeting of landlords and tenants in Malabar, to select a body of 50 or 100 representative men from both sides for the consideration of their respective grievances, and to delegate an equal number from each party to attend the new committee sitting in Madras, was also brought forward.

District Munsifs.—The proposal for raising the small cause jurisdiction of district munsifs did not meet with approbation, as it was alleged that this scheme would be detrimental to the interests of suitors.

Village Servants.—The pay of village servants was considered to be extremely inadequate to the amount of work required to be done by them, and the question was brought forward as one deserving of attention. A suggestion was also made for adding a provision to Regulation 4 of 1816, authorising village munsifs to entertain suit for arrears of rent within their pecuniary jurisdiction. It was further recommended that, when their pay should be raised, some examination should be instituted to test the ability of candidates for those places.

Survey and Settlement.—The Malayalam Press was strongly opposed to a new survey and settlement in Malabar. Of course, survey was admitted to be a boon, provided it did not ultimately increase taxation. But the result of the operations of the department was feared. A translation of the memorial submitted to Government by the Mahajana Sabha of Malabar and the Government order thereon was published, and the Sabha was urged to enter their protest against increased taxation in Malabar and even appeal to Parliament, if necessary.

Stamps and Registration.—The Stamp and Registration Acts were spoken of as ruinous to the people, and the ignorance displayed by some sub-registrars of the provisions of these Acts was stated to add to the hardships of the people.

False Weights and Measures.—It was brought to notice that in certain parts of Malabar, false weights and measures were used by traders, and it was urged that Act XI of 1870 should be enforced throughout the district.

Forest Laws.—The working of the Forest laws was stated to be a great hardship to the people, and a Forest Commission, such as the one appointed in Bombay, was recommended for Madras. The necessity for co-operation of the Kerala Sabha with the Madras Mahajana Sabha to consider the grievances was pointed out.

Salt.—Complaint was made that salt was sold to the consumers at an enormous price.

Law of Inheritance.—A High Court ruling, declaring that Malayalis governed by the Marumakkatayam law are nevertheless competent to bequeathe by will their self-acquired property, was prayed for as a great boon to the community.

Liquors.—The excessive use of spirituous liquors was complained of, and the desirability of adopting some measures to repress the evil was advocated. It was recommended that the system of renting abkári farm should be dispensed with, and that, if the Government were averse to relinquish this source of revenue, some other tax should be introduced. The increase in abkári revenue was in proportion to the increase in the number of drunkards in this country, and it was alleged that there was nothing in the British administration so injurious to the welfare of the people as the abkári farm.

III. MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURES.

The depressed state of manufacture in India generally, and in Malabar particularly, was deplored in the Press. Papers on the subject, pointing out the

importance of this source of prosperity, were published, and the establishment of workshops and technical schools was recommended. The idea prevalent among Malayalis that public service and agriculture were the only honorable occupations was deprecated, while attention was drawn to improvement in agriculture and agricultural implements.

IV. RELIGION.

Religious Endowments.—In bringing to notice the mismanagements of some temples in Malabar, the institutions were divided into two classes—Public and Private—and it was recommended that the management of the first class should be undertaken directly by Government.

V. EDUCATION.

Objection was taken to the month of December being the time fixed for holding University examinations on the score of unhealthiness. The necessity for establishing schools in certain places was pointed out, and the attention of the local boards and educational authorities was invited to the matter. The reduction of grants to grant-in-aid schools and the delay in obtaining them were complained of. The appointment of a German Missionary as a University Examiner in Malayalam was condemned. Objection was also taken to prescribing a portion of the Bhasha Vyakaranam as part of the Malayalam text for B.A. examination.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The omission of honorific titles in orders sent from courts and kacheris was noticed in the Press, and it was desired that a notification should be issued prescribing the respective titles to be used in such communications to the various persons of rank.

The order of the Governor of Bombay in the case in which Mr. Maconochie, Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, forced a Hindu sanyasi first-class railway passenger to go to a second class, was noticed with satisfaction.

Indian Delegates to England.—In commenting upon the deputation of Indian delegates to England, the Press urged upon the aristocracy of Malabar the necessity of imparting to their children such education as would enable them to represent their country in Parliament.

List of Malayalam Newspapers.

No.	Name of Paper.	Locality.	Issue.	Circulation.	Remarks.
1	"Kerala Mitram" ..	Cochin.	Tri-monthly.	200	Dewjee Bhimjee, Proprietor. Printed at the "Kerala Mitram" Press by Otatakal Joseph Varith. Tone, loyal.
2	"Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka."	Do.	Fortnightly.	900	Proprietor, not known. Printed at the "Western Star" Press. Tone, loyal.
3	"Kerala Patrika" ..	Calicut.	Do.	800	Proprietor, not known. Printed at "Vidya Vilasam" Press, Malayali communities' organ. Tone, loyal.

12*th November* 1886.

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

From G. OPPERT, Esq., Telugu Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 24th November 1886, No. 43.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding report on Telugu Newspapers for the year 1885.

Report on the Telugu Newspapers for 1885.

The Telugu papers which, during the year 1885, came before the Telugu Translator to Government were six in number.

Three of them, the *Vivekavardhani*, *Andhraprakasika* and *Sujanamanollasini*, appear weekly; the first at Rajahmundry, the other two at Madras. The *Vivekavardhani* is the longest time established, while the other are only very recent publications.

The *Sanmargadarsini*, *Yatharthavadi* and *Hindujanasamskarini* are monthly publications. The *Yatharthavadi*, which appeared at Vizagapatam, has been discontinued; the *Sanmargadarsini* is printed at Pittapore, and the latest addition to these, the *Hindujanasamskarini*, appears at Madras.

The *Vivekavardhani* is bilingual, the other five are published in Telugu alone. All the occurrences of the day as well as general questions which are of special interest to India, are freely commented upon. Of the purely Indian topics, the widow remarriage question is the most important one.

The tone assumed in the Telugu Press varies. The *Vivekavardhani* is, on the whole, the most moderate in its language. This paper is also an ardent advocate of widow remarriage. The *Andhraprakasika* and the *Hindujanasamskarini* use generally strong language; the *Sujanamanollasini* indulges in it occasionally.

The editors are mostly young, not very well informed Hindus. It is only natural therefore that they should display a spirit of patriotism for their country-men and antagonism against the rulers of their country, the English, as well as against all Europeans. The arguments which they use show that they have very seldom mastered the subject they comment upon, and that their knowledge is deficient. Another peculiarity which strikes an impartial looker-on is that the liberal views displayed towards all Hindus when in opposition to Europeans, disappear when purely Hindu topics are considered. The hold which caste distinctions have on the native mind reasserts itself; it appears in the contempt with which the lower classes of the population, especially the so-called Pariahs, are treated.

For the sake of convenience the principal topics treated by the papers will be arranged under the general heads of I. Politics, II. Administration and Laws, III. Arts, Industries, Professions and Trade, IV. Educational, Social and Religious.

I. POLITICS.

Threatened War with Russia.—The most important question of foreign politics for India was the war which at one time threatened to break out between England and Russia. Though the natives throughout India displayed, on the whole, a feeling of great loyalty, as they had learnt to consider England as the main protection of their lives, property and liberties, there were also not wanting voices which, though perhaps timidly, were raised against the English supremacy. The *Hindujanasamskarini* (2) inveighs against spending "uselessly four crores for war preparations against Russia."

War with Burma.—The war with Burma was generally unfavorably viewed by the Native Press. They strongly objected to India paying the expenses of the war, by which, according to their opinion, England only was benefited, to the dethronement of the Burmese dynasty and the permanent annexation of the country (see *Andhraprakasika*, 42, 43, 49; *Vivekavardhani*, 31, 33).

Army.—The *Vivekavardhani* (31) pronounces against the increase of the army, as Indian finances cannot stand this expenditure. The paper recommends to employ, in cases of emergency, the armies of the Native Princes, or have recourse to volunteers.

Feeling against Englishmen and Europeans.—The feeling of disaffection towards Englishmen and Europeans was on the increase. *Sujanamanollasini* (12) states

"that all Englishmen plunder India," and *Andhraprakasika* (43) contends that "the English are proud of their just and upright behaviour but do not hesitate to stoop to unjust acts if they think they can derive some benefit from them." Nearly all the papers desire to reduce the pay of European officials (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 3), and advocate the reduction of the European establishment. The *Vivekavardhani* (22) comments, perhaps not quite unjustly, on cases where sons and relatives of high European officials are pitchforked into good positions over the heads of others.

II. Administration and Laws.

Mr. Grant Duff.—The administration of Mr. Grant Duff was condemned throughout the Press in very strong language; among other items the tour to Simla at the public expense gave rise to an animated discussion in the *Andhraprakasika*, *Vivekavardhani* (28) and *Hindujanasamskarini* (1). The latter paper went so far as to say that Mr. Grant Duff "does confer no benefits on the public, and consequently the people look forward to the expiration of his office."

Mr. Thomas had been sent to Tanjore to inquire into the remission of taxes in that district. This mission was unfavorably criticised and the decision he arrived at was declared to cause distress (*Hindujanasamskarni*). *Mr. Farmer* of the M.C.S. was repeatedly attacked in consequence of his pronounced opposition to the employment of Brahmins.

Legislative Council.—The decision of the Viceroy against written speeches was approved of by the *Andhraprakasika*, while the same paper (39) objected to the presence of Mr. Bliss at a meeting of the Legislative Council of this presidency, and the *Hindujanasamskarini* (1) wrote against the Hon. Mr. Rama Row being a third time appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

Revenue Officials.—The *Andhraprakasika* (11) recommends an occasional transfer of Deputy Collectors and Revenue officials, and (23) that magisterial powers be taken from Revenue officials as they often abuse them.

Village Munsifs.—It appears that in upcountry places many local officials are illiterate, and this seems to be specially the case with village munsifs, who are often also ignorant of law. The *Andhraprakasika* (33) proposes therefore that village munsifs should in future be compelled to pass an examination.

District Gazettes.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (7 and 8) complains that the monthly issue of the District Gazettes causes delay in the despatch of business.

Economy.—The *Sujanamanollasini* (4) urges reduction in the expenditure, and the *Hindujanasamskarini* demands a reduction in the higher salaries.

Abkári.—The *Andhraprakasika* (33) recommends that the abkári traders should petition to Government to be leniently dealt with, as they have sustained losses in their business, while it blames (49) Government for revising the Abkári Act, by thus throwing temptation in the way of poor people.

Salt.—The *Andhraprakasika* (41, 49) and the *Vivekavardhani* (33) comment on the high price of salt, which ought to be reduced.

Forest Rules.—The *Andhraprakasika* (32) complains about a charge of three pies being demanded by Mr. Lodge for each bundle of forest wood.

Post-masters.—The *Andhraprakasika* (27) contends that post-masters are often very insufficiently paid, and thus exposed to temptation.

Registration Department.—The *Andhraprakasika* (21) protests against Tamil sub-registrars being sent to Telugu districts, and Telugu officials to Tamil.

Registration of Marriages.—The *Vivekavardhani* (14) urges that a general registration of births, deaths and marriages be instituted, specially to prevent too early marriages.

Police.—The Police authorities are repeatedly requested to exert themselves to detect thefts, robberies and murders, but no special complaints against them are mentioned (see *Andhraprakasika*, 10; *Sanmargadarsini*, 11 and 12).

Reformatory.—The *Hindujanasamskarini* (5) recommends the introduction of a reformatory for young prisoners.

Imprisonment for debts.—Its discontinuation is advocated by the *Sujanamanollasini* as it is a cruel punishment for respectable debtors and does not deter cheats.

Sky rockets.—The *Vivekavardhani* (3) urges that sky rockets and similar things should not be displayed at public feasts, as at the Brindavanam festival some people were killed and wounded by them.

Jewel-wearing by children.—The *Vivekavardhani* (27) urges Government to prohibit the wearing of jewels by children, as children have been robbed and even murdered for their sake.

Municipalities.—The *Sanmargadarsni* (7 and 8) desires municipal boards to employ private presses. The *Andhraprakasika* (42) proposes that municipal commissioners should try common cases of nuisance, &c., and the *Sujanamanollasini* proposes the erection of municipal latrines. The *Hindujanasamskarini* (4) protests against a tax on kerosine and other lamp-oils being raised for the benefit of the municipality, while, according to *Sanmargadarsini* (5 and 6), the fisher tribes in the Godávari regret the abolishment of their profession tax, thus allowing everybody to fish.

III. Arts, Industries, Trade.

Agriculture.—The *Andhraprakasika* (5) proposes the cultivation of pasture at a reduced rate of assessment as ryots are impoverished by the failure of seasonable rains, and are in want of pasture for the cattle.

Railways.—The *Hindujanasamskarini* (1) desires that the Madras Railway should issue third-class return tickets for mail trains and provide the third-class carriages with latrines. The *Andhraprakasika* (30) complains about the overcrowding of third-class carriages on the South Indian Railway in contravention to the rules.

Village Roads.—The *Andhraprakasika* (33) regrets the non-existence of village roads, as the corn can often not be removed, but must be sold on the spot.

Canals.—The *Andhraprakasika* (15) advocates irrigation works against famine by water being brought from the Tungabhadra to the Bellary district. The same paper (24) contends also that similar works are necessary in the Proddutur taluk in the Cuddapah district.

Godávari passenger boats.—The *Vivekavardhani* (18 and 22) contains repeated complaints against the bad treatment and inconvenience to which poor native travellers are exposed on the passenger boats on the Godávari.

Local Fund Engineers.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (5 and 6) desires the appointment of natives to such posts.

Upcountry stationery.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (1, 2) wishes that the District Session Courts should buy in the market their own stationery, and not be provided from Madras.

Encouragement of Native Industries.—The *Vivekavardhani* (28) recommends that native industries be encouraged, and the *Andhraprakasika* (37) desires that well-educated Hindus should apply themselves to acquire useful arts.

Government District Presses.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (7 and 8) urges the abolishment of Government District Presses, and desires that private presses be encouraged, especially by municipal boards.

Gold Currency.—The *Andhraprakasika* (39) suggests the issue of gold coins in this country.

IV. Educational, Social and Religious.

Enlargement of Civil Engineering College.—The *Hindujanasamskarini* (1) advocates the enlargement of the Engineering College.

Industrial School.—The *Andhraprakasika* (37) desires the establishment of industrial schools.

Medical.—The *Hindujanasamskarini* (2) declares strongly against the abolition of lock hospitals in places where soldiers are stationed. The *Vivekavardhani* (29) contends that native patients are insufficiently fed in the hospitals, and desires that native practitioners be compelled to undergo a vernacular examination in their profession.

Religious interference.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (3 and 4) wants Government to interfere in religious matters which concern the welfare of the people, and to have native committees appointed to consider and to settle difficult subjects of this kind.

PARTICULARS about the Telugu Newspapers reviewed in this report for 1885.

No.	Name of paper.	Place and Press where published.	Language and character in which published.		Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, character and antecedents, &c., of the proprietor.	Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
			Language.	Character.					
1	"Vivekavardhani" ..	The "Vivekavardhani" Press, Rajahmundry.	English and Telugu.	English and Telugu.	Weekly ..	300	K. Viresalingum Pantulu, Telugu Pundit, Rajahmundry Provincial College.	K. Viresalingum Pantulu.	Moderate in tone and liberal in politics; advocates especially progress in education and widow remarriage.
2	The "Spectator" or "Yatharthavadi."	"Sri Venugopala" Press, Vizagapatam	Telugu ..	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	200	Garuda Kurmayya ..	Garuda Kurmayya ..	Moderate in tone. Discontinued.
3	"Sanmargadarsini" ..	The "Samsthanam" Press, Pittapore.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	200	P. Chitti Ramayya, Asst. Teacher, Raja's High School, Pittapore, and a member of the Taluk Board.	P. Chitti Ramayya ..	Moderate in tone; treats more of social and local than of political matters.
4	"Andhraprakasika" ..	The "Hindu" Press, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Weekly ..	500	A. C. Parthasaradhi Naidu, formerly a Government servant. His services dispensed with on account of reduction of establishment.	A. C. Parthasaradhi Naidu.	Displays very liberal views; energetically edited; takes an interest in most subjects, but is often violent in tone.
5	"Sujanaranjanollasini."	The "Saivasiddhanta" Press, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	64	A. Muttyya	A. Muttyya	Generally moderate; treats more of local matters, but assumes now and then an eccentric tone.
6	"Hindujanasamskarini."	The "Empress of India" Press, Madras	Do. ..	Do. ..	Monthly ..	100	M. Butchiah Pantulu, formerly a Telugu teacher. He is a leading member of the Southern India Brahmo Samaj.	M. Butchiah Pantulu ..	Not moderate in tone, treats on all subjects of general interest, especially on religious topics; advocates the Brahmo Samaj.

(Signed) G. OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

APPENDIX.

PARTICULARS of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1885, 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.
			COIMBATORE.				
"Coimbatore Crescent."	"Coimbatore Crescent" Press.	Chiefly in Tamil, a little English.	Fortnightly .	300 copies.	1. S. Vijayarunga Mudaliar, contractor. 2. S. P. Narasimulu Naidu, brother-in-law of a late tahsildar and a member of the district board. 3. C. T. Vyapuri Mudaliar. 4. B. Seetharama Chetti Garu.	S. P. Narasimulu Naidu, No. 2 in previous column; no other profession.	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.
			GODAVARI.				
"Sree Sanmarga Dayani."	Pithapur "Stenam" Press.	Telugu and English.	Once a-month.	200 copies.	Peddada Chetti Ramiah Garu, Assistant Master, Samstanam High School, Pithapur.	Same as in previous column ..	Tone, mild; social, political, religious and educational matter.
The "Vivekavardhani."	Rajahmundry. The "Vivekavardhani" Press.	English and Telugu.	Professedly weekly, but irregular.	350 copies.	Kandikuri Veeresalingam, Telugu Pandit, 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 and does not appear to contain matters 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.
"Sujana Manoranjani."	Printed at Guntúr in "Bala Tripura Sundari" Press and published at Jaggayapet.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Fortnightly..	200 copies.	Gallamudi Narayana Rao Garu; thrown out of Government employ, Revenue Settlement Department.	Gudlavalleti Perraza, a man of education and small independent means. Bears a good name.	Unassuming. Generally contains translation of news, &c., from other papers. Since May 1885, it has been out of print.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1885, 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.			
"Hindu Janabushani."	"American" Press, Mint Street, Black Town.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	250 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.
"Vettycodiyone" ..	"Asiatic" Press, Errabalu Chetti St., Black Town.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 copies.	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.
"Sujana Bothini" ..	Madras "Ripon" Press, Thumboo Chetti Street.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	400 copies.	E. Balasundra Mudali, B.A., clerk in Pachiappah's School on Rs. 60 and is a respectable man.	Same as in previous column ..	Literary and general news for girls. Discontinued since May 1886.
"Swadesa Mitram"	"National" Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	840 copies.	G. Subramaniya Iyer, a very respectable, popular man and well-to-do.	Do. do. ..	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 copies.	C. Maselamani Chetti, lives by editing the paper.	Do. do. ..	Discusses politics and other kindred topics.
"Thathiva Varasini" or Thinker.	"Anthukalanidi" Press, Narayana Mudali Street.	Do. ..	Monthly ..	200 copies.	P. Somiah, owner of Press; has a house of his own; edits paper and prints books for sale.	Do. do. ..	A freethought paper; discusses topics pertaining to religion and deals also occasionally with science. Does not discuss politics.
"Sri Sudasabimani"	"Ashtalutchmi Velasam" Press, Popham's Broadway.	Do. ..	Do. ..	350 copies.	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.
"Dravida Vurthamani"	"Dravida Vurthamani" Press, Munnadi Press, Muthealpet.	Do. ..	Bi-weekly ..	450 copies.	P. Vasudeva Mudali, a clerk in Sea Customs Office, Madras; has landed property.	Anniah Naidu; has landed property and is a respectable man.	Discusses politics in a mild tone.
"Virthanthini" ..	"Popular Standard" Press, Errabalu Chetti Street.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	500 copies.	T. Varada Rao, B.A. and B.L.; has land of his own in Kumbakonam.	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.
"Andraprakasika" ..	"Hindu" Press, Mount Road.	Telugu ..	Do. ..	635 copies.	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.
"Sujanamanohsini"	"Siva Sidanta" Press, Narayana Mudali Street	Telugu ..	Do. ..	200 copies.	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 copies.	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 *Andraprakasika* are also applicable to this paper.
"Undatul Akbari Shabi and Hakimay."	"Anwari" Press, Triplicane High Road.	Hindustani, lithograph.	Six per month.	400 copies.	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.
"Thilismay Hynith, Madras Punch."	"Muthbai Shirfeen" Press, Triplicane.	Do.	Weekly ..	600 copies.	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.	600 copies.	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.
"Muzharool Ajoyob."	"Muzharool Ajoyob" Press, Triplicane.	Do.	Do.	350 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"	"Muzharool Ajoyob" Press, Triplicane.	Do.	Bi-monthly ..	200 copies.	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.
"Shumsul Akbarrai."	"Shumsiah" Press, Triplicane.	Do.	Weekly ..	600 copies.	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.
"Dalcirai Hind" ..	"Muthbai Hydayat Hisamul," Royapet.	Do.	Do. ..	125 copies.	Mirzan Cossim Tefh, only undertook cooly business in press matters. He is poorly off, and has consequently closed his business.	Do. do. ..	Discontinued in April 1885.
"Ittifaq"	"Anjumani Islammah" Press, Mylapore.	Do.	Do. ..	650 copies.	Madras Muhammadan Association Society, Ahmed Mohidin Khan Bahadur, Secretary, a Carnatic stipendiary and a respectable man.	Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib, lived on editing paper.	Discontinued in September 1885.
"Ahsanul Jaraid"..	"Ayazay Muhammadi" Press, Triplicane.	Do.	Daily ..	200 copies.	Hakin Muhammad Husain Sahib Chowdher, respectable and well-to-do.	Same as in previous column ..	Seldom contained articles of original matter; tone, unobjectionable; discontinued since April 1886.
				MADURA.			
"Santhosha Saithi."	Pasumalai near Madura, Lenox Press.	Tamil.	Monthly ..	1,200 copies.	Reverend J. P. Jones, American Missionary of respectability	Do. do. ..	Essentially a religious tract. Tone unobjectionable.
The "Banner of Faith."	Ramnad S.P.G., Industrial School Press.	Do.	Do. ..	50 copies.	Reverend W. Relton, M.A., S.P.G. Missionary of respectability.	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
				MALABAR.			
"Kerala Patrika" ..	Calicut, "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam.	Fortnightly ..	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.	Tone, loyal.

Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1885, with brief notices of the 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.
			MALABAR—*continued.*				
"Paropakari" ..	Calicut, "Vidya Vilasam" Press.	Malayalam ..	Monthly ..	300 copies.	Saiyid Suavulla Makti, son of a pensioned Mussulman Revenue officer; was a Municipal Nuisance Inspector at Calicut for some time.	Same as in previous column ..	Tone, loyal.
"Kerala Mittram."	Cochin, "Kerala Mittram" Press.	Do.	Tri-monthly ..	700 copies.	Dewji Bhimji, a rich Banya merchant of Cochin.	Xavier; nothing known against him.	Do.
			NELLORE.				
"Amudrita Grandha Chintamoni."	"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.				
"Salem Patriot" ..	Salem, at "Salem Patriot" Press.	Tamil ..	Bi-monthly ..	150 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.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	500 copies.	Leipsig 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, Poraiyar.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	200 copies.	Loganatha Nadanhas; no profession, a dependent of Marthanda Nadan.	V. Narayana Swami Pillai, profession not known, reported to possess some property at Karikal.	Miscellaneous matters containing defamatory articles; tone intolerant.
"Sudesa Nesan" ..	Negapatam "Scottish" Branch Press.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	380 copies.	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 Vartamni."	Tanjore, the "National" Press.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	320 copies.	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 in particular, and the leading events of the day in general; since discontinued.
"Tanjore Nesan" ..	"Budhi Prakash" Press, Manojirappa Veedi, Tanjore Fort.	Tamil and English.	Weekly ..	200 copies.	V. Ry. Govinda Rao Gantikai Sarjai Rao, palace employé of respectable position.	G. Periaswami Pillai, unemployed.	Leading events of the day in general; discontinued in the latter part of the year.
			TINNEVELLY.				
"Sujana Manoranjani."	"Chintamoni" Press, Palamcotta.	Tamil ..	Weekly ..	200 copies.	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.
"Friendly Instructor."	Church Mission Press, Palamcotta.	Tamil ..	Monthly ..	Circulated solely among the Mission Agents.	Church Mission Society, Palamcotta.	S. Iswaramuthia Pillai, a paid servant of the Society.	Journal devoted to religious subjects with a page for general important news extracted from newspapers.
			VIZAGAPATAM.				
"Spectator or Yadarthavadi."	"Vizagapatam Venugopala" Press.	Telugu ..	Monthly ..	200 copies.	Garuda Sundararamayya, a respectable merchant.	Garuda Kurmayya Garu, a merchant and son of the proprietor.	Tone, good; not political; since discontinued.
"Prakasika" ..	"Vizianagrum, Viziaramavilasa" Press.	Do. ..	Fortnightly.	200 copies.	No recognised proprietor. Published under the auspices of the Vizianagrum Indian Association, of which C. Chendrasakhara Sastriar, B.A., Principal, Maharaja's College, was President.	Gundukiati Venkata Rammayya Pantulu, Manager of the Press, on receipt of salary of Rs. 10 per mensem, from the Maharaja of Vizianagrum.	Articles not original. Information taken from other periodicals and rendered into Telugu, chiefly for benefit of students of the College. Tone, good; matter instructive, not political; now out of print.

ANANTAPUR, NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT, BELLARY, SOUTH CANARA, CHINGLEPUT, CUDDAPAH, GANJAM, KURNOOL, NILGIRIS, AND TRICHINOPOLY—*Nil.*

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ again—

G.O., dated 9th December 1886, No. 2573, Public.

G.O., dated 7th September 1886, No. 1868, Public.

Letters from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), dated 23rd October 1886 and 26th January 1887, Nos. 1757 and 176.

READ—the following papers:—

From MUHAMMAD ISHAQ, Acting Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 21st October 1886, No. 75.

I have the honor to submit the following report on Hindustani newspapers examined and reported on by this office during the year 1885, as called for by Government order, dated 7th September 1886, No. 1868 (Confidential), Public.

2. The number of Hindustani newspapers with which the year closed was six; four of these were published at Madras and two at Bangalore.

3. The leading journals are the *Shams-ul-Akhbar* and the *Jarida-i-Rozgar*, which are published in Madras. It is observed that the tone of the Hindu Press is generally pacific and unobjectionable, with the exception of the *Jarida-i-Rozgar*, in which letters from correspondents and extracts from Urdu papers published in North-Western Provinces are sometimes inserted.

4. None of the papers alluded to above contained any noteworthy discussion excepting certain subjects, a summary of which is given below.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

No discussion regarding public administration appeared in any one of the above papers with the exception of the *Ittifaq*,* which, after praising the Nawab of Rampore and the officers of his State for the due care and vigilance exercised by them in suppressing the practice of selling stolen and adulterated articles, remarked that it is only the British Government which tolerates the above malpractices and allows rogues and forgers to commit mischief with impunity.

* The publication of this paper has since been discontinued.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.

Egypt and Soudan.—The action taken by the British Government towards these countries appears to have engaged the attention of some of the above journals.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of 16th February 1885, after pointing out the alleged causes which resulted in the rebellion of Arabi Pasha and that of the Mahdi of Soudan, observed that the news of the fall of Khartoum has caused great excitement amongst the Muhammadans of Northern India, and that the Indian Muhammadans will probably take deeper interest in the movements of the Mahdi than they did in those of Arabi Pasha, inasmuch as the former not only professes to be patriotic, but has also declared himself to be a reformer of the Muhammadan religion, the progress and advancement of which he gave out to be his sole object.

The *Jarida-i-Rozgar* of 7th February 1885 characterised the Egyptian policy of the Liberal Government as selfish and unjust. It was pointed out that the rebellion of Arabi Pasha and the prosperity of the Mahdi were due to circumstances that transpired in Egypt for some years past, and that Ismail Pasha fell a victim to the avarice of European usurers whose cause was espoused by the Liberal Government, who subsequently waged an unjust war which resulted in the bloodshed and ruin of thousands of helpless and innocent Egyptians. In short, the Liberal Government adopted a policy which was based upon selfish motives and cleverly managed to dupe the Porte.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of 7th September remarked, in connection with the resolution of the Government of India, dated 15th July 1885, that, during the administration of late Lord Hobart and His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, orders were passed on the subject of employing Muhammadans in public offices, but the heads of departments took no notice of the said orders and treated them as dead letters. There are many Muhammadans who are qualified for the public service, but their exertion to get a footing in the public offices proves unsuccessful owing to the indifference evinced by heads of departments. All vacancies in the public offices are, as a rule, filled either by East Indians or Hindus. Some officers are noted for bribery and are far beyond the reach of Muhammadan candidates owing to their impoverished circumstances. If by chance any Muhammadan fortunately happens to get a post in any public office, the fact gives rise to an impression that hundreds of Muhammadans have been taken into the service. The article concludes with the following remarks:

While the Muhammadan subjects of the British Government are staunch in their loyalty to their rulers and are ready to sacrifice their lives for them, it is a matter of regret that the attention of the executive officers of the Government is not devoted to redressing their grievances.

From E. S. LAFFAN, Esq., Canarese Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th November 1886, No. 60.

With reference to G.O., dated 7th September 1886, No. 1868, Public, I have the honor to submit, herewith, a report on the Canarese newspapers published in the Mysore State in the year 1885. No Canarese papers, except a religious monthly journal, of any importance are published within this presidency; but, in accordance with G.O., dated 17th June 1885, No. 1392, this office furnishes weekly reports on newspapers published in Mysore.

2. The leading papers in Mysore are the *Karnataka Prakasika* and the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*.

1. The "Sastra Sanjeevini."
2. The "Law Journal."
3. The "Mysore Revenue Register."
4. The "Dharma Tatwa."
5. The "Hindu Matha Prakasika."
6. The "Mysore Star."
7. The "Hitha Bodhini."

Others, shown in the margin, are of minor importance.

3. A summary of the views expressed by the Canarese papers is given below.

I. POLITICAL.

At the beginning of the year the arrival of the new Viceroy and his replies to the many addresses presented to him received considerable attention. Lord Dufferin's expressions of hearty sympathy with the policy of his predecessor, especially with regard to the scheme of local self-government, were specially dwelt upon. The editors, while applauding the views of the new Viceroy on this subject, expressed the hope that he would display the same sincerity and strength of mind as Lord Ripon, and that his professions on these public and solemn occasions would not prove to be mere words.

2. *Prospect of a War with Russia.*—The prospect of a war with Russia in connection with the Central Asian Question was discussed by the *Karnataka Prakasika* with some ability and much earnestness. The paper remarked that there could not be the slightest doubt as to the intentions of the Russians in approaching Afghanistan with a large army, and advised Government to strengthen the frontier and avail themselves of the services of the armies of Native Princes, such as Holkar, Scindia, and the Nizam. The news that Her Majesty's Government had come to no conclusion regarding the acceptance or otherwise of the assistance offered by the Native States seems to have given some offence, and the Canarese papers alluded to it as a bitter disappointment, expressing surprise at the Government's want of confidence in native loyalty notwithstanding the assistance rendered by Native Princes in suppressing the mutiny and the gallant services of the Sikhs, Punjabis, Ghoorkas, and sepoys of the Madras Army. The fact that sepoys and European soldiers had recently been fighting side by side in Egypt and Afghanistan was pointed out, as well as the identity of interest of the native and European communities. But the fear was expressed that if the natives found it impossible to convince Government of their loyalty, a feeling of despair might ensue, which might involve India in serious disaster.

3. *Fight at Penjedeh and Frontier Commission.*—The fight at Penjedeh and the Frontier Commission did not fail to attract the attention of the Canarese papers. It was observed that some have held that the Indus is our natural line of defence, but this would be like putting one's hands behind one's back and declaring that the proper time for action had not yet come. When Kandahar was given up, the voice of India was against the step, and all who knew anything of the frontier took this view of the subject. It is certain that any line of defence which does not take in Kandahar will be defective and open to attack. Satisfaction was expressed at the settlement of the Afghan frontier, but it was feared that the whole thing was merely a blind on the part of Russia, and Government were advised, instead of relaxing their watchfulness, to increase [illegible] Maharaja of Mysore to

4. *The Mysore offer of help.*—The loyal offer of the Maharaja of Mysore to place the services of his troops at the disposal of the British Government was much applauded, and the Mysore Government was advised not to lose this opportunity of showing its loyalty and gratitude. It was suggested that Komparaja Urs, a relative of the Maharaja, should be sent at the head of the force.

5. *War and annexation of Burma.*—The *Karnataka Prakasika* at first regarded the invasion of Burma as a fresh guarantee to civilisation and the progress of the world, and added that if Theeba was dethroned and the country annexed, the people would no longer be subjected to the unmitigated tyranny of an irresponsible autocrat. But in its later issues it completely altered its views, out of deference, doubtless, to the opinions expressed by its Bengali contemporaries. The expedition was thenceforth represented as prompted by motives of selfishness, and it was observed that, while maintaining a cold-blooded indifference at the savage atrocities practised by the Burmese sovereign upon his unfortunate subjects, the British Government had drawn the sword simply to protect the interests of the British merchant in Upper Burma. The policy to be pursued as to the final disposal of the conquered provinces received a considerable share of attention. Annexation was considered impolitic as tending to dissipate the energies of the Indian Administration and add to its financial stress. The policy of making Burma a feudatory State was considered sufficient to check restraints on English trade and relieve the population of a sister empire from tyranny and misrule. The authority of Lord Ripon, who advocated similar views on this question, was frequently quoted.

6. *Mahajana Sabha and its suggestions.*—Great interest was evinced in the progress of the Madras Mahajana Sabha. The sending of a delegate to England to instruct the British public on the real wants of India was hailed with warm approval, and similar delegations were recommended as tending to create strong bonds of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled. The various measures which the Sabha proposed to discuss at its second annual conference, viz., the improvement of the Indian legislative councils by making them more representative and more non-official, the separation of magisterial from executive functions, the great hardship brought about in this country by the forest and salt laws, and the

establishment of arbitration courts on the lines of those in the Deccan, all engaged attention.

II. NATIVE STATES AND PRINCES.

7. *Cashmere.*—The death of the late Maharaja of Cashmere was much lamented, and the British Government praised for having recognised the claims of th's amily, the founder of which was merely an officer in the army of Ranjeet Singh

8. *Travancore.*—The native papers noted with deep regret the death of the late Maharaja of this State. Opinions regarding his administrative capacity seemed to differ. The *Karnataka Prakasika* at first applauded his policy, but subsequent to the appearance of a leading article in the *Hindu*, denouncing his administration and his Dewan, Ramiengar, the paper changed its tone and wrote a series of articles in the same spirit as the *Hindu*, expressing the hope that the Maharaja's successor would prove a good ruler.

9. *Oodeypore.*—The Maharana's death was alluded to with much regret. He was said to have taken a deep interest in the welfare of his subjects and to have introduced several measures for the welfare of his people.

10. *Baroda.*—The publication of the administration report of this State was noticed by the Canarese papers with satisfaction. The young Gaekwar was credited with taking much interest in the welfare of his subjects, and was said to be readily accessible to all petitioners, whose grievances were personally heard by His Highness and redress granted.

11. *Tanjore.*—The death of the late Princess of Tanjore furnished matter for comment on the policy of the British Government. It was noted that, on the death of the late Maharaja Sivaji in 1855, the then Resident, Mr. Phillips, was said to have purposely brought about the ruin of this illustrious family. The "confiscation" of the State jewels and other property and the refusal of the British Government to increase the pension of the late Princess were regarded as acts unworthy of a generous Government, and the refusal to recognise her adoption of a son as selfish and unjust. Hopes were expressed that the exertions of Dr. Kavanagh and other friends of the family might prove successful.

12. *General.*—The utility of State Councils in Native States received considerable attention. Ancient Indian history testified, it was said, that there was never a Kingdom or State in India which had not a Council of State, and the fact that the experiment had proved a failure, in the opinion of the writers, in Mysore, was attributed to negligence in the selection of members.

III. LOCAL.

13. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—His Highness the Maharaja's tour through his State received a good deal of attention, and a number of articles and letters thereon appeared in the papers. The desirability of repairing the tanks to be found in almost every village, the improvement of communications and other subjects of local importance were pointed out. The encouragement given by the Maharaja to the study of Sanskrit literature and the personal interest shown by him in all educational matters were highly commended. The Maharaja's tour was regarded as a great success, and the welcome His Highness met with in every place was looked upon with satisfaction.

14. *The Dewan and his policy.*—The Canarese papers look on the employment of Madrasees or other "foreigners" in the service of Mysore as a grievance. They are thus in perpetual opposition to the Dewan, a Madrasee himself, who, they assert, loses no opportunity of bringing his own friends into the service, to the prejudice of old servants. His policy with regard to the repair of village tanks by the ryots themselves was strongly disapproved, and the selection, as councillors, of old men, who cannot be of any real assistance, was also denounced.

15. *Finances and poverty of Mysore.*—Before the famine, the treasury of the province was full and it was expected that all this treasure would be handed over to the Maharaja when he came to the throne, but, according to the Mysore papers, the famine was so badly managed by English officers, that not only was the money

then in treasury expended, but a tremendous debt was incurred, which has still to be paid off. It is also frequently remarked by the papers that, as the debt was incurred by the British Government, they should have cancelled it at the rendition, but that the Paramount Power rarely does justice in its dealings with its feudatory States. As a matter of fact, they observe, it gave the Maharaja a State loaded with debt, and compelled him to pay a large annual subsidy. The Maharaja's intended visit to Calcutta to receive the insignia G.C.S.I. from the Viceroy was given up owing, it was said, to the low state of finances.

16. *Repartition of Mysore.*—Lord Napier's suggestion, in his speech on the migration of Government to the Hills, that Bangalore was, by its position, climate and means of access, infinitely better adapted for the seat of Government than Ootacamund, afforded matter for discussion. The papers remark that Bangalore, as it exists at this moment, is not a place where the Government of the Presidency could be located, as it would be simply impossible to find space for the great increase of population which would be a certain consequence. As a solution of this problem, profitable to both the Governments concerned, it was suggested that the Mysore Government should give up the whole of the territory comprised under the term "Kolar district" and a portion of the Bangalore district, and that the Imperial Government should, in exchange, cede to Mysore the whole of South Canara.

17. *The British Resident.*—Attention was drawn, by the Mysore papers, to a statement made in the *Madras Standard* in which Mr. Lyall's departure on furlough was attributed to the strained relations alleged to exist between that gentleman and His Highness the Maharaja and his Dewan. It was pointed out that the statement was utterly unfounded, having been officially contradicted by Mr. Lyall himself.

18. *Official Changes.*—The changes made in the jurisdiction of the courts during the time of the present Dewan were commented upon. It was urged that, before effecting any changes in the jurisdiction of any court, due notice of such changes should be given so as to afford the public sufficient time and opportunity to represent their views.

19. *Mr. Ricketts.*—The appointment of Mr. Ricketts as Inspector-General of Police without prejudice to the two other appointments held by him, Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Statistics and Agriculture, was said to have been made, not in the interest of the public service, but in view to create an appointment on high salary and to establish a precedent to be made use of on the approaching retirement of Mr. Ricketts.

20. *The Mysore Anche or Postal Department.*—The proposed transfer of this department to the British Government was looked upon with disfavor by writers in the newspapers. It was urged that the department was self-supporting and that, with a few improvements, such as "money orders," "postal notes," postal cards, &c., on the model of the British system, it could be made a very paying concern. Its retention by the Mysore Government was advocated.

21. *Scarcity of food and water.*—This subject occupied the attention of the Press during the year under review more than anything else. The failure of the south-west monsoon at the beginning and the heavy downpours at the latter end of the season, told very heavily upon the crops. The stock of the previous year was very low. The crops below the ghâts had also suffered to a great extent from the same cause, and, in consequence, the import of food-grains was not as large as it ought to have been. The prices of food-grains were, therefore, high. There was also great scarcity of water and fodder. People suffered through want of food, while the cattle were reduced to extreme weakness through want of pasture and good water. Tanks in and about Bangalore were quite dry, and it was said that fresh water was brought by Brahmins from a long distance and sold at a high price. Many people were said to be living on roots and leaves of wild plants. A severe scarcity, if not an actual famine, was thought to be impending. The papers suggested various precautionary measures and looked upon the future with great anxiety and apprehension. These fears passed away with the advent of rain.

22. *Agricultural Inspectors.*—The appointment of Agricultural Inspectors for the districts of Bangalore, Colar, Toomcore and Mysore was noticed with satis-

faction, and the suggestion made that Agricultural Schools should be opened in these districts under the supervision of these Inspectors.

23. *Namkal Row's Case.*—The *Coorg Chandrika* noticed, with much regret, this case, in which Namkal Row, who had acquired a high reputation as Assistant Commissioner in Mysore, and who was presented with a sword by Government in recognition of his services in the detection of many dacoities, was fined Rs. 70 for having beaten a potail with his shoe. It would appear that Namkal Row, while on a journey, ordered a potail to furnish him with a pair of bullocks for his cart. The bullocks were not ready in time, and Namkal Row beat the potail and two other ryots who remonstrated. The case was inquired into and the accused was fined Rs. 70, half of which was awarded to the complainants as compensation. It was remarked that, considering the provocation offered and the accused person's high position in society, the punishment was out of proportion to the offence, and that a mere warning would have met the ends of justice. It was also suggested that a notification, inviting the ryots to file complaints against any person in authority guilty of oppression and assault, should be published, and that, on the receipt of such complaints, due notice should be taken, and offenders punished in an exemplary manner.

24. *Defence of Prisoners in Murder Cases.*—Great satisfaction was expressed at the order passed by Government by which all Sessions Courts were empowered to engage pleaders for the defence of prisoners, in trials for murder, who are unable to engage pleaders themselves.

25. *Encouragement to Indigenous Trade.*—It was remarked that the endeavours of Government to foster indigenous industries by discouraging the importation of European manufactures had not had any good result and attention was drawn to the complaints of Bangalore weavers against the cloth merchants who were said to take undue advantage of the poverty of the former to reduce, under various pretexts, the price of their articles. Hopes were expressed that the proposal of the weavers to guard against such oppressions by starting a co-operative depôt, with the help of the leading citizens of Bangalore, would meet with success.

IV. RELIGION.

26. *Buddhism.*—A series of very interesting articles appeared in the *Karnataka Prakasika* on the origin and philosophy of Buddhism, together with a life of its founder.

27. *Jainism.*—The criticism of a Jain religious work, known by the name of Mooctakatcha, appeared in the *Karnataka Prakasika*, and a controversy was carried on on the same subject in several issues.

28. *Theosophy, Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky.*—The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini* published an article in connection with anti-theosophical articles of the *Christian College Magazine*. The council of the Theosophical Society was severely taken to task for their verdict that no legal measures should be taken either against the editor of the *Christian College Magazine* or against the Coulombs, who brought Madame Blavatsky's correspondence to light. It was asserted that the necessary conclusion from this imprudent procedure, which doubly undermined the foundation of the society, was that theosophical phenomena were deliberate shams. If there were the least truth on their side, the council would have ventured to vindicate the reputation of Madame Blavatsky before the tribunal of justice and punish the calumniators of her fair fame. The success that befell the theosophical propaganda was set down, not to the intrinsic vitality of its doctrines, but to Colonel Olcott's rhetorical flourishes, which tickled the national vanity of the Hindus. "It is some comfort," remarks the paper in conclusion, "to know that Theosophy has received its most fatal blow from the hands of its own friends and followers."

29. *Muhammadans.*—The Canarese papers discussed the Muhammadan representations to the Government of India praying that speedy effect should be given to the recommendations of the Education Commission and that Muhammadans might be exclusively appointed to the Government service till a certain proportion was reached, and that rules regarding age and examinations might be relaxed in their

favor. It was remarked that the last two prayers went too far to be complied with by any Government, if efficiency be considered an essential qualification for Government service. The small proportion of Muhammadans in Government service was due to their defective state of education and to the low stage of their intellectual development, rather than to any unwillingness on the part of Government to encourage them. They should keep pace with the times and exert themselves to withstand the competition of their Hindu brethren.

30. *Hindu and Muhammadan Processions.*—The *Prakasika*, after referring to the riots at Salem, Gudiyátam and other places, declared that, if Government would only stand fast by the law, there would be no disturbance, but that riots were invariably caused by the timidity of the authorities who gave way to the stronger party.

31. *Mohurrum Licenses.*—The same paper remarked that much dissatisfaction has been caused amongst the Muhammadan population of the civil and military station of Bangalore owing to the issue, in the first instance, of a number of mohurrum licenses by the District Magistrate, and their subsequent cancelment, apparently with a view to prevent all chance of riotous collision between the Muhammadans and the Hindus on account of the coincidence of the dusserah and mohurrum. The District Magistrate's proceedings in putting an entire stop to the mohurrum for fear of a possible outbreak was regarded as unwise and inexpedient. The proper course was said to be to maintain the peace by removing, by peaceful means, any impediment that might arise in the lawful exercise of the respective privileges of the two sects, and it was added that it was prudent to refrain from wounding the religious feelings of the people by rash measures.

32. *Brahmins and their rivals.*—After giving the origin of the different sects of Brahmins, the *Prakasika* remarked that, in these days of degeneration, when the interpretations of European scholars were regarded as truth, when caste rules were fast relaxing before the spread of civilisation, when the Brahmins had taken to drinking and flesh-eating, and when the lower classes tried to imitate the higher, it was no wonder that the Lingayats, Goldsmiths and Devangas were trying to become the rivals of the Brahmins.

33. *Lingayats and the "Mysore Star."*—The appearance of this publication, with the chief object of promoting the interests of the Lingayat religion, was noticed with satisfaction.

34. *Alleged Order of Madras Government.*—The *Coorg Chandrika*, referring to an order said to have been issued by the Madras Government directing that no higher appointments in the public service should be conferred on Brahmins where non-Brahmins were available and that Brahmins should be appointed only where non-Brahmins were not available, remarked that history records the evil consequences which befell Tippu Sultan and others who incurred the hatred of the Brahmins. A careful inquiry into the causes of the mutiny of 1857 would show that it was due to the hostility of Brahmins. The Madras Government would, it was said, do well to provoke them if they wished this event to be repeated.

V. EDUCATION.

35. *Education in Mysore.*—The policy of the Mysore Government in educational matters is, on the whole, approved, and the Maharaja especially is credited with taking a personal interest in the encouragement of Sanskrit literature; but complaints were made that undue prominence was given to English studies, while vernacular studies were culpably neglected. It was remarked that, under Muhammadan rule, the study of the Hindustani language was encouraged to a great extent, and that most of the vernacular expressions had disappeared from the language, their place being taken by Hindustani words; while in these days English studies were encouraged to such an extent that it had been found impossible for a native to express his ideas accurately without the use of foreign words. The conduct of official correspondence in the English language within the State was disapproved. Pyal schools were stated to be useless and fit for no other purpose but to serve as a means of livelihood to the men employed in them. The suggestion was made that, in every municipal town and in every large village, vernacular schools, with com-

petent teachers, should be opened and knowledge of agricultural subjects especially imparted in the Canarese language, and that the Maharaja's Government should offer special encouragement for the study of the Canarese language by founding scholarships and prescribing higher examination in the Canarese language and holding out prospects of employment to those who pass such examinations.

36. *Girls' Schools.*—The success that attended the Brahmin girls' school established by the Maharaja, which numbers 400 pupils, who receive instruction in English, Canarese, Sanskrit, music, and needle-work, was noticed with much satisfaction. It was, however, pointed out that the prohibition of widow marriage in the higher circles of Hindu society and the practice of child marriage were greater evils than the want of female education, and that these should first be set right.

37. *A Hindu Lady on Education.*—The discourse of a Hindu lady, named Sri Rangammah, before a large and appreciative audience on the subject of female education was regarded as a healthy sign of the times, and it was remarked that, if once women resolve to take up the question of female education for themselves, man's help in this direction and his assent or dissent will cease to be of much consequence.

38. *Countess of Dufferin's Fund.*—The question of supplying female medical aid to the women of India was considered by the *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini* to be of vital importance, and the advisability of establishing a Branch National Association with the object of providing such help in the Mysore State was suggested. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, however, while welcoming the action taken by Lady Dufferin and recognising the benevolent motives by which it was prompted, thought that her ladyship would have done well to have waited until she knew more of the customs of the people over whom her husband exercises his sway, and added that, under present conditions, lady-doctors must of necessity be Europeans, and this would be almost as unsatisfactory to native ideas as the employment of male doctors.

VI. SOCIAL.

39. *Hindu Widow Marriage.*—This is a subject which has been constantly discussed in the papers. The *Karnataka Prakasika* advocated the movement but was not in favor of State action in its support.

40. *Intermarriage of Races.*—The *Karnataka Prakasika*, in an interesting article, advocated intermarriage between the cognate races of India, such a departure from unity, consistency and healthy growth, and to remove all absurd caste notions together with manifold superstitions. The writer would have the question of intermarriage taken up by the Hindus in preference to any other movement.

41. *Natives in England.*—The *Karnataka Prakasika* noticed that the Madras Presidency was poorly represented in England, as compared with other presidencies, and attributed this backwardness mainly to two causes:

(1) Want of sufficient funds.

(2) The more rigid caste rules of this presidency.

It was further observed that even if a native gentleman should overcome all obstacles and secure the benefits of a stay and education in England, on his return he would not only lose his social position among his countrymen, but also receive little or no consideration at the hands of Europeans living in this country.

42. *Native Dress.*—The remark of Lord Dufferin on the occasion of a visit paid to him by some native gentlemen that the foreign dress in which they appeared was undignified, was discussed in a long article in the *Karnataka Prakasika* to the following effect:—The adoption of foreign costume by natives was neither through admiration for it nor through love of imitation, but through necessity, in order to avoid a rule enforced on all public occasions, which was considered an insult by the native gentry, viz., that natives in native costume should appear barefooted while an East Indian or a Pariah in English costume appeared with boots. To avoid this insult, as they considered it, they had recourse at first to boots, and, as the loose dhoty does not go well with boots, they had recourse to trowsers. Next came English coats, &c. Fear was expressed that the small quantity of poison

involved in the shoe question having now extended to the whole body, might, in course of time, reach the head.

From C. D. MACLEANE, Esq., Tamil Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1886, No. 204.

I have the honor to reply to G.O., dated 9th September 1886, No. 1868, Public (Confidential), directing me to submit a report giving a review of the most noteworthy discussions in the Tamil newspapers of the presidency for the calendar year 1885, with observations as to the character, tone, &c., of those newspapers.

2. By discussions, I understand to be meant the editorial utterances of the different papers; for, under the head of correspondence, they very seldom contain any important matter. Nor do the editors discuss subjects in the sense of the views of one newspaper being set against those of another, for no subject has been observed on which they have taken different sides amongst themselves.

3. I find that the editorial matter may be roughly classified into three headings, as relating to affairs beyond the presidency, as relating to internal affairs without reference to race questions, as relating to questions which arise out of the fact that natives here are governed by Europeans. The separation of the third head is somewhat artificial, for it is, in fact, difficult to select any portion of the editorial matter of which this is not the ground-work; but I have considered this to be the best arrangement for the purposes of the present reference. The following three paragraphs will give a précis under the three heads.

4. When the Burma war was threatening, the Tamil Press urged avoidance of the war on the ground that it would bring increased taxation. When the ultimatum was sent to the King of Burma, the Press said that, if war was declared, it would be for the benefit of English traders, but carried on at the expense of Indians, who had no voice in the matter. When the country was annexed the Press objected on similar grounds, and said that all the expenses of the late war ought to be defrayed by England. On the Russian Question, the Press advocated trusting to the natural mountain barrier between India and Afghanistan, rather than endeavouring to conciliate the Afghan people for political purposes. The Press urged that the forces of Native Chiefs should be increased and made use of by the English Government. The Press recommended that the Viceroy should spend periods of a year each at the different presidency capitals.

5. On the subject of the Salt laws, one of the papers stated that each individual inhabitant of the country required 25 lb. of salt yearly for the maintenance of health, but, as a matter of fact, consumption in Southern India was only 16 lb. per head yearly. This was in consequence of the salt-monopoly of Government. Several papers united in urging that the law which prohibited the use of earth-salt should be rescinded. On the Forest Question, the Press contained suggestions to give up to villagers on favorable terms the Government waste lands closely adjacent to villages, to enable the villagers to plant communal forests; reference was not made in these remarks to the question of the ordinary extension of cultivation. As to taxation, the papers held that the land-tax in ryotwary should be fixed for ever. The papers advised the Government to foster industrial pursuits as a remedy for general poverty. They held that the funds of local boards should not be considered applicable for the purposes of feeder roads leading up to railways as this was not a local object. Remarks were made characterising the village munsifs as corrupt judges, and stating that, for this reason, the people preferred to go to the district munsifs although these were more costly. It was urged that district munsifs themselves should not, as proposed, be given powers to try cases up to Rs. 500 without appeal, for some of them took bribes. The separation of magisterial and revenue functions in the revenue system was several times advocated, the employment being recommended of separate officers for the former purpose at salaries higher than the present.

6. As to the proposed commission to inquire into the Indian administration, the papers said that the commission should consider principally the two following

points:—(*a*) The abolition of the Secretary of State's Council, the members of which are too old to be of any use; (*b*) the increase in the number of natives in the Presidency Legislative Council,—the Madras Council, for instance, having 50 instead of five native members, and obtaining them as delegates from the up-country municipal councils, with full powers to control the affairs of all local bodies, and all public expenditure of whatever description. The Press pointed out that the Colonial Office costs only 4 lakhs of rupees a-year, while the India Office costs 23 lakhs; the reason being that the English themselves pay for the first, but the Indians pay for the second. The statement was made that no Government money finds its way to pagodas or mosques, and therefore it was improper to spend public money on the English Chaplain Establishment. In the first-half of the year the papers advocated the promotion of natives to the highest ranks in the army, the admittance of natives to equal rights with East Indians and Europeans in the volunteer reserve, and the abolition of all licenses for natives under the Arms Act. It was stated in April 1885 (erroneously) that Native Christians were allowed to be volunteers because they professed that faitlr; but what force, they said, was there in that argument when the Russians themselves were Christians? Later, the reply of the Viceroy on this subject to the Indian Association at Lahore was characterised as evasive and unsatisfactory. In May, it was stated that the inhabitants of Bengal were forced against their will to take military service on the Afghan frontier, and that was as bad as slavery under Native Rajas. The papers united in saying that the salaries of the Viceroy, the Governors of Provinces, the Commanders-in-Chief, the Councillors, the Judges, and the Collectors should be reduced by half, and it was asked whether England was governed by officers drawing such salaries. It was stated that natives were competent to hold the greater part of the positions held by Englishmen; that Governors should pay for their own Private Secretaries, Military Secretaries and Doctors; and that the salaries of all who receive Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 per mensem should be reduced. The following extract is an average specimen of remarks on the subject of European and Native rule:—

"If the ruling body is one with the ruled in religion, manners and customs, the rulers will have more sympathy with the people and study their likes and dislikes, and act accordingly. The people of the country will fill all the posts under the Government and will get a training in the art of administration. The public revenue will not find its way to a foreign country. But if a foreign nation rules the country, they will govern it according to their own notions and for their own advantage. They will neither like nor trust the people. All the important offices in the country will be filled by men of their own nation. They will expend public money uselessly, and send away large sums to their mother-land. They will look down upon their subjects as men inferior to them."

7. As to the tone of the Tamil Press, it cannot be doubted that, in its attitude to Government, it is rapidly changing. Subjects affecting the relations between Europeans and natives occupy more and more space, and the remarks therewith connected are becoming in an increased degree in the direction of hostility to the authorities. The principal paper, the *Swadeshamitra* of Madras, is in particular throwing off reserve as to the disloyalty of its sentiments. The editor of this paper is also the editor of the *Hindu* newspaper. On the point how far these opinions are representative, I am not in a position to judge. It is reasonable to assume that they are representative only of the advanced section in the principal centres, but, on the other hand, it is to be observed that the papers with the most advanced views have much the largest circulation.

8. An administrative question is understood to be now at issue, which is so intimately connected with the subject of the present report, and is of so much importance, that I shall take the liberty of exceeding the terms of my reference and submitting remarks upon it. I mean the question of employing Native in lieu of European Translators to Government. I would submit, from my own practical experience, that the persons employed by the Government to report on the Vernacular Press must be possessed of two qualifications. One is that they must be persons who can be trusted to conceal or modify nothing which is desirable for the Government to know, for the Secretariat cannot check the operations. The second is that they must have the technical knowledge to read the newspapers for

themselves, for this function is not one that can be delegated. Whether these practical considerations are sufficiently known to the Government, I am not aware; but I consider it my duty to state that, unless they are provided for, the Government will have an intelligence department which is such only in name. I would also warn the Government that the Tamil Press is changing, as stated in the last paragraph, and is sometimes, at the present date, distinctly seditious. Reference can be made to para. 4 of the report on Tamil newspapers for the current week.

From W. DUMERGUE, Esq., Malayalam Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Dharmapuri, 12th November 1886, No. 58.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding a report on Malayalam newspapers for the year 1885.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the year 1885.

The number of Malayalam newspapers published at present is three. The first paper issued in the language was the *Paschima Taraka*, printed at Cochin, and a rival paper, entitled the *Kerala Pataka*, was started at the same place. But it was soon found that there was no sufficient field for two newspapers, and they were merged into one under the name of *Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka*. After a few years of irregular existence, nothing was heard of this periodical until October 1885, when it was revived. Since that time it has been regularly issued.

Next in order came the *Kerala Mitram*, published at Cochin, and lastly the *Kerala Patrika* was originated in 1883. Of these papers, the *Kerala Patrika* is by far the best conducted, and is supported principally by the officials and the gentry of Malabar. It is chiefly occupied with matters of local importance, and, with a view to obtain a sale among the rural population, it publishes the purport of such reported cases of the High Court and standing orders of the Board of Revenue as are applicable to Malabar. The other two papers are circulated mostly in Travancore and Cochin, and their columns are generally filled with extracts translated from English newspapers, with praises of the Rajas of Travancore and Cochin, criticisms of the officials of those States, and matters regarding the Syrian Christians and Roman Catholics.

Malayalis, as a rule, are extremely conservative and opposed to reform. They occupy themselves with their own concerns and rarely take any interest in general questions of a political or administrative nature, unless these involve a demand on their purses. Hence, with the exception of those among them who are conversant with English, they have not yet developed generally into a newspaper-reading class, and the *Kerala Mitram* alone was sufficient for a number of years to meet their requirements in this line. But the revival of the *Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka* and the birth of the *Kerala Patrika* may be taken as an indication that the people of Malabar are gradually expanding their views and taking an interest in the outer world.

I. FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.

Foreign and political affairs evoked no original comments in the Malayalam Press during the year under report; but extracts from the English Press bearing on the subject were frequently translated and published in the *Kerala Mitram*. Among these may be noticed the accounts of the parliamentary discussions on the Soudan war, of the Russian advance in Central Asia, of the Anglo-Russian disputes and negotiations, of the great Ravilpindi durbar, of the French interference in Egypt, of the hostilities between Russia and the ruler of Bokhara, and between Germany and Zanzibar, and of the quarrel between Spain and Germany.

Burma.—An exception to the statement made in the last paragraph will be found in the articles dealing with affairs in Burma. In these, the propriety of the war was questioned and the opinion was expressed that Theeba did not give any

just cause for provocation, but that the war was undertaken for the interests of a few British traders. It was considered infamous on the part of the British Government that they should have waged war with such a weak Prince as Theeba, who had committed no wrong against them, while they studiously evaded any encounter with such a formidable power as Russia in spite of her encroachment in Central Asia. Theeba's dethronement was pronounced unjust; but if he was found unfit to be a ruler, the course which ought to have been adopted was to fix an adequate allowance for him and to place one of the Burmese Princes on his throne.

II. Public Administration.

Mappila Outbreaks.—It was asserted in the Press that the Mappila outbreaks in Malabar were the result of ignorance and fanaticism, and not the consequences of agrarian discontent. The recent outbreak in Ernád and Ponáni were occasioned by the conversion of some Hindus to Islamism and their reconversion to Hinduism. The spread of education among the Mappilas and measures for preventing persons from playing fast and loose with their religion, were suggested as a remedy. The Mappilas arrested in one of the recent outbreaks were reported to have been dealt with in the ordinary course of justice, and not under the Mappila Act; and it was conjectured that this course was adopted with a view to avoid further disturbance in Malabar when war was imminent between England and Russia. The disarmament of the Hindus as a precaution against a recurrence of Mappila outbreaks was condemned.

Native Volunteering.—The exclusion of natives from the volunteer corps was regarded by the Press as an indication of want of confidence on the part of Government in their subjects. The conduct of some members of the Police in Trikkalayur, on the occasion of a Mappila rising, was cited as an instance to show the fitness of natives for admission to the corps. It was suggested that the local bodies should wait upon the Collector of Malabar to move him to obtain Government sanction for the formation of a volunteer corps and for the removal of restrictions as to the use of arms.

Arms.—The delay in granting licenses for keeping arms was animadverted upon, and it was remarked that, during the greater portion of the period for which licenses were granted, the people were, in consequence of the delay, prevented from using their arms. The order of Government disarming two or three taluks in Malabar was considered to be too stringent as no provision was made for cases in which weapons were really required for the protection of person and property against robbers and wild beasts.

Local Self-Government.—The Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts were not received with much satisfaction. It was remarked that Lord Ripon, with a view to train the people in the work of the administration of their country, propounded a liberal scheme and asked the Local Governments to enact laws on the lines set forth therein. But to Anglo-Indians, with some honorable exceptions, the scheme did not commend itself, probably through fear that their own importance might be affected by the improvement of natives, and hence the enactments framed by the Madras Government did not meet the requirements of the Governor-General's proposal. Sufficient freedom of action was not allowed to the people, while too much authority and control were reserved to the district officers. Collectors were said to be unwilling to make over to natives the municipal powers of which, when municipalities were first constituted in Lord Mayo's time, they complained as a heavy addition to their already heavy work of district administration. The numerical weakness and incapacity of existing non-official members, their want of interest in the welfare of the people, and their fear of expressing independent opinions before official members, were stated as impediments to the successful working of the local boards.

The Malabar Land Question.—The inquiry into the Malabar land tenures did not meet with approval. The Government, it was said, did not listen to the representations of landlords, but, on the allegations of a few discontented tenants, appointed Mr. Logan as Special Commissioner to inquire into the question, and he,

upon the bare evidence taken secretly from one party alone, passed a verdict against the other. Instances were pointed out to show that tenants in Malabar were given substantial aid, in times of need, by their landlords, instead of being oppressed by them. It was said that the first committee for considering the Special Commissioner's report was not properly constituted, as Mr. Logan, the author of the report, was himself a member of it, and it was alleged that none of the members had an adequate knowledge of the actual position of the Malabar landholders. The second committee was also criticised unfavorably on the ground that Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao and the High Court Vakil, who served in the last committee, were again appointed. The advisability of convening a general meeting of landlords and tenants in Malabar, to select a body of 50 or 100 representative men from both sides for the consideration of their respective grievances, and to delegate an equal number from each party to attend the new committee sitting in Madras, was also brought forward.

District Munsifs.—The proposal for raising the small cause jurisdiction of district munsifs did not meet with approbation, as it was alleged that this scheme would be detrimental to the interests of suitors.

Village Servants.—The pay of village servants was considered to be extremely inadequate to the amount of work required to be done by them, and the question was brought forward as one deserving of attention. A suggestion was also made for adding a provision to Regulation 4 of 1816, authorising village munsifs to entertain suit for arrears of rent within their pecuniary jurisdiction. It was further recommended that, when their pay should be raised, some examination should be instituted to test the ability of candidates for those places.

Survey and Settlement.—The Malayalam Press was strongly opposed to a new survey and settlement in Malabar. Of course, survey was admitted to be a boon, provided it did not ultimately increase taxation. But the result of the operations of the department was feared. A translation of the memorial submitted to Government by the Mahajana Sabha of Malabar and the Government order thereon was published, and the Sabha was urged to enter their protest against increased taxation in Malabar and even appeal to Parliament, if necessary.

Stamps and Registration.—The Stamp and Registration Acts were spoken of as ruinous to the people, and the ignorance displayed by some sub-registrars of the provisions of these Acts was stated to add to the hardships of the people.

False Weights and Measures.—It was brought to notice that in certain parts of Malabar, false weights and measures were used by traders, and it was urged that Act XI of 1870 should be enforced throughout the district.

Forest Laws.—The working of the Forest laws was stated to be a great hardship to the people, and a Forest Commission, such as the one appointed in Bombay, was recommended for Madras. The necessity for co-operation of the Kerala Sabha with the Madras Mahajana Sabha to consider the grievances was pointed out.

Salt.—Complaint was made that salt was sold to the consumers at an enormous price.

Law of Inheritance.—A High Court ruling, declaring that Malayalis governed by the Marumakkatayam law are nevertheless competent to bequeathe by will their self-acquired property, was prayed for as a great boon to the community.

Liquors.—The excessive use of spirituous liquors was complained of, and the desirability of adopting some measures to repress the evil was advocated. It was recommended that the system of renting abkári farm should be dispensed with, and that, if the Government were averse to relinquish this source of revenue, some other tax should be introduced. The increase in abkári revenue was in proportion to the increase in the number of drunkards in this country, and it was alleged that there was nothing in the British administration so injurious to the welfare of the people as the abkári farm.

III. Manufactures and Agricultures.

The depressed state of manufacture in India generally, and in Malabar particularly, was deplored in the Press. Papers on the subject, pointing out the

importance of this source of prosperity, were published, and the establishment of workshops and technical schools was recommended. The idea prevalent among Malayalis that public service and agriculture were the only honorable occupations was deprecated, while attention was drawn to improvement in agriculture and agricultural implements.

IV. RELIGION.

Religious Endowments.—In bringing to notice the mismanagements of some temples in Malabar, the institutions were divided into two classes—Public and Private—and it was recommended that the management of the first class should be undertaken directly by Government.

V. EDUCATION.

Objection was taken to the month of December being the time fixed for holding University examinations on the score of unhealthiness. The necessity for establishing schools in certain places was pointed out, and the attention of the local boards and educational authorities was invited to the matter. The reduction of grants to grant-in-aid schools and the delay in obtaining them were complained of. The appointment of a German Missionary as a University Examiner in Malayalam was condemned. Objection was also taken to prescribing a portion of the Bhasha Vyakaranam as part of the Malayalam text for B.A. examination.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The omission of honorific titles in orders sent from courts and kacheris was noticed in the Press, and it was desired that a notification should be issued prescribing the respective titles to be used in such communications to the various persons of rank.

The order of the Governor of Bombay in the case in which Mr. Maconochie, Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, forced a Hindu sanyasi first-class railway passenger to go to a second class, was noticed with satisfaction.

Indian Delegates to England.—In commenting upon the deputation of Indian delegates to England, the Press urged upon the aristocracy of Malabar the necessity of imparting to their children such education as would enable them to represent their country in Parliament.

List of Malayalam Newspapers.

No.	Name of Paper.	Locality.	Issue.	Circulation.	Remarks.
1	"Kerala Mitram" ..	Cochin.	Tri-monthly.	200	Dewjee Bhimjee, Proprietor. Printed at the "Kerala Mitram" Press by Otatakal Joseph Varith. Tone, loyal.
2	"Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka."	Do.	Fortnightly.	900	Proprietor, not known. Printed at the "Western Star" Press. Tone, loyal.
3	"Kerala Patrika" ..	Calicut.	Do.	800	Proprietor, not known. Printed at "Vidya Vilasam" Press, Malayali communities' organ. Tone, loyal.

12*th November* 1886.

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

From G. OPPERT, Esq., Telugu Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 24th November 1886, No. 43.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding report on Telugu Newspapers for the year 1885.

Report on the Telugu Newspapers for 1885.

The Telugu papers which, during the year 1885, came before the Telugu Translator to Government were six in number.

Three of them, the *Vivekavardhani*, *Andhraprakasika* and *Sujanamanollasini*, appear weekly; the first at Rajahmundry, the other two at Madras. The *Vivekavardhani* is the longest time established, while the other are only very recent publications.

The *Sanmargadarsini*, *Yatharthavadi* and *Hindujanasamskarini* are monthly publications. The *Yatharthavadi*, which appeared at Vizagapatam, has been discontinued; the *Sanmargadarsini* is printed at Pittapore, and the latest addition to these, the *Hindujanasamskarini*, appears at Madras.

The *Vivekavardhani* is bilingual, the other five are published in Telugu alone. All the occurrences of the day as well as general questions which are of special interest to India, are freely commented upon. Of the purely Indian topics, the widow remarriage question is the most important one.

The tone assumed in the Telugu Press varies. The *Vivekavardhani* is, on the whole, the most moderate in its language. This paper is also an ardent advocate of widow remarriage. The *Andhraprakasika* and the *Hindujanasamskarini* use generally strong language; the *Sujanamanollasini* indulges in it occasionally.

The editors are mostly young, not very well informed Hindus. It is only natural therefore that they should display a spirit of patriotism for their countrymen and antagonism against the rulers of their country, the English, as well as against all Europeans. The arguments which they use show that they have very seldom mastered the subject they comment upon, and that their knowledge is deficient. Another peculiarity which strikes an impartial looker-on is that the liberal views displayed towards all Hindus when in opposition to Europeans, disappear when purely Hindu topics are considered. The hold which caste distinctions have on the native mind reasserts itself; it appears in the contempt with which the lower classes of the population, especially the so-called Pariahs, are treated.

For the sake of convenience the principal topics treated by the papers will be arranged under the general heads of I. Politics, II. Administration and Laws, III. Arts, Industries, Professions and Trade, IV. Educational, Social and Religious.

I. POLITICS.

Threatened War with Russia.—The most important question of foreign politics for India was the war which at one time threatened to break out between England and Russia. Though the natives throughout India displayed, on the whole, a feeling of great loyalty, as they had learnt to consider England as the main protection of their lives, property and liberties, there were also not wanting voices which, though perhaps timidly, were raised against the English supremacy. The *Hindujanasamskarini* (2) inveighs against spending "uselessly four crores for war preparations against Russia."

War with Burma.—The war with Burma was generally unfavorably viewed by the Native Press. They strongly objected to India paying the expenses of the war, by which, according to their opinion, England only was benefited, to the dethronement of the Burmese dynasty and the permanent annexation of the country (see *Andhraprakasika*, 42, 43, 49; *Vivekavardhani*, 31, 33).

Army.—The *Vivekavardhani* (31) pronounces against the increase of the army, as Indian finances cannot stand this expenditure. The paper recommends to employ, in cases of emergency, the armies of the Native Princes, or have recourse to volunteers.

Feeling against Englishmen and Europeans.—The feeling of disaffection towards Englishmen and Europeans was on the increase. *Sujanamanollasini* (12) states

"that all Englishmen plunder India," and *Andhraprakasika* (43) contends that "the English are proud of their just and upright behaviour but do not hesitate to stoop to unjust acts if they think they can derive some benefit from them." Nearly all the papers desire to reduce the pay of European officials (*Hindujanasamskarini*, 3), and advocate the reduction of the European establishment. The *Vivekavardhani* (22) comments, perhaps not quite unjustly, on cases where sons and relatives of high European officials are pitchforked into good positions over the heads of others.

II. ADMINISTRATION AND LAWS.

Mr. Grant Duff.—The administration of Mr. Grant Duff was condemned throughout the Press in very strong language; among other items the tour to Simla at the public expense gave rise to an animated discussion in the *Andhraprakasika*, *Vivekavardhani* (28) and *Hindujanasamskarini* (1). The latter paper went so far as to say that Mr. Grant Duff "does confer no benefits on the public, and consequently the people look forward to the expiration of his office."

Mr. Thomas had been sent to Tanjore to inquire into the remission of taxes in that district. This mission was unfavorably criticised and the decision he arrived at was declared to cause distress (*Hindujanasamskarni*). *Mr. Farmer* of the M.C.S. was repeatedly attacked in consequence of his pronounced opposition to the employment of Brahmins.

Legislative Council.—The decision of the Viceroy against written speeches was approved of by the *Andhraprakasika*, while the same paper (39) objected to the presence of Mr. Bliss at a meeting of the Legislative Council of this presidency, and the *Hindujanasamskarini* (1) wrote against the Hon. Mr. Rama Row being a third time appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

Revenue Officials.—The *Andhraprakasika* (11) recommends an occasional transfer of Deputy Collectors and Revenue officials, and (23) that magisterial powers be taken from Revenue officials as they often abuse them.

Village Munsifs.—It appears that in upcountry places many local officials are illiterate, and this seems to be specially the case with village munsifs, who are often also ignorant of law. The *Andhraprakasika* (33) proposes therefore that village munsifs should in future be compelled to pass an examination.

District Gazettes.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (7 and 8) complains that the monthly issue of the District Gazettes causes delay in the despatch of business.

Economy.—The *Sujanamanollasini* (4) urges reduction in the expenditure, and the *Hindujanasamskarini* demands a reduction in the higher salaries.

Abkári.—The *Andhraprakasika* (33) recommends that the abkári traders should petition to Government to be leniently dealt with, as they have sustained losses in their business, while it blames (49) Government for revising the Abkári Act, by thus throwing temptation in the way of poor people.

Salt.—The *Andhraprakasika* (41, 49) and the *Vivekavardhani* (33) comment on the high price of salt, which ought to be reduced.

Forest Rules.—The *Andhraprakasika* (32) complains about a charge of three pies being demanded by Mr. Lodge, an Assistant Conservator of Forests, for each bundle of forest wood.

Post-masters.—The *Andhraprakasika* (27) contends that post-masters are often very insufficiently paid, and thus exposed to temptation.

Registration Department.—The *Andhraprakasika* (21) protests against Tamil sub-registrars being sent to Telugu districts, and Telugu officials to Tamil.

Registration of Marriages.—The *Vivekavardhani* (14) urges that a general registration of births, deaths and marriages be instituted, specially to prevent too early marriages.

Police.—The Police authorities are repeatedly requested to exert themselves to detect thefts, robberies and murders, but no special complaints against them are mentioned (see *Andhraprakasika*, 10; *Sanmargadarsini*, 11 and 12).

Reformatory.—The *Hindujanasamskarini* (5) recommends the introduction of a reformatory for young prisoners.

Imprisonment for debts.—Its discontinuation is advocated by the *Sujanamanollasini* as it is a cruel punishment for respectable debtors and does not deter cheats.

Sky rockets.—The *Vivekavardhani* (3) urges that sky rockets and similar things should not be displayed at public feasts, as at the Brindavanam festival some people were killed and wounded by them.

Jewel-wearing by children.—The *Vivekavardhani* (27) urges Government to prohibit the wearing of jewels by children, as children have been robbed and even murdered for their sake.

Municipalities.—The *Sanmargadarsni* (7 and 8) desires municipal boards to employ private presses. The *Andhraprakasika* (42) proposes that municipal commissioners should try common cases of nuisance, &c., and the *Sujanamanollasini* proposes the erection of municipal latrines. The *Hindujanasamskarini* (4) protests against a tax on kerosine and other lamp-oils being raised for the benefit of the municipality, while, according to *Sanmargadarsini* (5 and 6), the fisher tribes in the Godávari regret the abolishment of their profession tax, thus allowing everybody to fish.

III. ARTS, INDUSTRIES, TRADE.

Agriculture.—The *Andhraprakasika* (5) proposes the cultivation of pasture at a reduced rate of assessment as ryots are impoverished by the failure of seasonable rains, and are in want of pasture for the cattle.

Railways.—The *Hindujanasamskarini* (1) desires that the Madras Railway should issue third-class return tickets for mail trains and provide the third-class carriages with latrines. The *Andhraprakasika* (30) complains about the overcrowding of third-class carriages on the South Indian Railway in contravention to the rules.

Village Roads.—The *Andhraprakasika* (33) regrets the non-existence of village roads, as the corn can often not be removed, but must be sold on the spot.

Canals.—The *Andhraprakasika* (15) advocates irrigation works against famine by water being brought from the Tungabhadra to the Bellary district. The same paper (24) contends also that similar works are necessary in the Proddutur taluk in the Cuddapah district.

Godávari passenger boats.—The *Vivekavardhani* (18 and 22) contains repeated complaints against the bad treatment and inconvenience to which poor native travellers are exposed on the passenger boats on the Godávari.

Local Fund Engineers.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (5 and 6) desires the appointment of natives to such posts.

Upcountry stationery.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (1, 2) wishes that the District Session Courts should buy in the market their own stationery, and not be provided from Madras.

Encouragement of Native Industries.—The *Vivekavardhani* (28) recommends that native industries be encouraged, and the *Andhraprakasika* (37) desires that well-educated Hindus should apply themselves to acquire useful arts.

Government District Presses.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (7 and 8) urges the abolishment of Government District Presses, and desires that private presses be encouraged, especially by municipal boards.

Gold Currency.—The *Andhraprakasika* (39) suggests the issue of gold coins in this country.

IV. EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Enlargement of Civil Engineering College.—The *Hindujanasamskarini* (1) advocates the enlargement of the Engineering College.

Industrial School.—The *Andhraprakasika* (37) desires the establishment of industrial schools.

Medical.—The *Hindujanasamskarini* (2) declares strongly against the abolition of lock hospitals in places where soldiers are stationed. The *Vivekavardhani* (29) contends that native patients are insufficiently fed in the hospitals, and desires that native practitioners be compelled to undergo a vernacular examination in their profession.

Religious interference.—The *Sanmargadarsini* (3 and 4) wants Government interfere in religious matters which concern the welfare of the people, and to native committees appointed to consider and to settle difficult subjects of this

PARTICULARS about the Telugu Newspapers reviewed in this report for 1885.

No.	Name of paper.	Place and Press where published.	Language and character in which published.		Period of publication.	Circulation.	Name, character and antecedents, &c., of the proprietor.	Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the editor.	Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.
			Language.	Character.					
1	"Vivekavardhani" ..	The "Vivekavardhani" Press, Rajahmundry.	English and Telugu.	Do. ..	Weekly ..	300	K. Viresalingum Pantulu, Telugu Pundit, Rajahmundry Provincial College.	K. Viresalingum Pantulu.	Moderate in tone and liberal in politics; advocates especially progress in education and widow remarriage.
2	The "Spectator" or "Yatharthavadi."	"Sri Venugopala" Press, Vizagapatam	Telugu ..	Do. ..	Monthly ..	200	Garuda Kurmayya ..	Garuda Kurmayya ..	Moderate in tone. Discontinued.
3	"Sanmargadarsini" ..	The "Sametinam" Press, Pittapore.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	200	P. Chitti Ramayya ..	P. Chitti Ramayya ..	Moderate in tone; treats more of social and local than of political matters.
4	"Andhraprakasika" ..	The "Hindu" Press, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Weekly ..	500	A. C. Parthasaradhi Naidu, formerly a Government servant. His services dispensed with on account of reduction of establishment.	A. C. Parthasaradhi Naidu.	Displays very liberal views; energetically edited; takes an interest in most subjects, but is often violent in tone.
5	"Sujanamanollasini."	The "Saivasiddhanta" Press, Madras.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	64	A. Muttyya	A. Muttyya	Generally moderate; treats more of local matters, but assumes now and then an eccentric tone.
6	"Hindujanasamkarini."	The "Empress of India" Press, Madras	Do. ..	Do. ..	Monthly ..	100	M. Butchiah Pantulu, formerly a Telugu teacher. He is a leading member of the Southern India Brahmo Samaj.	M. Butchiah Pantulu ..	Not moderate in tone, treats on all subjects of general interest, especially on religious topics; advocates the Brahmo Samaj.

(Signed) G. OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

ORDER—dated 7th February 1887, No. 341, Public.

As stated in a memorandum by Dr. Macleane, recorded in the G.O. read above, the returns furnished by the Commissioner of Police and the Magistrates of Districts leave much to be desired in point of accuracy and completeness. The opinions, character and circulation of a newspaper are liable to constant change, and these reports therefore should not only give particulars as to papers newly started, but should revise and bring up to date the information previously furnished regarding existing journals. Correct information regarding the tone of the various papers can best be obtained from the Translators to Government, to whom para. 6 of Dr. Macleane's memorandum will be communicated for information and guidance.

2. The reports and statements due for 1886 should be furnished with as little delay as possible. For all practical purposes information of this kind is useless if not submitted promptly.

3. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India:—

[Here enter No. , dated 1887.]

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 1887, No.

Despatch to Govt of Madras
19/2/87

th FEBRUARY 1887, No. , PUBLIC.

29

CONFIDENTIAL.

No 342

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT (PUBLIC).

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 14th August 1886, No. 1161, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a statement of the vernacular papers published in this presidency during the year 1885, together with the reports of the several Translators to Government on the general tone of the Vernacular Press during that period.

2. The matters discussed by the Vernacular Press in 1885 fall under the following main heads:—

(1) Imperial policy.
(2) Provincial administration.
(3) Religious and social questions.
(4) Race questions.

3. The Imperial questions that excited most attention were the frontier question in Afghanistan, during the early part of the year, and the Burma campaign, at its close. On the former matter, while war seemed imminent, the attitude of the Native Press was, on the whole, most satisfactory. The benefits of British rule and the desirability, in the interests of India, of its continuance were freely acknowledged, while regret was expressed that native gentlemen were precluded from taking part as volunteers in the defence of the empire. Later on, when the crisis had passed, a less friendly tone was assumed. The outlay on military preparations was opposed as excessive, and the proposal to increase the British force in the country condemned as leading to needless expenditure and showing a want of confidence in the natives. With regard to the Burmese war, the Press was almost entirely hostile. The ultimatum to Theebaw; the despatch of the expedition; the debiting of the cost to the ~~Imperial~~ exchequer; and the dethronement of the native dynasty, were all strongly denounced as unjust and unnecessary. Affairs in the Soudan did not excite much attention, except in the Muhammadan papers, where a certain amount of sympathy was expressed for the Mahdi and his followers. The general election in Great Britain and the despatch of the "Indian delegates" in connection therewith excited considerable interest, as did also the proposal to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into Indian administration. The constitution of the Secretary of State's Council was unfavorably criticised, and wishes expressed for its abolition or modification.

3. On the whole it may be said that, as regards Imperial affairs, intelligent criticism is practically confined to the papers published in the presidency town, and that the mofussil journals take their cue from head-quarters. An interesting

example of this is given by the Canarese Translator to Government. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, one of the leading Canarese papers, at first expressed its approval of the Government policy in Burma; but finding that different ideas prevailed in the Native Press at the presidency towns, it at once changed its tone and proceeded strongly to oppose it.

4. Upon questions of Provincial Administration the Native Press was in general opposition to the Government, which it affected to regard as ill-disposed towards the educated Hindus. The administration of the Salt and Forest Acts and, in Malabar, the proposed land law reform were points to which special exception was taken.

5. Widow marriage, loss of caste by visiting Europe, Theosophy as affected by the Coulomb—Blavatsky disclosures, and the management of religious endowments were the principal religious and social topics. Here there was considerable difference of opinion, some papers advocating and others opposing religious and caste reform. A journal that advocates extreme liberal views in questions of general administration is often most conservative as regards caste and widow marriage. As remarked by the Telugu Translator, "the liberal views displayed towards all Hindus when in opposition to Europeans disappear when purely Hindu topics are considered. The hold which caste distinctions have on the native mind reasserts itself; it appears in the contempt with which the lower classes of the population, especially the so-called Pariahs, are treated."

6. As regards questions of race, the following topics may be said to form the stock-in-trade of all native political papers: (1) the arrogance and inaccessibility of European officials, especially the Covenanted Civilians, and their want of touch with popular feeling; (2) the excessive salaries of Civilians; (3) the nomination of incompetent but favored Europeans to the best posts of the Uncovenated Services; (4) the difficulty a native who charges a European with assault experiences in getting justice. Instances of highhandedness, real or imaginary, on the part of individual European officials are eagerly seized on and represented as being normal rather than exceptional occurrences.

7. On the whole, however, the tone of the Madras Vernacular Press during 1885 was fairly moderate as compared with that of other provinces, Bengal, for example. During the year that has lately closed there was an unfortunate change for the worse, as will be seen from the memorandum by Dr. Macleane (the present Tamil and Canarese Translator) recorded in G.O. of 9th December 1886, No. 2573, copy of which was communicated to the Government of India.

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

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
~~February~~ 1887.

Regr. No.

HOME 1887 DEPT.

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From the Government of
Fort St. George-

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

Letter, dated th 1887,
No. .

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(43)

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No. 43
of 1887.

ORDINARY. PRINTED.

Pub Department

G.O., dated 7 Mch 87

No. 341 & 342

Confidential

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers Passing orders on reports subm.d of the several translators to govt. on the tone of the Ver: Press during 85; & forwarding the same to the Govt.