42/75/RH

633.RI

Archives 1—10,000—8-10-76.

(1) Number of pages (22)
(2) Date of repair 19. 8. 1977
(3) Initials of the Referencer

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Judicial. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / ~~B.P. No.~~ 602
~~Press.~~ / Mis.

Confidential.

Dated 12. 3. 1834 ~~197~~

Not to be folded or roughly handled

CONFIDENTIAL.

[No. 3 of 1894.

CHIEF SECRETARY
1 MAR 1894
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 15th February 1894.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Russian Government preparing for war 33
Russian advance in Central Asia .. .. ib.
The Khedive and the British Government .. .. .. ib.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police*—

Objectionable procedure of the inspector of police at Negapatam .. .. ib.
Mischief of robbers in the road leading to Truppattúr .. ib.
Advisability of transferring the constables of Conjeeveram once in three years .. .. ib.
The police in Cocanada and Jagannaickpur .. .. ib.
Neglect of duty by the Superintendent of Police, Malabar 34
Kidnapping girls for immoral purposes .. .. .. ib.

(b)—*Courts*—

Sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by a magistrate in Saidapet on a lad of seven years .. ib.

(c)—*Jails*—

Nil.

(d)—*Education*—

Wretched condition of the premises of the local fund school at Mathirvalore .. .. ib.
The B.A. degree examination .. .. ib.

(e)—*Local and Municipal*—

Certain suggestions to the municipality of Cuddalore .. ib.
Wretched condition of the road that leads from Salem to Maichery 35
Insanitary condition of the Vanier street at Pudupakkam .. .. ib.
Opinion regarding the contemplated imposition of house-tax on the people of Bhaváni .. .. .. ib.
Appointment of non-officials as vice-presidents of district boards .. .. ib.
Calling attention of the municipality to fatal accidents at Erracheruvu .. .. ib.
Cholera in Bezwada, and the municipality .. .. ib.
Report on the local fund administration in the Kistna district for 1892–93 .. .. ib.
Present method of killing stray pigs and dogs 36
The indifferent attitude of the municipality and the police in respect of a public nuisance at Cocanada .. ib.
Rate-payers' meeting to memorialise Government against the irregularities in the Calicut municipal administration .. .. ib.

(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—

Arbitrary measures of the Deputy Commissioner of the Settlement Department 37
Hardship caused to the landowners of Chingleput by the revenue officials of the Chingleput taluk .. .. ib.
Enhancement of assessment in the district of Tanjore .. ib.

(g)—*Forests*—

Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—

To enhance railway fares is "a short-sighted policy" ib.
The recent accident to two brothers at Tiruvallur .. ib.

(i)—*Public Works*—

Advisability of repairing the irrigation channels at Palayapalayam .. .. ib.

PAGE

II.—Home Administration—*cont.*

(j)—*Salt and Abkári*—

Nil.

(k)—*General*—

Opinion regarding the expiration of the tenure of office of a Governor-General 37
Necessity for parapet walls round the wells at Alwarkurichi 38
Negligence of the medical officer at Muttupet .. .. ib.
A complaint against the post office at Srivilliputtúr .. ib.
Necessity for a post office at Vishnupuram .. .. ib.
A remark on His Excellency Lord Elgin's Government. ib.
Gambling in villages, &c. .. .. ib.
Village officers impounding cattle .. .. .. ib.
Matriculates and first-class middle school passed candidates .. .. ib.
Opium Commission and Government lavishing large sums 39
The administration of Lord Lansdowne .. .. .. ib.
Lord Lansdowne's administration .. .. .. ib.
The firing of blank cartridges 40
Muslim converts in Liverpool .. .. ib.
Spies in the disguise of Government officials .. .. ib.
The Amir's request for a loan .. .. ib.

III.—Legislation.

Hindu Temples Bill to be passed soon .. .. .. ib.
Government's attention invited to the breaches of the Factory Act rules at the Calicut cotton mill 41
Law-brokers .. .. ib.

IV.—Native States.

A complaint against the sub-assistant surgeon at Kottaram. ib.
The laziness of a big official in Hassan district, Mysore .. ib.
The Mysore Civil Service to be confined to the natives of Mysore .. .. ib.

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

Nil.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

An appeal to Mr. Dadabai Nowrojee and other members of Parliament regarding emigrants in South Africa 42
Suggestion to the people regarding the question of the simultaneous examination of the Indian Civil Service .. ib.
A request to His Excellency Lord Elgin in regard to the contemplated levy of import duties on silver .. .. ib.
Suspension of Rev. Subbarayudu .. .. ib.
The cost of the Opium Commission .. .. ib.
Undue interference in Indian affairs by the Parliament .. ib.
Rudeness of the Tirurangadi magistrate 43
The Pariah memorial against the holding of the Civil Service examination in India .. .. ib.
Mr. Caine, M.P., and church establishment in India .. ib.
Mr. Crole's opinion of the Salt Department .. .. .. ib.
A Hindu miraculous image .. .. ib.
Temple money to be invested in a British bank 44
Postal savings banks .. .. ib.
Adultery charge against Mr. Norton .. .. ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	1,200	Jan. 1894.
2	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	100	Feb. ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	200	1st Feb. 1894.
4	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini"	Bangalore	120	1st ,, ,,
5	"Vidya Bodhini"	Do.	150	1st ,, ,,
6	"Meignana Bhanu"	Karikal	..	1st ,, ,,
7	"Trichy Nesan"	Trichinopoly	150	1st ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
8	"Travancore Abhimani"	Negercoil	225	1st Feb. 1894.
	Weekly.			
9	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	3rd and 10th Feb. 1894.
10	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,500	3rd ,, 10th ,, ,,
11	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Do	1,000	1st ,, 8th ,, ,,
12	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	300	1st Jan. 1894.
13	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	550	29th ,, and 5th Feb 1894.
14	"Bhaskara Gnanodayam"	Do.	550	5th, 19th and 26th Jan. and 2nd Feb. 1894.
15	"Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan"	Trichinopoly	350	4th Feb. 1894.
16	"Arya Jana Ratchani"	Erode	300	1st ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
17	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	850	30th Jan. and 2nd, 6th and 9th Feb. 1894.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
18	"Vignanavardhani"	Kalyandrug	200	1st Feb. 1894.
19	"Samrajyapradayini"	Vellatore	Not known.	3rd ,, ,,
20	"Andhrabhashasanjivani"	Madras	100	7th ,, ,,
21	"Messenger of Truth"	Do.	4,000	10th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
22	"Gnanodayamu"	Ellore	500	8th Feb. 1894.
23	"Kalanithi"	Guntúr	300	12th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
24	"Rajayogi"	Cocanada	250	5th and 15th Feb. 1894.
	Weekly.			
25	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	2nd and 10th Feb. 1894.
26	"Desopakari"	Ellore	350	2nd ,, 7th ,, ,,
27	"Sanmarga Bodhini"	Bellary	300	6th ,, 14th ,, ,,
28	"Kistna News"	Bezwada	250	7th ,, 13th ,, ,,
29	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	10th ,, 12th ,, ,,
	KANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
30	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	5th Feb. 1894.
31	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	20	3rd ,, ,,
32	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1894.
33	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	1,500	1st and 8th Feb. 1894.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Bi-monthly.			
34	"Nazrani Dipika"	Mannanam	700	1st Feb. 1894.
	Tri-monthly.			
35	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	500	1st and 11th Feb. 1894.
	Weekly.			
36	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	800	3rd Feb. 1894.
37	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	500	31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1894.
38	"Manorama"	Do.	520	5th Feb. 1894.
39	"Kerala Nandini"	Cochin	480	26th Jan. 1894.
40	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,000	3rd and 10th Feb. 1894.
	HINDUSTANI.			
41	"Shams-ul-Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras	800	29th Jan. and 5th Feb. 1894.
42	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapettah do.	570	27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,,
43	"Tilism-i-Hairuth"	Triplicane do.	50	5th Jan. 1894.
44	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	1[illegible]5	15th Dec. 1893 and 1st and 15th Jan. 1894.
45	"Khasim-ul-Akbar"	Bangalore	575	11th, [illegible]5th, 25th, 29th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1894.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Russian Government preparing for war.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, Feb. 1st., 1894.

1. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 1st February, notices that the Russian Government is trying its best to accumulate more military stores and that a contract has been given to certain Americans to supply the Government with a large number of rifles and swords, the celebrated Remington Rifle Company being one of the contractors, and considers the circumstances ominous.

Russian advance in Central Asia.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Dec, 15th, 1893.

2. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th December, touching on the Russian advance in Central Asia, remarks that, although an attack by Russia upon India for the present or indeed in the remote future is more than impossible, yet it is advisable that the British Government should adopt early and effectual measures to meet such an emergency and to be always ready.

The Khedive and the British Government.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Jan. 27th, 1894.

3. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th January, writes that France does not support the censures passed by the Khedive upon the Egyptian forces, but advises him to adopt a moderate tone in this matter and states that it is incumbent upon Lord Cromer to explain mildly to the Khedive the motive of the British Government in keeping an army in Egypt which is intended to protect its frontiers from foreign incursions and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Vide Go 607. Judl. 12-3-94

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Objectionable procedure of the inspector of police at Negapatam.

BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, Jan. 26th, 1894.

4. The *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 26th January, referring to the theft that was committed at Tirukkadayur temple, remarks as follows:—Robbery was committed at Tirukkadayur temple on the night of the 9th December 1893 and the jewels of the temple, to the aggregate value of Rs. 800, were stolen. It is rumoured that an Afghan met the inspector of police of Negapatam on the morning of the 9th December and informed him that robbery would be committed on the very same night at a temple, very likely Tirukkadayur, by nine Afghan and two native robbers. The inspector of police, instead of adopting measures to prevent the commission of robbery, simply entered the report of the Afghan in his diary and remained in fancied security. It is hoped that Government will make inquiry regarding the conduct of the inspector in question.

[illegible]

Mischief of robbers in the road leading to Tiruppattúr.

VETTIKKODIYON, Feb. 3rd, 1894.

5. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 3rd February, reports that robbers waylay and plunder people passing by the road that leads to Tiruppattúr and the authorities concerned have not adopted measures to stop this.

Advisability of transferring the constables of Conjeeveram once in three years.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 6th, 1894.

4/7 Mar

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, while rejoicing to hear that Government insists on transferring public servants from one place to another once in three years, prays the authorities to apply the same rule to the police constables of Conjeeveram, who, by their long stay in that place, have grown a source of vexation and trouble to the people.

The police in Cocanada and Jagannaickpur.

RAJAYOGI, Feb. 1st, 1894.

7. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st February 1894, says, in its supplement (in English), referring to "the regular night gambling" in Cocanada and Jagannaickpur, that "the constables on beat as also the head constables, whose duty it is to visit the men on duty, connive at this violation

of the law and accept (so goes the rumour) pecuniary tips to wink at the same" and hopes that the "inspector will speedily take steps to eradicate the evil and punish such policemen."

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 3rd, 1894.

Neglect of duty by the Superintendent of Police, Malabar.

8. In reference to the Guruvayur temple theft case, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd February, says that, although certain of the thieves have been apprehended and a portion of the stolen property has been recovered from them, yet the Chowghat police did not investigate the case properly. The editor fails to understand why the Superintendent of Police does not make any inquiry into the case, though it is that officer's duty to go personally to the spot and conduct inquiries into big robbery cases such as this.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR,
Jan. 11th, 1894.

Kidnapping girls for immoral purposes.

9. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th January, regarding the punishment of rigorous imprisonment of seven years recently awarded by the Alipur sessions court to a woman, who was in the habit of kidnapping girls for immoral purposes and selling them to dancing girls, remarks that, if the detective officers of the police were always on the look-out for such characters and would bring them to justice, such illegal and obnoxious traffic will entirely cease.

(b) Courts.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

[illegible]

Sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by a magistrate in Saidapet on a lad of seven years.

10. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th instant, speaking of a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by a sub-magistrate in Saidapet on a lad of seven years of age for the theft of four annas as a first offence, remarks thus:—How can this child of seven years remain away from its parents for such a long time? The punishment of whipping is intended for such cases, and it appears strange that the magistrate could not see that a few stripes would have been the most adequate punishment for the offence, especially as it was the first committed by the stripling. It is also strange that, though the case has come to the notice of the Government, the Government has not thought fit to make an example of such an erring magistrate.

Seen [illegible] by H.H.

(d) Education.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 9th, 1894.

Wretched condition of the premises of the local fund school at Mathirvalore.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, draws the attention of the authorities to the wretched condition of the local fund school-house at Mathirvalore and hopes that the local fund authorities will lose no time to repair the building in the interests of the boys at least.

GNANODAYAMU,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

The B.A. degree examination.

12. A correspondent (*Vidyardhi*) to the *Gnanodayamu*, of the 1st February 1894, referring to the translation paper of the last B.A. degree examination, which forms a part of the "English division" of the examination, writes to say that an English passage was first translated into Telugu (as well as other vernaculars) to be afterwards re-translated into English by candidates. Finding fault with this method of testing their ability in translation, he hopes the University will in future reform it.

(e) Local and Municipal.

DESABHIMANI,
Jan. 31st, 1894.

Certain suggestions to the municipality of Cuddalore.

13. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st January, with a view to improve the sanitation of Cuddalore, suggests to the municipality of that place the expediency of using tightly-closed conservancy carts in lieu of open carts, of providing the scavengers with tin buckets instead of baskets and of furnishing the town with a sufficient number of sewage carts.

He remarks that the lighting of the town at present is very unsatisfactory excepting in those parts where Europeans and municipal councillors live. He invites the authorities to adopt the suggestions made and do the needful.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

Wretched condition of the road that leads from Salem to Maichery.

14. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st February, complains that a greater part of the road that leads from Salem to Maichery is in a wretched condition and carts and people are put to great danger in consequence. The paper wishes the authorities to adopt remedial measures as soon as possible.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 9th, 1894.

Insanitary condition of the Vanier street at Puduppakkam.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, complaining of the wretched condition of the Vanier street at Puduppakkam in Madras, says that the residents of the street, who are mostly rice merchants, dry their paddy on mats spread in the street and thus cause great inconvenience to people passing in the street. He wishes the municipal authorities to do the needful.

Opinion regarding the contemplated imposition of house-tax on the people of Bhaváni.

16. The same paper, learning that the taluk board of Erode seriously contemplate to levy house-tax on the people of Bhaváni, says that they are extremely poor and that the proposed tax would press very heavily on them.

VIVEKAVARDHANI,
Jan. 31st, 1894.

[illegible]

Appointment of non-officials as vice-presidents of district boards.

17. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 31st January 1894, under the head of "News and Notes," referring to the appointment of Mr. A. Pundarikashudu as the Vice-President of the Kistna District Board and observing that it "is the outcome of the question in the legislative council," hopes that "the Government will find some more *non-officials* competent to act as vice-presidents of district boards."

KALANIDHI,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

Calling attention of the municipality to fatal accidents at Erracheruvu.

18. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st February 1894, referring to the recent accidental death of a person falling into a pit in Erracheruvu near Pathaguntur, says that these pits are formed by the removal of mud from the tank-bed for making tiles and that many have similarly lost their lives in consequence thereof while bathing there, and hopes that the municipality will, hereafter at least, post guards near such pits and thus prevent recurrences of such accidents.

KISTNA NEWS,
Feb. 7th, 1894.

Cholera in Bezwada, and the municipality.

19. The *Kistna News*, of the 7th February 1894, referring, in its supplement, to the outbreak of cholera in the town of Bezwada, under the head "Local," writes thus (in English):—"The municipality has taken no action yet. The councillors seem to be content with their titles. The chairman has got it tom-tomed in the town that the people should drink only the water in the reservoir and the Kistna water should be avoided. This may have a salutary effect, but it is by no means the preventive measure. All the houses should be ordered to be whitewashed, tar and sulphur should be freely fumigated in every nook and corner and medicines liberally distributed. There is no good of the municipality taking any action at the eleventh hour and then repenting."

Report on the local fund administration in the Kistna district for 1892–93.

20. The same paper, while reviewing, in its supplement, the report of the Kistna district local fund administration for 1892–93, says that the non-official members on the boards take very little part in the proceedings of the meetings and intends to "impress upon the Government that its choice of members of local boards is very improper and requires a thorough reform and that persons with an independent calling, high educational attainments and noble views, with a firm mind and a full knowledge of the wants of the country, can alone satisfy the ends of justice."

As regards the house-tax, it observes:—"The rate will, it is feared, be carried to its maximum limit this year in some unions, and, should that be the case, we would feel bound to say that such a preposterous measure will make the constitution of the unions very unpopular to the people whose purses are already drained by the imposition of too many taxes."

As to the state of roads, it writes:—"Mr. Atkinson frankly admits that the roads in the delta are not good and considers that to make them and to keep them thoroughly satisfactory a very much larger annual expenditure than the district board can at present afford is indispensable."

With reference to education, it notes that "there are several villages in the upland taluks, especially in the northernmost taluks of the district, without any kind of school but with a sufficient number of children of school-going age. Education is most backward in those parts and it will be a boon to the people if local fund primary schools are opened there."

As to the measures adopted for checking outbreaks of cholera, small-pox and fevers, it remarks that "the amount spent for remedial and preventive measures was Rs. 1,099 and the number of deaths was 6,474. No proper steps seem to have been taken either by the district board or taluk boards to check the epidemic (cholera), and, as such diseases commonly occur every year, we wish they will take more interest in the well-being of the people and do in future what they can at the very outset of their appearance to combat them."

Referring to sanitation, &c., it remarks:—"There are several villages where want of sweet drinking water is keenly felt and sanitation most miserable; we wish more attention will be paid in future in this direction."

Rajayogi,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

Present method of killing stray pigs and dogs.

21. The *Rajayogi*, of the 10th February 1894, referring, in its supplement, under the head "Local," to the present inhuman "method of killing stray pigs and dogs, namely, by beating to death with clubs or heavy sticks after many blows," writes thus (in English):—"To the Hindu community who eschew the slaughtering of animals, the gruesome sights they are compelled unconsciously at times to witness must be most painful to their feelings, and we invite the early attention of those Hindu gentlemen who at present occupy seats on the municipal board to take steps to prevent this cruel and uncalled for method of destroying dumb animals."

The indifferent attitude of the municipality and the police in respect of a public nuisance at Cocanada.

22. The same paper says, in its supplement, under the head "Local," that the maidan between Yupputetikalva road and the back of the Siva temple is converted into a latrine by shameless persons even during the day, although there is a municipal latrine in a corner of the said maidan and although many European gentlemen and officials and others drive by that road. Attributing the outbreak of cholera, &c., to this nuisance, it remarks that the municipal authorities and the police are, in spite of the same, quite indifferent.

Kerala Patrika,
Feb. 3rd, 1894.

Rate-payers' meeting to memorialise Government against the irregularities in the Calicut municipal administration.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd February, notices that a municipal rate-payers' meeting was recently held at Calicut to memorialise Government through the Collector of Malabar against the irregularities in the local municipal administration and says that the memorial protests (1) against the appointment of illiterate men as menons, (2) against the resolution of the municipal council regarding the assessment of land on which timber is stored, (3) against the present taxes on buildings, (4) against the distraint and sale of rate-payers' property for arrears of revenue, (5) against the prohibition against peoples taking water with their own pots from the Mananchira tank, and (6) against the municipal notification regarding taking out licenses for burying or burning dead bodies. The paper, in supporting the memorial, advises the rate-payers to first try and get back the privilege of election as they would then be able to get things done properly.

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

Swadesamitran,
Jan. 30th, 1894.

Arbitrary measures of the Deputy Commissioner of the Settlement Department.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, reports that Mr. Clerk, Deputy Commissioner of the Settlement Department, disposes of the appeals preferred to him by the ryots of Tanjore arbitrarily and without making sufficient inquiry. With a view to give Government an idea of the procedure of the Deputy Commissioner, the paper publishes a letter from a correspondent who complains bitterly of the exorbitantly heavy rates of the new assessment and of the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner offering to hear objections and fixing a date for parties to appear before him and yet making no inquiries at all, but directing the petitioners to send their petitions by post.

Hardship caused to the land-owners of Chingleput by the revenue officials of the Chingleput taluk.

25. The same paper, after publishing a copy of the circular of the tahsildar of the Chingleput taluk, directing the maniamdars and the karnams to expedite the collection of revenue for 1894, regrets to say that it is rumoured that the minor revenue officials adopt all sorts of coercive measures in the collection of revenue and thus cause the people a great hardship. The paper wishes the authorities concerned to take steps to mitigate the oppression caused by the officials referred to.

Swadesamitran,
Feb. 2nd, 1894.

Enhancement of assessment in the district of Tanjore.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, referring to the settlement of the district of Tanjore, remarks that the new rates of assessment are simply ruinous to the mirasidars who are already in a depressed condition, while many are deeply involved in debt unable to pay even their present taxes.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Rajayogi,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

To enhance railway fares is a "short-sighted policy."

27. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st February 1894, says, in the supplement (in English), that "considering that nine-tenths of the travelling public ride third class, it is a short-sighted policy to enhance the price of travelling, more especially if the railway is to be made a paying concern."

Andhraprakasika,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

The recent accident to two brothers at Tiruvallúr.

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th February 1894, referring to the recent accident to two brothers on the last new-moon day at Tiruvallúr, while the Cuddapah train was approaching it, says that it is reported that the cause of the fatal danger was that the doors of the carriages were merely bolted and not locked.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

Swadesamitran,
Feb. 2nd, 1894.

Advisability of repairing the irrigation channels at Palayapalayam.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, dwelling on the insanitary condition of Palayapalayam in Shiyáli taluk and on the damage caused to crops by the recent flood, says that it is desirable that Government should be pleased to repair the irrigation channels of that place as early as possible.

(*k*) *General.*

Nagai Nilalochani,
Jan. 29th, 1894.

Opinion regarding the expiration of the tenure of office of a Governor-General.

30. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 29th January, referring to the period of the tenure of office tenable by a Governor-General, writes as follows:—It is bad policy that a Viceroy should vacate his office at the end of five years. The term of five years is insufficient for any Governor-General to enable him to acquaint himself with the nature of the country and the peculiarities of the people whom he rules over. The Governor-General, therefore, instead of using his own discretion and his personal knowledge of things, is obliged to allow himself to be guided by the opinions of his councillors. Hence the appointment of

a Governor-General, though it entails on Government heavy expense, yet confers little or no benefit on the country. *The Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne failed to win the appreciation of the people simply because he allowed himself to be guided by his councillors. It is hoped that the new Governor-General will follow the noble example set by Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Ripon.*

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 30th, 1894.

Necessity for parapet walls round the wells at Alwarkurichi.

31. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, while regretting to record the death of a boy by drowning in a well at Alwarkurichi, attributes the frequency of such casualties to the absence of parapet walls round the wells of that place—a matter which needs the attention of the authorities.

BHASKARA
GNANODAYAM,
Feb. 2nd, 1894.

Negligence of the medical officer at Muttupet.

32. A correspondent to the *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 2nd February, remarks that the medical officer at Muttupet shows much indifference in the discharge of his legitimate duties and the medical aid given to the people is, therefore, very unsatisfactory.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 2nd, 1894.

A complaint against the post office at Srivilliputtúr.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, draws the attention of Government to the fact that the postal authorities at Srivilliputtúr, fearing that the letters addressed to the manager of the *Swadesamitran* may contain articles against themselves, destroy those letters.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 6th, 1894.

Necessity for a post office at Vishnupuram.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, after showing the importance of Vishnupuram as the seat of many mirasidars and rich merchants and the inconvenience which the people experience owing to the absence of a post office at that place, requests the postal authorities to open a post office there, the nearest post office being now at Nannilam twelve miles distant.

A remark on His Excellency Lord Elgin's Government.

35. The same paper congratulates India on her having Lord Elgin as her Viceroy and says that His Excellency Lord Elgin is well known for his simplicity and devotion to duty.

SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI,
Jan. 10th, 1894.

Gambling in villages, &c.

36. The *Samrajyapradayini*, of the 10th January 1894, on hearing a report that gambling is on the increase in Kollur, in spite of there being officials and a police station, remarks that, while the state of circumstances in larger villages is so, the case of smaller ones needs no comment.

VIGNANAVARDHANI,
Jan. 1894.

Village officers impounding cattle.

37. The *Vignanavardhani*, for the month of January 1894, writes in the form of a dialogue that village officers shut up poor villagers' cattle in cattle-pounds without any occasion and assigns their low salary as a reason for their doing so and remarks that the villagers concerned heap abuses on them consequently. It therefore suggests that, if Government were to take this into consideration and increase the said officers' salaries, these difficulties would be obviated and both parties would thereby be benefited.

GNANODAYAMU,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

Matriculates and first-class middle school passed candidates.

38. The *Gnanodayamu*, of the 1st February 1894, understanding that Government is going to declare that matriculates and first-class middle school passed candidates, who have been hitherto declared eligible for Government service, will hereafter be held disqualified for the same, says that, whatever the object may be in doing so, it entails many difficulties. The candidates who have spent large amounts of money for their education will sadly be disappointed and the Government also will find it difficult to get F.As. and B.As. for gumastahs' posts and other numerous petty places in the lower grades of the several departments with no prospects before them. It observes also that it is unjust and unwise to say that those only who have passed the Matriculation examination in 1892 and since are qualified for Government service. Although the matriculation standard has been raised since that year, it appears, on examination, that those who

matriculated before that year are better than these others in experience and other matters. It therefore requests Government to rule that all matriculates and first-class middle school passed candidates are qualified for Government service up to fifty rupees without making any distinction whatever.

RAJAYOGI,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

Opium Commission and Government lavishing large sums.

39. The *Rajayogi*, of the 10th February 1894, says, in its supplement, that a "Jaut" having been invited to give evidence before the Opium Commission, was reported to have said that he was able to get Rs. 68, including batta, &c., from the commission, although he could not earn more than 8 annas a day. It further says that he has remarked that it seemed to him that the members were simply making fun of their work and that he has also questioned how the Government could throw away money if they were really in want of funds. It remarks that it cannot understand why the commission is still engaged in collecting evidence, while ordinary men entertain such an idea as this.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Feb. 7th, 1894.

The administration of Lord Lansdowne.

40. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th instant, remarks thus upon the administration of Lord Lansdowne. His first act was the annexation of Cashmere in violation of the sacred promise of Her Majesty that no native states would be annexed to British India. He was also the instigator as it were of Tekendrajit of Manipur in rising against his brother, and thus brought about the slaughter of many brave Englishmen and then rendered Manipur a native state in name only. It was in his administration that the Government of India was insulted by the Amir by his refusal to receive Lord Robert's mission. Then came Sir Mortimer Durand's mission, of which nothing has come out except the saddling of India with an increased subsidy. He instituted the prosecution of the *Bangabasi* paper at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and then withdrew it. Another mistake he was led into by the same official was the notorious jury notification which he was compelled to withdraw. The gagging of the press in cantonments was another action for which he has been condemned even by his own countrymen. He increased the expenditure from the Indian revenues by 8½ lakhs by granting compensation allowance to European officers. The closing of mints and the consequent further fall in the value of silver bullion, and thus making the financial position of India the most deplorable, were other deeds of his. All these mistakes were due to his having allowed himself to be led by his Anglo-Indian advisers.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

Lord Lansdowne's administration.

41. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 27th January, in referring to the arrival of Lord Elgin at Bombay, observes as follows:—"Addresses were presented by the Bombay Corporation and the local Chamber of Commerce, but, in replying to them, Lord Elgin did not make any remarks as to his future administration. Lord Elgin is a Scottish peer, and, as Scotchmen are generally men of determination, there is no doubt that whatever His Lordship may do—whether good or bad—he will act with firmness. However there is no necessity at present to comment upon things that have yet to be seen. As we think it expedient to say a little about the administration of the retiring Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, we shall place it before our readers. Lord Lansdowne's administration has not been remarkable for any noticeable good done. If there has been anything at all, it is the Age of Consent Act. That of course is a measure very beneficial to the country. Another thing is the expansion of the legislative council. Of this, however, the credit is not particularly due to Lord Lansdowne. The majority of his actions have been against the interests of the people. It is the newspapers that drag into light the defects in the administration and thus bring them to the notice of the authorities and get them remedied. Lord Lansdowne, however, in order that the defects in his administration might not be brought to light, passed the Official Secrets Act. That has practically gagged the Indian press. No one can reckon this among the good acts of an administrator. Again, Manipur was annexed on account of certain

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 2nd, 1894.

An appeal to Mr. Dadabai Nowrojee and other members of Parliament regarding emigrants in South Africa.

52. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, on the subject of the maltreatment of native emigrants in South Africa, writes as follows:—It is strange to hear that Government did nothing for the native emigrants of South Africa even though its attention had been more than once drawn to the maltreatment they receive at the hands of "Boers"—a tribe that has an instinctive hatred for the native emigrants. Emigrants are looked upon with contempt and dislike in several parts of South Africa. For instance, when a Muhammadan, named Abd-ul Jaffar, filed a suit in the Resident Magistrate's court against Mr. Wilt for the recovery of £8-5-0 due to him, the advocate for the defendant virulently abused the plaintiff as well as the emigrants in general and even went the length of saying before the magistrate that the emigrants should either be turned out of Africa or shot. That such an objectionable language should be used even in the benign rule of Her Majesty and left unnoticed by the magistrate is a matter for great surprise and regret. It, therefore, behoves philanthropists like Sir Wedderburn, Mr. Cain and Mr. Dadabai Nowrojee to bring the subject of the maltreatment of emigrants before the Parliament and get a redress of their grievances. By so doing they will confer a boon on the emigrant population of South Africa.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 6th, 1894.

Suggestion to the people regarding the question of the simultaneous examination of the Indian Civil Service.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, points out that the Government of India is very much against holding the Civil Service examination in India and in England simultaneously and it has, therefore, endeavoured to represent to the Secretary of State that many practical difficulties exist in carrying out the resolution of the Parliament on that subject. The paper advises the people not to depend on the Government of India but to appeal to Parliament as well as to the people of England to get their long-cherished object accomplished.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 9th, 1894.

A request to His Excellency Lord Elgin in regard to the contemplated levy of import duties on silver.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, reports that it is rumoured that, with a view to enhance the price of silver, some European merchants advise Government to levy a tax on silver imported into India. It adds that the depreciation of the rupee has already proved detrimental to the ryot population, and, should the suggestion of the European merchants be adopted, it will prove still worse to the agricultural classes. The paper prays His Excellency Lord Elgin to think over the matter and do justice to the people.

VIVEKAVARDHANI, Jan. 24th, 1894.

Suspension of Rev. Subbarayudu.

55. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 24th January 1894, referring to the suspension of Rev. Subbarayudu of the Church Mission Society, Masulipatam, writes thus (in English):—"Mr. Subbarayudu is known to be a very honest and truthful gentleman and it is a pity that the Lord Bishop should have adopted such irregular procedure and passed such severe sentence upon him without giving him any opportunity of producing his witnesses and holding a formal trial. It appears that two respectable native gentlemen sent in their written evidence to the commission and yet their evidence was ignored."

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Feb. 8th, 1894.

The cost of the Opium Commission.

56. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th instant, says that the cost to India of the Opium Commission is Rs. 11,20,000.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Feb. 5th, 1894.

Undue interference in Indian affairs by the Parliament.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th instant, says thus:—*It is a* matter of thankfulness that the people in England are far more interested in this land than they were years ago, but the interest displayed in the affairs of India is not always intelligent. The opium question may be taken as an example. The evidence that has been delivered before the commission has been all on one side; still the enemies of the drug are not satisfied. They do not take into consideration the effects that would follow. The people would resent the stoppage of what they considered a necessity, and there would be riots far worse than those of Bombay last year. The people might rise in rebellion in different parts of the country, and the Government might not be able to stand the rising, at least not till after much blood had been shed. Again, it is feared that there will be a heavy deficit when the next budget is proclaimed, and, if the sum obtained from opium were added to this, bankruptcy would most certainly be the result. The people would resent the action of the Government for two reasons—first, for depriving them of a necessary of life; secondly, by putting on them heavy taxes on account of the stoppage of what they considered was their right. Then again, a large amount of money would be required to provide men to prevent the people from cultivating the poppy. This might require as much money as is now derived from the drug and we would ask from what source this supply could be obtained. It would thus be seen what a ruinous policy the anti-opiumists are recommending and it is remarkable that any man outside the walls of a lunatic asylum should ever put forward such views as they are doing. The British people, while protesting against opium, allow liquor to be brought into the country and sold to the people in any quantities. This is doing far more injury than opium is doing or is likely to do.

KERALA NANDINI, Jan. 26th, 1894.

Rudeness of the Tirurangadi magistrate.

58. The Malayalam *Kerala Nandini* (Cochin), of the 26th January, notices that the Tirurangadi magistrate is alleged to use towards persons appearing in his court the Malayalam second person singular pronoun ("ní"), the use of which to men of respectability is considered very insulting. The paper remarks that judges should be careful to address parties in accordance with the rules of civility.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 31st, 1894.

The Pariah memorial against the holding of the Civil Service examination in India.

59. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 31st January, supports the memorial sent to Parliament by the Pariahs protesting against the holding of the Civil Service examination in India. The paper remarks, that, considering the harsh treatment Pariahs receive from the higher castes, there is nothing to be surprised at in this action of theirs.

Mr. Caine, M.P., and church establishment in India.

60. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that Mr. Caine, M.P., intends moving Parliament to put a stop to the Christian churches in India being maintained by the revenue collected from the Hindus and Muhammadans.

Mr. Crole's opinion of the Salt Department.

61. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper notices as follows:—In his evidence given before the Hemp Drugs Commission, Mr. Crole, First Member of the Board of Revenue, stated as follows:—"Government can, if it thinks proper, put a stop to the cultivation of hemp. If Government were to say that people should not even cultivate paddy, they would do so, for they are law-abiding folk; but the officials would be sure to trump up cases against them. In Malabar it is the custom with the Salt and Abkári officers to foist a pot of toddy into the possession of some innocent man and then bring a charge against him. If a law is made in the matter of hemp, such officers will have no difficulty, similarly acting with hemp also." Such is the opinion which the First Member of the Board of Revenue has of the Salt Department!!!

vide G.O. 607/13-3-94 Pub.

[illegible]

Let us see what he did say

4/7 Mar

NAZRANI DIPIKA, Feb. 1st, 1894.

A Hindu miraculous image.

62. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 1st February, says:—It appears that the neck of the stone bull in front of the Kóttayam Tirunakkara temple became broken, and the local officials reported the matter to the palace authorities, who ordered that a new head should be made of five metals and

affixed to the body of the bull. Accordingly a carpenter was sent for to take the measurement. The carpenter scraped off the black oily dirt, the accumulation of years, and took the measurement. The next day, it seems, there appeared on the riglit side of the bull's belly a kind of swelling from which there exuded a stinking watery matter (*sic*). The temple people at once reported the matter to the local magistrate Mr. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.A., who, on examination, was convinced that it was a kind of tumour similar to those on living bodies. The chief priest having said that, in order to a cure, forty-one days' nivedya ceremonies would have to be performed, the magistrate wrote accordingly to the Diwan Peishkar, for whose examination he also sent on a tin containing some of the above "watery matter." We are lost in admiration at the ingenuity of people who are confident that they can even in these enlightened times succeed in making others believe such wonders, and we hope that the Diwan Peishkar will not be so easily duped as the simple-minded magistrate.

MANORAMA, Feb. 5th, 1894.

Temple money to be invested in a British bank.

63. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 5th February, says:—There was a theft in the Guruvayur temple and a good deal of jewels and money (gifts of devotees) was stolen. Certain of the temple servants were apprehended on suspicion and they not only confessed the theft, but also gave up a portion of the stolen property. The Zamorin and the Mallissiri Nambudri (co-trustees of the temple) had once, with a view of ascertaining the amount of the gifts deposited in the temple, counted and estimated the whole and found that there were jewels and coin to the value of eight lakhs of rupees. If this money had been invested in a British bank, it would have not only not been made away with by robbers, but would have been increased by the interest. We hope that the trustees will without delay invest all the temple money in a British bank and with the interest build close to the temple a chattram for the worshippers from distant places, who now are put to serious inconvenience for want of proper accommodation.

Postal savings banks.

64. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper notices that the Government of India has decided that from the 1st April next only $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent interest will be paid on savings banks deposits instead of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. hitherto paid. The paper is unable to understand for what purpose the reduction has been made, but suggests that the maximum of the amount depositable should be raised from Rs. 200 to 300.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, Feb. 3rd, 1894.

Adultery charge against Mr. Norton.

65. The *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 3rd February, in referring to the adultery case brought against Mr. Norton by one Mr. Sullivan, remarks that many people are sorry for such a case having been brought against Mr. Norton at this juncture.

The *Malayalam Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 7th February, also refers to the above case and to the consequent resignation by Mr. Norton of his seat on the Supreme Legislative Council, and, naïvely asking what the adultery charge has to do with his seat on the council and what wrong the legislative council has done that he should refuse to be a member of it, hints that there must be something behind all this.

In connection with the same case, a correspondent in the last-named paper writes that, although people find amusement in this sort of reading, yet about this case against Mr. Norton they are very sorry. The correspondent further adds that, owing to this case, all the congressmen have hidden themselves in corners and that the resignation of Mr. Norton is only proper.

[Issued, 26th February 1894.]

4/3 Circulated

1/3/94

7 Mar

15

Judicial Dept

Office note No. 503

From

The Chief Secy.

To The Asst: with Govt., S.B.

with Newspaper report to be

The undersigned has the honour to communicate the following note made by the Hon. Mr Bliss, C.I.E. against para. 4 of the Report on Madras Native Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th Feb. 1894, and to request that the report referred to therein may be submitted:—

"Mr. Mullaly told me the other "day that for a long time past he "had been drawing attention to "the movements of a gang of Afghans "but that the District Police took "no notice at all & I think the "Special Branch should be "called on to report what "information they have been "giving."

10/3/94

Order: 12th March 1894, No. 607

The attention of the Dt. Magte. Malabar, will be drawn to ~~fo~~ the alleged breaches of the Factory Act rules at the Calicut cotton Mill, referred to in para 47 of the Report on Madras Native Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15 Feby: 1894, and he will be requested to take the necessary action if the allegation is true.

(From orders.)

18/

D.M., Malabar

Office Note No. 504 Dy
13-3-94

From Chief Secy:
To Rev. Secy

The undersigned has the honour to ~~be~~ transfer for the necessary action the following note of the Hon. Mr. Bliss, C.I.E. & M.E. the Gov. against ~~pa~~ the last three sentences ~~beginning with the words~~ of para 61 of the Report on Madras Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th Feb. 1894:-

"Did Mr. C. say this? If so, should he not be called on to explain"
(Sd) H.10.B.

"Let us see what he did say

[illegible]

Obviously the report had not been seen by H.M. when he recorded his remarks. This may be lodged.
14/9

Note for the Hon. Mr. Bliss, C.I.E.

h reference to H.M.'s note against
:10 of the accompanying repo
ative Newspapers, it is sub.
d that the papers referred to
in have already been to him
e been returned by him -
e, see G.O. Dy 12.3.94 No. 614.

ey [illegible] after
[illegible]

28/9/94

19

Note for the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss C.S.

With reference to Hon'ble note agai
para 10 of the accompanying rep
on Native Newspapers, it is submitted that the papers referred to therein have already been to him & have been returned by him — please see G.O. of 12-3-94 No. 614.

They can go down after
[illegible]

HS
28/4/94

[G/14]

Confidential No. 29
1894

22

Confidential.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 12-3-94

No. 607

Series. mis.

contains also 2 office note

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched

Despatch Abstract.

Report on Native Newspapers. Orders on certain points in the — for the fortnight ending 15th Feby. 1894.

Contd

G.O. 608 Judl

dt. 12.3.1894

Office of the D.I.G. [illegible]

Vellore 8th June 188[illegible]

From Colonel G. Chippler

D.I.G. of [illegible]

To the Chief Secretary to Government

Thro' Inspector General of Police

Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my explanation called for in G.O. No. 2881 of the 9th Dec. with reference to the [illegible] [illegible] in the Guntakal shooting case.

2. The incident in question occurred on the 12th Oct. The first I heard of it was a telegram from the Supt. Police Anantapore received by me at Vellore on the 13th idem asking that a European Inspector of experience might be deputed to enquire at [illegible] about the Guntakal murder. I knew nothing of what case was referred to and replying by wire that the Division being in I could not come Inspectors (meaning Europeans) and that he should send Inspector [illegible] or Papa Rao requesting the latter an Inspector of Anantapore district within whose division the case had occurred.

3. On the 14th or 15th idem I saw an account of the case in the Madras Mail and of the futile attempt at identification at Guntakal Junction on the 16th. I received the Superintendent's Report for the week ending 7th containing the same information.

4. I had recently returned from a tour in Ananta[illegible]

Cuddapah [illegible] Vellore Districts extending over [illegible]

[illegible] spent [illegible]

that [illegible] being [illegible] prisoner. A case of a [illegible] unravelled by [illegible] under [illegible] in 1896 with this present case occurred [illegible]. The Dy. Inspector General did not [illegible] for investigation and I never heard that it had been expressed that he should have commented on [illegible] some had been unfavourable [illegible]. An Asst. Supt. (acting Supt.) Mr [illegible] was holding charge of the District when the [illegible] occurred. In that case an arrest was at once made but the evidence was inconclusive and it failed before the Magte. Court. The Superintendent of Police [illegible] is an officer of 21 years service with ample experience to enable him to deal with the [illegible] criminal case.

5. On receipt on the 23rd Oct. of the telegram (No 634) of the Government directing me to proceed at once to Guntakal to take up the case I left by the first train and arrived there on the 25th. I wrote at once to the [illegible] and G.I.P. Railways urging them to cause search to be made along the sides of the Railway in case the pistol from which the shot had been fired might have been thrown from a moving train and to [illegible] Asst. Supt. of Police at Ootacamund to make enquiries at Wellington whether any member of the detachment under Captain Hawkes had been in possession of a pistol [illegible].

6. No explanation has been required of me as to the action taken between the date of the occurrence of the case and my [illegible] arrival at Guntakal it does not appear necessary to refer to what [illegible] and there.

7. In conclusion I desire respectfully to repr

course of duty. Colonel Porteous has been [illegible] acquainted with my working for the last 6 or 7 years and I [illegible] and [illegible] I am sure support my [illegible] interest [illegible] have uniformly discharged my duty [illegible] and assiduously, the reverse a fact [illegible].

I am extremely mortified that at the close of my 36th year of service, when I am proposing to leave the country on furlough, probably not to return, and am conscious of deserving the thanks of Government rather than blame, they should have coupled my name with that of a subordinate the Supt. of Police [illegible] in an imputation of apathy.

I beg respectfully to express my hope that [illegible] will see fit to withdraw the censure.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

[illegible] Chrystal

D.I.G. of Police

CR.

A. Colonel Chipstie [illegible]

From
Colonel G. Chippie
D.I.G. of Police C.R.
To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Thro.
The Inspector General of Police
Madras

Dated 8th Jan. 1894
Recd. Do.

Submits his explanation in connection with the Guntakal shooting case, as called for in G.O. No 2581 dated 9th [illegible] 189[illegible]

No. 2

Office of the Superintendent of Police
Anantapur [illegible] January 189[illegible]

From
Mr G. H. Morgan Esquire
Superintendent of Police
Anantapur

To
The Inspector General of Police
Madras

Sir,

With reference to your Memorandum No. 7424 dated 21st December 1893 on G.O. No. 2581 dated 9th idem I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. On the 4th October 1893 at about 5 P.m. gateman Timpannah of S.M. Railway was shot at the L.C. crossing (road leading to Timmancherla village) of the Hindupur section, by one of the soldiers who halted at Gunt

on their way from Wellington to Secunderabad. The occurrence was at once heard of by the European Head Constable McLaughlin in charge of the Police party of the Guntakal Railway Station. He immediately proceeded to the spot and examined Hampannah the gateman. He found a wound caused by a bullet on the left side of his abdomen. Hampannah stated that at about 5 P.M. he was seated at his level crossing gate and his concubine and another old woman were standing by his side, that six soldiers came up from the rest camp and wanted to catch hold of his females, who got alarmed and cried out, that he then put the females in his hut and locked the door and told the soldiers to leave the place and not to cause any disturbance, that the Soldiers then [illegible] talk in English and all of a sudden one of them pulled out a pistol and fired at him, that the bullet penetrated his abdomen. He cried out, when two men who were driving their bullocks to the rest camp, named Nagireddy and Ramyadu came up to his assistance, that the soldiers ran away towards their camp and that he could identify the soldier who fired at him. The Head Constable then took this man to the Police station where he was attended by the Apothecary of the S. M. Railway.

3 The Head Constable then examined the two females and they stated that six soldiers came

up from the camp and wanted to catch hold of them, then Hampanna put them both inside the hut and locked the door, that they could not say what took place afterwards but on coming out of the hut they found Hampannah had been shot, that they could not say who shot him nor could they identify the soldiers who came to catch hold of them.

4. Then the Head Constable went up to the Officer Commanding the party named Captain Hawkes of the Welsh Regiment and reported the occurrence. Captain Hawkes said that there were about 125 men proceeding to Secunderabad from Wellington and that he would get them all to fall in at the [illegible] Station platform and march [illegible] one by one in front of the complainant so that the injured man could point out the man who shot him.

5. The soldiers turned up at the station at 7-45 P.m. the same evening and were marched one by one by order of the Commanding Officer in front of the complainant but none of them were identified. The Commanding Officer then made the Head Constable search their knapsacks to see if they had any pistol in their possession but it was not found. The Officer then saying that he could not detain the men any longer as they had to leave by the Local Train for Wadi, marched them off into the train which left Guntakal at 8.25 P.m. that night.

6. Nagireddy and Rammiyah were examined the same night by the Head

[illegible] Constable and the [illegible] stat[illegible] on the way to the rest camp they heard Hampannah making a noise and as they got near the level crossing gate they heard the report of a pistol and saw about 6 soldiers running away towards the rest camp and that they found Hampannah had received a shot wound but they could not identify the soldiers.

7. The Head Constable took Hampannah the same night by the Mail train to the hospital at Gooty, where he died the next evening.

8. At noon of 5th October 1893 the Superintendent received a telegram from the Station Master Guntakal to the effect that a gateman had been shot presumably by Europ[illegible]

S

Soldier. [illegible] Guntakal [illegible] at 6.30 a.m. of the [illegible] and [illegible] enquiries, searched the scene of [illegible] and obtained no more information than had already [illegible] obtained.

9. In the evening of 5 Octbr 1893 the Inspector of Police arrived at Guntakal and investigated the case. He was present at the post mortem examination of the body of Hampanna which was held in the Hospital at Gooty on the morning of the 6th, and secured the bullet that was found in the abdomen of the deceased. He obtained also a copy of the dying declaration made on the night of the 4th October 1893 at 12 o'clock before the Taluk Magistrate Gooty [illegible]

10. On the 7th October 1893 the

Europ

[illegible] Constable and the [illegible] on [illegible] way to the post [illegible] enquired [illegible] at [illegible] He examined abovemen[illegible] [illegible] stated [illegible] and Rammugadu got near [illegible] females Kuruba [illegible] heard the people well as any other female disappeared from the village. He also examined one Kuruba Bojjappah mentioned in the dying declaration. This man stated that he went to the scene of offence a little after Nagireddy and Rammugadu but he did not see well the faces of the soldiers who ran away from the gate.

11. The European Head Constable examined on the same day Mr. Jones Asst. Camp Sergeant and the Coolies and Maistry working on the road. They all stated that many soldiers went in batches of 4 or 5 into the fields and some of them went also

also near [illegible] other [illegible] to send the Madiga women who were picking there, that they declined to do so and the soldiers went away some of them going towards the hut of the gateman.

12. On the 8th October 1893 the Inspector proceeded to Secunderabad in connection with this case. On the 9th idem he saw Captain Hawkes and enquired if he had found any pistol with his men. Captain Hawkes stated that he searched the beds of the soldiers and not their persons but could not find any pistol or revolver. The Inspector then asked him if any statements were taken from the Sergeants and [illegible] men deputed for

the guard at the right camp Guntakal, and that Officer told him that he had sent a report to the Assistant Adjutant General at Secunderabad and that the Inspector should go and see him in his Office at 11 A.m. the next day, that as he had reported the matter to the Higher Authorities he had nothing further to do with the case. The Inspector told him that Hampannah died next day at 4.30 P.m. and showed him the bullet taken out of his body.

13. The Inspector went to the Ast. Adjutant General on the 10th idem and informed him of the occurrence and the purpose for which he had come in the presence of Captain Hawkes who happened to be there. Colonel McLeod, the Assistant Adjutant General, after

Consulting

Consulting with the General Commanding the Division informed him that the matter would be referred to Mr R. Macgill, Superintendent of Police, Secunderabad, and sent him (Inspector) with an official letter to that Officer. The Inspector thereupon went and saw Mr R. Macgill and told him the whole facts of the case. He was informed by that Officer that he should come to his Office the next day at 10 A.m.

14. On the 11 idem the Inspector of Police, Gooty, attended the Cantonment Magistrate's Court with the above mentioned Superintendent of Police. Captain Hawkes, non-commissioned officers and the men who were on guard duty at Guntakal also appeared before that Magistrate. The case was then put before Mr B. K. Joshi, 1st Class Magistrate

and Captain Hawkes' deposition was taken down. In cross-examination he stated that when he searched the [illegible] at Trade he found that Sergeant Bennett of his Regiment had a small revolver carrying a smaller bullet than the one shown to him, that Bennett told him about the revolver before his search and that he found it in a box which to his certain knowledge had not been opened since he left Wellington and that the box was not locked but nailed down. The case was then adjourned to Friday (13th October). Then the Inspector of Police, Gooty, returned to his Division with the permission of the Superintendent of Police, Secunderabad, who told him that he would try and detect the case recommending that a reward of Rs 250/- should be offered to the man who gives information leading

to

to the detection of the case and that notices to that effect should be placarded in the Regimental quarters. The Superintendent of Police, Secunderabad had also recommended that a man should be sent to Wellington in order to find out as to where the revolver used in the commission of the offence was purchased.

75. On 16th October 1893 I telegraphed to the Dy. Inspector General for an European Inspector to be deputed. The Deputy Inspector General replied that none could be spared owing to Dasara and ordered to send Inspector Mr. Marcar. Inspector Marcar could not be sent at once as he was summoned to give evidence in a case in North Arcot District. On hearing of his return Superintendent telegraphed to meet him at Penukonda. Inspector Marcar came to Penukonda

On 24 October 1893, received orders about enquiring the case but was ordered down by the Deputy Inspector General who presumably had come to enquire.

16. On 15th October 1893 I wrote a draft letter to the District Magistrate recommending a reward of Rs 250/- but the District Magistrate in his letter dated 22nd idem declined to sanction it; also drafted a letter to the Superintendent of Police Coimbatore to cause enquiries to be made at Wellington concerning the pistol and having heard that a contractor had been offered a pistol for sale by a Sergeant, ordered Head Constable McLaughlin to make enquiries among army servants.

17. On the 18 October 1893 one Hwaunigadu, Maistry of the road work, Shaikh Sahib Coffee shop keeper at

the Canteen, Kodaynar [illegible] Venkataramay, [illegible] Apparao and [illegible] they were examined by the European Head Constable [illegible] orders of his Inspector but nothing came out. The Apothecary stated to the Inspector that besides the soldiers who were playing cricket there were 20 or 30 other soldiers [illegible] spectators, and that the Captain declined to detain the Regiment when asked by the European Head Constable.

18. On the 25 October 1893 the Deputy Inspector General arrived at Guntakal and on the 26th Mr Mullaly to enquire into the case.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
W. Horsop
Superintendent of Police

fully the

presumab

16.

a draft

that reco

B. M. [illegible] Police Department

To

Mr. [illegible] A. W[illegible]

Superintendent of Police

Anantapur

The Inspector General of Police

Madras

Dated 18th } January 1894
Despatched do }

No. 62

Subject.

Referring to his endorsement No. 7426 dated 21st December 1893 on G. O. No. 2581 dated 9th idem reports the details of steps taken by the Local Police up to the date of arrival of Mr Mullaly in trying to detect the case of murder of Hanumanthu gateman of S. M. Ry who was shot on 4th October 1893 by a soldier at Guntakal

[illegible] November 25th 1893.

23

[illegible] Guntakal

[illegible] [illegible] station,

[illegible] [illegible] Railway [illegible]

Station

On the afternoon of

4th when I was on the [illegible] of the Guntakal Railway Station I heard a rumour among the porters that some soldiers had shot the gateman at the level crossing on the Southern Mahratta Railway line leading to the village of [illegible]. I started immediately to enquire into this matter going round by the Canteen and the Rest Camp where I asked where the man was shot. I could get no information there from the natives about the Coffee shop man and the sergeant's cook. I went to the gate at the level crossing indicated in the

first

[illegible] (5 o'clock) [illegible] Hanumanthu

There is no [illegible] He [illegible] that he went the level crossing [illegible]

[illegible] wounded man

[illegible]

[illegible] Pennayya carrying
[illegible] supporting

first instance. The [illegible] no gate but [illegible] at the level crossing is always called a "gateman". [illegible] the gate hut I was [illegible] a man working in fields [illegible] the hut that they [illegible] behind [illegible] had just taken him away to the Hospital. The man did not mention any [illegible] in particular he merely said "they have taken and gone". I then went towards the dispensary and came across Hampanna being carried on the shoulders of one man while another man was supporting him behind. I accompanied the party on the way to the Hospital and as I was going I asked Hampanna who had shot him and he said that a soldier had shot him. I asked him if he knew the man who

[illegible] shot him [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] then a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] Hampanna was attended to by the apothecary and I enquired of the two men who carried him to the Hospital. These were Pennagadu and [illegible] who were grazing their cattle together in the fields. They were on their way to the Rest Camp with their [illegible] to convey the soldiers' kits to the Railway Station. They heard the noise of a man calling for help from the gate hut, to which they ran up and as they got near they saw a soldier shoot at the man and [illegible] soldiers afterwards ran away to the Rest Camp. I asked Pennagadu if he could identify the soldier

he said that he could not
because the soldiers were
all so much alike—
Nagi Reddi said exactly
the same. they said that
Hampanna was alone.
When they arrived in the
spot they found Hampanna
shot and took him to the
Dispensary.

As Hampanna said that
he could identify the
Soldier who shot him
I took him to the Railway
Station. this was done
with the permission of
the apothecary who [illegible]
accompanied us to the
Station. Hampanna was
carried to the station.
neither the apothecary
nor I considered
then that [illegible] was
in a dangerous state.
We brought him straight
to the Police Station at
Guntakal Railway Station.

[illegible] Hampanna's statement
[illegible] the [illegible] I sent
[illegible]
[illegible] by Camp
[illegible] Peddagadu and [illegible]
[illegible] did not at
first tell me that they
had taken Hampanna to
the Canteen but after
Hasan [illegible] stated that
this had been done [illegible]
corroborated him—

After this I reported the
matter to Captain Hawkes
the officer commanding
the detachment who was
then on the platform walking
about and waiting to go off
with his men by the evening
train. the men had not then left
the Rest Camp. there were
only two soldiers near the
Refreshment room
after Captain Hawkes
luggage. I went to Captain
Hawkes after I had taken
Hampanna's statement.

Captain Hawkes said that he would come over to the Police Station. He returned to the Police Station and waited for five minutes but as Captain Hawkes did not come I went back to him and found him and the medical officer who accompanied the detachment seated at the table in the Refreshment Room. I told Captain Hawkes that I was waiting for him on which he accompanied me to the Police Station. The medical officer of the detachment did not come with him.

On arriving at the Police Station I pointed out Hampanna who was lying on the ground in the Station to Captain Hawkes.

Captain

Soldier who shot him

I then said [illegible] you cannot leave with such a serious charge pending against your men Captain Hawkes

[illegible]

Captain Hawkes said that if the man could identify the soldier who shot him, he would have up the detachment for the purpose of his doing so. I then again asked Hampanna if he could identify him and he said that he could. which I told Captain Hawkes who said that he would bring up his detachment but that it *must* leave by that night's train.

I did not *then* tell him that he could not take away his men with such a serious charge against one of them and *that* man not found out.

Hampanna at that time was lying in station and did not seem very bad. Apothecary was there at the time. Captain Hawkes went away to

bring

Nagamma – the younger woman
Yellamma – the elder woman

bring up his men. Then the Apothecary dressed Hampanna's wound. Even then he did not appear to be in a dangerous state.

I then examined Nagamma and Yellamma who of their own accord came to the station – they stated that they had been shut into the gate hut by Hampanna to protect them from the soldiers who had gone after them – while in the hut, they heard a shot fired.

Captain Hawkes, after leaving the Police Station did not go at once and bring his detachment but sat down to his dinner. I then went to him again and said that it was getting late and I should like the men to be brought up

soon

soon. Then he left the room and went or sent for his men. Ten minutes afterwards the soldiers came up.

I then placed Hampanna in a chair at the door of the Police Station and with a lamp on a box and a lantern in my hand casting a light the soldiers as they passed by. Captain Hawkes marched his men past. As they were going too fast I asked Captain Hawkes to let the men go slower so that Hampanna might have a good look at them. He then gave the order to the soldiers "Stop, don't go so fast." Hampanna was seated with his back to the paling and face towards the Station. The soldiers then, with their helmets

on

Note. This project [illegible] an utter farce

of [illegible] from [illegible] platform to the [illegible] so that the men actually never faced the witness but merely passed with their side faces to the witness. I told Captain Hawkes that the process of identification was not being done properly that the soldiers should turn round and let Hampana look at them but he did not listen to me. In the end Hampana was able to recognize nobody. The soldiers were drawn up on the station Railway platform and Captain Hawkes told me to search the men's belts for the pistol with which the wounded man was shot, as the latter had stated that he had been shot with

The Hearing Times have commented [illegible] the search of the belts [illegible] considered a [illegible] by Captain Hawkes

The Apothecary corroborates this

Soldiers drawn up.

with [illegible] [illegible] the detachment was to go [illegible] along [illegible] Railway platform. I told Captain Hawkes that there was no time to search the men's clothing to do it properly would occupy me the whole night and that it was absolutely necessary he should detain his detachment. Captain Hawkes said that he could not detain the detachment and it must go. He said "search the men's haversacks." I did that, by passing along the line and putting my hand into each man's haversack and even to do this properly there was not time. I did it in a hurry as Captain Hawkes kept saying "hurry on hurry on" -

After that he again told me to search their kit and I replied that there was no time - I again asked the Captain to detain his men but he said "no" -

The detachment then went on -

The apothecary then proposed sending the man Hampana to Bellary for treatment as "accidents" are usually sent there - but as the offence had occurred in the Anantapur District I said that he ought to go to Gooty - This was about 8 o'clock - the detachment had then left - even then Hampana was not much distressed and was talking all right - I put Hampana into the train myself about

[illegible] Stands [illegible] for commitment responsibility of staying [illegible] being left [illegible] of detachment

Note
[illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible]

about 8.25 [illegible] Gooty Hospital taking the [illegible] as Railway co [illegible] apothecary with me in case the wounded man should get bad on the way -

We arrived at Gooty Railway Station about 1/4 to 10 P.M. - and then putting the patient in a cart took him on to Gooty Hospital, the Railway apothecary coming with me the whole way. We arrived at Hospital about 11 p.m having to go slowly - I took the precaution of going slowly in case the man should get worse - not because he really was worse -

I handed the wounded man over to the Gooty Station Head Constable whom I sent for to the Hospital. As there was no medical officer or attendant at the Hospital I sent another constable off for the apothecary. It was then Hampana said that he began to feel bad - pain in his stomach (Kaddupulo sankitam). I told him that the apothecary would be coming presently.

I left Hampana in the Hospital in charge of the Gooty Head Constable and returned to Gooty Railway Station to take train back to my station (Guntakal). it was then about midnight. I asked for the Inspector but was told that he was not at Gooty but was at Pātākottacheruvu. On

arrival

arrival at Pātākottacheruvu Railway Station I sent the constable who had [illegible] me, with a note [illegible] the Inspector coming back myself [illegible]ately to Guntakal. Next day I entered the case in my Station Crime Register and posted the occurrence Report to the Magistrate by that morning's train, also a report to the Division Inspector addressed to Pātākottacheruvu. According to Division Inspector's orders all occurrence Reports to Head Quarter Office go through the Division Inspector and so the report in this case was sent through him -

About 2 p.m. next day October 5th I went to the Rest Camp to make enquiries. I found no coolies working at the place. I then enquired of the camp servants (or Lascars) but could get nothing from them. I saw no servants about the Canteen or Rest House. I made enquiries at the Camp and Station with-out any results.

On the 5th and 6th Sergeant Jones and I searched the place for the pistol. We found no traces of it. I went every day with 3 constables to look for the pistol. On the 18th while I was making enquiries amongst coolies and others about the place where I met Cooly maistry Hnsaingadu and asked him if he was here on date of Hampana being shot. and he said he was and that he had seen one out of six soldiers turn round shoot Hampana and afterwards

afterwards run away and that Deputy Magistrate [illegible] had already engaged pistol [illegible] of him.

On the morning of 26th October [illegible] I met that [illegible] maistry of the cooly [illegible] on the platform of the Railway Station. He had been absent for some time. He asked me where I was going. I told him to look for the pistol with which Hampana had been shot. He replied "you won't find that, it has gone away." I asked him how he knew. He said that he was the cook on that [illegible] and he saw the soldiers [illegible] practising with a pistol firing at a bench. I asked him who were the other cooks and he replied that Arunachalam was one and [illegible] was another cooly. When we arrived at the camp I reported what I had learnt from Madurai to the Deputy Inspector General and Mr Mullaly. These officers told me to send for Madurai. I went for him and meeting him on my way, brought him with me and he pointed out the tent to Deputy Inspector General and Mr Mullaly and said that the firing had been at a *bench*. In consequence all the benches in the camp were examined but none bore any *appearance* of having been fired at. Afterwards I sent for Arulanandam and he came and pointed out the same tent to me and Inspector, adding that it was a *table*, and *not a bench*, that was

fired at. Afterwards in looking about the tent an exploded pistol cartridge was found near the leg of a cot by one of my constables. On further search, at Inspector's suggestion, round the tent, 2 loaded cartridges apparently miss-fires and an exploded cartridge were found. This was reported to the Deputy Inspector General and Mr Mullaly. Madurai was examined by those officers jointly at the camp in the forenoon, Arulanandam by Mr Mullaly in the afternoon.—

The table at which the firing took place was also found

C. Statement of
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
in ch. of Railway Police
Guntakal
to Insp. Genl. of Police
on Novem 25. 1893
at Guntakal

Statement of
Mr. McLaughlin
Head Constable in charge
of Railway Police Party
Guntakal Railway Stn.

Eurasian Aged about 30

Guntakal 25-11-93

Thursday Oct 5th
Received information of the [illegible]
of [illegible]

Thursday Oct 5th
Received information of death of
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Guntakal

3rd Cl. [illegible] [illegible] Rao, [illegible] in charge of Gooty Division Station. I was at Palakottacheruvu on October 5th when I [illegible] received a note by constable from Head Constable McLaughlin of the man Ramanna having been shot by a soldier at Guntakal. I immediately went to Guntakal [illegible] arriving there on 5th evening. I saw Head Constable McLaughlin and his records. I also saw the Apothecary Station Master [illegible] and commenced inquiries. At first the case was not reported as one of murder but as one of "Grievous hurt" and that the wounded man was still alive. I learnt of his death while at the Patakoticheruvu Railway Station. A Constable from Gooty informed the Railway Orderly at that Railway Station and he sent word to me through a passenger.

The same night I returned to Gooty for the purpose of obtaining the bullet, which had caused man's death and also to get copy of the man's dying declaration which I learnt had been taken by the Magistrate. When I arrived at Gooty I learnt that the post mortem examination had not taken place.

On 6th October about 9 a.m. the post mortem was held. I obtained the bullet from the apothecary, took possession of it and got

got a copy of the dying declaration returning to Guntakal on 7th morning. I enquired Stage [illegible], Peddagada, Bajappa these three being the first persons to come to Kampana's assistance & [illegible] (old woman). I could not find Nagamma the woman about whom the tragedy took place. This was all I did on October 7th.

On 8th I started for Secunderabad reaching that place about 9½ the same night.

On 9th I saw Captain Hawkes, his butler and Chokra and made enquiries of them. I spoke to Captain Hawkes, he told me that he had made a search at Wadi for the pistol but could not find it. I asked

him

the Patakotacheruvu Railway Station. A Constable from Gooty informed the Railway Orderly at that Railway Station and he sent word to me through a passenger.

The same night I returned to Gooty for the purpose of obtaining the bullet which had caused man's death and also to get copy of the man's dying declaration which I learnt had been taken by the Magistrate. When I arrived at Gooty I learnt that the post mortem examination had not taken place.

On 6th October about 9 a.m. the post mortem was held. I obtained the bullet from the apothecary, took possession of it and got a copy of the dying declaration, returning to Guntakal [illegible] 7 morning. I enquired Stage [illegible], Peddigadu, Bajappa. these three being the first persons to come to Rampana's assistance & [illegible] (old woman). I could not find Nagamma the woman about whom the tragedy took place. This was [illegible] on October 7th.

On 8th I started for Secunderabad reaching that place about 9½ the same night.

On 9th I saw Captain Hawkes, his butler and chokra and made enquiries of them. I spoke to Captain Hawkes he told me that he had made a search at Wadi for the pistol but could not find it. I asked him his permission to examine the guard and Police employed at the Res't Camp. he said that he had nothing further to do with the matter and that he had reported the matter to the Assistant Adjutant General, to whom he referred me— The servants denied everything—

On October 10 I saw the Assistant Adjutant General (Colonel McLeod) at Secunderabad. I gave him an account of the case and he reported the same to the General Commanding the Division (General Stewart) and suggested a Court of Enquiry by Military Officers— The General however, decided that matter was a civil one and must be taken up by the Civil Police—

I

I asked Colonel McLeod for the names of the men who were employed on Police and guard duties— By reference to papers which he had, he could give me that information and gave it to me at once Captain Hawkes was present during the whole of my interview with Colonel McLeod—

From Colonel McLeod I got a note for Mr McGill, to whom I at once went and gave an account of whole case— and he replied to Colonel McLeod to send the persons, whose names I had given, to his office next morning—

On October 11th about 11 am. I went to Mr McGill's Office where a consultation was held between Mr McGill, Mr Loshi, Attaché 2d Assistant Resid and 1st Class Magistrate and myself. The result of this consultation was that the statements of these persons should be recorded on oath under Section 164 C.P.C.

On this Captain Hawkes was examined that day and I took a copy of his statement which I [illegible] attached to my Diary. He was the only witness examined that day. The examination of the other witnesses was adjourned till the day after the next. Sergeants Kundy 21st Hussars and Bennett Welch Regiment were outside the Court at the time. I asked them separately if they knew who shot the man they both replied that they did not know. Then Dr. McGill suggested to me on my consultation

with

in Secunderabad

from Secunderabad

Peddapadi

with him that a Police officer should be sent to make inquiries at Wellington regarding the purchase of [illegible] and ammunition there and that I should write for a reward of Rs 250.

I forgot to mention that on the same day 11th the Registers of licensed dealers in arms and ammunition were examined to see if any arms or ammunition had been purchased by any man of that detachment before proceeding to Wellington.

On 12th October I was on my way back to Gooty. I heard at the Hyderabad Railway Station before I started that a Constable had brought a Special Report of a murder at Gooty. I started reaching Gooty same night. I heard that night that Superintendent of Police was at Gooty. I saw him early on the morning of 13th and gave him the billet and showed him copy of Captain Hawkes statement and requested him to send a good Inspector or Head Constable to make enquiries at Wellington as had been suggested by Mr McGill. Superintendent sent telegram to Dy. Inspector General to send an European Inspector. Dy. Inspector General replied that either I or Mr Marcar was to be sent to Wellington. Superintendent then said that he would send Mr Marcar. I sent an order to the European Head Constable McLaughlin to

to examine all the Camp servants most carefully. He enquired and replied on the 21st that he had done so which I noted in my diary of the day.

I made no enquiries after 13th because I thought that the Superintendent had taken the case entirely out of my hands and put it into those of Mr Marcar. I received a letter by post from Mr Mc[illegible] about 14th or 15th when I was at Gooty that he was proceeding with the case and that I should enquire of Camp servants. On receipt of this I sent an order to Head Constable McLaughlin to do so. On that day the Superintendent of Police was at Guntakal.

I took up the case again

on 25th under the orders of the Dy. Inspector General who arrived at Guntakal the same day. As soon as I arrived at Guntakal on 5th evening I asked Head Constable McLaughlin why he had not detained the detachment. He replied that he had asked Captain Hawkes to detain the detachment but that officer would not comply with his request. He also reported to me that the identification process took place at 7.45 and that the men were entrained at 8 and left at 8.25. He also reported having searched the men's haversacks.

He also told me that Captain Hawkes gave him permission to search the men's kits but that he had

had not time to do so. I had given no orders different to general Police orders. I asked McLaughlin why he had not sent an Express report to the District Head Quarters Office of this case and he replied that as the case was only one coming under Section 326 P.C. he had not done so. Special reports are only sent in grave cases such as murders, Dacoities, Robbery, or Housebreaking above Rs 500. As soon as I arrived here and ascertained that case was a murder, I mentioned it in my Diary which I sent off the same day —

Chas. F. Tottenh

D. Statement of Insp. Papa Rao
Gooty Division
to the Insp. Genl of Police
on Novem. 25 1893
at Guntakal

Statement of
Papa Rao Nayudu
3d class Inspector of Police,
Gooty Division,
Anantapur District

Guntakal 25-11-93

Mr. Worsop Superintendent of Police, Anantapur states

I received the first report of the Guntakal murder about noon of October 5th. This was a telegram from the Guntakal Station Master Southern Mahratta Railway. This in accordance with the usual practice of the Company which sends me telegrams of all crimes, accidents, derailments, etc. I received that report at Anantapur on October 5th. I took the next train and came to Guntakal arriving there about 6½ a.m. on October 6th. The first telegram did not state that case was one of murder. it merely stated that gateman Hampana had been shot presumably by a soldier.

On arrival at Guntakal

I learnt that the man Hampanna had died - I then looked at the evidence recorded in the Station Register and altered the Section from 326 to 302. I. P. C. - I made some enquiries on the platform of the Guntakal Railway Station and sent for the Rest House Sergeant who was on platform - I asked the Rest House Sergeant what he knew of the case. He said that he had had a search made for the pistol all over the Camp but could find no trace of it. I went first of all to the Hut - but could get no information there - there was no one there at all - I then went on to the Rest Camp where the Sergeant (Jones) joined me. From the Camp I went back to the

the

the gate Hut with the Sergeant who pointed out to me Hasangadu as the man who knew everything and as the man who had told him (Sergeant) that he had seen the shot fired -

I then at the camp examined Pennagadu and took down his statement in writing (which I have) - I did not take a long statement from Pennagadu - only notes of principal points. I took no statement from Hisaingadu merely noted that he corroborated Pennagadu.

I made enquiries here and there It took me till 5½ pm. when I returned to the Railway Station - and the same evening went back to Anantapur. I had a long talk with Head Constable McLaughlin who had just returned from Bellary and thought that it was most important the pistol should be recovered, I told Laughlin to search everywhere and use his best endeavours to find same. I had myself had the ground searched.

I did not see what more I could do at Guntakal therefore returned to Anantapur. I awaited result of Papa Rao's enquiries.

The delay in sending report of Guntakal murder to Chief Office was due to the first report being so badly worded that I had to correct and send it back to office. It was not finished that day and next day being Sunday it was not despatched in office corrected form till Monday.

I did not take Pampa Rao off the Guntakal murder. He *may have inferred* that I had done so because he had learnt that I had telegraphed to the Dy. Inspector General suggesting that a good European Inspector should be employed on the case. Moreover, I think that he was more directly interested in the Gooty murder Case (Peddagadu's) *because attacks were made on him*. On receipt from the District Magistrate on the 11th of a note informing me of the charges made against the Police in Peddagadu's case, I went to Gooty. I remained there till [illegible] on which date I started for

Note.
By Rampannah's death [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] serious [illegible] when first reported, therefore [illegible] should [illegible] remained and made more careful enquiries on the spot. Had he considered for a little he [illegible] have seen the absolute necessity for at once [illegible] the [illegible] all the [illegible] servants [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Telegram from Guntakal Railway Station master received on Thursday October 4th.
Inspector Papa Rao Nayudu's diary of 5th received on Saturday October 7th.

[illegible] never [illegible] had been taken off [illegible] such [illegible] really. The [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has off the case [illegible] he never asked the [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Note
Very [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] had been taken off the case [illegible] [illegible] on the Guntakal case

[illegible]

for the inspection of the Nindapur Division.

I heard at Gooty that the pistol had been seen at the Canteen the day of the murder and had been offered for sale for Rs 30. As I passed through Guntakal I told that Constable McLaughlin to enquire thoroughly into that point.

There was no Inspector in case after 13th. The reason was that I was waiting for Inspector Marcar's return from North Arcot whither he had gone to give evidence in a perjury on [illegible] from Head Assistant Magistrate.

I remained in Nindapur till the end of October.

Inspector Papa Rao did tell me when he returned on 13th from

[illegible] 13th [illegible] Oct 17 [illegible]

[illegible] Oct 24 [illegible]

Secunderabad, of the suggestion that had been made to him by Mr [illegible] that enquiries should be commenced at Wellington. On 17th I wrote to Superintendent of Police Coimbatore, requesting that such enquiries should be made. The delay was due to my travelling.

On learning from Inspector Marcar's Diary that he had returned to his Division, I telegraphed to him about 19th to come and meet me at Penukonda which he did two or three days afterwards. I gave him the bullet and particulars of case. I told him to go to Papa Rao, get all the information from

him

E Statement of Mr Worsop
Superintendent of Police
Anantapur Dist
to the Chief Secy of Police
on [illegible] 25 1898
at Guntakal

No 3

Statement of
Mr M.G.A. Worsop,
Superintendent of Police,
Anantapur Dist.

Copy of Diary of Inspector of Police,
Gooty [illegible] Division, Anantapur District
for 11th October 1898.

Old case
302
Guntakal Register
No 32/97
Committed 4.10.98
Reported 4.10.98
Deceased Hampanna

This day at 11 A.M. I appeared before the Superintendent of Police Mr McGill in the Cantonment's Magistrate's Court. The Captain (Mr Hawkes) the non-commissioned officers and the guard belonging to the party also arrived. Their names are Sergeant Bennett, Sergeant Mundy, Lance Sergeant W Crowthorn, Corporal S. Smith, 2nd Corporal J. Latham and 2nd Corporal Bodie came there. After speaking to the Superintendent of Police he told me that he would have all the statements recorded on solemn affirmation under Section 164 C.C.P. before the first class Magistrate. I also thought it more useful. Then the case was put before Mr B.K. Joshi, attached 2nd assistant and 1st class Magistrate. The Captain was first examined very

Exhibit. A copy of his statement is enclosed. From that it will be clear that the possession of a revolver when searched at [illegible] by Sergeant Bennett has not come out till the cross examination. He ought to have sent a message from Kadi to the European Head Constable when he found the pistol. Again he stated that the European Head Constable never asked him to detain the Regiment even for a time and that he did not search properly. This is quite against the record of the Head Constable. It will also show that the guard and the Military Police in the camp were very irregular and everything was managed very irregularly. The men had no authority to leave the camp and hunt after women in the fields and no man is allowed to possess any fire-arm other than the Government arms.

After taking this statement, the enquiry has been adjourned

to

to Friday. I then asked permission of the Superintendent of Police to return to my division. Mr. McGill, the Superintendent of Police stated that he would try and detect this case if a reward of Rs 250 is sanctioned to the man who leads to the detection of the case and that if notices to that effect are placarded at the Regimental quarters, because he expects some one of the party would come and volunteer information if that is done. He examined the Register of arms, but no pistol or revolver of that calibre are sold at Secunderabad.

He wanted me to send a man to Wellington and try to find out as to where the revolver used was purchased. I will do so after seeing my Superintendent of Police. I request that the District Magistrate may be addressed on the subject of the offer of reward.

(True Copy)

Col.

Inspr Genl of Police

Mr Lawrence Spencer

age 24

Residence Secunderabad

I am Captain of the 2nd Welsh Regiment
I was in command of details for the
Secunderabad garrison who had left
Wellington on the 30th September 1893. On
the 4th October 1893 this party was halted
at the rest camp at Guntakal Junction.
At 6.30 pm on that date European Head
Constable reported to me on the platform
of the Railway Station that a native
level-crossing keeper had been shot in
the abdomen by one of the soldiers of
my party at 4.30 pm. At 5 minutes to 7
I saw the wounded man in the Police
office in the station. He had been shot
on the left side of the abdomen. The
bullet had not penetrated right in
through the body and the trowsers
had a mark of the bullet and were
singed. The man stated that some
soldiers had pursued two native
women near his hut, that they had
gone for his assistance and that he
was shot by a soldier with a pistol.
He stated that he could identify the

Soldier. I then proceeded to the camp
and the troops were marched down
to the platform [illegible] without warning
[illegible] which [illegible] the wounded
man in single file. He failed to
identify anyone. The European Head
Constable then searched the men's
barracks but their bedding was
not searched nor did he search their
persons. The troops were trained at
[illegible] Wadi the follow-
ing day at about 11 am. I myself
searched the men and the camp. I could
find no traces of fire arms. This search
was also a surprise. I questioned the
non-commissioned officers but could
gain no information of the events.
On arrival at Secunderabad the
matter was reported to the Military
authorities.
The details arrived at Guntakal at
2 am. The train was detained at Guntakal
Railway Station till 6.30 am. and arrived
at the camp till the troops [illegible]
returned to the Station at about
8.15 am. During this time I was at
the camp. I gave orders as regards
the Police guard, canteen, [illegible]
patrols

patrols and other necessary arrange-
One non-commissioned officer and 3 men
were on the guard. This guard would
be on duty till the camp broke up.
The guard tent faces towards the
Guntakal village as far as I remember.
Persons could enter the camp without
the guard seeing them as it was in
flanks and as the camp is in open
maidan. No soldier could leave the
camp except to go to canteen and
the Coffee-Shop without obtaining
permission from me. I had been an
hour at the Station before the
European Head Constable reported
to me this occurrence. The wounded man
spoke to me in vernacular and it
was translated to me by the Head
Constable. After I heard what the
man stated, I said I would bring
the men down and went there. The
Head Constable did not come to the
camp. When the men were marched
past the man the wounded man was
sitting on a chair. The men passed
slowly in file but each man did
not halt and face the wounded
man. They had their helmets on.
They did not take them off. The
Head

Next the tables was conducting [illegible] assisted me to mark the men as they [illegible] I made the men go slow. It was then dark and the identification was conducted by the light of lamps. The identification was at about 7 to 8 p.m. They were entrained at 8 p.m. There were [illegible] including the non commissioned officers. When I went to fetch the men I met them coming up. They were reported all present when the search was made. I asked the Head Constable to search the bedding &c. but I think he said it was not necessary. When the men left Wellington the party were armed with rifles. When they arrived at [illegible] they took them and kept them in tents. So far as I am aware none of the men had any fire arms other than the Government arms when we started from Wellington. At Wadi [illegible] where I made the investigation into the matter I found that Sergeant Bennet of my Regiment [illegible] a small revolver carrying a smaller bullet than that shewn to me. Sergeant Bennet told me about the

the revolver and I then [illegible] in the box which to my certain knowledge had not been opened since I left Wellington. The box was not locked but [illegible] I did not see where the level crossing was. I did not see it. I suggested to the Head Constable to telegraph to Wadi. I do not remember what he said. I had no power to detain that party unless I had been ordered to do so by the civil power. I received no such request. The Inspector Pampa Rao stayed [illegible] came to me on the 9th and I sent him to the Assistant Adjutant General. The men only filed past once. The Head Constable did not ask me to march them again. The search was made after the identification. So far as I know no non commissioned officer or soldier is allowed to possess a pistol or revolver. There was a cricket match. I allowed 11 men of my party to play cricket against the team of the Railway Station at the Institute. When we received the challenge of the Railway people I told the Sergeant

for

To get up an 11 and play them but
I gave orders that no one except
the team was to leave the camp
without permission. Some asked
if they could go and see the play
but I said no. I think 3 men were
detailed to the Police work there
that day. It is the duty of the Police
to report if any one breaks out of
the camp. They are supposed to move
about. The Police party were on duty
for the whole journey not on that
day specially. A corporal named
Gomer and another corporal of 21st
Hussars were in charge of the Police.
I think Gomer was playing at the
cricket match that day. These
Corporals are not supposed to be
on duty. Therefore there is nothing
irregular about corporals playing
at cricket.

Read over to me and it is correct.

(Sd) L. Hawkes

(True copy)

Chas [illegible] Colonel
Inspr Genl of Police

Extract from the Diary of
Supt. [illegible]
for October 11
with
Statement of Captain [illegible]
Welsh Regt
&
Depos. Mr. [illegible] Attache
Asst. [illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Supt of [illegible]
& Supt. [illegible] Madras

81

40

Special Report of Grave Crime.

From
Mr. [illegible] Watson Esqr
Superintendent of Police
Anantapur Dt.

To
The Inspector General of Police
Madras.

1. Nature of crime place, date and hour of occurrence nearest Station and distance

Murder Section 302 I.P.C.
Guntakal Junction 4 October 1893.
at 5.30 p.m. about a mile from the Station.

2. Details of crime so far as ascertained. Note. Subsequent information should be given in Weekly Report.

The Inspector of Police, Gooty Division reports in his diary dated 5 October 1893 that Constable No 92 came and reported to him while in Pattikonda[?] cheron that a gateman named Hampanna was shot through the abdomen by a soldier; when he (the former) locked up two women who were being chased by six soldiers that the man was taken to Gooty Hospital for treatment and died there the next day at 4 p.m., that on his referring to the enquiry of the European Head Constable he learnt that the gateman Hampanna on the Hindupur Line was shot through his abdomen with a pistol by one of the six soldiers who pursued and tried to catch his concubine and an old woman who were standing by him (deceased) and whom he locked in his hut a little way off from the rest camp that the Head Constable reported this to the Commanding officer Captain Hawkes of the Welsh Regiment who stated that there were 137 soldiers they were proceeding from Wellington to Secunderabad he will fall them in at the Railway Station platform and march them one by one in front of the complainant so that he could point out the offenders that the officer Commanding did so at 7.45 p.m. but Hampanna did not identify any of them, that the Commanding officer then asked the European Head Constable to search their knapsacks and see if any of them had any pistols but the European Head Constable did not find any pistol in the possession of any of them and

that

that Commanding officer [illegible] said that he cannot detain his men that night they marched by the train for Madras at 9.25 p.m. –

The Inspector further reports that he would secure the bullet and dying declaration, proceed to Secunderabad to which the soldiers were marched and make further enquiries.

The Superintendent of Police made enquiries at Guntakal on the 6th. Two witnesses saw the shot fired but they say that they are unable to identify the soldier who fired the pistol. The whole business must be known to a good many of the soldiers if they will only speak out.

When report was received by Superintendent.

5th October 1893.

(Sd.) J. G. A. Worsop
Supt. of Police

Remarks by Inspr. Genl. of Police

1. A full special report is required immediately for the information of Government.

2.

2. Although the Superintendent heard of this serious case on October 8th the report regarding it for the Inspector General did not leave the Superintendent's office till October 9th. Explanation should be given.

3. Report is required as to who is responsible for the gross delay in reporting this case.

4. There is gr[illegible] slackness and delay in nearly all work of the Anantapur District Police Office.

October 14th 1893

Superintendent's reply to above

1. Report will be sent as requested

2. The case was first registered under Section 326 I.P.C. The report of the murder did not reach my office until 7th October. The Special report was sent back to office corrected and to be re-written and was sent off on Monday

---

(True Copy)

Chas. [illegible] Colonel
Insp. Genl. of Police

Special Report
Govt. Com[illegible]
made by the Dep[illegible]
to the Inspector General
of Police —
Report dated October 9th

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Guntakal J. 32/77
committed 6.10.93
5.30 p.m.
[illegible] 40 p.m.
[illegible]
at Guntakal [illegible]
about a mile

This morning [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] Constable [illegible] 92 [illegible] and [illegible] to me that a gateman named Hanumanna was shot through his lower part of his left side by a soldier, when the former locked two women into his hut when six soldiers came after the two women to ravish them, that the man is taken to the [illegible] for treatment and that he is talking with. In the evening I reached Guntakal after hearing that the man expired in the hospital at about 4 p.m. today and on referring to the enquiry of the European Head Constable, I learnt that at about 5.30 p.m. he (European Head Constable) heard a rumour that the gateman of the Southern Mahratta Railway level crossing on the [illegible] line named Hanumanna was shot by a soldier a little [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] could [illegible]
[illegible] from the [illegible] camp [illegible]
[illegible] could [illegible]
at the [illegible] who shot him. The
[illegible]
accordingly turned up
[illegible] station at 7.45 p.m. [illegible]
[illegible] the light of the lamps on the
[illegible]form, he was asked to
identify as they marched
one after another, but he could
not identify any. Then the
officer made Head Constable
search their knapsacks to see
if they had any pistols, as
the soldiers being of infantry,
are not allowed to have a
pistol, but no one could be
found and the officer then
said that he could not [illegible]
the men any longer as they [illegible]
to leave by the local train for
[illegible] and marched them into
the train which left [illegible]
at 8.25 p.m. Thus the [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] reported
[illegible] got [illegible]
[illegible] they were [illegible]
[illegible] to the post camp [illegible]
[illegible] of the soldiers [illegible]
they heard Hampanna making
noise, then as they got [illegible]
they heard the voice of [illegible]
and saw six soldiers running
away towards the post camp
and found Hampanna shot
and bleeding. The wounded man
was taken immediately to Good
hospital where he breathed
his last this evening at about
4 p.m. I enquired the Station
Master Mr. Bird and he con-
vinces me that the hasty
manner in which the soldiers
were shewn to the complainant
is very unsatisfactory; they
were shewn marching one by
one in his presence [illegible]

Extract from the diary of
Inspectr. [illegible]
[illegible]
Novr 5th 18[illegible]

This morning [illegible] was pre-
the post mortem exami-
on the corpse of Ukompamana. The
bullet entered the left side of
the abdomen and coming in
contact with a bone attached
to the pelvic bone turned down-
wards and reached the fleshy
part of the buttock. The diameter
of the bullet is about ½ an inch.
It is of a revolver. As it came
across a bone it had a mark
left on the cone of the bullet. The
mother Saugamma who came
here to see him does not know
how he died as she was away
from the village that evening.
I then took a copy of the dying
declaration taken by the
Magistrate. In that he stated
as before the Head Constable
and added that the women

[illegible]

[illegible] Sage [illegible]

[illegible] session of the [illegible]

[illegible] to the Captain [illegible]

Soldiers being [illegible]

my opinion all the 5 soldiers

are responsible for the [illegible]

to some extent or other

I heard in the evening [illegible]

the Superintendent [illegible]

had come to Guntakal to

investigate into this case

(True Extract)

[illegible]

Asst. [illegible]

---

father [illegible]

caste [illegible] little [illegible]

[illegible] age [illegible]

occupation [illegible]

On affirmation

A bullet passed into my belly. I was shot in my left of the abdomen and the bullet is in my hip. A regiment has been encamped at Guntakal junction [illegible] about 5 p.m. [illegible] at my gate, when two women were being followed by [illegible] soldiers. Both the women were afraid and came running towards my g[illegible] left them inside the hut. Both of [illegible] men went into the hut and [illegible] them [illegible] and I stood [illegible] At that time 3 men to[illegible] grazing bullocks ca[illegible] for fear that I might be [illegible] and stood at some dista[illegible] hurt me. When one of

[illegible]

[illegible] seen they [illegible]

then the [illegible] knew [illegible] me

[illegible] them [illegible] and I

therefore could not [illegible]

I was shot from a distance of about

5 yards. The pistol was about

a span. He shot me.

The two women that came [illegible]

[illegible] are Kuruba Ellakka and

Sapamma of Guntakal. The other

men that came to my help are Koya

Poonayya, Kuruba Bojakka

and Vaddegiri Nagi Reddi.

(Sd.) [illegible]

Certified that this was taken by

me and read over to the deponent.

(Sd.) K. C. Gopala [illegible]

2nd Class Magistrate

True copy

[illegible] Clerk

Inspr. Genl. of Police

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 3

[illegible] 3

[illegible]

Deposition. of the

[illegible]

Extract from [illegible]

[illegible] Corporal [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Fir[illegible]

that he is a [illegible]

drawing [illegible] to their

which had been left in the [illegible]

ing at the rest camp to carry the

[illegible] of the Soldiery, that when they

were at a little distance from the

ga[illegible] they heard the noise

[illegible] killing from

Hau[illegible] that on going [illegible]

they [illegible] six Soldiers and heard

the discharge of a fire-arm that

on his arrival they stopped back

that immediately afterwards six

soldiers ran away holding their hats

that they carried this Haufauna

with a [illegible] wound to the quarters

of the Sergeant, when about 20 Soldiers

approached them and beckoned them

to take the wounded away, that

afterwards while they were having

him to the doctor of the Rail[illegible]

[illegible] they met the European [illegible]

Constable on the way and