

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 923

Dated 6<sup>th</sup> May 1895

INDEXED.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

APPEAL PETITION FOR MERCY.

Declining to forward to the Government of India and Her Majesty the Queen Empress-----from convict No. 7225 Bhattu, Peddirazu, under sentence of death in Bellary Sessions Case No. 13 of 1895.

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,  
IN-COUNCIL INDIA; SIMLA.

*The humble petition of Pedda Raju a lad aged 17 years, condemned to death by the Sessions court Bellary District Madras Presidency in S. C. No. 13 of 1895 and confirmed by the High Court in their No. 151/95*

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That your unfortunate petitioner, is a lad of seventeen and belongs to the village of Appiacherla village Gooty Taluq and comes of respectable and well-to-do parents.

2. That he has been condemned to death in the said S. C. No. 13 of 1895 by the Bellary Sessions Judge on a charge of murdering a boy of about ten years, in the village of Nittur Tadpatry Taluq, on the night of the 6th January 95, the motive for murder being the jewels that were on the person of the deceased.

3. That even the Madras Government have confirmed the death sentence.

4. That nevertheless, a perusal of this petition will convince your Excellency-in-Council, that the sentence is insupportable on the evidence let in for prosecution and that the case of your unfortunate petitioner discloses a gross miscarriage of justice, and that his case has not had the consideration it deserves.

5. That your petitioner a lad of 17 left his father's roof in Appiacherla, only a few days before the alleged offence and when your petitioner was in Tadpatri about three days before the date of the offence, the father of the deceased boy, komati Ramanna by name, happened to meet your petitioner and asked him if he could read and write and on your petitioner saying that he could, the said (P. W. 1) (Prosecution 1st witness) asked your petitioner if he could go to his village Nittur, and open a pial school for his boy and some others: that thus was your petitioner taken to Nittur by P. W. 1, the father of the deceased boy.

6. That your petitioner is alleged to have murdered the son of P. W. 1 within 3 days after he was in a village to which your petitioner was admittedly an absolute stranger, and your petitioner is alleged to have murdered no other than the son of the very man, who took him (your petitioner) to his village for the purpose of opening a school and teaching boys.

7. That the evidence against your petitioner is divisible under two heads 1. Discovery of jewels of the deceased by the petitioner himself and 2 confessions made by the petitioner before the committing Magistrate. It may also be stated that an

attempt has been made by the prosecution to shew that your petitioner and the deceased boy were seen together on the night of the alleged offence.

8. That the whole case really stands upon the alleged self incriminating acts of your petitioner, first in the form of jewels discovered by your petitioner, and secondly, in the shape of confessional statements made by your petitioner, and if only it could be shown that these pieces of evidence are unreliable, there would be no case against your petitioner.

9. That your petitioner only begs that your petitioner's case may receive a patient and careful consideration, at your Excellency's hands in as much as it is a matter of life or death to your youthful petitioner. Your petitioner only trusts that the bare fact of so many authorities having confirmed your petitioner's conviction will not be allowed to prevail against your petitioner's case, and that that fact alone will not be allowed to seal your petitioner's fate: but that your Excellency-in-Council will be graciously pleased to consider whether the evidence warrants the conviction.

10. Your petitioner begs leave to point out certain improbabilities, in the theory for the prosecution, which are obvious on the face of it, and then your petitioner would discuss the evidence against him.

(a) The murder is alleged to have been committed in an old, unused Gymnasium close to the village,—close to the house of the 1st witness for prosecution in fact within 30 or 40 yards, from his house and very close to a temple in which *pūja* (worship) is going on morning and evening—nay, within a few yards from the temple.

(b) The hour of murder is fixed at about 7 p. m. or 8 p. m. and the Gymnasium is on the roadside, so that the passers by or people in the temple or even people in the neighbouring houses, could well be attracted by any cry caused during the murder.

(c) The gymnasium is admitted to be made of four solid walls and a roofing without windows, and the entrance to it is only a small hole allowing only room enough to creep through, and it is also admitted that from this entrance one has to jump into the gymnasium which is as deep as a man's height, that is 5 to 6 feet. Excepting the above alluded-to entrance there is no other ingress or egress. The questions raised by this scene of murder are (1) how a boy of ten could be induced to jump into this gymnasium in the night, and for what purpose? (2) How petitioner could have removed in this dark dungeon jewels like bangles,—2 pairs on the wrists one pair of armlets worn about the biceps muscles, and most of all two sets of earrings which petitioner is alleged to have given over at the time of the discovery of the jewels, and which are alleged to have been worn on the upper part and lower part of the ears of the deceased. (3) Would it not have been very difficult for the petitioner, to remove the above jewels and would it not have taken a long time, enough to dishearten a lad of 17 and induce him to give them up and run away? (4) Would it not have been very difficult for petitioner to come up from this 6 feet deep under ground cellar?

11. That the medical evidence raises important questions as to the cause of death, which both the courts have over looked and the medical evidence is really inconsistent with the theory of murder by strangulation.

(a) Because the medical evidence states that there was dislocation of the head from the odontoid process, a thing which requires a great deal of force, and which

could not have been easily done by a lad of 17 to a boy of 10. This could be proved by any medical man.

(b) Because if the deceased was simply strangled to death, there is absolutely no reason, for this dislocation of the head from the odontoid process.

(c) Because, if the head of the deceased boy was turned forcibly by taking hold of the chin the question is whether, it could have been done with one hand or whether it needs both the hands. If done with both the hands, it leaves the deceased free to cry out. If done with one hand, it is a question whether enough force could be applied at the chin to cause dislocation of the head from the odontoid process: and besides, this also leaves the deceased free more or less to cry out. It is hardly conceivable that a murderer could have hit upon this novel method of causing death by dislocation of the head. In a case of simple strangulation,—a course most frequently adopted by murderers, and in cases like the one in question, there can be no such dislocation. A fall by accident from the entrance hole of the gymnasium is enough to cause the dislocation in question and death also and the dead body is admitted to have been found close enough to the entrance hole, to probalilise a fall.

(d) Because the medical evidence speaks of the existence of a number of bruises on the head, forehead, face, elbows, knees and even feet of the deceased, which cannot be accounted for except by assuming a fall from high ground and for which we find no explanation from the petitioner's confessions which have been acted upon as true.

(e) Because the dislocation of the odontoid process and the existence of unaccountable bruises,—only some of which could be explained as having occurred at the time of removal of the jewels,—falsify the prosecution theory, and falsify the petitioner's confessions, and probalilise a fall from a high place with the head against the ground.

(f) Because the medical man was not examined for prosecution in the Sessions Court, and was examined only before the committing magistrate, before whom petitioner was undefended.

(g) Because the uncle of the deceased boy who states he found the dead body at 10 p. m. in the gymnasium, exclaimed first, that the boy "fell from the entrance hole of the gymnasium and died" (vide Karnam's first report ex.)

12. That your petitioner begs to submit that had the High Court, and the Sessions Court gone deep into the questions raised by the medical evidence, your petitioner's innocence would have been proved.

13. That your petitioner would now point out how meagre and inconclusive the evidence against him, is.

14. That your petitioner begs to point out in the first place, that it is unsafe to sentence to death a lad of 17 acting upon his self-incriminating statements, without corroborative evidence.

15. That the alleged discovery of jewels by the petitioner is unworthy of credit in as much as it is admitted by the prosecution witnesses and in the preliminary Register that physical force was used towards petitioner before the alleged discovery was made, and it is also admitted that inducements and promises and presents were made to petitioner.

16. That a number of witnesses for prosecution admit that your petitioner was tied to the pillar of the chavadi (place where the village Magistrate holds his office) for hours together and was handed over in that state to the Police.

17. That the so-called discovery of jewels made under pressure of the sort described above, is unworthy of credit and should have been rejected.

18. That the search list is signed by about eight people, a large number of whom are only marksmen (people who cannot sign their names) and have not been examined.

19. That marksmen should have been asked to sign search lists and should not have been examined subsequently in any of the courts is most suspicious.

20. That both the father of the deceased boy, P. W. 1 and his uncle P. W. 2, admit that after discovering the dead body inside the deep gymnasium, none got in to see the dead body closely nor did any one bring out the dead body on the night in question, but state that it was brought out only the next morning after the arrival of the Police at about 8 or 9 a. m.

21. That if this was so, and if the father had not got in, but saw the dead body only from the entrance hole of the gymnasium, it would have been impossible for them to have made out whether death was due to fall or murder, and whether jewels had partly or wholly been removed from the dead body; and if this was their mental condition as to the cause of death how could any one have been suspected of murder much less taxed with it and discovery of jewels made that night?

22. That the theory of discovery of jewels is thus tainted by torture on the one hand and gross improbabilities on the other, on the shewing of the most material witnesses for prosecution.

23. That the only question that remains, is whether the confessions are true and voluntary.

24. That there is no conceivable reason why a murderer who was so clever as to commit the deed, remove the jewels successfully and conceal them, in a place about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the village, should either discover them or confess his crime, if he was subjected to no sort of pressure physical or moral.

25. That physical pressure was applied to petitioner has been admitted and your petitioner was passed from the hands of the villagers who tied him to the Chavadi pillar and beat him, to the tender mercies of the Police, and it was while in their custody and while petitioner was undefended and unrepresented and had not so much as a conference with even his parents that he made his confessions.

26. That it is only probable that a lad of 17 in this unfortunate predicament would be ready to make any statement he was induced to make by the Police either by hope of release or fear of torture or this and that alternately.

27. That the Police had a strong motive to induce your petitioner to make a confession, as otherwise there would be no chance of a conviction in the case.

28. That the committing Magistrate has put a number of questions in a manner shewing that he was anxious to get incriminating statements from the unfortunate petitioner.

29. That the confessions are false, because they do not explain how the dislocation of the head from the odontoid process took place, because they don't

account for a number of bruises on the person of the deceased, like those on the knees and elbows: because they contain the highly incredible statement that while petitioner concealed all the jewels in a place  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from the village, he (petitioner) concealed an earring alone in the village underneath the wall of the village-cattle-pound and very close to dwelling houses; because the reason extorted from the petitioner in his 2nd confession for this extraordinary conduct, is still more incredible than the act itself,—the reason being that petitioner forgot to conceal this earring along with the other property of the deceased. (vide his confession.)

30. That there was no reliable evidence as to when the boy was last seen alive.

31. That the boy's mother was not called in as a witness to prove this very material point.

32. That it is therefore impossible to state when the boy was murdered,—whether during the day or night.

33. That the mother and the uncle of the boy (P. W. 2) when asked by the Kurnam (one of the two village officers) immediately after the discovery of the dead body, details as to when the boy left the house &c., declined to give information saying they would give afterwards, a circumstance which is very suspicious.

34. That strangely enough there is no inquest report forthcoming in the case. That the only other evidence for prosecution consists of two people (P. W. 3 & 4 Ramiah, Latchmanna) who have been called in to prove that the deceased boy was seen in company with your petitioner on the night of the offence.

That this witness never told any one that night what he had seen, nor the next morning until the Police sent for him, (how they came to know of his knowledge is a question) and asked him about it.

That the other witness, states similarly that he did not communicate his knowledge to any one that night: that he was suffering from fever: that he did not even know that night, of the deceased boy's missing from the house or of his murder though he was living two doors off the deceased boy's house, and though that night the whole village was ringing with the murder of the boy.

35. That it is in evidence that some Eddula and Erakala people,—a sort of wandering criminal gang; were in the village that day: that they were first suspected of the murder but that they left the place next morning before the arrival of the Police.

36. That the Sessions Judge, while pronouncing sentence, said, that he had no option but to pass death sentence on petitioner, expressing that the High Court might on account of the youthfulness of the prisoner, commute it to transportation.

37. That even this small mercy has not been shown to prisoner by the High Court, which shows that your petitioner's case has not had in the High Court the consideration the life of a boy of seventeen deserved.

38. That your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to direct an enquiry as to whether the dislocation of the head from the odontoid process, could have been easily effected by a lad of 17 in a boy of 10, and consider whether the post mortem appearances of the deceased do not reasonably suggest a hypothesis consistent with the innocence of your petitioner: and secondly your Excellency will be

pleased to consider whether the evidence and the probabilities of the case, justify the conclusion that your petitioner *was* the murderer of the deceased or whether the conclusion is not inevitable that it is not safe to convict your petitioner on the very doubtful circumstantial evidence that has been adduced.

39. Should your Excellency's decision go against your petitioner's innocence your Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to consider whether, the extreme sentence of death passed upon him by both the Courts is justifiable seeing that your petitioner is a lad of seventeen.

40. That a doubt might be raised as to your petitioner's age being 17 or 19, but petitioner begs to state that he is only 17 and if it is said that his age is put down as 19 in his statements, that is due to the court putting down the age by rough estimate from appearance,—a thing of every day occurrence in courts.

*Wm. L. S. & Co.*

*J. Whariz*

*Surgeon Major*

*ag. Superintendent*

*Beluay Dh Tail*  
*30<sup>th</sup> April 1895*

*A.A.*

FORM No. 53.

Nominal Roll of Convict No. 7225. *Bhatlu Peddiraza*

| Crime. | Sentence. | Date of sentence. | Adjudicating Courts.    | Age.    | State of health. | Conduct in Jail. | Result of the appeal to High Court. | Remarks and previous convictions. |
|--------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|        | Death.    | 12-2-95           | Sessions Judge, Bellary | 19-2-19 | good             | good             | Confirmed                           |                                   |

Sec: 302 I. P. C.

Death.

12-2-95

Sessions Judge, Bellary

19-2-19

good

good

Confirmed

Bellary District Jail,  
30<sup>th</sup> April 1895.

*William* Surgeon Major  
Superintendent of Jail.



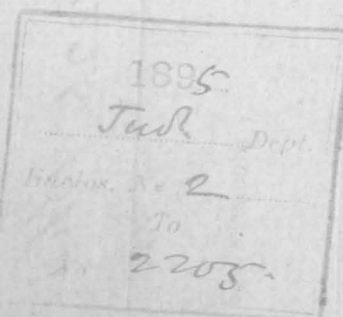
"Appeal for mercy"

Submitting petition  
from condemned prisoner  
No: 7225, Bhatlu -  
Peddiraza, confined  
in the District Jail,  
Bellary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Nominal Roll of Convict No. \_\_\_\_\_  
confined  
in the District Jail, Bellary.

*Nominal Roll of  
Convict No. 7225. Bhatu  
Pedduruazu, confined in  
the District Jail, at  
Bellary*



TO *Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress*  
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, of India**  
**IN-COUNCIL INDIA; SIMLA.**

*The humble petition of Pedda Raju a lad aged 17  
years, condemned to death by the Sessions court,  
Bellary District, Madras Presidency, in S. C.  
No. 13 of 1895, and confirmed by the High  
Court in their No. 151/95.*

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That your unfortunate petitioner, is a lad of seventeen and belongs to the village of Appiacherla village Gooty Taluq and comes of respectable and well-to-do parents.
2. That he has been condemned to death in the said S. C. No. 13 of 1895 by the Bellary Sessions Judge on a charge of murdering a boy of about ten years, in the village of Nittur Tadpatry Taluq, on the night of the 6th January 95, the motive for murder being the jewels that were on the person of the deceased.
3. That even the Madras Government have confirmed the death sentence.
4. That nevertheless, a perusal of this petition will convince your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~Excellency~~ in Council, that the sentence is insupportable on the evidence let in for prosecution and that the case of your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~unfortunate~~ petitioner discloses a gross miscarriage of justice, and that his case has not had the consideration it deserves.
5. That your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ a lad of 17 left his father's roof in Appiacherla, only a few days before the alleged offence and when your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ was in Tadpatry about three days before the date of the offence, the father of the deceased boy, komati Ramanna by name, happened to meet your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ and asked him if he could read and write and on your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ saying that he could, the said (P. W. 1) (Prosecution 1st witness) asked your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ if he could go to his village Nittur, and open a pial school for his boy and some others: that thus was your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ taken to Nittur by P. W. 1, the father of the deceased boy.
6. That your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ is alleged to have murdered the son of P. W. 1 within 3 days after he was in a village to which your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ was admittedly an absolute stranger, and your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ is alleged to have murdered no other than the son of the very man, who took him (your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~) to his village for the purpose of opening a school and teaching boys.
7. That the evidence against your <sup>Magist</sup> ~~petitioner~~ is divisible under two heads  
1. Discovery of jewels of the deceased by the petitioner himself and 2 confessions made by the petitioner before the committing Magistrate. It may also be stated that an

attempt has been made by the prosecution to shew that <sup>the</sup> your petitioner and the deceased boy were seen together on the night of the alleged offence.

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10. <sup>the</sup> Your petitioner begs leave to point out certain improbabilities, in the theory for the prosecution, which are obvious on the face of it, and then <sup>the</sup> your petitioner would discuss the evidence against him.

(a) The murder is alleged to have been committed in an old, unused Gymnasium close to the village,—close to the house of the 1st witness for prosecution in fact within 30 or 40 yards, from his house and very close to a temple in which *pūja* (worship) is going on morning and evening—nay, within a few yards from the temple.

(b) The hour of murder is fixed at about 7 p.m. or 8 p.m. and the Gymnasium is on the roadside, so that the passers by or people in the temple or even people in the neighbouring houses, could well be attracted by any cry caused during the murder.

(c) The gymnasium is admitted to be made of four solid walls and a roofing without windows, and the entrance to it is only a small hole allowing only room enough to creep through, and it is also admitted that from this entrance one has to jump into the gymnasium which is as deep as a man's height, that is 5 to 6 feet. Excepting the above alluded-to entrance there is no other ingress or egress. The questions raised by this scene of murder are (1) how a boy of ten could be induced to jump into this gymnasium in the night, and for what purpose? (2) How petitioner could have removed in this dark dungeon jewels like bangles,—2 pairs on the wrists one pair of armlets worn about the biceps muscles, and most of all two sets of earrings which petitioner is alleged to have given over at the time of the discovery of the jewels, and which are alleged to have been worn on the upper part and lower part of the ears of the deceased. (3) Would it not have been very difficult for the petitioner, to remove the above jewels and would it not have taken a long time, enough to dishearten a lad of 17 and induce him to give them up and run away? (4) Would it not have been very difficult for petitioner to come up from this 6 feet deep under ground cellar?

11. That the medical evidence raises important questions as to the cause of death, which both the courts have over looked and the medical evidence is really inconsistent with the theory of murder by strangulation.

(a) Because the medical evidence states that there was dislocation of the head from the odontoid process, a thing which requires a great deal of force, and which

could not have been easily done by a lad of 17 to a boy of 10. This could be proved by any medical man.

(b) Because if the deceased was simply strangled to death, there is absolutely no reason, for this dislocation of the head from the odontoid process.

(c) Because, if the head of the deceased boy was turned forcibly by taking hold of the chin the question is whether, it could have been done with one hand or whether it needs both the hands. If done with both the hands, it leaves the deceased free to cry out. If done with one hand, it is a question whether enough force could be applied at the chin to cause dislocation of the head from the odontoid process: and besides, this also leaves the deceased free more or less to cry out. It is hardly conceivable that a murderer could have hit upon this novel method of causing death by dislocation of the head. In a case of simple strangulation,—a course most frequently adopted by murderers, and in cases like the one in question, there can be no such dislocation. A fall by accident from the entrance hole of the gymnasium is enough to cause the dislocation in question and death also and the dead body is admitted to have been found close enough to the entrance hole, to probalilise a fall.

(d) Because the medical evidence speaks of the existence of a number of bruises on the head, forehead, face, elbows, knees and even feet of the deceased, which cannot be accounted for except by assuming a fall from high ground and for which we find no explanation from the petitioner's confessions which have been acted upon as true.

(e) Because the dislocation of the odontoid process and the existence of unaccountable bruises,—only some of which could be explained as having occurred at the time of removal of the jewels,—falsify the prosecution theory, and falsify the petitioners confessions, and probalilise a fall from a high place with the head against the ground.

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19. That marksmen should have been asked to sign search lists and should not have been examined subsequently in any of the courts is most suspicious.

20. That both the father of the deceased boy, P. W. 1 and his uncle P. W. 2, admit that after discovering the dead body inside the deep gymnasium, none got in to see the dead body closely nor did any one bring out the dead body on the night in question, but state that it was brought out only the next morning after the arrival of the Police at about 8 or 9 a. m.

21. That if this was so, and if the father had not got in, but saw the dead body only from the entrance hole of the gymnasium, it would have been impossible for them to have made out whether death was due to fall or murder, and whether jewels had partly or wholly been removed from the dead body; and if this was their mental condition as to the cause of death how could any one have been suspected of murder much less taxed with it and discovery of jewels made that night?

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23. That the only question that remains, is whether the confessions are true and voluntary.

24. That there is no conceivable reason why a murderer who was so clever as to commit the deed, remove the jewels successfully and conceal them, in a place about 1½ miles from the village, should either discover them or confess his crime, if he was subjected to no sort of pressure physical or moral.

<sup>the</sup> 25. That physical pressure was applied to petitioner has been admitted and ~~your~~ petitioner was passed from the hands of the villagers who tied him to the Chavadi pillar and beat him, to the tender mercies of the Police, and it was while in their custody and while petitioner was undefended and unrepresented and had not so much as a conference with even his parents that he made his confessions.

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27. That the Police had a strong motive to induce <sup>the</sup> ~~your~~ petitioner to make a confession, as otherwise there would be no chance of a conviction in the case.

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30. That there was no reliable evidence as to when the boy was last seen alive.

31. That the boy's mother was not called in as a witness to prove this very material point.

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33. That the mother and the uncle of the boy (P. W. 2) when asked by the Kurnam (one of the two village officers) immediately after the discovery of the dead body, details as to when the boy left the house &c., declined to give information saying they would give afterwards, a circumstance which is very suspicious.

34. That strangely enough there is no inquest report forthcoming in the case. That the only other evidence for prosecution consists of two people (P. W. 3 & 4 Ramiah, Latchmanna) who have been called in to prove that the deceased boy was seen in company with <sup>the</sup> ~~your~~ petitioner on the night of the offence.

That this witness never told any one that night what he had seen, nor the next morning until the Police sent for him, (how they came to know of his knowledge is a question) and asked him about it.

That the other witness, states similarly that he did not communicate his knowledge to any one that night: that he was suffering from fever: that he did not even know that night, of the deceased boy's missing from the house or of his murder though he was living two doors off the deceased boy's house, and though that night the whole village was ringing with the murder of the boy.

35. That it is in evidence that some Eddula and Erakala people, a sort of wandering criminal gang; were in the village that day: that they were first suspected of the murder but that they left the place next morning before the arrival of the Police.

36. That the Sessions Judge, while pronouncing sentence, said, that he had no option but to pass death sentence on petitioner, expressing that the High Court might on account of the youthfulness of the prisoner, commute it to transportation.

37. That even this small mercy has not been shown to prisoner by the High Court, which shows that <sup>the</sup> ~~your~~ petitioner's case has not had in the High Court the consideration the life of a boy of seventeen deserved.

38. That <sup>your majesty</sup> ~~your~~ Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to direct an enquiry as to whether the dislocation of the head from the odontoid process, could have been easily effected by a lad of 17 in a boy of 10, and consider whether the post mortem appearances of the deceased do not reasonably suggest a hypothesis consistent with the innocence of <sup>the</sup> ~~your~~ petitioner: and secondly your <sup>majesty</sup> ~~Excellency~~ will be

pleased to consider whether the evidence and the probabilities of the case, justify the conclusion that <sup>the</sup> petitioner *was* the murderer of the deceased or whether the conclusion is not inevitable that it is not safe to convict <sup>the</sup> your petitioner on the very doubtful circumstantial evidence that has been adduced.

39. Should your <sup>the</sup> Excellency's decision go against <sup>the</sup> your petitioner's innocence your <sup>the</sup> Excellency in Council will be pleased to consider whether, the extreme sentence of death passed upon him by both the Courts is justifiable seeing that <sup>the</sup> your petitioner is a lad of seventeen.

40. That a doubt might be raised as to <sup>the</sup> your petitioner's age being 17 or 19, but petitioner begs to state that he is only 17 and if it is said that his age is put down as 19 in his statements, that is due to the court putting down the age by rough estimate from appearance,—a thing of every day occurrence in courts.

To *22 Feb 95*

*Mubarr*

*Surgeon Major*

*ag: Superintendent*

*HA*

*Bellary Dr Tail*  
*30<sup>th</sup> April 1895*

FORM No. 53.

Nominal Roll of Convict No. 7225. Bhatu Reddimaru

| Crime.           | Sentence. | Date of sentence. | Adjudicating Courts.    | Age.                             | State of health. | Conduct in Jail. | Result of the appeal to High Court. | Remarks and previous convictions. |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| See: 302 2. P.C. | Death     | 12-2-95           | Sessions Judge, Bellary | Years - mo - days<br>19 - 2 - 19 | Good             | Good.            | Confirmed                           |                                   |

Bellary District Jail,  
30<sup>th</sup> April 1895

*M. S. S.*  
Superintendent of Jail.

"Appeal for mercy"

Submitting petition from condemned prisoner no. 7225. Bhatu - Reddimaru, confined in the S. H. Jail, Bellary.

1895  
Jail  
No 3  
To  
O. No. 2205

Form No. 53.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Nominal Roll of Convict No.  
confined  
in the District Jail, Bellary.

Nominal Roll of  
Convict No. 7225, Bhattu  
Paddirazu, confined  
in the District Jail,  
Bellary.

|              |
|--------------|
| 1895         |
| Feb. 11      |
| Encls. No. 4 |
| To           |
| C. No. 2205  |

CURRENT NO. 2205

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF JAIL,

No. 1387

Bellary, 30 April 1895

FROM Surgeon Major J. W. Evans  
ag THE SUPERINTENDENT OF JAIL,  
BELLARY.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
FORT SAINT GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the enclosed petitions from Prisoner  
No. 7225 Bhattu Paddirazu in C. C. No. 13/95 on the file of  
Sessions Court, Bellary, whose sentence has been confirmed by the High  
Court.

2. The Nominal Roll as required by para 701 of the Jail Code, is  
herewith forwarded.

3. The Prisoner will not be executed until a definite reply is received  
to the enclosed Memorial from Government. postponed to May 10<sup>th</sup>  
1895.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. Evans Surgeon Major  
ag Superintendent of Jail.

Judicial, 1895 <sup>urgent</sup>  
"Appeals for mercy"  
From CURRENT NO. 2205  
The Superintendent  
District Jail  
Bellary

To  
The Chief Secretary  
to Government  
Fort St. George

Dated 30<sup>th</sup> April 1895  
Depd 30<sup>th</sup> April 1895  
Recd 30<sup>th</sup> April 1895  
N<sup>o</sup> 1387

Enclosures: 4

Subject:

Submitting petitions  
for mercy from Pri-  
soner No 7225 Bhatu  
Reddirazu under Sen-  
tence of death in C.C.  
No 13/95 on the file of  
the Sessions Court, Bellary  
Division

80995, 1895

189

BELLARY DISTRICT JAIL.

FROM  
THE SUPERINTENDENT  
OF JAIL,  
BELLARY.

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

Dated  
Received

No.  
Enclosure

Submits a Petition from Prisoner No.  
in C. C. No.  
on the file of Sessions Court, Bellary, with  
the usual Nominal Roll.

NOTE FOR THE U.S.

Here is another petition for  
mercy submitted with draft  
from order. If you initial the  
draft I shall submit the  
for to night to S.S. and  
despatch tomorrow morning.

5/15/95  
before I am  
day is Sunday  
the P.O. is given  
tomorrow date  
the draft too has  
to be initialled.  
submitted to S.S.  
for signature. As  
the execution is to  
take place on the  
10<sup>th</sup> instant, the  
S.S. is troubled  
on Sunday.  
5/15/95

C. No. 2205

FOR ORDERS.

I don't think that there is anything in these petitions (which are mere reprints of that in J.P. 795) to induce the J. of P. or the advisers of Her Majesty to take a different view of the case from that already taken by this Court. The petitions should be dealt with in the usual way.

RM  
4/5/95

10-9-95  
JG  
4/5

and I.  
W  
4 May

Petitions for mercy to H. E. The Vicary and H. M. The Queen's Bench from convict no 7225 Petharra Piddirayen under sentence of death in Bellary Sessions Case No 13 of 1895, which sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

The convicts appeal to this Court was rejected in S.O. of 18 April '95, no 795.

The Supt. of the Bellary Jail states that the execution has been postponed to the 10 inst.

D  
3.5.95  
no 3/5/95

4/5/95

2205

[33]  
1,000-6-2-94.

*Petition from*

FOR ORDERS.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*(For order)*

08/5 C4/5  
R4/5

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ again G.O., dated 18<sup>th</sup> April 1895, n<sup>o</sup> 795, Judl, mis.

Read also the following

n<sup>o</sup> 2205/95.

ORDER—dated *6<sup>th</sup> May* ~~April~~ 1895, No. 923.

Under the discretion vested in the local Government by the Government of India,  
His Excellency the Governor in Council declines to forward to that Government <sup>and Mr. the Governor</sup> the  
appeal from Convict n<sup>o</sup> 7225 *Bhattu Peddirasu*  
under sentence of death, and directs that the law shall take its course.

(For orders)  
(True Extract.)

*8*  
*5-5-95*  
*5/5/95*  
Chief Secretary.

To  
The Petitioner through Superintendent of the District Jail, *Depto*  
*Bellary.* *6/5/95*  
*7-10 A.M.*

*MR*  
*5.V.95.*

*Note.* As the execution is to take place on the 10  
a telegram is considered unnecessary.

*MR*  
*5/5/95.*

When given for copying \_\_\_\_\_  
When copied \_\_\_\_\_  
When examined \_\_\_\_\_  
When signed \_\_\_\_\_

189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No.  
189 .

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH  
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—  
A = Copy in full.  
B = Not to be copied.  
P = Copy abstract only.  
Q = Copy heading only.