

Judicial (189) Department.

ORDINARY *Info*

G.O., No. 952

Desp No 7

Confidential No. 75

DATED 19-6-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

William Rutherford alias William Rutherford
Benn . Directing that the Secretary of
State for India may be addressed
regarding the antecedents of —

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
ful. C. No.	3898						
lev. C. No.	320						
} vide D. B. Abstract No. 38 of 1919, para 1696.							

GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

JUDICIAL (1899) DEPARTMENT.

(Copy.)

Letter to the Right Honourable the
Secretary of State for India.

Dated 19th June,
No. 7 of 1899.

Sent to HC
for despatch
19/1899

Requesting that steps may be taken to ascertain, from the authorities of the Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, the antecedents of William Rutherford alias William Rutherford Benn.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—to

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

With reference to the enclosed extract from the Madras Police Abstract of Intelligence, No. 18, dated 13th May 1899, we have the honour to request that Your Lordship will be pleased to have steps taken to ascertain for us, at a very early date, from the authorities of the Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, the antecedents of William Rutherford *alias* William Rutherford Benn, who is reported to have stood his trial in England for the murder of his father in or about the year 1881, which resulted in his being lodged in the above-mentioned asylum from which he was released in 1891.

His behaviour whilst in Madras was irrational, and, as his homicidal mania may return, we deem it necessary to have him watched by the Police who, in the event of having to take action against him, will require to be in possession of the information we have asked Your Lordship to obtain for us.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) A. E. HAVELOCK.

(„) A. T. ARUNDEL.

(„) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM.

OCTACAMUND,

19th June 1899.

[Annexure.]

ANNEXURE.

Extract from the Madras Police Abstract of Intelligence, No. 18, dated 13th May 1899.

Madras City.—Under date of the 28th April last, the Commissioner of Police

reports the following interesting case:—

William Rutherford *alias* William Rutherford Benn.

“One Mr. W. Rutherford, a merchant, who arrived at Madras from Delhi on the 29th March 1899, reported to the City

Police at about 9–30 P.M. on the 14th April that at about 6–30 P.M. the same day he accompanied Mr. Lodd Govindas, a rich merchant and reputed millionaire, and the latter's manager, Mr. Ramayya Nayudu, in a carriage belonging to Mr. Govindas, to the old Bandstand, South Beach; that he was given an orange from a bundle, containing three or four fruits, by Mr. Govindas, who desired him to eat the same. Mr. Rutherford noticed at the time that the peel of the orange given him appeared to have been previously torn and one of the pips taken out and wedged in again. He thought nothing of this, ascribing the same to, perhaps, some Hindu custom in presenting fruits to Europeans, but when he bit the wedged-in portion he was immediately seized with nausea, vomiting and salivation caused by the vile taste of the orange. He threw the orange away, got out of the carriage and walked to Messrs. Maclure & Co., the chemists of the Mount Road, where he was advised to see a medical man, and accordingly he went and consulted Dr. Clarence Smith who prescribed a draught. On his complaint the police accompanied him immediately to the locality indicated, and, at about the spot where the orange was alleged to have been thrown, succeeded in finding a small portion of an orange which was taken charge of. No vomited matter was found and, on being questioned, Mr. Rutherford said he did not actually vomit, but what he meant was that he salivated very much. The police took charge of the handkerchief, with which he is alleged to have wiped his mouth, and forwarded it together with the piece of orange to the Chemical Examiner who reported that no poison was found in them.

“Messrs. Maclure & Co. stated that Mr. Rutherford's tongue was found to be foul, apparently the result of a bad stomach. Dr. Clarence Smith stated that he saw Mr. Rutherford at about 8 or 8–15 P.M. on the day in question, and on examining his mouth, found no corrosive or caustic appearances; in fact that there were no indications of his having taken poison, and as he seemed nervous, he prescribed a draught to pull him together.

“Mr. Govindas stated that about a fortnight previous to Mr. Rutherford's complaint he formed his acquaintance, as also that of one Mr. Gilpin, who was said to have been an engineer and an agent of Messrs. Joseph Baker & Sons, London; that Mr. Rutherford tried to persuade him to establish a biscuit factory here on the lines of Messrs. Peak, Frean & Co. of London; that he was to provide the capital, amounting to about Rs. 75,000; and that Mr. Gilpin would get out the necessary machinery; that Mr. Rutherford was to be appointed manager of the business, and that he and Rutherford should divide the profits. Mr. Govindas further stated that he told Mr. Rutherford that he would consider over the matter as such a large sum was involved, and incidentally asked who was to suffer the loss in case of any arising; and to guard against the same, he asked Mr. Rutherford to place Rs. 5,000 to the credit of his firm. Mr. Rutherford said that he did not think he could raise so much, but would try and get Rs. 3,000, and the matter rested there. Mr. Govindas on the evening of the 14th instant drove from his office to his house with Rutherford in order to show him his yarn and twist business. Afterwards he, his manager and Mr. Rutherford drove to the beach and, as usual, there was some fruit in the carriage. The manager gave Mr. Rutherford an orange, which appeared to be all right, while he (Govindas) ate an apple. Mr. Rutherford bit his orange and declaring it to be sour got out of the carriage at once, and shook his fist at him and walked away. Mr. Ramayya Nayudu followed him to ask what was the matter, but Mr. Rutherford deigned no reply, and went on. The manager corroborated his master's statement.

"Mr. Rutherford left Madras for Delhi on the 20th idem travelling second class with ticket No. 8024, and his friend Mr. Gilpin left the same day for Colombo via Tuticorin.

"This Mr. Rutherford was in Madras before in business with Mr. Eales of Messrs. Eales & Co., skin merchants, and severed his connection with this firm when Mr. Eales got into trouble some years back. This was in 1894.

"After this Mr. Rutherford started business on his own account at Madras and took into his services one Thungavélú Mudali and one Mothi Venkatesan Chetti as dubashes, who deposited about Rs. 25,000 between them as securities. One Ramaswami Nayudu joined him as cashier on payment of a deposit of Rs. 3,000, and a fourth person, named Chengayya Nayudu, got on as a deputy cashier by paying Rs. 1,000 as deposit. In about six months' time the firm closed, and the depositors lost all their money. Thungavélú Mudali took criminal proceedings against Mr. Rutherford, but he had to withdraw, as, according to the terms of an agreement drawn up between them, he could not sue or ask for his deposit before giving three months' notice. Mr. Rutherford left Madras and did not pay up these amounts.

"On very private and confidential inquiries being made, it was ascertained that the man's proper name is William Rutherford Benn; that in 1881, shortly after marriage and while in commercial business in England, he committed a murderous assault on his wife, whom he had pinned down to the ground and was about drawing a knife across her throat when a labourer passing by rescued her. It appears that the matter was hushed up and his father took him abroad, hoping that the change would do him good. That while so travelling, one morning he declined coming down to his tea and asked that his father might come up to him: the father complied.

"Some time after, seeing no signs of either coming down, people went upstairs and found his room bolted on the inside, and when the doors were burst open, they found that the old man had been brained with a chamber pot and that the son was covered with blood. He was tried and subsequently lodged in the Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, from which he was released after ten years through the kind offices of friends, who brought him out to India in business with Mr. Eales as aforesaid. Full particulars regarding Mr. Rutherford Benn could be obtained, it is said, from the Broadmoor Asylum."

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

SECRET.

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Reg. No. 85
15-5-99.

MADRAS POLICE.

ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. XII.]

OOTACAMUND:—Saturday, 13th May 1899.

[No. 18.]

Arms Act.

659. Tinnevely, 15-4-99.

Date of occurrence.	When reported.	Station and district in which offence was committed.	Section of Arms Act infringed; weapon, etc., in respect of which offence was committed.	Names of offending parties.	Nature of conviction.
1st Jan. 1899.	15th Mar. 1899.	Vembukottai stn., Tinnevely dist.	Sec. 19, cl. (i); failure to deposit a single-barrelled gun in the police stn. for which he had no license.	Tirumal Naick.	Fined Rs. 1 by the Dy. Magte. in C.C. No. 21.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5th Jan. 1899.	5th Jan. 1899.	Sivakasi stn., Tinnevely dist.	Sec. 19, cl. (f); possession of a single-barrelled gun and 3 long swords without license.	Botti Naick .. (1) Lakshmana Koundan; (2) Vellaisami alias Kari-thini Koundan.	Do. do. in C.C. No. 22. Each of the accused fined Rs. 3 by the Dy. Magte. in C.C. Nos. 17 and 18.

660. Vizagapatam, 20-4-99.

15th Jan. 1899.	2nd Mar. 1899.	Madgole stn., Vizagapatam dist.	Sec. 19; single-barrelled gun.	Ravi Viranna of Madgole.	Fined Rs. 10, in default 1 mth.'s R.L., by the Hd. Asst. Magte., Narasapatnam, on 9th Apr. 1899, in C.C. No. 14.
Do.	17th Mar. 1899.	Medivada stn., Vizagapatam dist.	Do.	Dola Atchanna of Dolavani-palem.	Fined Rs. 3 by do. on 8th Apr. 1899, in C.C. No. 25.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mukka Ramaswami of Ravikamatham.	Fined Rs. 15 by do. do. in C.C. No. 27.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Koppoju Bhimanna of Gun-nempudi.	Fined Rs. 10 by do. do. in C.C. No. 28.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Surla Lakshmayya of Sithabanda.	Fined Rs. 10 by do. do. in C.C. No. 29.

661. Salem, 21-4-99.

20th Dec. 1898.	13th Mar. 1899.	Shevapet stn., Salem dist.	Sec. 19, cl. (h); gun.	Rama Aiyar ..	Fined Rs. 3, in default 1 week's R.L., by the Hd.-qr. Dy. Magte., on 10th Apr. 1899, in C.C. No. 38.
19th do.	2nd do.	Suramangalam stn., Salem dist.	Sec. 19, cl. (f); gun.	Mariappa Goundan.	Do. do. on 14th Apr. 1899, in C.C. No. 39.

662. South Canara, 21-4-99.

Date of occurrence.	When reported.	Station and district in which offence was committed.	Section of Arms Act infringed; weapon, etc., in respect of which offence was committed.	Names of offending parties.	Nature of conviction.
In 1895	12th Feb. 1899.	Karkal stn., South Canara dist.	Sec. 19, cl. (b); gun.	Muhammad Jal Sahiba of Karkal kasba.	Fined Rs. 1, in default 2 days' R.I., by the Hd. Asst. Magte., on 17th Apr. 1899, in C.C. No. 15.

663. Chingleput, 29-4-99.

20th Mar. 1899.	20th Mar. 1899.	Vengal stn., Chingleput dist.	Sec. 19, cl. (f); possession of a gun without license.	Venkatachala Naiken.	Fined Rs. 5 by the Dy. Magte., Tiruvallur, on 18th Apr. 1899, in C.C. No. 38A.
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664. Ganjam, 30-4-99.

..	9th Dec. 1898.	Bengunowpada stn., Ganjām dist.	Sec. 19, cls. (f), (i) and (b); a gun.	Borojo Naiko ..	Sentenced to 1 mth.'s R.I. by the Hd.-qr. Dy. Magte., Ganjām, on 12th Apr. 1899, in C.C. No. 21.
1st Jan. 1899.	20th Mar. 1899.	Mojjagada stn., Ganjām dist.	Sec. 19, cl. (i); a gun.	Jhappa Podhan.	Fined Rs. 3, in default 7 days' S.I., by the Gl. Dy. Magte., Goomsur, on 10th Apr. 1899, in C.C. No. 18.

Political and Religious.

The Revd. T. B. Pandian.
(Paras. 931 and 558, vol. x.)

665. S.B. The *Madras Standard* of the 24th April 1899 contains the following:—

"MR. PANDIAN'S TOUR ON THE CONTINENT.

"Sir,—Permit me to inform you and your numerous readers that I do not step over the line of discretion and do not break the boundary of self-respect.

"As I hear that some misleading and ridiculously inaccurate reports are current in some places as to the nature of my movement in Europe, I beg to call the attention of all enlightened public of India through your columns, in the interests of charity and justice, that they should only give their notice to any statement founded on my own writings, or on any of my platform utterances in Europe. I was very busy for the last 12 months lecturing in many important towns of Sweden, Germany and Holland. I took for my subjects the religious and social life of the people of India and other subjects of general interest. I illustrated my lectures by lime-light in all towns, and the public were asked to pay an entrance fee at the door. Some of my books and photos were sold on these occasions. Of course an opportunity was given at the close of each meeting to those who wished to give a financial help to my work in India. The expenditures in getting up these meetings in large towns were very great; I have a statement in my hand, signed by the people who got up the meetings for me. Some of these large meetings cost 1 to 10£.

"The interest my lectures created in the minds of my hearers is not my province to speak about. Some of my books are translated in some of the languages of the Continent, and different publishers bought the copyright from me. While I was moving in India in lecturing, I enjoyed the hospitality of Rajas, Zamindars and other Hindu gentlemen, and thus these noblemen made me to be under obligation to them; likewise I enjoyed the hospitality and kindness of many well-known people in Europe for which I feel very thankful. I have not forgotten to mention to the public here the great kindness I have received from the different missionary bodies in India in the progress of my life and work. I have also told the friends here that the few agents that helped me and the few Pariah schools I had, no more represent my work at present in India, for want of funds.

"I introduced myself by a most distinctly printed visiting-card on which is printed 'T. B. Pandian, Madras, India,' a copy of which I enclose herein for your kind notice. The books that I now have published in Europe certainly have the name of the author given: 'T. B. Pandian, Madras.' Dear Mr. Editor, this is all I know, but I never introduced myself as a prince, or a philosopher, or a peasant. I am sure in the daylight of the end of the nineteenth century my educated countrymen will not come forward to discourage one of their fellowmen, however humble he may be, who endeavours to do the best he can under very great difficult circumstances.

"I had a very busy time in this winter; my health is rather pulled, and I was obliged to take a little rest in the north of Netherland. I will soon bring my visit to Europe to a close.

"Thanking you for your courtesy,

GRONINGEN (HOLLAND),
31st March 1899.

"Yours truly,
"T. B. PANDIAN."

Miscellaneous.

666. S.B. The following article appeared in the *Hindu* of the 29th April 1899:—

Vikari and its prospects.
(Para. 639, etc., current.)

"Mr. B. Suryanarain Rao, B.A., M.R.A.S., Editor of the *Astrological Magazine*, Bellary, has sent us a copy of his work —'The year Vikari and its prospects.' It is sure to be found interesting by all believers in astrology. For our part we shall content ourselves with stating the predictions the author makes for the new year.

"The year Vikari began on the 11th April 1899. In the first month, we are told, there will be a large number of deaths among the elder and more respected classes, as also earthquakes and destructive fires and tempests. And rain, like plague, will also be scattered over large areas.

"In the second month the death-rate among the world's population from wars and diseases will be greater.

"In the third month there will be deaths among politicians and crowned heads; and cattle-disease will spread and quadrupeds will suffer. Further, there will be disturbances on water, wars on the seas and losses therein, and the world will be greatly agitated from various causes.

"During the fourth month most of the important powers will plunge themselves into diplomatic measures. There will be some sharp battles wherein much damage will result to unoffending parties.

"In the sixth month there will be deaths among Ministers of States and trouble to Sovereigns, wide-spreading epidemics which will result in the destruction of many lives and much property.

"In the seventh month there will be trouble to high female personages, wars in the southern countries, devastation of cities, naval disturbances, wrecks of ships and valuable property, a great feeling of anxiety among the people. Rains and storms will cause much mischief, and malarial and poisonous airs will increase the mortality.

"In the eighth month the prospects are worse. Many old statesmen and elderly councillors will be threatened with danger.

"In the ninth month Queens and Princes will suffer. There will be sudden fires, wars, appearances, various pests and diseases, disturbances from mean and low class people, disturbances on sea and land, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. The world will be plunged into a great war in which almost all the nations of the earth will be interested. There will also be constant fires, volcanic eruptions, famine, explosion of magazines, machinery, destruction to rail roads and telegraphic communications, and the mortality from these and various other causes will be unprecedented and will cause a universal panic.

"In the tenth month there will be a change for the better.

"In the eleventh month diplomatic measures will be rife and the powers will be full of cares and anxieties. The rising of the sea will cause no small destruction to lands on the shores, ships will be wrecked or drowned and there will be much destruction of life caused by cholera, epidemics, sores, cuts, burns, etc.

"The last month that begins on the 29th February 1900 will witness the death of some exalted personages and the disgrace of many others."

667. Madras City. Under date of the 28th April last, the Commissioner of Police reports the following interesting case:—

William Rutherford alias
William Rutherford Benn.
"One Mr. W. Rutherford, a merchant, who arrived at Madras from Delhi on the 29th March 1899, reported to the City Police at about 9-30 P.M. on the 14th April that at about 6-30 P.M. the same day he accompanied Mr. Lodd Govindas, a rich merchant and reputed

millionaire, and the latter's manager, Mr. Ramayya Nayudu, in a carriage belonging to Mr. Govindas, to the old Bandstand, South Beach. That he was given an orange from a bundle, containing 3 or 4 fruits, by Mr. Govindas, who desired him to eat the same. Mr. Rutherford noticed at the time that the peel of the orange given him appeared to have been previously torn and one of the pips taken out and wedged in again. He thought nothing of this, ascribing the same to, perhaps, some Hindu custom in presenting fruits to Europeans, but when he bit the wedged-in portion he was immediately seized with nausea, vomiting and salivation caused by the vile taste of the orange. He threw the orange away, got out of the carriage and walked to Messrs. Maclure & Co., the chemists of the Mount Road, where he was advised to see a medical man, and accordingly he went and consulted Dr. Clarence Smith who prescribed a draught. On his complaint the police accompanied him immediately to the locality indicated, and, at about the spot where the orange was alleged to have been thrown, succeeded in finding a small portion of an orange which was taken charge of. No vomited matter was found and, on being questioned, Mr. Rutherford said he did not actually vomit, but what he meant was that he salivated very much. The police took charge of the handkerchief, with which he is alleged to have wiped his mouth, and forwarded it together with the piece of orange to the Chemical Examiner who reported that no poison was found in them.

"From inquiry Messrs. Maclure & Co. stated that Mr. Rutherford's tongue was found to be foul, apparently the result of a bad stomach. Dr. Clarence Smith stated that he saw Mr. Rutherford at about 8 or 8-15 p.m. on the day in question, and on examining his mouth, found no corrosive or caustic appearances, in fact that there were no indications of his having taken poison, and as he seemed nervous, he prescribed a draught to pull him together.

"Mr. Govindas stated that about a fortnight previous to Mr. Rutherford's complaint he formed his acquaintance, as also that of one Mr. Gilpin, who was said to have been an engineer and an agent of Messrs. Joseph Baker & Sons, London; that Mr. Rutherford tried to persuade him to establish a biscuit factory here, on the lines of Messrs. Peak, Frean & Co. of London; that he was to provide the capital, amounting to about Rs. 75,000; and that Mr. Gilpin would get out the necessary machinery; that Mr. Rutherford was to be appointed manager of the business, and that he and Rutherford should divide the profits. Mr. Govindas further stated that he told Mr. Rutherford that he would consider over the matter as such a large sum was involved, and incidentally asked who was to suffer the loss in case of any arising; and to guard against the same, he asked Mr. Rutherford to place Rs. 5,000 to the credit of his firm. Mr. Rutherford said that he did not think he could raise so much, but would try and get Rs. 3,000, and the matter rested there. Mr. Govindas on the evening of the 14th instant drove from his office to his house with Rutherford in order to show him his yarn and twist business. Afterwards he, his manager and Mr. Rutherford drove to the beach and, as usual, there was some fruit in the carriage. The manager gave Mr. Rutherford an orange, which appeared to be all right, while he (Govindas) ate an apple. Mr. Rutherford bit his orange and declaring it to be sour got out of the carriage at once, and shook his fist at him and walked away. Mr. Ramayya Nayudu followed him to ask what was the matter, but Mr. Rutherford deigned no reply, and went on. The manager corroborated his master's statement.

"Mr. Rutherford left Madras for Delhi on the 20th idem travelling 2nd class with ticket No. 8024, and his friend Mr. Gilpin left the same day for Colombo via Tuticorin.

"This Mr. Rutherford was in Madras before in business with Mr. Eales of Messrs. Eales & Co., skin merchants, and severed his connection with this firm when Mr. Eales got into trouble some years back. This was in 1894.

"After this Mr. Rutherford started business on his own account at Madras and took into his services one Thungavélu Mudali and one Mothi Venkatesan Chetti as dubashes, who deposited about Rs. 25,000 between them as securities. One Ramaswami Nayudu joined him as cashier on payment of a deposit of Rs. 3,000, and a fourth person named Chengayya Nayudu got on as a deputy cashier by paying Rs. 1,000 as deposit. In about six months' time the firm closed, and the depositors lost all their money. Thungavélu Mudali took criminal proceedings

against Mr. Rutherford, but he had to withdraw, as, according to the terms of an agreement drawn up between them, he could not sue or ask for his deposit before giving three months' notice. Mr. Rutherford left Madras and did not pay up these amounts.

"On very private and confidential inquiries being made, it was ascertained that the man's proper name is William Rutherford Benn; that in 1881, shortly after marriage and while in commercial business in England, he committed a murderous assault on his wife, whom he had pinned down to the ground and was about drawing a knife across her throat when a labourer passing by rescued her. It appears that the matter was hushed up and his father took him abroad, hoping that the change would do him good. That while so travelling, one morning he declined coming down to his tea and asked that his father might come up to him: the father complied.

"Some time after, seeing no signs of either coming down, people went upstairs and found his room bolted on the inside, and when the doors were burst open, they found that the old man had been brained with a chamber pot and that the son was covered with blood. He was tried and subsequently lodged in the Dartmoor Lunatic Asylum, from which he was released after 10 years, through the kind offices of friends who brought him out to India in business with Mr. Eales as aforesaid. Full particulars regarding Mr. Rutherford Benn could be obtained, it is said, from the Dartmoor Asylum."

NOTE BY S.B.—Can this be the man referred to in Madras para. 1307, vol. xi (1898), and in Bombay Abstract No. 51, dated 28th December 1898, para. 1877?

668. Madras City, 28-4-99. The Commissioner of Police reports the following:—"On the 14th March 1899, the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, forwarded to the Madras City Police four cancelled currency notes for Rs. 100 each bearing Nos. T/92 70556, F/22 08586, F/22 79924 and F/22 82161, all of which

Sultan Ali Khan *alias* Sulaiman Khan and Kheta Ram *alias* Gocul Chund.
(Paras. 560 and 464, current.)

were stained and apparently by the same chemical substance.

"These notes were presented for encashment at the said office by four different individuals on four different occasions, and each person gave a different account as to how his note came by the stains: one declaring his note got wet in the rain when folded in a red handkerchief, and another that his note had fallen into water, a third that his had fallen into some acid, and the fourth that his was kept in a tin case which contained paint.

"These notes, together with the chemicals and brass-plates found in the possession of Sulaiman Khan and Kheta Ram, were forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for analysis and report, who declared that the stains on each of the currency notes were caused by the action of a soluble silver salt while exposed to the sun, that these chemicals were used more or less in photography, and that the brass-plates were covered with black varnish or japan to render them completely 'light-tight'; further, that one of the chemicals forwarded, viz., the solution of silver nitrate, could have caused the stains found on the currency notes.

"On inquiry in Madras it could not be traced that any of the presenters of the currency notes in question had operated on them by means of chemicals, or otherwise, for the purpose of duplicating or forging them, and the stories given to account for the stains were probably pure inventions.

"It would be interesting to know if any of the Special Branches or any districts have received reports on this subject, and whether any currency notes, bearing suspicious stains, have come under notice or reference.

"Copies of the photographs of the marginally-noted persons were forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, with the view of ascertaining their antecedents. That officer has replied that Kheta Ram is a resident of Ferozepur and appears to bear a bad character, though he has not been convicted of any offence, and that Sulaiman Khan is a resident of Kasar in Lahore district."

FOREIGNERS.

Former para.	Name and father's name.	Age.	Native place and present residence.	Caste and calling.	Movements.			Description.	Remarks.
					Wherefrom.	Date.	Whereto.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
643. current.	Afta Shah Miyan, son of Subhan Shah Miyan.	40	Peshawar ..	Saiyid, beggar.	Bellary ..	15-4-99.	..	..	NOTE.—Arrived at Dhone from Pappali on the 25th April 1899 and left for Kurnool on the following day.—S.B.
637. vol. x.	Saiyid Raisul, son of Arab Shah alias Tharib Shah alias Arazu Shah, etc.	65	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	..	..	
611. current.	Din Muhammad alias Gin Muhammad, son of Muhammad Aslam.	25	..	..	Kadiri ..	23-4-99.	..	..	
643. current.	Muhammad, son of Sulaiman ..	40	..	..	..	..	Basavanahalli.	9-4-99.	
575. current.	Sher Ahmad, son of Nazar Ahmad.	32	..	..	..	..	Mysore ..	10-4-99.	
652. current.	Sher Dat Khan, son of Maula Dat Khan.	42	..	..	Madras ..	13-4-99.	..	..	
	Saiyid Muhammad Hayat, son of Saiyid Silon.	50	Kandahar ..	Kandahari, horse dealer.	Rangoon ..	Do.	..	..	Fair; 5' 8".
643. current.	Biramnager, son of Lakadagura Bava Bangali.	22	Calcutta ..	Rajput, beggar.	Rameswaram.	4-4-99.	Basavanahalli.	6-4-99.	Dark; 5' 3".
	Lakadagura Bava Bangali, son of Nimbagura Bangali.	50	Do. ..	Do.	Baundi ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. 5' 6".
645. current.	Junnadass, son of Mohandass.	40	Gya ..	Brahmin, beggar.	Tirupati ..	Not reported.	..	..	Brown; 5' 4".
	Balookdass, son of Eradass alias Serackdass.	30	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These men were arrested at Vittar-mallur on the 13th April 1899 as they were suspected of having been concerned in a case of house-breaking and theft on their arrival in Chingleput.—S.B.

Former para.	Name and father's name.	Age.	Native place and present residence.	Caste and calling.	Movements.			Description.	Remarks.
					Wherefrom.	Date.	Whereto.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
579. vol. x.	Amir Khan or Sha, son of Momin Shah.	52	..	..	..	22-4-99.	..	..	NOTE.—The district whence these men came should have been reported.—S.B.
	Pacha Subh, son of Quasim Shah.	32	Peshawar ..	Muhammadan, beggar.	..	Do.	..	..	
	Karim Shah, son of Bahadur Shah.	42	Do. ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	..	
646. current.	Alkhar Khan, son of Azim Khan.	31	..	..	..	..	Madras ..	18-4-99.	
Do.	Sher Khan or Ali, son of Pedda Mirza.	16	..	..	Belgaum ..	26-4-99.	..	..	
	Din Muhammad, son of Muhammad Aslam.	25	..	..	Trichinopoly.	12-4-99.	Kalkiri ..	14-4-99.	
646. current.	Gulab Khan, son of Hyder Khan.	24	Kabul ..	Patan ..	Motu ..	22-4-99.	..	..	Fair; 5' 4".
	Hadi Mashur Khan, son of Saiyid Ali Khan.	44	Peshawar ..	Patan, cattle trader.	Peshawar ..	8-4-99.	..	..	Do. 5' 8".
646. current.	Nazar Khan, son of Sadu Khan.	40	Peshawar ..	Patan, mendi-cant.	Ellore ..	17-4-99.	Hyderabad ..	20-4-99.	Fair; 5' 5".
	Mirza Abd-ul Ali, son of Haji Mirza Abd-ul Karim.	30	Ispahan ..	Mogul, mendi-cant.	Secunderabad.	19-4-99.	..	..	Do. 5' 7".
988. vol. xi.	Inayat Ali, son of Barqat Ali ..	43	..	..	..	11-4-99.	Coorg ..	13-4-99.	
689. vol. xi.	Muhammad Shah or Khan, son of Sultan Ali or Shah.	23	..	..	Mangalore ..	5-4-99.	..	..	
	Saliyah Ahmad, son of Saliyah ..	20	Delhi, Cannanore.	Mussalman, beggar.	District not reported.	11-4-99.	..	..	Med; 5' 5".
	Azimat Ali, son of Abd-ullah Aziz.	30	Hindustan, Cannanore.	Do.	Do.	17-4-99.	Mangalore ..	18-4-99.	Dark; 5' 5".

687. Malabar, North, 17-4-99.

NOTE.—The district whence he came to Tellicherry should have been reported.—S.B.

NOTE.—Arrived at Calicut on the 31st March 1899 and left for Tellicherry on the following day.—S.B.

Former para.	Name and father's name.	Age.	Native place and present residence.	Caste and calling.	Movements.				Description.	Remarks.
					Wherefrom.	Date.	Wherefo.	Date.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
688. Malabar, South, 11-4-99.										
..	Tilay Singh, son of Dhorcha Singh.	22	Nepaul	Rajput, trader in musk.	Mangalore ..	9-4-99.	..	..	Brown; 5' 5".	
..	Latchman Singh, son of Achong.	25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	Do. 5' 4 1/2".	
..	Chugan, son of Latchman ..	25	Gujarat	Mahratta, beggar.	Vayittiri ..	7-4-99.	..	..	Fair; 5' 6".	
..	Mesore, son of Latchman ..	18	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	Brown; 5' 4".	
..	Gulab, son of Latchman ..	16	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	Do. 5' 4 1/2".	
..	Yuba Singh, son of Gunja Singh.	40	Nepaul	Rajput, trader in musk.	Mangalore ..	9-4-99.	..	..	Do. 5' 4".	
689. Vizagapatam, 23-4-99.										
..	Devi Chendhu, son of Choodia.	35	Ludiana, Punjab dist.	Kshatriya, sweet-meat seller.	..	20-4-99.	..	..	Brown; 5' 6".	Note.—The district whence they came should have been reported.—S.B.
..	Payrangaru, son of Jaru ..	45	Bhoopali dist.	Gosai, beggar ..	..	21-4-99.	..	..	Do. 5' 6".	
..	Laul Singh, son of Harinama Singh.	50	Do.	Kshatriya, beggar.	..	Do.	..	..	Do. 5' 5".	
..	Thothadass, son of Poorandass.	50	Amritsar, Punjab.	Brahmin, mendicant.	Berhanpur ..	11-4-99.	..	..	Do. 5' 8".	
622, current.	Devi Singh, son of Chudaya Katchari Shah, son of Kishin Dhas.	40	..	..	Vupnaka ..	5-4-99.	..	..	Do. 5' 6".	
..	Amritsar, Punjab dist.	25	Amritsar, Punjab dist.	Hindustani Brahmin, beggar.	Chicaecole ..	14-4-99.	..	..	Do. 5' 5".	
..	Forbath Shah, son of Shah Dhas.	25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	Fair; 5' 8".	
..	Kurasi Shah, son of Mothie Ram.	30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	Do. 5' 6".	
..	(? Ghulam-ud-din) Kolimiddi, son of Sunamji.	30	Sudaram, Chitragam dist.	Muhammadan, hermit.	District not reported.	18-4-99.	Kasinkota ..	18-4-99.	Brown; 5' 4".	
..	Koli Haji, son of Laskarhanari.	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. 5' 2".	

STATEMENT of the movements of Criminal Gangs from one district to another for the week ending 13th May 1899.

Paras.	District and District No.	Tribe or caste.	Name of leader or head-man.	Composition of gang.			Cattle.					Purpose of journey and ostensible occupation.	To what crimes addicted.	Date of arrival—Wherefrom.	Date of departure—Wherefo.	Conduct in district.	Remarks.
				Men.	Women.	Children under 14 years.	Bullocks.	Ponies.	Goats or sheep.	Donkeys.	Other.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
690	Bellary district No. 323.	Cattle vaddars.	Dandagunlom Venkatigadu.	3	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	Trading in cattle.	..	On the 12th Jan. 1899. Hosadurg of Siddaiyama-kota station range in Mysore Province.	On the 9th Feb. 1899. Medleri in Kanabennur taluk of Dharwar dist.	..	Note.—This gang, which had with it 56 bullocks for sale, was escorted by constable No. 321 of Siddaiyankota station while on its way to Malnad for trading. All of its members were handed over to the station-house officer at Medleri in Kanabennur taluk on the 9th Feb. 1899.—S.B.

691. S.B. The movements of the following medicine vendors are published for information:—

Kshatriya medicine vendors. Soba Singh, Bilasa Singh and Chatra Singh, noticed in para. 656, current, and Soura Singh, 25 yrs., son of Bhup Singh, arrived in Rajahmundry town from Cocanada on the 18th April 1899. Murla Singh, 32 yrs., son of Bhup Singh, who arrived in Vizagapatam town from Vizianagram on the 13th April, left for Samarlakota on the 25th idem and reached Anakapalle on the same day. This man is reported to have left his native place—Bijnor—eight months ago and to have travelled through Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Berhampur and other places.

Dharma Singh and Saroph Singh, noticed in paras. 516 and 656, current, respectively, Oul Singh, 30 yrs., son of Dowlat Singh, and Mún Singh, 25 yrs., son of Ram Singh, arrived in Anakapalle town from Vizagapatam by train on the 25th April. The third left for Chódavaram on the 3rd May and the first two and the fourth for Yellamanchili on the 5th idem.

Indra Jit (para. 327, current), Girthari (paras. 327 and 453, current) and Kanari and Chatri Singh (para. 655, current) left for Rangoon on the 4th May. Girthari was accompanied by his son, Gogiriah, and Hari Singh.

NOTICE.

A copy of *strictly confidential* G.O., No. 708, Judicial, dated 4th May 1899, is sent with this issue of the Abstract to all District Magistrates, who are requested to be so good as to send an acknowledgment of its receipt direct to the undersigned and to add it to the list of papers noted in the form of Special Branch certificate forwarded with this office memo., S.B. No. 192, dated 12th September 1896. The copy of the G.O. should not be passed on to the District Superintendent of Police with the Abstract.

NOTE.

No reports were received from Nellore for the weeks ending 22nd and 29th April 1899.

G. E. BAUDRY,
Assistant with the Govt. of Madras.

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Please see para 20667,
page 265, of accompanying
abstract—

Through what channel
should the Dartmoor
Lunatic Asylum authorities
be approached in order
to obtain the information
concerning Rutherford's
antecedents?

G. E. Baudry
A. S. B. 1
15.5.99.

This man Rutherford
should be watched
if he returns to Madras
as his homicidal
mania may return.

MS 78.3.99.

A. H.
20.5.99.

Draft. H. J. L.

+ Thos Sec. of State who will
obtain the information from
the Home or other office in
England.

H. J. L.

Judicial Department

Order No 9502/19-6

The Secretary of State
will be addressed.

P. 9/10/19.

(Here enter letter)

Note for C.S.

Since the draft was sent out
the Com^{tee} of Police ^{has} reported that
Rutherford was lodged in
the Broadmoor Asylum & not
in Dartmoor - Alteration
has been made in draft
herewith resubmitted

Subst^d 8/1/9
L.P. 10-699

Office for
compliance
10.6.9
Get the original
printed & prepared
for copy

To D.
10/6/19

10/6/19

Strictly Confidential

Press
Please print the despatch with the signature and show 2/prop. a copy for signature. W. in & by return of post. 4 months 19/6/89
H.W. 31-5-89

Print Notes

1.6.99
8.44
7.699

I don't know whether a E.O. "The Secy. of S. will be addressed" is usual in such cases. With C.S. please make sure.
H.W.

Gen. It is unnecessary to bring this letter to the President.
H.W.

seen
H.W.
5.6.99

1.4.8.
Please amend this account

Draft

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Letter to No 7 dated 19th June
The Right Honourable the
Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

With reference to the enclosed extract from the Madras Police Abstract of Intelligence, 2nd 18, dated 13th May 1899, we have the honour to request that your Lordship will be pleased to have steps taken to ascertain for us, at a very early date, from the authorities of the ^{Brookwood} Dartmoor Lunatic Asylum, the antecedents of William Rutherford alias William Rutherford Benn who is reported to have stood his trial in England for the murder of his father in or about the year 1881, which resulted in his being hanged for the crime mentioned.

Asylum from which he was released in 1891.

His behaviour whilst in Madras was irrational, and, as his homicidal mania may return, we deem it necessary to have him watched by the Police who, in the event of having to take action against him, will require to be in possession of the information we have asked your Lordship to obtain for us.

Yours truly,

4.4.13
26.5.9

26.5.9

Annexure.

Extract from the Madras Police Abstract of Intelligence
No. 18, dated 13th May 1899.

263

"I introduced myself by a most distinctly printed visiting-card on which is printed 'T. B. Pandian, Madras, India,' a copy of which I enclose herein for your kind notice. The books that I now have published in Europe certainly have the name of the author given: 'T. B. Pandian, Madras.' Dear Mr. Editor, this is all I know, but I never introduced myself as a prince, or a philosopher, or a peasant. I am sure in the daylight of the end of the nineteenth century my educated countrymen will not come forward to discourage one of their fellowmen, however humble he may be, who endeavours to do the best he can under very great difficult circumstances.

"I had a very busy time in this winter; my health is rather pulled, and I was obliged to take a little rest in the north of Netherland. I will soon bring my visit to Europe to a close.

"Thanking you for your courtesy,

GRONINGEN (HOLLAND),
31st March 1899.

"Yours truly,

"T. B. PANDIAN."

Miscellaneous.

666. S.B. The following article appeared in the *Hindu* of the 29th April 1899:—

Vikari and its prospects.
(Para. 639, etc., current.)

"Mr. B. Suryanarain Rao, B.A., M.R.A.S., Editor of the *Astrological Magazine*, Bellary, has sent us a copy of his work

—'The year Vikari and its prospects.' It is sure to be found interesting by all believers in astrology. For our part we shall content ourselves with stating the predictions the author makes for the new year.

"The year Vikari began on the 11th April 1899. In the first month, we are told, there will be a large number of deaths among the elder and more respected classes, as also earthquakes and destructive fires and tempests. And rain, like plague, will also be scattered over large areas.

"In the second month the death-rate among the world's population from wars and diseases will be greater.

"In the third month there will be deaths among politicians and crowned heads; and cattle-disease will spread and quadrupeds will suffer. Further, there will be disturbances on water, wars on the seas and losses therein, and the world will be greatly agitated from various causes.

"During the fourth month most of the important powers will plunge themselves into diplomatic measures. There will be some sharp battles wherein much damage will result to unoffending parties.

"In the sixth month there will be deaths among Ministers of States and trouble to Sovereigns, wide-spreading epidemics which will result in the destruction of many lives and much property.

"In the seventh month there will be trouble to high female personages, wars in the southern countries, devastation of cities, naval disturbances, wrecks of ships and valuable property, a great feeling of anxiety among the people. Rains and storms will cause much mischief, and malarial and poisonous airs will increase the mortality.

"In the eighth month the prospects are worse. Many old statesmen and elderly councillors will be threatened with danger.

"In the ninth month Queens and Princes will suffer. There will be sudden fires, wars, appearances, various pests and diseases, disturbances from mean and low class people, disturbances on sea and land, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. The world will be plunged into a great war in which almost all the nations of the earth will be interested. There will also be constant fires, volcanic eruptions, famine, explosion of magazines, machinery, destruction to rail roads and telegraphic communications, and the mortality from these and various other causes will be unprecedented and will cause a universal panic.

"In the tenth month there will be a change for the better.

"In the eleventh month diplomatic measures will be rife and the powers will be full of cares and anxieties. The rising of the sea will cause no small destruction to lands on the shores, ships will be wrecked or drowned and there will be much destruction of life caused by cholera, epidemics, sores, cuts, burns, etc.

"The last month that begins on the 29th February 1900 will witness the death of some exalted personages and the disgrace of many others."

667. Madras City. Under date of the 28th April last, the Commissioner of Police reports the following interesting case:—

William Rutherford alias
William Rutherford Benn.

"One Mr. W. Rutherford, a merchant, who arrived at Madras from Delhi on the 29th March 1899, reported

to the City Police at about 9-30 P.M. on the 14th April that at about 6-30 P.M. the same day he accompanied Mr. Lodd Govindas, a rich merchant and reputed

millionaire, and the latter's manager, Mr. Ramayya Nayudu, in a carriage belonging to Mr. Govindas, to the old Bandstand, South Beach. That he was given an orange from a bundle, containing 3 or 4 fruits, by Mr. Govindas, who desired him to eat the same. Mr. Rutherford noticed at the time that the peel of the orange given him appeared to have been previously torn and one of the pips taken out and wedged in again. He thought nothing of this, ascribing the same to, perhaps, some Hindu custom in presenting fruits to Europeans, but when he bit the wedged-in portion he was immediately seized with nausea, vomiting and salivation caused by the vile taste of the orange. He threw the orange away, got out of the carriage and walked to Messrs. Maclure & Co., the chemists of the Mount Road, where he was advised to see a medical man, and accordingly he went and consulted Dr. Clarence Smith who prescribed a draught. On his complaint the police accompanied him immediately to the locality indicated, and, at about the spot where the orange was alleged to have been thrown, succeeded in finding a small portion of an orange which was taken charge of. No vomited matter was found and, on being questioned, Mr. Rutherford said he did not actually vomit, but what he meant was that he salivated very much. The police took charge of the handkerchief, with which he is alleged to have wiped his mouth, and forwarded it together with the piece of orange to the Chemical Examiner who reported that no poison was found in them.

"From inquiry Messrs. Maclure & Co. stated that Mr. Rutherford's tongue was found to be foul, apparently the result of a bad stomach. Dr. Clarence Smith stated that he saw Mr. Rutherford at about 8 or 8-15 P.M. on the day in question, and on examining his mouth, found no corrosive or caustic appearances, in fact that there were no indications of his having taken poison, and as he seemed nervous, he prescribed a draught to pull him together.

"Mr. Govindas stated that about a fortnight previous to Mr. Rutherford's complaint he formed his acquaintance, as also that of one Mr. Gilpin, who was said to have been an engineer and an agent of Messrs. Joseph Baker & Sons, London; that Mr. Rutherford tried to persuade him to establish a biscuit factory here, on the lines of Messrs. Peak, Frean & Co. of London; that he was to provide the capital, amounting to about Rs. 75,000; and that Mr. Gilpin would get out the necessary machinery; that Mr. Rutherford was to be appointed manager of the business, and that he and Rutherford should divide the profits. Mr. Govindas further stated that he told Mr. Rutherford that he would consider over the matter as such a large sum was involved, and incidently asked who was to suffer the loss in case of any arising; and to guard against the same, he asked Mr. Rutherford to place Rs. 5,000 to the credit of his firm. Mr. Rutherford said that he did not think he could raise so much, but would try and get Rs. 3,000, and the matter rested there. Mr. Govindas on the evening of the 14th instant drove from his office to his house with Rutherford in order to show him his yarn and twist business. Afterwards he, his manager and Mr. Rutherford drove to the beach and, as usual, there was some fruit in the carriage. The manager gave Mr. Rutherford an orange, which appeared to be all right, while he (Govindas) ate an apple. Mr. Rutherford bit his orange and declaring it to be sour got out of the carriage at once, and shook his fist at him and walked away. Mr. Ramayya Nayudu followed him to ask what was the matter, but Mr. Rutherford deigned no reply, and went on. The manager corroborated his master's statement.

"Mr. Rutherford left Madras for Delhi on the 20th idem travelling 2nd class with ticket No. 8024, and his friend Mr. Gilpin left the same day for Colombo via Tuticorin.

"This Mr. Rutherford was in Madras before in business with Mr. Eales of Messrs. Eales & Co., skin merchants, and severed his connection with this firm when Mr. Eales got into trouble some years back. This was in 1894.

"After this Mr. Rutherford started business on his own account at Madras and took into his services one Thungavélu Mudali and one Mothi Venkatesan Chetti as 'dubashes,' who deposited about Rs. 25,000 between them as securities. One Ramaswami Nayudu joined him as cashier on payment of a deposit of Rs. 3,000, and a fourth person named Chengayya Nayudu got on as a deputy cashier by paying Rs. 1,000 as deposit. In about six months' time the firm closed, and the depositors lost all their money. Thungavélu Mudali took criminal proceedings

against Mr. Rutherford, but he had to withdraw, as, according to the terms of an agreement drawn up between them, he could not sue or ask for his deposit before giving three months' notice. Mr. Rutherford left Madras and did not pay up these amounts.

"On very private and confidential inquiries being made, it was ascertained that the man's proper name is William Rutherford Benn; that in 1881, shortly after marriage and while in commercial business in England, he committed a murderous assault on his wife, whom he had pinned down to the ground and was about drawing a knife across her throat when a labourer passing by rescued her. It appears that the matter was hushed up and his father took him abroad, hoping that the 'change' would do him good. That while so travelling, one morning he declined coming down to his tea and asked that his father might come up to him: the father complied.

"Some time after, seeing no signs of either coming down, people went upstairs and found his room bolted on the inside, and when the doors were burst open, they found that the old man had been brained with a chamber pot and that the son was covered with blood. He was tried and subsequently lodged in the ~~Dartmoor~~ Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, from which he was released after 10 years, through the kind offices of friends who brought him out to India in business with Mr. Eales as aforesaid. Full particulars regarding Mr. Rutherford Benn could be obtained, it is said, from the ~~Dartmoor~~ Broadmoor Asylum."

NOTE BY S.B.—Can this be the man referred to in Madras para. 1307, vol. xi (1898), and in Bombay Abstract No. 51, dated 28th December 1898, para. 1877?

668. Madras City, 28-4-99. The Commissioner of Police reports the following:—"On the 14th March 1899, the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, forwarded to the Madras City Police four cancelled currency notes

Sultan Ali Khan alias Sulaiman Khan and Kheta Ram alias Goel Chund.

(Paras. 560 and 464, current.)

were stained and apparently by the same chemical substance.

"These notes were presented for encashment at the said office by four different individuals on four different occasions, and each person gave a different account as to how his note came by the stains: one declaring his note got wet in the rain when folded in a red handkerchief, and another that his note had fallen into water, a third that his had fallen into some acid, and the fourth that his was kept in a tin case which contained paint.

"These notes, together with the chemicals and brass-plates found in the possession of Sulaiman Khan and Kheta Ram, were forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for analysis and report, who declared that the stains on each of the currency notes were caused by the action of a soluble silver salt while exposed to the sun, that these chemicals were used more or less in photography, and that the brass-plates were covered with black varnish or japan to render them completely 'light-tight'; further, that one of the chemicals forwarded, viz., the solution of silver nitrate, could have caused the stains found on the currency notes.

"On inquiry in Madras it could not be traced that any of the presenters of the currency notes in question had operated on them by means of chemicals, or otherwise, for the purpose of duplicating or forging them, and the stories given to account for the stains were probably pure inventions.

"It would be interesting to know if any of the Special Branches or any districts have received reports on this subject, and whether any currency notes, bearing suspicious stains, have come under notice or reference.

"Copies of the photographs of the marginally-noted persons were forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, with the view of ascertaining their antecedents. That officer has replied that Kheta Ram is a resident of Ferozepur and appears to bear a bad character, though he has not been convicted of any offence, and that Sulaiman Khan is a resident of Kasar in Lahore district."

669. S.B. The Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, reports that Framjee Cursetjee Rastomjee left Tanjore for Bombay on the night of the 21st April, and that he has instructed the postmaster to send all his letters to care of Postmaster, Bombay.

His address at Bombay is "No. 5, Hong-Kong Street, Bombay."

NOTE.—Will S.B., Bombay, please note and watch the movements of this swindler?—S.B.

Extracts.

670. "Bombay, 17-4-99. A meeting of the Bombay Standing Congress Committee was held on the 11th instant, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta (para. 123), at his chambers, to consider the subject of the article published in the Poona *Kāl*, the editor of which is connected with the congress. There were present the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar (para. 243), Mr. D. E. Wacha (para. 190), Mahadav Rajaram Bodas, Pleader (para. 392) and two others. The following resolution was passed:—

'That the attention of the Bombay Standing Committee having been called to an article in the *Kāl*, dated 17th March 1899, headed 'Chapekar and Ranade' of which Mr. Shivram Mahadav Paranjpe* (para. 190) is editor and publisher, and that Mr. Paranjpe was a delegate from Poona at the last Indian National Congress held at Madras, this committee considers that the sentiments expressed in the article are of so grossly objectionable a character that Mr. Paranjpe should be excluded from all connection with the Congress or any Congress Standing Committee. That the above resolution be forwarded to the Honorary Joint General Secretary to the Indian National Congress.'

"The Joint Secretary referred to is Mr. W. D. E. Wacha* himself." (Bombay Abstract No. 16 of 1899, para. 531.)

671. "Thána, 15-4-99. The District Magistrate writes:—'Bhiku Baroda, who has already favoured me with four letters, has now turned his attention to the District Judge, and has written him a letter in which, after boasting that the District Magistrate has been unable to catch him and stating that he has bribed both the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police and that he is inclined to kill the Queen, he adds that if he is brought to book he will commit murder in court and will kill Government servants and finally the Judge himself, 'for when the dogs have been killed it does not take long to kill the owner.' I hope the District Superintendent of Police is on the track of the writer of these letters, silly though they are.'" (Bombay Abstract No. 16 of 1899, para. 532.)

672. "Sátára, 14-4-99. The District Magistrate writes:—'Some one has recently written up in English and Marathi on a board in one of the roads in Sátára Camp 'Mr. Colonel Hay will be murdered.' I have also received a post-card signed 'Chapekar' threatening to kill me. The Huzur Deputy Collector has been similarly threatened. There is an epidemic of this sort of thing in Sátára now, and there does not seem to be much chance of finding out who the writer of these notices and threats is.'" (Bombay Abstract No. 16 of 1899, para. 533.)

673. "Dhárwár, 15-4-99. Two Europeans, giving the names of Frank Barrett and Thomas Yeoman, were discovered on the 9th instant at the Dhárwár railway station. They had in their possession 3rd-class tickets to Bellary and stated that they had come from Bombay and were en route to Hubli in search of work, but if unsuccessful in their quest would go on to Bellary.

Urgent
Abstract to be printed
on the docket.

Requesting that steps
may be taken to ascertain,
from the authorities of the
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum,
the antecedents of William
Rutherford alias William
Rutherford Penn.

29
n/6

Home Despatches

Please let me
have a number for
a Judicial Despatch
to the Secy of State
for India by return
of post
Yours

18/6/85

S

Last number in Judicial
is 68/30.5.99. I am sure you
will therefore have No. 7
12-6-99.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for Signature.

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[$\frac{G.}{74}$]

1,000-9-7-08.

D.

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

The A. S. B. has approved
of the proof and says that
the despatch may be sent
round for signature.

1209

1516144

6.
Last number in series
is 684000. 27. Show you
will find the same.

Home Despatches

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of post

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10/6/99

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