

21-11-90
 790/1/2

21/11 7/11
 21-5-10
 4/6/8/11

Signature 26/11
 27/11

51 sheets

790-790
 21-11-1890

Slave Trade

In passing order on the report
 the officer concerned with
 services to an artist in the
 Dras Times as the alleged
 between headman
 to Ransome, and a hearing
 Chief Constable of the
 to subject.

Forwarding to the Chief Constable
 a copy of the report.

N.B.—The reply to this communication
should be addressed to the Chief Secretary.



Memorandum.

Dated the 13 March 1880
No. 53

The attention of the D.M. Tanjore and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, is drawn to ^{an} ~~the~~ article headed "The Slave Trade between Madras and Rangoon" published in the "Madras Times" of the 3rd instant and ~~these~~ ^{they} officers will be requested to report ^{regarding} ~~on~~ the traffic therein referred to. The police should communicate with those of Rangoon in view to ascertaining whether any information can be obtained as to the persons engaged in the traffic in the Madras Presidency, ^{it should be ascertained whether} ~~the~~ Post Office Negapatam ^{can} supply ~~any~~ ^{any} information which he may be able to furnish in the matter.

For the D.M. Tanjore
" Commr. of Police "

DEPT. J.
13 MAR 80

7 mar.

10/3

City Police Office, 3 P.

No. 40.

Madras, 12th April 1890.

From

Colonel J. Weldon C. I. E.
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS.

MAGISTERIAL REGISTER.
OF 189 .

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
with the Governor,
Stanhope Hill.

Sir,

In accordance with the instructions conveyed by your memorandum dated 13th March 1890 I have the honour to report the result of enquiries regarding the traffic referred to in an article headed "The Slave Trade between Madras and Rangoon", published in the Madras Times of 3rd March.

2. So far as the Presidency Town and Port is concerned there is no ground to suppose that any such traffic exists. The bulk of deck passengers from

4 — In the course of the enquiry here it was elicited that Seethay one of the women was by no means the artless decoyed female pretended but was in fact the mistress of the man Ally Pitchay. Her rôle being to encourage the other women. The whole party was sent to the Magistrate at Nagapattinam. There the, hitherto, unknown woman was pointed out. She was then wearing a gold ring, taken from one of the Sisters when latter were being put on board. The City Police Officers were examined but returned here before the Case was concluded. The Police at Nagapattinam have been twice written to for information as to the result of the trial but no reply has been received.

5 — In the second Case, on the 3^d December 1889 when the City Police,

as usual, boarded the S.S. Boatman bound from Nagapattinam to Rangoon with Coolies, two young women named Angamah and Rangamah, who said they were Sisters, complained that they were being taken to Rangoon against their will by a Lascar named Pitchay Rowther who was also on board. This man and the women were brought ashore. The women stated that they were married but lived with their parents at Trichinopoly. Angamah said she was at variance with her husband and that she had an infant which she left at Trichinopoly with her mother. Rangamah said she had not yet consummated her marriage having only lately attained puberty. Their story was that a woman named Perriah, induced them to go to Nagapattinam

to see the Ships and when there they
were kept during the night in a godown
and next day taken on board the steamer
where they were made over to the man
Pitchay Rother their jewels being
taken from them.

6 — This Case was sent to the
Magistrate at Trichinopoly where
it was discovered that the women
had been lying. They were not Sisters
but were of different Caste. They
had both been abandoned by their
husbands and were in fact prostitutes.
There is no doubt they embarked
voluntarily at the instigation of
the woman Perriah whom they believed
was also going to Rangoon but when
she held back they repented, the experience
of a sea voyage also probably being
unpleasant.

7 — The first Case mentioned

6

68
in paragraph 2 seems however to have
had some foundation for the Charge made.
The man Alay Pitchay said that these
women and other Coolies — with their
passage tickets and about 20 pounds worth
notes for Annam from 70 to 90 Rupees
said to have been executed by them,
but which the alleged makers
repudiated — were made over to him
on board at Negapatam by Shah
Mohidin and one Kyua brahomed who
delivered to a certain person at Rangoon.
Alay Pitchay had certain letters to an
addressee at Rangoon which were sent
with him to Negapatam. Kyua brahomed
mentioned by Alay Pitchay as one of the
men who made over the women to him at
Negapatam was at the time in Rangoon
and is said to be there still; probably
he is the Consignee at Rangoon, Shah
Mohidin the Consignor at Negapatam,

7

and Alay Pichay the travelling Conductor.
8 — As remarked before, I do
not think there is any such traffic
as alluded to from this Port, but there
probably is something of the kind
from Kappatam although the
Subjects of it are, not ~~all~~ the innocent
unsophisticated Creatures they
would pretend when they wish
to repudiate their bargain. It
would probably be found that many,
if not most, of them are unawary
wives and discarded mistresses
that they have been dazzled by
bright promises and advances
freely made for passage money
and other expenses which Sumis
are recovered with large profit
from any person willing to take
over the debt or and pay debt on Cash
terms, to which most likely all

Further fully agree. — 7^P
9 — The Police Authorities at
Rangoon have been asked to furnish
any statements of facts or names of
persons on this side of the Bay which
might lead to the detection and
suppression of any such traffic, if
it exists.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

Reverend Colonel
Commissioner of Police.
Rangoon

Alay

Just Aug. 1890

MAGISTERIAL REGISTRY
No 1143 OF 1890

1890-720

2547

7 5 May 1890

Referred to the District

Magistrate of Tanjore
With particular reference to paras 2 & 3
for remarks -

By order

H. V. C. B.

Asst. Secretary

From
The Commissioner of Police
Madras
To
The Chief Secretary to Govt.
with the Governor
Colonial Office.

Dated. 12th }
Received. 14 } April 1890.

No. 40.

Slave Trade between
Madras and Rangoon.

Report to result of enquiry
regarding the alleged

5-6-90

Names of Head men who send coolies
to Burma. 148/2

1. Sackarai Rowthen
2. Sekunder Cossim Rowthen
3. Seeni Rowthen
4. Naima Unahomed
5. Sagoosa.
6. Euadarsa
7. Gulam Mohideen Rowthen
8. Esop Rowthen
9. Packri Rowthen
10. Kadessa Rowthen
11. Leray
12. Appa Uta Rowthen
13. Unahomed Naima Rowthen
14. Sathu siva Vally
15. Sasoona Levy
16. Moulaia
17. Hassam
18. Sekender
19. Sackarai Bawa.

(Signed) P. James.

Port. Officer

1st Ind. Div.

Libra

Magistrate.

No 133 h

12 5/4
Port office

Kegapetaw. 20 March 1890.

13
To

The Port officer
Kegapetaw.

To

The District Magistrate
Sangare.

Sir,

With reference to G. O. No 53

Judicial Department dated March 13th
forwarded with your No 522 h
19.3.90, I
have the honor to report that I have
little doubt that there is a traffic between
this port and Rangoon in labour.

The exporters are for the most part
Muhammadans, and their procedure
seems to be as follows; They have tout
who go about in the districts telling ryots
what large wages are to be had in Burma,
and offering to pay their passage
if they will sign a pronote for the amount
with interest, The pronote I am informed
is being for Rs 22-8-0, whereas the
passage money and boat hire

arrived to Rupees 10. 4.

I have frequently had parties of men and women who, I found were going over on these terms, in my office, explained to them what they are doing and telling them what they may expect on the other side, but in every case they have declared they would take their chance. No women are allowed to embark at this port without first getting a pass in my office from the Emigration clerk who carefully enquires into the circumstances under which each female is going, and enters the age, marks, village, father's name &c in a book kept for the purpose. The pass is then delivered up to the jetty men before a woman gets into a boat and if any appear without the pass, they are sent back to the office. All suspicious cases are sent before me for enquiry and

and if I am not satisfied ^{13 8/11} immediately hand the matter over to the Police for investigation. ^{13 8/11} Since my arrival here in July last, eight hundred and twenty females have been registered in my office, of whom only nine failed to embark at the last ^{13 8/11} and I have sent four cases to the Police for investigation. I now ^{13 8/11} enclose the names of nineteen men who are known to be exporters of labour and there are several others I believe. I also enclose blank form of boat pass issued to females only after being registered in this office.

I have &c
(Signed) J. James
Port Officer.
(True Copy)

H. H. H.
Sd Magistrate

105

Enclosure. No: *I*

In a letter.

From

The District Magistrate of
Tanjore.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Judicial Department
Madras.

Dated 11th of April 1890.

No. 38C.

Forwarding letter No. 183 M.

from the Post officer
Tirupattur with its ^{2nd} enclosures.

Subd. 791
21-11-90

Recd 1479

N^o 38.C

Tanjore District Magistrate's Office
Camp, Thambakomam. 14th April/90.

W. H. S.

From C. Gibson Esquire
District Magistrate
of Tanjore

To

The Honorable J. Grose M.A.
Chief Secretary to
Government of Madras.
Judicial Department.

Sir

Referring to your memo.
No 53 dated 13th March 1890, I have
the honor to forward a letter
from the Port Officer, Negapatam
on the subject of the so-called "Slave Trade
between Madras and Rangoon". This
letter gives information regarding
the persons who are engaged in
recruiting for Burma and it
shows that, so far as is possible,
precautions are taken to prevent
females being allowed to embark.

or

otherwise than of their own free will.

2. I have just been in Rangoon and was informed by one of the principal merchants there that he had received information from a correspondent at Rangoon that the supply of labor from Rangoon had diminished owing, as it was supposed, to the interference of our police.

3. So far as the port of Rangoon is concerned, it would seem that all reasonable safeguards are observed to prevent illicit practices. but of course if adult women express their willingness to go to Burmah, we cannot prevent them.

4. That the recruiters of labourers for Burmah and other places are mostly a disreputable crew is well known; they drive unfair bargains with the labourers and deceive them with false promises.

11P
promises, but they manage to keep within the law.
S. The issue of the "Madras Times" regarding G.O. No 406 R dated 28th March is herewith returned.

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

H. H. B. W.
District Magistrate.

LT

11/11/79

From
and District Magistrate
The Collector of
Tanjore

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Judicial Dept.
Madras

Despatched 14th April 1890.
Received
File No. 720-72
No. 38 C

Enclosures: 2
Subject
Reporting on the subject
of the so called "Slave trade
between Madras and Rangoon"

C. Nos 1221, 1440, 1479

17

It is strange that the but
may be seen in the
can mentioned by the Com.
of Police. Col. Wedder's letter
therein sent to him for
report. The mag. of Vizag.
Ganjam & Godavari should
also report on the question.
The further reply is received the
letter from Tanjore can be over

Uro
27 Apr

++ Madras Act II of 1866 has been repealed
Emigration is now free

+ It is not known on what authority this is
done; possibly under the general
instructions in para 3 of India letter
referred to G.O. Public 1017. dtd. 22/1/82.
It is at any rate a good
practice. Uro

H.M.

For orders.

In the ref. from No. 53 dated
13th March 1900 to D. Mag.
Tanjore and the Commis^r of Police
Madras were directed to report
on the alleged slave trade between
Madras & Rangoon, this attention
being particularly called to an
article in the subject in the
Madras Times of March 3rd.
The replies from the two officers
have now been received.
2. The D. Mag. Tanjore encloses
a letter from the NE population
Port Officer and in para 3 says
"so far as the port of NE population is
concerned it wd. seem that all
reasonable safeguards are observed to
prevent illicit practices, but of course
if adult women express their ++
willingness to go to Burmah we
cannot prevent them".
Looking at the Port Officer's letter
it would appear that in the case
of women a pass has to be
obtained in the Port Office from
the Emigration Clerk: this is pass

has to be delivered up to a
Tally Pen before a woman
gets into a boat.

It is not known whether the
number of passes has issued
or collected by the Tally Pen is
checked with the number of
women found on board post
before sailing. If this is not
done it is admitted that there
are practically no safeguards
as it can hardly be supposed
that a Tally Pen would
withstand a bribe of a few
rupies to allow a woman to
embark without a pass.

The Port Officer encloses with
his letter a list of the
men who recruit labour for
Burmah. They are nineteen in
all and none of them are
Roo workers. It is probably
what is meant by the name
given in the Madras Times.
The description characterises
them as a disreputable
crew who drive unfair bargains
with the labourers but
manage to keep within the
law.

3. The Commission of Police points
out that the trade, if any, in
between Negapatam & Rangoon

is not madras. He quotes
two cases of alleged kidnapping
or abduction. The second one
occurred in Dec. 1904/05 was
clearly a bad case. The
women concerned turned out
to be prostitutes and the
story they concocted in Madras
was probably the result of
sea sickness, a contingency upon
which they had not reckoned.
The first case, full particulars
of which, except as regards
dates, are given in the Commission
letter, is probably a true one.
The Police acted on telegraphic
instructions from the Negapatam
Port Officer. It is not understood
why when the issue of passes
lies in his hands he found
it necessary to telegraph.
The 3 women concerned and
the man Alley Pitchay with
them were sent to Negapatam
magistrate but no report of the
result of the trial has been
received though twice asked for.
From informants obtained from the
Madras Police it would appear
that in the case of these 3 women
Shakti Krishna was the consignee
at Negapatam, Ryma Krishnan
the consignee at Rangoon and
Alley Pitchay the travelling agent.

Nyma Mohamed is probably
 No 4 in the P.M. Officer's list
 but the other names do not recur
 In the conclusions arrived at in
 para 8 of the Commisr's letter are
 probably true but it is admitted
 that a full report should be
 called for from the District
 Tanjore of the "Mung Pithay"
 case tried in Negapatam.
 4 In the last para this letter the
 Commisr's Police reports that
 he is communicating with the
 Rangoon Police on the subject.

5. The subjoined extract from
 the Madras Times of the 18th
 inst. shows that questions
 are being raised in the
 House in this connection.

H.U.C.
 21. Apr.

24 Apr

MADRAS TIMES, FRIDAY

He had any intention of resigning, and further said
 that he regretted the changes in the Army and Navy,
 which were now impending.
 In the House of Commons on 13th instant, Sir John
 Lubbock, in reply to a question, said that the traffic in
 slaves between Rangoon and Madras was engaging the
 attention of the India Office, and the laws already in
 force for the purpose of dealing with that traffic
 would be stringently enforced.
 One of the rules of the Sultan's harem is that when

Slave traffic between Rangoon and Madras

City Police Office, 88

No. 45

Madras, 28th April 1890

From Colonel J. Haldon C.I.E.
 THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
 MADRAS.

To The Chief Secretary to Government,
 with the Governor,
 St. John's Hill.

Sir,

In continuation of my
 report No. 40 dated 12th April 1890
 on Reference No. 53 dated 13th March
 1890, Judicial, Concerning the
 alleged traffic in females between
 this Presidency and Rangoon
 I have the honour to submit
 the following reply to a letter
 addressed by me to the District
 Superintendent of Police at Rangoon
 which confirms my opinion that

in 25 21
 229-4

(1)

no such traffic exists as between
this port and Rangoon.

From The Superintendent of Police,
Rangoon. "
To The Commissioner of Police,
Madras. "
Dated Rangoon 18th April 1890. "

Sir, With reference to your
No 417 of 7th instant I have
the honor to inform you that
I know of no instances
where females were abducted
from the town of Madras,
At the very early part of
this year I sent some persons
to trial for unlawfully
detaining etc. some women
who were abducted from
Aragapattam.

S

9
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

~~James~~ Pollock

Commissioner of Police.
Madras

Ally

Just Case 1719

Just Case 1719
Just Case 1719

From
The Commissioner of Police
Madras

To
The Chief Secretary to Govt
with the Governor
Stanhope Hill.

Dated 28th } April 1890
Received

Publ 790-92
21-11-90

No. 45



Slave Trade between
Madras and Rangoon.

Submits further report
on the alleged

To avoid allusion to the
Rangoon

City Police Office.

No. 40.

Madras, 12th April 1890.

From
Colonel J. Heldon C. I. C.
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government,
with the Governor,
Stanhope Hill.

Sir,

In accordance with the
instructions conveyed by your
Memorandum dated 13th March
1890 I have the honour to report
the result of enquiries regarding
the traffic referred to in an article
headed "The Slave Trade between
Madras and Rangoon," published
in the Madras Times of 3rd March.
I — So far as the Presidency
Town and Port is concerned there
is no ground to suppose that any

1

Such traffic exists. The bulk of
deck passengers from this Coast to
Rangoon embark at Negapatam
and, at certain seasons, I believe,
from some of the Northern ports -
very few from ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Coast~~ ^{Coast}. Two Cases
of alleged kidnapping or abduction
came to our notice last year; one
on telegraphic advice from the
Port Officer at Negapatam to
whom it appears Complaint
had been made of the unlawful
abduction of three women by
one May Pitchay on board the
S.S. Siree. On arrival here our
Police boarded the vessel and
brought off the man May Pitchay
and the females who alleged that they
had been drugged and put on board
by one Shait Mohidin and a woman
whose name was not known to them.

and in that state they were made over
to the man May Pitchay to be taken
to Rangoon. V.
3. The women stated here
that two of them, Kayagun and
Alamaloo, were sisters, the former
married but deserted by her
husband, the latter unmarried
and under 16 years of age. They
alleged that the unknown woman
induced them to go to Negapatam
whence they would be provided
with free passage to Rangoon
where possibly the married woman
might find her husband. At
Negapatam they were taken before
a gentleman, probably the Port
Officer, whom they informed they
were not willing to go to Rangoon
and were thereupon allowed to depart,
but on their way back to their homes

they were overtaken by the same (unknown) woman who frightened them into returning to Negapatam where they were put on board the "Sirea" and given into the charge of Alay-Pitchay.

4. In the course of the inquiry here it was elicited that See-thay one of the three women was by no means the artless decoyed female pretended but was in fact the mistress of the man Alay Pitchay her rôle being to encourage the other women. The whole party was sent to the Magistrate at Negapatam. There the hitherto unknown woman was pointed out. She was then wearing a gold nose-peg taken from one of the Sisters when latter were being put on board. The City Police Officers were

23
examined but returned here before the Case was concluded. The Police at Negapatam have been twice written to for information as to the result of the trial but no reply has been received.

5. In the Second Case, on the 3rd December 1889 when the City Police, as usual, boarded the S.S. Booldana bound from Negapatam to Rangoon with Colies. Two young women named Rungamah and Rungamah, who said they were Sisters, complained that they were being taken to Rangoon against their will by a Lubbay named Pitchay Rowther who was also on board. This man and the women were brought ashore. The women stated that they were married but lived with their

parents at Trichinopoly. Rangamah
said she was at variance with her
husband and that she had an
infant which she left at Trichi-
nopoly with her mother. Rangamah
said she had not yet consummated
her marriage having only lately
attained puberty. Their story
was that a woman named
Perriah induced them to go to
Kegapaliam to see the ships and
when there they were kept
during the night in a godown
and next day taken on board
the Steamer where they were
made over to the man Fitchay.
Rangamah, their jewels being taken
from them.

6 — This Case was sent to
the Magistrate at Trichinopoly
where it was discovered that the

women had been lying. They were
not Sisters but were of different
Caste. They had both been abandoned
by their husbands and were in
fact Prostitutes. There is no
doubt they embarked voluntarily
at the instigation of the woman
Perriah whom they believed was
also going to Rangoon but when
she held back they repented,
the experience of a Sea voyage
also probably being unpleasant.
7 — The first Case mentioned
in paragraph 2 seems however
to have had some foundation
for the charge made. The man
allay Fitchay said that these
women and other Coolies with
their passage tickets and about
20 promissory notes for sums
from 70 to 90 Rupees said to have

been executed by them, but which
the alleged makers repudiated -
were made over to him on board
at Negapatam by Shaik Moohidin
and one Syna Mahomed to be
delivered to a certain person at
Rangoon. Allay Pitchay had
certain letters to address
at Rangoon which were sent
with him to Negapatam.
Syna Mahomed mentioned by
Allay Pitchay as one of the men
who made over the women to him
at Negapatam was at the time
in Rangoon and is said to be
there still; probably he is the
Consignee at Rangoon Shaik
Moohidin the Consignor at
Negapatam and Allay Pitchay
the Travelling Conductor.

8 — As remarked before, I do
not think there is any such traffic
as alluded to from this Port;
but there probably is something
of the kind from Negapatam
although the subjects of it are
not all the innocent, unsophisticated
Creatures they would pretend
when they wish to repudiate
their bargains. It would
probably be found that many,
if not most of them are -
runaway wives and discarded
mistresses, that they have been
dazzled by bright promises
and advances freely made for
passage money and other
expenses which sums are
recovered with large profit
from any person willing to
take over the debtor and

her debt on each time to which
most likely all parties
fully agree.

9— The Police Authorities
at Rangoon have been asked
to furnish any statements
of facts, or names of
persons on this side of the
Bay which might lead to
the detection and suppression
of any such traffic, if
it exists.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Sd/ J. Weldon Colonel
Commissioner of Police

No. 45

City Police Office

Rangoon 28th April 1890.

From.

Colonel J. Weldon, C.I.E.
Commissioner of Police
Rangoon.

To. The Chief Secretary to Government
with the Governor
Stonehouse Hill

Sir,

In Continuation of my
report No. 40 dated 12th April 1890
on Reference No. 53 dated 13th March
1890 (Judicial) Concerning the alleged
traffic in females between this
Presidency and Rangoon I have
the honour to submit the following
reply to a letter addressed by me
to the District Superintendent of Police
at Rangoon which confirms my
opinion that no such traffic
exists as between this port

and Rangoon.

To the Superintendent of Police "
Rangoon. "

To the Commissioner of Police "
Madras. "

Dated Rangoon 18th April 1870.

Sir,

With reference to your "
No. 417 of 7th instant I have the "
honour to inform you that I "
know of no instances where "
females were abducted from "
the Town of Madras, At "
the very early part of "
this year I sent some "
persons to trial for "
unlawfully detaining &c. "
Some women who were "
abducted from Negapatam. "

I

I have the honour to be

Yours most obedient servant

Sd/ J. Heldon Colonel
Commissioner of Police.

/ True Copies /
Successor Colonel
Commissioner of Police.

From

Commissioner of Police
Madras.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
with the Governor
Stanhurst Hill

Dated 12th }
+ 28th } April 1899.
Received.

No. 40 & 45

Slave Trade between Madras and Rangoon

Reporting result of
enquiry regarding the alleged —

[19]

Reference on No. of 189

In replying the above should be quoted.



pol. DEPARTMENT.

28

Read the following

Off. Memo dt 10 May '90

The attention of the District Magistrate, Mangalore, Vizagapatnam, Godavari, and other districts is drawn to an article headed "The Slave trade between Madras and Rangoon" published in the Madras Times of the 3rd March/90, and they are requested to report as soon as possible whether there is any ground for believing that a similar traffic exists between the ports in their districts and Rangoon.

H.U.C.
30 Apr.

To
The District Magistrate, Mangalore
" Vizagapatnam
" Godavari
with a copy of the Madras Times of the 3rd March 90 to each

DESPATCHED 21/75
10 MAR 90
IN M.S.
of the 3rd March 90 to each

Indeed, in some cases, it is intensified by a desire to uphold Conservatism and check that growth of democracy which is such a blemish to many a member of a good old family. Among the list of present members, we find a mark that "the best men of the middle classes, who possess education, property, and a status in Society, keep themselves aloof from election, and do not wish to serve their country in the House of Commons."

The extension of the franchise in England certainly appears to us to have been made too rapidly. It has outstripped the progress of education and has placed power in the possession of many who are unfit to wield it. But the effect of this is shown not so much in the quality of Members of Parliament or in the rank of life to which they belong as in the general modification noticeable in the tone of political parties. The Tory has been toned down into Conservative, and this Conservative finds much in common with the Liberal Unionist. The Liberal where he has not stood firm as a Unionist, has become a Gladstonian, or even a Radical. Democracy is more heard of than half a century ago, and attempts are repeatedly made to question the utility of the House of Lords. There are, of course, men of low birth in the House of Commons, though the working-man representative figures by no means numerous. But there are also men of as high birth as any of their predecessors, and the general run of members may fairly be taken to represent a good class of Society. And it may be argued farther that if the spread of reform, of radicalism or of democratic tendencies has caused the House to become more open to men from lower ranks, this applies mainly to such men as by virtue of their capabilities are eminently fitted for promotion. The question of birth is not a necessary factor in estimating the worth of a statesman or an orator. Apart from his religious sentiments and their effect upon his politics, few men have stood higher in the public estimation than JOHN BRIGHT. Yet in regard to birth or family he cannot be compared with LORD SALISBURY or LORD HARTINGTON. If anything, the extension of the franchise should have increased rather than reduced the chances of getting a new PITT, or FOX, or BURKE, or SHERIDAN, even though it may also in some cases have helped mediocrity along the path to political success or to public mention as one of the many M. P.'s. The extension of the franchise carries with it evil as well as good, and the evil is unduly increased if education does not keep pace with the suffrage. But reform having once made a start, is not likely to be turned back, and the great need for India, as well as for England, is that education should be pushed along until it can be maintained well in advance, if not of the political aspirations, at least of the elective privileges, of the people.

MR. RAYMENT, of the *Madras Times*, will also go on six months' special leave.

MR. JAMES W. FURRELL has resumed editorial charge of the *Calcutta Review*.

HEAVY rain is reported to have fallen in Mysore on Friday and Sunday last.

H. E. LOPEZ CONNEMARA, the Governor of Madras arrived in Ootacamund yesterday afternoon.

A BLIND Maharatta gentleman, Nana Narain Bhor, has been granted a *sansad* to practice as a pleader in the Poona Courts.

MR. JYWER officiates as Superintendent, Horse-Breeding operations, on Mr. Hullen taking leave this month.

SEARON FROST, Veterinary Instructor in Burma, goes on leave immediately, and reverts to military employment on return.

LIEUTENANT IMPEY's appointment to the Persian Gulf is cancelled, and he returns to Mount Abu before going on leave.

THE *Christian Patriot*, with its issue of the 7th instant, presents its readers with a woodcut portrait of the distinguished Pandita Ramabhai.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, on tour, had a waggon load of bouquets presented to him. For some reason not declared, they were to be sent to the Elysée.

DR. CAMPBELL, Bishop of Bangor, who is in his 77th year, and was consecrated in 1859, resigned his see about three weeks ago.

THE Assam-Chittagong scheme is said to be likely to be utterly wrecked by the difficulties which have sprung up in connection with it.

It is practically decided that Professor Liard will be appointed from Home as Bacteriologist in charge of the new Laboratory at Poona.

"The tipplers must pay for the tea," says Mr. Goschen. On these terms the tea-drinker should pay for the beer, &c., which might suit the tipplers admirably.

THERE was a rumour lately that the Government of India intended to present the Amir with fifty thousand rifles. We are glad to hear that there is no truth in this.

UNTIL a select Committee is formed at home, and they summon witnesses, no action will be taken by the Government of India in the matter of the Unconventional Civil Service question.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held yesterday evening, the rates of interest and the discount were reduced 2 per cent. all round. The present rate is 6 per cent.

THE residents in village in the north have been harassed by tigers. One four feet in length, they captured by means of a cage. Then, instead of disposing of it to advantage, they put it to death.

SUCCE, the fasting man, has not been let alone by jokers. A diminutive lot of broad was sent by one person, while another kindly submitted an undertaker's card offering special terms.

THE Amban left Darjeeling on the morning of the 3rd. Mr. MacCarty accompanies him as far as Gnatong, and Mr. Har will remain for the present in Darjeeling.

It's a far cry to Allahabad. But at any rate, a show of plants, fruits, vegetables, flowers, poultry and birds is to be held there next February, and will be open to all stations in India.

THE greater portion of the Kashmir Army, consisting of some 2,500 men now at Jummoo, will be moved up to Gilgit as soon as the pass is open, and their place will then be taken up by other troops.

A NOVELTY in Bazaar, under the name of an Italian Garden and market, was to be held in London suburbs lately. A school-house was to be arranged like an Italian Garden, and the stalls were to be copies of those seen in Italian Market-places.

THE pacification of the China Hills country in the neighbourhood of Lanchang and Yaw seems to have been well accomplished for forest officers are now said to be carrying on explorations without being accompanied by an escort.

THE Allahabad Missionary Conference has sent an urgent request to Mr. Wishard of Calcutta to send an able and experienced Young Men's Christian Association worker there to open work among the student population.

THE steel-protected cruiser *Pearl*, 2,575 tons, eight guns, 7,500 indicated horse-power, is to be launched at Pembroke on May 22. The first ship of the new programme to take the water will probably be the *Admiral*, which is nearly ready for launching at Chatham.

MR. F. W. QUARRE, a vakil, who was suspended for twelve months in December last, made an application for clemency to a Full Bench of the Allahabad Court lately. The appeal was rejected. They don't train the quality of mercy at Allahabad.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON had arranged to run the *s.s. Godavari* round the Bombay Harbour, in the way of a moonlight excursion, on Friday last. Is there one who would give the Madras public a similar recreation inside the breakwater some moonlight night?

THE *Madras Herald* learns that when the Rev. Henry M. Stockings was whipping the Burmese young woman, the man whose affections she is supposed to have trifled with expostulated with Mr. Stockings, and told him that "if she wouldn't have him" he did not want to see her whipped or punished in any way.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON had arranged to run the *s.s. Godavari* round the Bombay Harbour, in the way of a moonlight excursion, on Friday last. Is there one who would give the Madras public a similar recreation inside the breakwater some moonlight night?

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM has urged the necessity for passing further laws for the protection of the workmen, care for whom, he maintained, provided their strongest support in opposing the overthrow of existing order. His Majesty has also announced that a Bill dealing with the Army will be introduced before the Reichstag in October.

AN election of a Worshipful Master and Treasurer and choosing of a Tyler for Lodge "Faith, Hope, and Charity" at Ootacamund, will take place at 8-30 p.m. at the Brock's Memorial School on the 31st instant, after which there will be the usual banquet. Colonel Liardet is the present Worshipful Master.

WHEN the Amban reached Jalapahar, on his way to Sikkim and thence to Lhasa, refreshments were served, including champagne: as a deviation from Chinese etiquette, ladies were admitted amid profuse salutations; but no mention is made of singing, which would have completed the grand trio—wine, woman and song—so pregnant with power to influence the future.

A WOULD-BE gallant M. P. has been asking that the "Ladies" Gallery should be enlarged, and that the grating should be removed. Mr. Plunket states that the structural conditions of that part of the house bars compliance with the first request, and that most ladies prefer to remain "encaged." All are not yet "emancipated."

IT is not often that a father is anxious to show that his son is competent to take his place. This, however, is said to be one reason for the Amir's long absence from his country. He wants to have his son Hubbullah's claim to the throne recognised, so he is desirous that the son should prove his fitness, in the sight of the chief nobles.

IT is believed that the new R. C. Cathedral in Mandalay will be completed by the close of this month, and the consecration of the building will follow at once. The edifice is being erected at the sole expense of Kyoungtaga Paul U. Pho, and it is said to be one of the handsomest structures in Burma. It is of the latest Parisian design and is carved and painted throughout.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a Rangoon paper points out that the month of April appears to be a very unfortunate month for the teachers and pupils of the Rangoon College. He adds the following events in support of his assertion:

Mr. Hayes died in April 1883.

Dr. Romania died in April 1889.

Dr. Forchhammer died in April 1890.

THE *Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople* learns that the employment of women is about to be authorised on the Government railways in Russia. The Transcaucasian Railway Administration, having

been invited to indicate the number of women which it believes can be employed, number might amount to 2,000 per cent. of the total number of the employees.

A CEYLON contemporary recommends the introduction of a regular system of geological surveys in that island. Looking forward to the year 1900, it suggests that this gentleman's services should be secured. If the above rule is to be applied in his case, Dr. King's many friends would certainly be glad to hear that he had been chosen to fill a good appointment in Ceylon.

COL. CONWAY GORDON has been mentioned as likely to retire immediately, but it is now stated that he will not even take furlough until he has completed the rules he is now framing, relating to the Railway Bill. It would certainly be a pity, that any one else should be entrusted with this job. Now that the Government has passed its imprudent Bill, it cannot do better than throw as much risk of blame as possible on one who will shortly be numbered among the absent.

A FRIEND seems to think the Stanley exhibition programme ought to run something after this fashion:

Mr. Stanley arises from his bed.

Mr. Stanley's slippers.

Mr. Stanley at breakfast.

A lock of Mr. Stanley's hair.

A drop of Mr. Stanley's favourite scent.

Mr. Stanley's handkerchief in the hands of a pick-pocket.

(If room by available), Mr. Stanley's admirers.

A MOST brutal attempt was made at Bombay on the life of a Hindu broker, named Killachand Dewchand, by a Hindu mendicant, named Tulsidass Jewari. The latter had begged alms of Killachand, and being refused, he went away. Subsequently he met Killachand near the Juckeria Masjid, and rushed up to him and knocked him down, and inflicted several serious wounds on his body with a large knife. The injured man lies in a dangerous condition in hospital. Tulsidass will be placed before the Magistrate.

"OUR domestics" in England have incurred the censure of a leading Liberal organ in London; "our domestics" in India are a perennial fount of squibs; but "our domestics" in Siberia, if the *Grashdenn* is to be believed, something very much worse. "The servants are all bad characters and thieves," we are told. "They are generally lodged in a building detached from the house occupied by the master, otherwise one would risk being plundered or murdered." The style of judgment is similar here, but we jump to no similar conclusion regarding the cause of this.

A FEW days since a gentleman employed in one of the large firms of Rangoon, on going upstairs, found his bedroom door locked. He got a view of the interior through a chink, and there he saw his "boy" luxuriously reclining in a chair while a barber was shaving him. The master's shaving-brush was doing service for his dusky highness, and, common soap not being good enough, he was revelling in those comforts that myriads of advertisements ascribe to Pears' Shaving Stick. Who can say after this, that the Oriental is not rapidly advancing in the way of civilization?

TILL very recently it was a popular and favoured belief that no man or woman by taking thought could add to their stature. But it has been left to America to dispel their hallucination. It is now a "trade" in that favoured land to make short young men and maidens tall by stretching them, a la Procrustes. Leg-stretchers are men and women who fix their patients in a species of rack for an hour or two a day, and chafe the arms and limbs with weak whiskey-and-water. Six months of this treatment will ensure an extra inch or two of height; but the operation is tedious and painful. Short men engaged to tall girls are the best-paying customers for this business.

THE controversy is still raging on the matter of issue between the Murre Brewery Company and the Rev. Thomas Evans. The Rev. J. M. Crawford actually suggests that the committee should dismiss the manager of the *Simla Herald*, without notice, and refuse to pay his fare to Madras, where he is home presumably. Surely, says the *Morning Post*, his would be carrying matters with too high a hand, for Mr. Walker should not be made a scapegoat of when it appears that he was doing his best for the interests he served. No, at any rate, has no cause to thank the Rev. Thomas Evans for his short but pungent letter to the *Morning Post*.

TROUBLES may be expected to recommence in the Transvaal at an early date, ending in its being reannexed for good and all, unless the rendition to England comes about peacefully. No one has the British in the chief towns in the Transvaal expressed their disapproval of the present state of things by pulling down the Boer flag and hoisting the Union Jack; but now the *Times of India* publishes translation of the stringent ordinance promulgated by the Orange Free State and the Transvaal against traders from India (Bombay) who are rather numerous in both Africa, especially in Natal and the adjoining States. The matter is being brought to the attention of the Government of India and the House of Commons.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* is noticing the death of Dr. Forchhammer says:—His requirements in the Pali language and literature are very extensive. His researches into Burman history were probably more minute and exhaustive than those of any other person. The language, literature, and history of the Talines received early attention, and fundamental importance in the study of the languages, history and religion of Burma, and he has left behind him invaluable results of his study, among which the only full dictionary of the Taline language. So far years ago, he gave attention to the Palung and Chin languages, collecting extensive vocabularies, grammatical notes, customs, legends and traditions of the people.

IN the Ceylon papers now and then appear advertisements in this style:—"Whereas, &c., a rogue elephant is found frequenting, &c., reward of Rs.50 will be given on furnishing proof to the Government Agent of the destruction of the said elephant." Now a correspondent asks, how is an intelligent rogue slayer to know, after all the trouble and cost of stalking, that he has

the real Simon Pure before him? being exasperated thereby by the fact that a "Secretary," going to shoot a prescribed rogue, shot the wrong beast, and for his pains not only lost the reward, but was fined Rs.200. He suggests that all this unpleasantness would have been avoided if the lazy Government Agent (who wanted proof), had informed the public on what part of the elephant they would, before pulling the trigger, find his private chalk marks.

THE NEW LOAN.

IT is evident that India's credit in London continues to improve. Of late years there has been a silent but steady expansion of faith among London financiers and investors in the stability of India's credit, and the proof of the result, now shown in the floating of the new loan, is eminently satisfactory. The Government placed on the market £5,400,000 of 3 per cent. paper with a reserve price of 98. The market offered to take nearly double the quantity and at such prices that even the high figure of £99-3-6 per £100 scrip only receives 16 per cent. Tenderers above this were accepted in full and it is safe to estimate that the average of issue falls very little short of par. With money borrowed in England at a trifle over 3 per cent. and with the many profitable outlets available here, India might now afford to draw more liberally from home, safeguarding herself in the matter of exchange by a species of special sinking fund.

EXAMINATIONS OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

THIS is an age of examinations; and the hereditary village officers cannot expect to be exempted from the rule; and accordingly, His Excellency the Governor in Council declares that on and after January 1st, 1893, no candidate for any of the village officers' posts, to wit karnams, assistant karnams, monegars and muniffs, whatever the salary of the post may be, shall be appointed unless he shall have passed the Primary School examination and qualified in the extra-optional subjects. These are, for karnams,—higher arithmetic according to the 6th standard (though this the Government would exclude for the present); village accounts; the powers and duties of village officers; and surveying; for monegars and muniffs,—the powers and duties of village officers, and village sanitation. These restrictions, however, will not apply to persons already in office on January 1st, 1893, nor to heirs who have now passed the age of eighteen. In its instructions to Collectors of Districts the Government is careful to point out that the above examinations should not be allowed to override the hereditary principles by which succession to village offices is regulated. The nearest heir will, as before, have the prior claim to succeed, provided only that he is duly qualified.

A LESSON.

SOME years ago, struck with the idea that it would be a kindness to prepare a book of instructions regarding the education of children, and knowing that Nature had bestowed upon me uncommon abilities as well as many opportunities of cultivating these, I compiled and published a book of instructions. Reviewers handled it gently, critics did not dip their pens in gall. Yet the sale was not large. Mercenary motive cannot be said to influence me, for of the world's goods I have a sufficiency. But it stung me to the heart to know that here was a collection of sound and wise teachings, and yet they were almost useless, because people were not inclined to buy and to read them. This troubled me and even disturbed my usually peaceful slumbers. I reflected over my little work long and deeply, but could find no fault with it. Many were my ponderings over the folly of mankind in declining to look at what was wise and seeking out what was frivolous and useless. Many were my ruminations over the practical utility of acquiring wisdom when others declined to have it imparted to them. At last, seeking enlightenment, I told my innermost thoughts bare to a friend, one not classed among the wise, but generally regarded as a shrewd and sensible man, a "man of the world." He first told me, "you must wait for the time," a remark that had to be explained before I understood it. And then seeing that this advice did not satisfy me, my friend added, "Have faith in what others do, trust what others write, but doubt every word and every deed of your own. Thus will you prove that you possess wisdom." The advice was unpalatable, but the more I reflected upon it, the sounder it appeared to be.

A SEEKER OF WISDOM.

INTER-IMPERIAL POSTAL RATES.

WHILE most of us are giving our attention to affairs in the West, we are not unlikely to overlook similarly important matters in other directions. This is markedly the case in regard to the Indian postal rates with England, and the rest of the British Empire. The reduction in the rate of "overland" postage will bring the cost for the postage stamp upon ordinary letters down to about the charge for sending correspondence home all the way by sea, that is, by way of "Gib." Of course this is a step in the right direction, and it will, no doubt, help to increase the business of this country with Europe. But it must seem remarkable to most people—to everyone outside the Indian post office—that the rate for letters from this country to Australia is five annas, though there are no foreign countries to be paid, as in the "overland" route, the letters going, as every schoolboy knows, all the way by sea. The Indian trade with Australia has never been anything to speak of, and until a year ago there seemed to be very little chance of it improving. But about that time the first sample consignments of Indian and Ceylon teas were sent to Australia. These teas were found to be so superior to the China article that already many planters have established agencies in Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, and other towns. Several Australian merchants have, during the last year, formed a syndicate for starting a direct line of steamers between their colonies and India, as it is believed they can procure from this country all the goods and merchandise for supplying them with which they have hitherto been depending upon China. This alone should induce the Government to consider the advisability of reducing the rate of postage with Australia. There is, however, another reason for this reduction. As usual, there is an anomaly. The charge for letters, by way

City Police Office,

No. 54.

Madras. 27th May 1890

From

Colonel J. G. G. C. J. G.
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
With the Governor,
Stonehouse Hill.

Sir,

As directed in Reference on
No. 1440 of 20th May 1890, Judicial,
I have the honour to forward Copies
of letters reporting result of enquiry
regarding the alleged Slave Trade
between Madras and Rangoon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Yours most Obedient Servant

Colonel
Commissioner of Police
Madras

Forwarded Copies of
 the reporting results of
 the investigation regarding the alleged

DEPARTMENT

No.

From

Dated

18

FOR ORDERS.

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I am still the same old me.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I am still the same old me.

His article in the Madison Times of the 9th May is submitted for action as to whether it should be sent on to the English Government for report. The article in the Times of London 3rd was forwarded to this English "inter alia" for remarks.

This paper has been delayed as it was thought that this case might be one of those excluded from the report of the Comm. of Office No. 10 dated 7th April 1890 which was sent ^{in original} to the H. English Ministry for remarks. A copy of this having been procured from Col. Alderson it has been found that it is ~~also~~ mentioned in the Times of London 9th has not been included in it.

X
3/1/2000

and receipt of forwarding
the early evening report
in case of previous reference

Yes
7/10/1910

Slave trade

Post Office
Nagapattinam 50

From
To
Post Office
Nagapattinam
District Magistrate
Tanjore

Sw,
Referring to your endorsement
No. 937 dated 3rd June 1890 on letter from
the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to
the Chief Secretary to Government, I
have the honor to state that I have
no further information on the subject
beyond that contained in my No. 133. L
dated 25th 3rd June 1890 to your address.

2. Referring to para (3) of the commis-
sioner's letter I was not here at the
time the occurrence took place, but
the Emigration Clerk informs me that
during the inspection of the Emigration
Depots by my predecessor, the three
women referred to were found in a
depot kept by one "Sagoo". They
stated that they had been brought
there to go to Penang but were unwilling
to go, to Penang. so were immediately
permitted to leave the depot. They were
afterwards brought to the Office saying
they were willing to proceed to Rangoon

from was seen
 Commissioner of
 S. S. "Sura" left here
 Regarding name of the
 woman named
 being embarked in the
 name named Angan
 entered as proceeding
 husband Pitchay had
 accompanied by her con-
 aged 21, who was going
 This is probably the
 hands gave her name
 these two being the only
 Prichy who left by the
 The labour traffickers
 to same as women, of
 signing bonds for their
 but probably they are
 & men and are
 newly sold, although
 paid off they remain
 semi-slavery
 I have frequent
 in what they had
 always say they are

office
 address
 30th
 of
 al
 "at
 aged 27
 from her
 at Rangoon
 Munnich
 join his parents
 who after
 Rungamul
 males from
 Steamer
 men is exactly
 and cooler
 passage
 to take care
 quite so
 the new debt
 a state of
 explained
 expect, but
 willing to take

two men named
 Maria Mahomed, appears
 in my letter above quoted,
 to you & my letter above quoted,
 and I am inclined to believe that
 the one named Allapitchay is a
 sort of "story" and "Sheikh Mohidin"
 is one of the "sons" of "Maria Mahomed".
 7. On March 23rd I wrote to the
 Inspector of Police at Rangoon in-
 forming him that two women and
 one man had been shipped here by
 one Goola Mohidin, consigned either
 to Secunder or Meerapillai at Rangoon.
 They had signed bonds and said they
 knew what they were about, but
 I thought it might be a case for
 the Police to keep an eye on. One
 of the women was middle aged, and
 the other about 20, accompanying the
 man, who, she said, was her father.
 8. I am informed that the man Naina
 Mahomed has returned here from Rangoon.
 I have &c
 /Signed/ P. James
 /Encl 6 py/ Post Officer
 For A. District Magistrate

81

Enclosure No 2

In a letter

From

The Magistrate
of Tanjore

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Judicial Department
Madras

Dated 16 June 1890

No 995

Subject

Extract from the Register of
Females proceeding to
Rangoon

[19]

Reference on No. 1468 of 1890

In replying the above should be quoted.



DEPARTMENT.

Read the following

Ref. No. 1468 of 1890

The Commr. of Police Madras
is requested to furnish for
reference a copy of his letter
of 10 April 190 No. 10., reporting
result of Enquiry regarding the
alleged slave trade between
Madras & Rangoon.

H.V.C.

19 May

To the Commr. of Police Madras. Dated 21/5/90



Just DEPARTMENT.

34

Official Memo No 94
 Read the following 27 June 1890.

In continuation of Offt
 Memo of 10 May/90, a copy
 of the Madras Times of the 9th May
 90 containing an article headed
 'Madras Slave Trade', is forwarded
 to the Honble Godavari for
 early inquiry report on the cases
 therein referred to.

H.V.C
 5 June

S. J. J. J.

M. Godavari } *Recd*
with new paper } *9/6.*
Ch. M.

No 995.

Camp Negapatnam 16th June 1890
15 P

From J. Thomson Esquire
of District Magistrate
Tanjore

To The Honble Mr. J. F. Price,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Madras.

Sir

With reference to endorsement dated
5th May 1890 on letter No. 40 dated 12th April
1890 from the Commissioner of Police,
Madras, to you reporting the result of inquiries
regarding "the so-called slave trade" between
Madras & Rangoon, I have the honour
of 22/182 dated 15th June 1890 (copy) to forward a letter
from the P.O. Officer, Negapatnam, remitt-
ing with special reference to paras 3 & 7
of the said letter.

2. The Post Office states that the
3 women alluded to in para 3 were
registered for Rangoon as they were willing
to go there and that no telegraphic com-
munication of the abduction of these females
appears to have been sent as stated in
para 2.

that there is no entry
of a Penguamul here
in the "Booldana" but
mul and her cousin
27 and 21 respectively and
females from Pichin
that I know, one to go
and the other her parents

4. As regards para
referred to is reported to be
of labourers, Alla Pichin
apparently employed in
and Sheikh Mohidin

5. As observed by
his letter No 380 dated the
to you, all reasonable
seem to have been observed
-palam against illicit
adult females cannot
from going to Pichin
express their desire to go

I have
Yours
For. of D.

For. of D.

reports
his Register
marked
an Angam-
ateli aged
the only 2
who left by
her husband

Naina Mahomed
an exporter
a Ministry
in the former
of his tools.

Gibson is
April 1890.
safeguards
at Nega-
practices but
he prevented
when they
there.

Yours
Best Servant,

For. of D.

From

The As District Magistrate
of Tanjore

36

To The Chief Secretary
to Government
Judicial Department
Madras

Dated 16
Received June 1890

No 995.
Enclosures - 3 (three)
No 795-72
21-11-90
Subject

Forwarding with remarks
letter from the Port officer
Negapatnam in re the
so called slave trade
between Madras & Rangoon

2037

From

VIZAGAPATAM. District Magistrate
Office Dated 22nd June 1890
190

W. A. WILLOCK Esq^r

4th District Magistrate,
Vizagapatam District.

To

The Honorable J. F. Price,
Chief SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

SIR.

In reply to the Government Official Memorandum dated 10th May 1890, Judicial, I have the honor to state that I fear cases in which females are carted across to Rangoon and practically sold there for immoral purposes are not unknown here. In 1886 a gang was caught in the act of bringing a consignment of 5 girls across to Rangoon for the purpose and the parties implicated were tried by the Temporary Deputy Magistrate in cases Nos 29, 30, 31, & 32 on his file. The result was that the following sentences were imposed

	Case 29.	Case 30	Case 31	Case 32	Total imprisonment
Sal Mahomed	2 years Rigorous Imprisonment	1 year R.S.	1 year R.S.		4 years.
(2) Lanka Suramma	20	20	20		20
(3) Puti Kunchamma	20	2 years R.S.			20
(4) Garugubilli Gaddi	20		1 year R.S.	1 year R.S.	20
(5) Inapasappu Murti	20				2 years
(6) Silam Atchemma	20		1 year R.S.	1 year R.S.	4 years
(7) 20 Pentamma					1 year
(8) Vempada Kanakamma		2 years R.S.			2 years
(9) Davu Appalamma				1 year	1 year

No. (1), (2), & (3) were from Rangoon and were prostitutes and brothel keepers there - No. (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) & (9) were their accomplices here and kidnapped or induced the girls (who were minors) to come to Vizagapatnam for the purpose of embarking for Rangoon. The usual price paid to the latter was about Rs 10. The manner in which these cases were disposed of must have inculcated the necessity of extreme caution on those engaged in this trade, and renders detection very difficult but I believe that it is still occasionally carried on. One case which will probably turn out to be similar to the above is now under enquiry and I have heard of the following occurrence. A brahmin woman left her husband and provided

20 P

for some time with a paramour who took to ill treating her when the funds derived from the sale of her jewels began to fall short. She therefore left him and allowed herself to be embarked for Rangoon by a man whose acquaintance she had made and who promised her prosperous times there. On arriving at Rangoon he sold her on board the steamer to a pariah for sixty or seventy Rupees much to her horror and her lamentations attracted the attention of the Captain, who on ascertaining what had been done refused to give her up and brought her back to Vizagapatnam.

2. It is hard to know what remedy to suggest. Detection of such cases on shore is very difficult as the females are easily tutored as to what to pay and have their heads filled with great expectations of the future to be enjoyed in Rangoon, and with their aid their abductors are almost sure to escape detection. In most cases they look forward to ^{engaging} ~~engaging~~ in immoral pursuits and have no idea that they will not be free agents in the matter so that they carefully avoid betraying their companions

companions. I fear that in the hurry of disembarkation at Rangoon also most such cases must escape notice, besides which there is no reason why the dealers should disclose their ultimate intentions until after they get their victims safe ashore. Inspection on board ships during the voyage, when sea-sickness and general discomfort have thrown some doubt on the promises of the dealer seems to me to be the only remedy and were it not for the disorder and confusion which prevails on board the ships it would be very effective. I have no doubt but that the B. I. S. N. Co. would willingly find free accommodation for one inspecting officer or two selected from the Rangoon police and conversant with Telugu. It would not be necessary that one should go on every Steamer. If systematic inspection during the voyage was carried out occasionally it would go far to check the evil.

In

Para 3 line 10 genuine
Date 3-7-95.

3. In connection with this question I beg to call the attention of Government to the fact that a terrible disaster will take place ere long between this and Rangoon. Until lately the B. I. S. N. Company have carried on their trade in large and roomy Steamers, but they have now put on a new class of vessel, such as the *Kistna* and *Comilla* which I believe is specially designed to carry the maximum number of coolies with the minimum expenditure of space and tonnage. The first time one of these vessels encounters one of the cyclonic storms common in the Bay a catastrophe will occur. I should be sorry to see any restraints placed on passenger traffic with Rangoon as it has been most advantageous to the East Coast, but I think that matters are going too far at present. It is a most profitable undertaking to the B. I. S. N. Company and one which can well afford to pay the cost of reasonable safety from disasters. I would suggest the advisability of the Presidency Port Officer being called on to report what would be the probable result of a vessel like the *Kistna* being caught in

a moderate cyclonic storm of three or four days' duration with a full load of coolies on board. It will be remembered that the early part of the North East monsoon - the most dangerous in the Bay is the chief season for coolie immigration.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,
M. S. S. S.

Ag District Magistrate.

M

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DEPARTMENT.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF
VIZAGAPATAM.

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government
Judicial Department

Subd 72072
21-11-90

Dated
Recd.

22nd June 1890.

CHIEF SECRETARY
26 JUN 90
2037

Enc.

Subject,

Submitting the report called
for in C.O. dated 10th May
relative to the existence of
Slave trade or traffic in
girls in the ports of this side

Reference on No. 2380 of 1890.

In replying the above should be quoted.

Jude. DEPARTMENT.



Read the following

25 June 1890

Adverting this letter of 16th
June 1890 No. 995 the B. Magr.
of Tanjore is requested to report
the result of the trial referred
to in para 4 of the letter from
the Govt of India of 12 April
last No. 40.

H.V.C.

25 June

Mr. Tanjore

with Cte 1140 (to be returned with reply)

25 June 1890

IN THE COURT OF THE *1st Class* *Magistrate* OF TANJORE

Calendar Case No. *63* of 188*9*. *Megapatham*

Name of Defendants.—

1. *Pirai*
2. *M. Sagar.*
3. *Shen Nethidur*

Charge.—

Kidnapping. Section 363 Indian Penal Code

Finding.—

Not guilty

Sentence —

Discharged Section 253 Criminal Procedure Code

Serial number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.						DATE OF				
	Name.	Father's name.	Caste or race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.	Close of trial.
1	2						3				
<i>63</i> <i>89</i>	<i>1 Pirai. & M. Sagar. & Shen Nethidur</i>						<i>25th June 89 at Piranyadu near -</i>				
	<i>1 Pulla. & S. S. Sankaranarayanan</i>						<i>2 - 4 - 89</i>				
							<i>5 - 8 - 89</i>				
							<i>14 - 8 - 89</i>				
							<i>29 - 8 - 89</i>				

The accused were in custody

The defendants have been charged by the Police with Kidnapping and the Case for the prosecution is briefly as follows. The 1st and 2nd prosecution witnesses who are lady women living in a village in Nanniam Salay were shipped on board the S.S. Siva as passengers for Rangoon on the 30th of June last. Meanwhile intimation was given to the Madras Police by a Brahmin living at Negapatam that these two women had been shipped against their will and accordingly on the arrival of the Siva at Madras an Inspector of Police under orders from the Deputy Commissioner boarded the vessel, questioned the two women and finding that

they wished to return to their homes and appeared to have been put on board against their wills, took them on shore arrested the persons who were in charge of them & sent them all back to Negapatam.

2. The Negapatam Police made inquiries and have charged the case. The story of the two women is that they were enticed away from their village by the 1st defendant - that the latter took them to the Emigration Lodges of the 2nd defendant at Negapatam having previously drugged them by means of some plantain fruit which she gave them to eat. that they were kept in the Lodges for a night, that on the following morning the Emigration Agent came to the lodges and questioned them

and the 1st and 2nd Regiments, kept
them for two or three days and
finally shipped on board the
Suez as passengers ^{for} Rangoon.

3- They explain that they did not
perish when they were being put
on board because they were stu-
-pified by drugs which they sur-
-mised had been put into their
food while they were at the Ladown
and that they did not recover their
senses until the vessel reached
Pondicherry -

4. There is no evidence -
apart from their statements -

from that they were in any way
drugged and it appears from the
evidence of the other prosecution
witnesses that they were in full
possession of their senses on the
day that they were shipped. I
do not believe that they were drugged.
It is true that when they were
questioned by the Police at Madras
they declared that they had been put
on board against their wills and
that they had been previously drugged
but this part of their story is
false and in my opinion a crea-
tion of their imagination and what
appears to have really happened is
that they were possessed by the
2nd defendant to Embrace to Rayon
and that they changed their mind
after they had been few days at sea.

There is no doubt that these two
women were enticed away from
their village by the 1st defendant
a woman who appears to be
employed by the 2nd defendant
to get hold of cool women and
bring them to his garden at
Nagapattinam, and the facts charged
this case as one of kidnapping
from lawful guardianship on
the strength of a certificate from
District Court of Madras to the effect
that the 1st witness in this case
is under 16 years of age. She first
has however been since examined
by Dr. Browne J. Esq. Surgeon of
Nagapattinam and he declares that
she is over 16 years of age. Had
she been proved to be under 16
then would have been a clear
case

Case made out against the Defendants.
I thought too at first that the act
of the Defendants would amount
to the offence of kidnapping from
British India, but as the vessel
on which they were shipped was
bound for Rangoon it cannot be
said that they were conveyed
out of the limits of British India.
As the 1st witness' age appears
to be over 16 and as she and her
companions were ~~not~~ conveyed out
of British India no offence is
made out against any of the de-
fendants & I discharge them
under Section 253 of the Code of
Criminal Procedure.

5. I must here remark on a case
appears to be a most iniquitous
traffic in coolies which is
going on between a number of

...of the ... and
... in Rangoon.
The method adopted is this. —
The ... get hold of Tamil
Coolies here, persuade them to
... pay for their passage
... take promissory notes from
them for considerable sums
and consign the Coolies with
the promissory notes to their
Correspondents in Rangoon
to whom the notes are made
payable. What happens to
these Coolies when they get to
Rangoon I do not know, but
they are completely in the
power of the men who receive
them here. In the present case
the British Police recovered
19 promissory notes of the
... alone recovered
in

in the possession of the man
who was in charge of the ten
women concerned in this case
and of the other Coolies on board
the Siroa, all of whom when
questioned by the Police, repudiated
the promissory notes as forgeries.
The marks of the Coolies in
the promissory notes are
possibly genuine, but I am
almost certain that none of
them when signing them were
aware of the contents of these
notes, and of the fact that
they were practically sign-
ing away their liberty.
This traffic ought in the
interests of humanity to
be immediately stopped.

but it is impossible for
this to be done without the
interference of government

Prepared by H. R. Campbell
29-89 } H. Campbell
H. Campbell

Due copy

H. Campbell
H. Campbell

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text follows, appearing to be a list or series of notes.]

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Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE IN A LETTER. *No. 1*

FROM

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF
TANJORE,

TO

THE *Chief* SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT,
Judicial DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

Dated *13* *July* 1890.
Received

No. *1155*

~~ENCLOSURE~~

SUBJECT.

*Copy of judgment in Calendar
Case No. 63 on the file of the 1st
Class Sub-Div. Magist. Negapa
- tam -*

*Ind. No. 2374/90
24-11-90*

Danpore District Magistrate's Office
No. 1153. Vallam 13th July 1890

From J. Thomson Esquire
by District Magistrate
Danpore

To

The Hon'ble Mr J. D. Price
Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department
With the Governor
St. Leonards - Hill

Sir,

In reply to reference on
No. 2380 of 1890 from Government
directing me to report the result
of the trial of the case of Kidnap-
-ping referred to in para 4 of letter
No. 40 dated 12th April 1890, from
the Commissioners of Police returned
herewith, I have the honor to state
that the accused Concerned were dis-
-charged under Section 253 I.P.C.
A Copy of the judgment in the case
sent

Can't find any other name
the file of Correspondence, is
here with column of the
the women's names are different.
I conclude the case is the same

2 The Madras Police
Police say they received no
call for information from the
Madras Police.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servt.

J Pettibum
By Robert M. M. M. M.

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Prof 7/8

AUGUST 1890, No. , JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

No. 53.

MEMORANDUM.

The attention of the District Magistrate, Tanjore, and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, is drawn to an article headed "The Slave Trade between Madras and Rangoon," published in the *Madras Times* of the 3rd instant, and they will report regarding the traffic therein referred to. The police should communicate with those of Rangoon in view to ascertaining whether any information can be obtained as to the persons engaged in the traffic in the Madras Presidency, and it should be ascertained whether the Port officer, Negapatam, can supply any information in the matter.

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

13th March 1890.

To the District Magistrate, Tanjore.
„ Commissioner of Police.

THE "SLAVE TRADE" BETWEEN MADRAS AND RANGOON.

A man of the name of Veeraragoo, who had been under arrest in Rangoon for some time, and charged with engaging in what is known as the Madras slave trade, has been committed by the Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon to the next Criminal Sessions. The Magistrate, in giving the reasons for the committal, stated that three women were induced by the prisoner, on different grounds, to leave Negapatam. One said she was told she would be the wife or mistress of the prisoner; the second was informed she would lead a much happier life in Rangoon than in her own country, and the third was induced to proceed to Burma by similar representations. The three women were taken to the prisoner's house on their arrival in Rangoon, and there locked up. Two or three days afterwards they were sold for various prices. Two of them were purchased by men who seemed well pleased with their bargains, but, notwithstanding this, it appeared that the women were sold as so much property belonging to the prisoner.

A woman named Tellagunny stated that she went up from Madras about two months ago in company with two other women. They left from Negapatam, and she was put forcibly on board the steamer. About four or five men accompanied her. She was alone in Madras, her husband being away, and she was told that Rangoon was a fine place to live in and plenty of money to be found. She did not know the fate that awaited her on arrival. The accused went on board the steamer on her arrival in Rangoon, she was taken to a house for two or three days. She was not allowed to go out of the house without a man being in attendance, and she was always watched. One day a man came and asked the accused if he had any girls. He replied in the affirmative and the man paid Rs. 80 for her, and she was taken away. The money was to pay her passage, she thought. The Agent at Negapatam, Ravoota, told her that the accused would board the ship, and take possession of her on reaching Rangoon, and she could work and pay him her passage money. She did not come to Rangoon with the intention of getting a husband, and although she was unwilling she was compelled to go with the man who bought her. She did not get a pice of the Rs. 80, and was living with her purchaser right up to the present time. She was very comfortable in her new position.

Her purchaser was then called into Court, and she identified him, describing him as her husband.

Another Madras girl was called *Periamma*. She now lived at Poonamudi, and her husband was a fisherman. *Periamma* came to her at her home and told her that she had been married in Rangoon, and as her parents had been very kind to her, she proceeded with him to Negapatam, and was placed on board the steamer. She made arrangements for her passage money, Rs 10-10, to be repaid on her arrival in Rangoon. *Periamma* was a very young girl, and when the boat reached the Rangoon wharf, she was taken to a house where she remained three days, she was not allowed to go out to see her husband and she was not permitted to leave the room. If she wanted to wash her face, a man would enter the room with her. After three days a cultivation came and took her away.

A respectable-looking individual was called into Court, and the witness identified him as her husband.

The witness stated that she was very happy with her new husband. She had, however, a sinking feeling for her proposed husband, and had looked for him without any result.

The purchaser of the last witness was called. He stated that the girl had been living with him for about a month, and he bought her from her husband. He came about in this way. He was at a Chetty's house, and the accused entered the building and said to him "I've got a girl for sale. I want Rs 200 or Rs 300 for her." He asked to see the girl and the accused took him to his present wife. He paid her Rs 90 cash, and after paying the money took the girl home. He had not got any other wife, and during the transaction he agreed to the price without the interference of any third party. He did not appear to him that he was acting contrary to law.

The purchaser of the first witness then entered the box. He said the girl had been living with him for about a month, and he paid Rs 30 to the accused for her. He knew the accused had been living by herding cows, and one day he was met with the remark "Do you want a good girl?" He replied in the affirmative, and was taken to a room where the girl was confined.

A Madras girl, who crossed the Bay with the girls, deposed that he was paid one rupee to cook for them on the voyage, and was promised Rs 12 when he reached Rangoon. The girls went willingly.

From Colonel T. WELDON, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 12th April 1890, No. 40.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed by your memorandum, dated 13th March 1890, I have the honor to report the result of inquiries regarding the traffic referred to in an article headed "The Slave Trade between Madras and Rangoon," published in the *Madras Times* of 3rd March.

2. So far as the Presidency town and port is concerned there is no ground to suppose that any such traffic exists. The bulk of deck passengers from this coast to Rangoon embark at Negapatam, and at certain seasons I believe, from some of the Northern ports—very few from Madras. Two cases of alleged kidnapping or abduction came to our notice last year, one on telegraphic advice from the Port officer at Negapatam, to whom it appears complaint had been made of the unlawful abduction of three women by one *Allay Pitchay* on board the S.S. *Sirsa*. On arrival here our police boarded the vessel and brought off the man *Allay Pitchay* and the females who alleged that they had been drugged and put on board by one *Shaik Mohidin* and a woman, whose name was not known to them, and in that state they were made over to the man *Allay Pitchay* to be taken to Rangoon.

3. The women stated here that two of them, *Nayagum* and *Alamaloo*, were sisters, the former married but deserted by her husband, the latter unmarried and under 16 years of age. They alleged that the unknown woman induced them to go to Negapatam whence they would be provided with free passage to Rangoon where possibly the married woman might find her husband. At Negapatam they were taken before a gentleman, probably the Port officer, whom they informed they were not willing to go to Rangoon and were thereupon allowed to depart, but on their way back to their homes they were overtaken by the same (unknown) woman who frightened them into returning to Negapatam where they were put on board the *Sirsa* and given into the charge of *Allay Pitchay*.

4. In the course of the inquiry here it was elicited that *Seethay*, one of the three women, was by no means the artless, deceived female pretended but was in fact, the

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3
mistress of the man *Allay Pitchay*, her rôle being to encourage the other women. The whole party was sent to the Magistrate at Negapatam. There the hitherto unknown woman was pointed out. She was then wearing a gold nose-screw taken from one of the sisters when latter were being put on board. The City Police officers were examined but returned here before the case was concluded. The police at Negapatam have been twice written to for information as to the result of the trial but no reply has been received.

5. In the second case, on the 3rd December 1889, when the City Police, as usual, boarded the S.S. *Booldana*, bound from Negapatam to Rangoon with coolies, two young women, named *Ungamah* and *Rungamah*, who said they were sisters, complained that they were being taken to Rangoon against their will by a Lubbay named *Pitchay Rowther* who was also on board. This man and the women were brought ashore. The women stated that they were married but lived with their parents at Trichinopoly. *Ungamah* said she was at variance with her husband and that she had an infant which she left at Trichinopoly with her mother. *Rungamah* said she had not yet consummated her marriage having only lately attained puberty. Their story was that a woman named *Perriah* induced them to go to Negapatam to see the ships and when there they were kept during the night in a godown and next day taken on board the steamer, where they were made over to the man *Pitchay Rowther*, their jewels being taken from them.

6. This case was sent to the Magistrate at Trichinopoly where it was discovered that the women had been lying. They were not sisters but were of different caste. They had both been abandoned by their husbands and were in fact prostitutes. There is no doubt they embarked voluntarily at the instigation of the woman *Perriah* whom they believed was also going to Rangoon but when she held back they repented, the experience of a sea voyage also probably being unpleasant.

7. The first case mentioned in paragraph 2 seems, however, to have had some foundation for the charge made. The man *Allay Pitchay* said that these women and other coolies—with their passage tickets and about 20 promissory notes for sums from 70 to 90 rupees said to have been executed by them, but which the alleged makers repudiated—were made over to him on board at Negapatam by *Shaik Mohidin* and one *Nyna Mahomed* to be delivered to a certain person at Rangoon. *Allay Pitchay* had certain letters to an addressee at Rangoon which were sent with him to Negapatam. *Nyna Mahomed*, mentioned by *Allay Pitchay* as one of the men who made over the women to him at Negapatam, was at the time in Rangoon and is said to be there still; probably he is the consignee at Rangoon, *Shaik Mohidin* the consignor at Negapatam, and *Allay Pitchay* the travelling conductor.

8. As remarked before, I do not think there is any such traffic as alluded to from this port, but there probably is something of the kind from Negapatam, although the subjects of it are not all the innocent, unsophisticated creatures they would pretend when they wish to repudiate their bargains. It would probably be found that many, if not most, of them are runaway wives and discarded mistresses—that they have been dazzled by bright promises and advances freely made for passage-money and other expenses, which sums are recovered with large profit from any person willing to take over the debtor and her debt on cash terms, to which most likely all parties fully agree.

9. The Police authorities at Rangoon have been asked to furnish any statements of facts or names of persons on this side of the Bay which might lead to the detection and suppression of any such traffic, if it exists.

From Colonel T. WELDON, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 28th April 1890, No. 45.

In continuation of my report, No. 40, dated 12th April 1890, on reference No. 53, dated 13th March 1890, Judicial, concerning the alleged traffic in females between this Presidency and Rangoon, I have the honor to submit the following reply

From the District Superintendent of Police at Rangoon which
 contains information that the trade exists between this port and Rangoon —

From the Superintendent of Police, Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated
 Rangoon 18th April 1890.

From J. THOMSON, Esq., District Magistrate, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to
 Government, dated Kumbakonam, 14th April 1890, No. 38-C.

Referring to your memorandum, No. 53, dated 13th March 1890, I have the
 honor to forward a letter from the Port officer, Negapatam, on the subject of the
 so-called "Slave Trade between Madras and Rangoon." This letter gives information
 regarding the persons who are engaged in recruiting for Burma, and it shows that, so
 far as is possible, precautions are taken to prevent females being allowed to embark
 otherwise than of their own free will.

1. I have just been in Negapatam and was informed by one of the principal
 merchants there that he had received information from a correspondent at Rangoon
 that the supply of labor from Negapatam had diminished owing, as it was supposed,
 to the interference of our police.

2. So far as the port of Negapatam is concerned, it would seem that all reasonable
 safe-guards are observed to prevent illicit practices, but of course if adult women
 express their willingness to go to Burma, we cannot prevent them.

3. That the recruiters of laborers for Burma and other places are mostly a
 disreputable crew is well known; they drive unfair bargains with the laborers and
 deceive them with false promises, but they manage to keep within the law.

4. The issue of the *Madras Times* received with G.O., No. 406-R., dated 28th
 March 1890, is herewith returned.

ENCLOSURES.

From P. JAMES, Esq., Port Officer, Negapatam, to the District Magistrate, Tanjore, dated
 Negapatam, 20th March 1890, No. 133-M.

With reference to G.O., No. 53, Judicial Department, dated 13th March, forwarded with your
 No. 522-M., dated 10th March 1890, I have the honor to report that I have little doubt that there
 is a traffic between this port and Rangoon in labor.

2. The exporters are for the most part Muhammadans, and their procedure seems to be as
 follows — They have touts who go about in the districts, telling ryots what large wages are to be
 had in Burma, and offering to pay their passage if they will sign a pro-note for the amount
 with interest; the pro-note, I am informed, being for Rs. 22-8-0, whereas the passage-money and
 boat-hire only amount to Rs. 10-4-0.

3. I have frequently had parties of men and women who, I found were going over on these
 terms, in my office, explained to them what they are doing and telling them what they may
 expect on the other side, but in every case they have declared they would take their chance.
 No women are allowed to embark at this port without first getting a pass in my office from the
 Emigration clerk who carefully inquires into the circumstances under which each female is going,
 and enters the age, marks, village, father's name, &c., in a book kept for the purpose. The pass
 has to be delivered up to the jetty peon before a woman gets into a boat, and if any appear without
 the pass, they are sent back to the office. All suspicious cases are brought before me for inquiry
 and if I am not satisfied I immediately hand the matter over to the police for investigation. Since
 my arrival here in July last, 820 females have been registered in my office, of whom only nine
 failed to embark at the last moment, and I have sent four cases to the police for investigation.

4. I beg to enclose the names of nineteen men who are known to be exporters of labor and
 there are several others I believe. I also enclose blank form of boat pass issued to females only
 after being registered in this office.

NAMES of Headmen who send coolies to Burma.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sackarai Rowthen. | 11. Levy. |
| 2. Sekunder Cossim Rowthen. | 12. Appatha Rowthen. |
| 3. Seoni Rowthen. | 13. Mahomed Naina Rowthen. |
| 4. Naina Mahomed. | 14. Sathasiva Valléy. |
| 5. Sagoosa. | 15. Sasoomalevvy. |
| 6. Madarsa. | 16. Moulasa. |
| 7. Gulam Mohidin Rowthen. | 17. Hassanar. |
| 8. Esoof Rowthen. | 18. Sekender. |
| 9. Packri Rowthen. | 19. Sackaray Bava. |
| 10. Kadersa Rowthen. | |

From J. THOMSON, Esq., Acting District Magistrate, Tanjore, to the Chief
 Secretary to Government, dated Negapatam, 16th June 1890, No. 995.

With reference to endorsement, dated 5th May 1890, on letter No. 1440, dated
 12th April 1890, from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to you, reporting the result
 of inquiries regarding "the so-called Slave Trade" between Madras and Rangoon, I have
 the honor to forward a letter* from the
 Port officer, Negapatam, remarking with
 special reference to paragraphs 3 and 7 of
 the said letter.

* No. 22-182, dated 5th June 1890 (copy).

2. The Port officer states that the three women alluded to in paragraph 3 were
 registered for Rangoon as they were willing to go there and that no telegraphic com-
 munication of the abduction of these females appears to have been sent as stated in
 paragraph 2.

3. Referring to the two women mentioned in paragraph 5, the Port officer reports
 that there is no entry in his register of a Rengammal having embarked in the *Boo-
 dana* but that an Angammal and her cousin, Meénatchi, aged 27 and 21, respectively,
 were the only two females from Trichinopoly who left by that steamer—one to join her
 husband and the other her parents.

4. As regards paragraph 7, Naina Mahomed referred to is reported to be an
 exporter of laborers, Alla Pitchai a maistry apparently employed under the former,
 and Sheik Mohidin one of his touts.

5. As observed by Mr. Gibson in his letter No. 38-C, dated 14th April 1890, to
 you, all reasonable safe-guards seem to have been observed at Negapatam against
 illicit practices but adult females cannot be prevented from going to Burma when
 they express their desire to go there.

ENCLOSURES.

From P. JAMES, Esq., Port Officer, Negapatam, to the District Magistrate, Tanjore, dated
 Negapatam, 5th June 1890, No. 22-182.

Replying to your endorsement, No. 937, dated 3rd June 1890, on letter (herewith returned)
 from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, I have the honor
 to state that I have no further information on the subject beyond that contained in my
 No. 133 M., dated 20th March 1890, to your address.

2. Referring to paragraph 3 of the Commissioner's letter, I was not here at the time the
 occurrence took place, but the Emigration clerk informs me that, during the inspection of the
 Emigration depôts by my predecessor, the three women referred to were found in a depôt kept by
 one "Sagoo." They stated that they had been brought there to go to Penang, but were unwilling
 to go, so were immediately permitted to leave the depôt. They were afterwards brought to the
 office saying they were willing to proceed to Rangoon; an extract from the register is appended.
 The Emigration clerk informs me that no telegram was sent from this office to the Commissioner
 of Police, Madras. The S.S. *Sirsa* left here on June 30th.

3. Regarding paragraph 7, there is no entry of any woman named Rungammal having
 embarked in the *Booldana*. A woman named Angammal, aged 27, is entered as proceeding to
 join her husband, Pitchaykaren, at Rangoon, accompanied by her cousin, Munichee, aged 21, who
 was going to join her parents. This is probably the woman who afterwards gave her name as
 Rungammal, these two being the only females from Trichinopoly who left by that steamer.

The labor traffic in men is exactly the same as in women ignorant coolies signing bonds for their free passage, but probably they are able to take care of themselves and are not quite so openly sold, although until their debt is paid off they remain in a state of semi-alavery.

I have frequently explained to them what they had to expect, but they always say they are willing to take the risk.

Of the three men named in paragraph 7, only one, Naina Mahomed, appears in my list of exporters of labor sent to you with my letter above quoted, and I am inclined to believe that the one named Allapichay is a sort of maistry and "Shaik Mohidin" is one of the touts of "Naina Mahomed."

On March 23rd I wrote to the Inspector of Police at Rangoon informing him that two women and one man had been shipped here by one Goolam Mohidin, consigned either to Secunder or Meerapillai at Rangoon. They had signed bonds and said they knew what they were about, but I thought it might be a case for the police to keep an eye on. One of the women was middle-aged, and the other about 20, accompanying the man, who, she said, was her father.

I am informed that the man Naina Mahomed has returned here from Rangoon.

An extract from the register of females proceeding to Burma.

No.	Name of vessel.	Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Village and District.	Marks.	Remarks.
363	S.S. Siva.	Nayagam.	Vythi	23	Pallar.	Thandavalam, Tanjore.	Mole on left shoulder.	To join her husband, Coondan.
363	Do.	Alamaloo.	Do.	18	Do.	Do. do.	Scar on centre back.	Accompanying her sister Nayagam.
371	S.S. Siva.	Sethay.	Govinda Pillai.	33	Vellalah.	Amoor, Tanjore.	Face pitted with small-pox (a little white spot on right eye by small-pox).	Widow. She is going with her own free will to join her relatives.

From W. A. WILLOCK, Esq., Acting District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 22nd June 1890, No. 2037.

In reply to the Government official memorandum, dated 10th May 1890, Judicial, I have the honor to state that I fear cases in which females are enticed across to Rangoon, and practically sold there for immoral purposes, are not unknown here. In 1886 a gang was caught in the act of bringing a consignment of five girls across to Rangoon for the purpose, and the parties implicated were tried by the Temporary Deputy Magistrate in cases Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32 on his file. The result was that the following sentences were imposed:—

	Case No. 29.	Case No. 30.	Case No. 31.	Case No. 32.	Total imprisonment.
1. Lal Mahomed	2 years rigorous imprisonment.		1 year's rigorous imprisonment.	1 year's rigorous imprisonment.	4 years.
2. Lanka Saramma	Do.		Do.	Do.	4 do.
3. Puli Kunchamma	Do.	2 years R.I.			4 do.
4. Garugubilli Gaddi	Do.		1 year's R.I.	1 year's R.I.	4 do.
5. Jagasappi Murti	Do.				2 do.
6. Silam Atchemma	Do.		1 year's R.I.	1 year's R.I.	4 do.
7. Do. Pentamma			Do.		1 year.
8. Vempada Kanakamma		2 years R.I.			2 years.
9. Davu Appalamma				1 year.	1 year.

Nos. (1), (2) and (3) were from Rangoon and were prostitutes and brothel-keepers there; Nos. (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) were their accomplices here, and kidnapped or induced the girls (who were minors) to come to Vizagapatam for the purpose of embarking for Rangoon. The usual price paid to the latter was about Rs. 10. The manner in which these cases were disposed of must have inculcated the necessity of

extreme caution on those engaged in this trade, and renders detection very difficult; but I believe that it is still occasionally carried on. One case, which will probably turn out to be similar to the above, is now under inquiry and I have heard of the following occurrence:—A Brahmin woman left her husband and resided for some time with a paramour who took to ill-treating her when the funds derived from the sale of her jewels began to fall short. She therefore left him and allowed herself to be embarked for Rangoon by a man whose acquaintance she had made and who promised her prosperous times there. On arriving at Rangoon he sold her on board the steamer to a Pariah for 60 or 70 rupees, much to her horror, and her lamentations attracted the attention of the Captain, who, on ascertaining what had been done, refused to give her up and brought her back to Vizagapatam.

2. It is hard to know what remedy to suggest. Detection of such cases on shore is very difficult as the females are easily tutored as to what to say and have their heads filled with great expectations of the future to be enjoyed in Rangoon, and with their aid their abductors are almost sure to escape detection. In most cases they look forward to engaging in immoral pursuits and have no idea that they will not be free agents in the matter, so that they carefully avoid betraying their companions. I fear that in the hurry of disembarkation at Rangoon also most such cases must escape notice, besides which there is no reason why the dealers should disclose their ultimate intentions until after they get their victims safe ashore. Inspection on board ship during the voyage, when sea-sickness and general discomfort have thrown some doubts on the promises of the dealers, seems to me to be the only remedy, and were it not for the disorder and confusion which prevails on board the ships, it would be very effective. I have no doubt but that the B.I.S.N. Company would willingly find free accommodation for an inspecting officer or two selected from the Rangoon police and conversant with Telugu. It would not be necessary that one should go in every steamer. If systematic inspection during the voyage was carried out occasionally it would go far to check the evil.

3. In connection with this question, I beg to call the attention of Government to the fact that a terrible disaster will take place ere long between this and Rangoon. Until lately the B.I.S.N. Company have carried on this trade in large and roomy steamers, but they have now put on a new class of vessel, such as the *Kistna* and *Comilla*, which, I believe, is specially designed to carry the maximum number of coolies with the minimum expenditure of space and tonnage. The first time one of these vessels encounters one of the cyclonic storms common in the Bay a catastrophe will occur. I should be sorry to see any restraints placed on passenger traffic with Rangoon, as it has been most advantageous to the East Coast, but I think that matters are going too far at present. It is a most profitable undertaking to the B.I.S.N. Company and one which can well afford to pay the cost of reasonable safety from disasters. I would suggest the advisability of the Presidency Port Officer being called on to report what would be the probable result of a vessel like the *Kistna* being caught in a moderate cyclonic storm of three or four days, duration with a full load of coolies on board. It will be remembered that the early part of the north-east monsoon—the most dangerous in the Bay—is the chief season for coolie emigration.

From J. THOMSON, Esq., Acting District Magistrate, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vallam, 13th July 1890, No. 1155.

In reply to reference on No. 2380 of 1890 from Government, directing me to report the result of the trial of the case of kidnapping referred to in paragraph 4 of letter No. 40, dated 12th April 1890, from the Commissioner of Police, returned herewith, I have the honor to state that the accused concerned were discharged under section 253, I.P.C. A copy of the judgment in the case sent me by the Head Assistant Magistrate, after seeing the file of correspondence, is herewith submitted. Though the women's names are different, I conclude the case is the same:

2. The Negapatam police say they received no call for information from the Madras police.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

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