

ORDINARY, MS.

<i>Public</i>	DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED <i>13-3-91</i>	
No. <i>204-✓</i>	

INDEXED.*When given for copying*

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Mr E. A. Hankins
has examined in the
Govt Puff and said
that the order in his
case is final—*

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

Despatch 15/3/91

ENCLOSURE.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BRING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—

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

60-584

Public (18) DEPARTMENT.

From

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

DEPARTMENT.



Dated 25th

Recd.

26 by

1891

ENCLOSURE.

Subject.

Transfers a petition from Mr E. A. Hankins
late Examiner in the Govern-
ment Press, praying that he
may be restored to his post.

H.M.

For Orders.

petition for cancellation of
This is an ~~appeal~~ ^{petition} against the
order in G.O. No. 52 of 20.1.91.
Petitioner has put forward no facts which
were not considered when that order was
passed, and does not explain how
he incurred debts to the extent of
Rs 660. ^{in one year} as stated in para 5 of
the Report of the Supdt. of the Press
(in the above G.O.).

*C.S.
5/3.*

Hand

Order 13 March 91 No 204.

Petitioner will be informed
that the order passed in his case
is final. (From Order)

*Pet. (Pool.
Supdt. Genl. Press. (Pool.)*

*C.S.
10/3/91*

Hand

For Orders

PETITION from *Mr. S. A. Hunt*

Dated 18 .

TRANSFERRED to the Chief Secretary to
Government for disposal.

(By Order.)

Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
25th Feb. 1871.

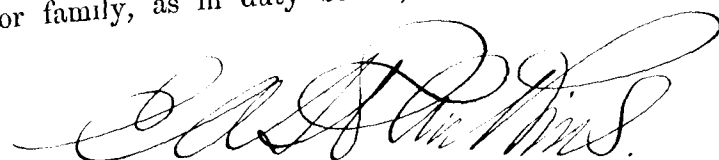
being one after another attacked with small-pox; and hardly were these troubles got over, when your Petitioner himself took seriously ill and was in the General Hospital for a month and-a-half, during which period he drew a moiety of his salary, being placed on the "Sick list," besides which he was compelled to meet hospital stoppages, his salary being then under attachment which lasted for a period of nearly 15 months.

That your Petitioner's creditors again took undue advantage of all these difficulties, and were so pressing in their demands, that he grew desperate and had an interview with his Superintendent, before whom he placed a full and true statement of his real position, and earnestly solicited his sanction to file his papers a second time, which he granted. Subsequently, he was sent for by the Superintendent and was told not to file his papers as it may go hard with him. Petitioner endeavored to withdraw his petition, but it was then too late as he had already undergone the necessary expenses in the purchase of stamps, &c., which under any circumstances could never have been refunded to him.

Your Petitioner most respectfully begs leave to state that in filing his papers, he had no intention whatever to defraud his creditors. His only object was to effect an arrangement whereby he could avoid attachment and pay a third of his pay, a fair share of his income, towards the liquidation of his debts, while leaving two-thirds of his pay for the maintenance of himself and family. With this view your Petitioner tendered payment into the Insolvent Court on his case coming on for hearing; but the Honorable the Chief Justice, after closely scrutinizing his case, was so fully convinced of the undue advantage taken by his creditors, that he declined to accept the smallest payment, notwithstanding your Petitioner's offers to pay, and discharged your Petitioner free.

That your Petitioner's papers were next submitted, according to rules, to His Excellency the Acting Governor in Council, and after nearly a month, Petitioner was informed by the Superintendent that the "Government in their order dated 20th January 1891 decline to reinstate him in the service."

Your Petitioner therefore humbly craves a reconsideration of his unfortunate and deplorable case from your Excellency, feeling assured that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to exercise your Excellency's prerogative of mercy and compassion on behalf of a poor distressed family of 5 souls, who are now undergoing the deepest distress and utter destitution. It will be apparent to your Excellency in Council that Petitioner's recourse to the Insolvent Court was owing to great stress of adverse circumstances, and not the result of personal extravagance. He begs to append the remarks of the Honorable the Chief Justice in his case. Once more begging your Excellency's favorable consideration, for which act of mercy your Petitioner and his poor family, as in duty bound, will ever pray.



*Late an Examiner in the
Government Press, Madras.*

No. 93, SEVEN WELLS STREET,
NORTH BLACK TOWN, MADRAS. }

RE EBENEZER ALEXANDER HANKINS.
(Petition No. 124 of 1890.)

INSOLVENT is an Examiner in the Government Press, and the present was his second Petition, his debts shown in the first, filed in 1887, amounting to Rs.584. He was in receipt of a salary of Rs.40. Insolvent was now opposed by a Soucar, who held five judgments for money lent, against him. Insolvent's present schedule showed debts, Rs.756.

The OPPOSING CREDITOR admitted that he had charged interest at 30 per cent. per annum. Insolvent, he alleged, had "shown a profit to Government by making him pay the costs of five suits."

INSOLVENT declared that when he filed his first schedule, he was suspended by his office for five months, during which he was allowed a subsistence allowance of Rs.7-8-0 (one-fourth of his then pay), on which he was supposed to support himself, a wife and three children, and hence his present indebtedness. He had, he said, been in debt ever since. He added that he was now again suspended, on a subsistence allowance of Rs.10 per month.

His LORDSHIP observed that he had no right to control these Government Regulations, but it was an extraordinary thing, if a man on Rs.30 became an Insolvent, he was suspended and, for five or six months afterwards he was paid a subsistence allowance and therefore for those five or six months he must borrow money at heavy, and very exorbitant interest. In the first place, Government allowed their Insolvent clerks to have half their salaries taken away, under decrees of the Small Cause Court, and when they became Insolvent, Government took away their salaries altogether and, as a consequence, the unfortunate men had to run into debt again. "However," added his Lordship, "I suppose they will not alter their regulations for anything I say."

The Insolvent was then sworn and discharged.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR BEILBY LAWLEY,

BARON WENLOCK, G.C.I.E.,

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

and its Dependencies,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF EBENEZER
ALEXANDER HANKINS, LATE
AN EXAMINER IN THE GOVERNMENT
PRESS.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioner entered the Government Press on the 13th June 1876, as a Volunteer Reading Boy, and as such rendered gratuitous service for a short period, at the end of which he was put on pay at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 and afterwards Rs. 7 per mensem, which latter amount he continued to receive for upwards of two years. Subsequently, he received small increments from time to time which raised his pay to Rs. 45 after a faithful service of 15 years: Your Petitioner had not, however, the good fortune to draw that amount, as he was only graded, and according to certain rules in force in the Press he received Rs. 40.

That during his long struggle with a small salary, he had also to contribute to the maintenance of a large family consisting of father, mother, and younger sister and brother; he had also to look after and provide for his own wife and 3 children. All these troubles, together with the serious illness of more than one member of his family, involved your Petitioner in pecuniary difficulties, and he had no alternative but to seek relief in the Insolvent Court on the 13th August 1887. Your Petitioner was at that time drawing a salary of Rs. 30 on the 40-rupee grade. In passing through the Insolvent Court he was under suspension for a period of 5 months, during which time he received a subsistence allowance of Rs. 7-8-0, being a fourth of his then pay. This was barely enough to provide the merest necessities of life in those hard times for a family of 5 souls, that is, himself, his wife and 3 children, the youngest of whom was born in the very month in which he filed his papers, viz., 31st August 1887. Your Petitioner was reinstated in the service, but drew no arrears of pay during the four months he was suspended; hence his indebtedness for maintenance of his family during that period.

That circumstances thus necessitated your Petitioner to borrow small sums of money, and as he could not obtain the same from any one but his previous creditors, they took undue advantage of your Petitioner's distressed condition and dictated very hard terms. Just then Petitioner's wife took seriously ill and was bed-ridden for almost 2 months: this was immediately followed by his 3 children.