

Public (1896) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 940

DATED 1-9-96

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Requesting the Comr. of Kurnool to point out to Mr. Ghose, I.C.S. that his attendance at the farewell meeting held in his honour at the Tirupattur Reading Room was, though it may have been unintentionally so, contrary to the rules.

BACK PAPERS:

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

The Hindu.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1896.

A CHIEF JUSTICE ON TRIAL BY JURY.

IN a recent lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, a Mr. CLARENCE, lately a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, expressed his opinion that "it will be a happy day for Ceylon when trial by Jury is abolished there." We have not read the lecture and cannot say what arguments and facts are urged in support of this opinion, although in our own country we are quite familiar with the so-called reasons for the abolition of this system. The opposition to the system of trial by jury which emanates from a few Anglo-Indians has not the sympathy of many an experienced judicial officer who believes that the system has been as successful as can be expected under the conditions besetting its growth. Similarly in Ceylon the adverse opinion expressed by Mr. CLARENCE has called forth a protest from Sir BRUCE BURNSIDE, late Chief Justice of that Colony, who writes defending the system in the columns of the *Home News*. The late Chief Justice has had a very long practical experience of trial by jury; at all events, his experience is as long as that of Mr. CLARENCE, and he states it as his own opinion and that of the nine-tenths of the Europeans and intelligent and respectable natives of the Island, that the abolition of trial by jury "would be a retrograde and disastrous step." Of course, no defender of the jury system wishes it to be thought that in his opinion the system is a perfect one. In India and in Ceylon there are defects in it as there are defects in the Jury system of England. But these defects furnish a reason for carefully examining them and finding suitable remedies for them; but do not call for the abolition of the system itself. In a particular town in Ceylon, trials by Jury were discontinued in consequence of the partiality shown by native Jurors. But after some time these trials were resumed because "a body of European Planters was now available as Jurors." Here, then, the late Chief Justice points out, a remedy has been found and applied to meet a defect in the system, but nobody ever dreamt of destroying it altogether. Sir BRUCE BURNSIDE points out that he is responsible for the Ceylon Criminal Procedure Code, adapted from the Indian Code, which contains a very efficient provision for checking any manifest perversity on the part of a Jury or miscarriage in the verdict. The presiding Judge, if he disagrees with the verdict, is empowered to send the Jury back to reconsider it. "I have presided," he says, "at hundreds, perhaps thousands of criminal trials during my seat on the Bench, and I never felt myself called on, except on one or two occasions, to use that power or reject a verdict, and I was always under the impression that my colleagues had also only had occasion to use it on rare occasions. This would be an

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Municipal.—Matters are anything but satisfactory. The Divisional officer, Mr. R. Ramachandra Row, is in charge only in name, having made a permanent delegation of his powers to Mr. G. Srinivasa Row, first grade Pleader. This gentleman has of course his professional and private concerns enough to attend to. It is really a pity that Mr. Ramachandra Row could not find any other Councillor, who has less work, to delegate his powers. The appointment of the Chairman is still in suspense. It is whispered that Sir Arthur Havelock intends restoring election of the Chairman to the Council. The sooner this is done the better.

A New Cotton Mill.—Mr. Uril, the late Manager of the Madras Cotton Mills, is trying to infuse patriotism and enterprise in to the people of the District for starting a cotton mill. The prospectus is circulated inviting shares. It is earnestly hoped that they will strain every nerve to see it an accomplished fact and not leave the matter half way as was done in several other enterprises in the District.

Our District Judge.—The most absorbing topic of the day is "who will be our next District Judge." The appointment is anxiously expected, there having been none for the place since the closing of the Court. Several names are mentioned, among whom those of Messrs. O'Farrell and Horsfall are prominent. It is fervently hoped that the Government will send a Judge who will be very strict and impartial, and who will not be led by the underlings of the District Court.

FAREWELL TO MR. M. GHOSE C. S.

(FROM A TIRUPATUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A large and representative gathering of the people of this place met at the local Reading Room yesterday evening to bid goodbye to Mr. Ghose on the eve of his transfer to Kurnool. Mr. M. Rama Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was voted to the chair. Mr. D. Gopal Chetty, a Pleader, read a poem to Mr. Ghose which he had composed and printed for the occasion. Speeches of farewell then followed from Messrs. R. Subramanya Aiyar, S. Ponnusamy Pillai, P. S. Shagiri Aiyar and T. Duraiswamy Aiyar, B.A., dwelling upon the many benefits that Mr. Ghose by his services had conferred upon the Municipality and the Reading Room. Mr. Ghose in reply said that he was very much moved by the kind words addressed to him, and that he regretted very much his sudden and early transfer from the place which proved him from carrying out many more reforms which he had matured for the benefit of the town. He spoke in very appreciative terms about the unanimity of his Municipal Council, the efficiency of the local officials, and the courtesy and intelligence of the Bar. He concluded by saying that he would carry his good wishes for the prosperity of the town wherever he went, and with words of advice on Politics and Social Reform to the members of the Reading Room. Mr. Ghose was then garlanded by the Tahsildar, and the proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chair and three cheers to Mr. Ghose.

THE DRINK QUESTION IN INDIA.

We are requested to publish the following:—Four Prizes will be given for the best Essays on the above subject. It is open to both sexes of all classes in India to compete for them. 1st prize a gold medal; 2nd prize a silver medal; 3rd prize a watch; 4th prize 2 vols. on Temperance. *Names of Judges.*—Rev. T. P. Dutt, B. A., Baptist Church, Madras; J. E. Velnavakam Pillay, Esq., B. A., Professor of English and History, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras; E. S. Dunhill, Esq., B.A., Madras; P. M. Sivagnana Mudayar, Esq., B.A., B.L., High Court, Vakil, Madras; F. W. S. Cuffley, Esq., B.A., Custom Office, Madras. Interested competitors are requested to forward a fee each of 8 as along with their applications so as to reach the Rev. T. R. Pandian, Vepery, Madras, before the 31st August, 1896. A copy of the rules will be sent to them on receipt of 4 anna postage stamp. Applicants must send their Essays before the 30th September, 1896, to the undersigned.

T. B. PANDIAN.

Vepery, Madras, 26th May 1896.

FROM MR. GLADSTONE'S STUDY WINDOW.

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF AIR AND SOIL.
Mr. H. R. G. Gogay having for
Gladstone a copy of a pamphlet

Should say so
Mr
3/5/96

Wanted

A Head Master for the American Baptist Lower Secondary Boys School, (Ongole). Name, but certificate to sign. Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 35, in two yearly increments.

(MIS) A. G. DEVER,

Manager,

A.B.M. Lower Secondary Boys School, Ongole

The Weather.

Pressure has risen slowly to moderately in Malabar, South Canara and the central parts of the Peninsula, falling slightly in North Canara and around the northern part of the Bay and changed irregularly on the Coromandel Coast. Barometic readings are high at Travancore, lower in Ganjam, in slight defect of the average in Bengal and above in Burma, Ceylon and the Peninsula, the excess being considerable in Malabar. The wind is North-Westerly to North-Easterly in Malabar, Easterly to Southerly over the head of the Bay, Southerly to South-Westerly in Bombay, South Canara and Ceylon, South-Westerly in Sower Burmah and South-Westerly to North-Westerly over the rest of the Peninsula. Force has been fresh to strong at most of the reporting stations.

The temperature has fallen in the Circars and on the West Coast and risen in the other parts of the country. The mean ranges between 9° at Cochin and 75° at Hassan. The highest maximum reported was 110° at Masulipatam and the lowest minimum 67° at Hassan. The day temperatures were from 1° to 8° below normal in Malabar, from 4° to 14° in Bengal and from 1° to 21° in the Madras Presidency. The night temperatures were normal in the Ceded Districts, slightly below in Malabar and Lower Burmah and above in the remaining areas. Humidity and the amount of cloud have on the whole increased. Rain has fallen on the West Coast and in the north-east of the Bay, the heaviest amounts being 3.26 inches at Cochin, 2.00 inches at Trivandrum, 1.86 inches at Calicut and 1.09 inches at Chittagong. Conditions are unchanged over the whole of the reporting area.

E. L. Fossion,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Madras.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Manager of the *Hindu* begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following remittances from Mofussil subscribers from the 21st to the 27th April, 1896:—

M.R.Ry.	RS.	M.R.Ry.	RS.
S. E. Camal Singh...	8 4	C. Murugesu Mudel...	6 12
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T. Narayana Iyer	3 12	N. Subramania Iyer	9 0
R. Sriyasa Iyengar	8 4	C. Chockalingam Pul...	...
O. Natasabapathi	...	lai	3 0
Pillai	2 12	T. Nambi Iyengar	2 10
P. V. Rama Iyer	2 12	M. V. Lakshminarayana	...
D. K. Virasamy	2 12	yana Row	4 8
G. S. Ramasamy Iyer	8 4	O. B. Chetty	2 4
P. S. Sambamurthy	...	R. Jivan dora	4 8
Iyer	2 12	J. Lakshminikanta Row	4 8
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M. Chitkudug	11 4	Gudiyatam	4 0
V. Subbarama Iyer	2 12	J. Velam a n i c k a m	...
P. V. Nagavachary	8 4	Nadar	4 8
Secy., R. B., Pal...	...	G. Rama Row	4 8
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T. Palmanappa Row	4 8	Subramania Iyer	4 8
S. V. Mladid Row	9 0	F. V. Manachandra	...
K. Krishnaaswamy	...	Iyer	1 8
Iyengar	4 8	P. C. Subramania	...
W. Jagannatham	...	Pillai	6 0
Pantulu	9 0	N. S. Venkateshbabu	2 0
		J. Mangasayakula	4 8

N. B.—Stamped receipts have been forwarded for subscriptions of amount of Rs. 25.

TELEGRAMS.

REUIER'S AGENCY.

(FROM "THE TIMES.")

BERLIN.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILALUTHOS, AND M. R. K.—Declined with thanks.

Correspondence.

THE SABHAPATHY PRESS CO., LIMITED.

SIR,—Those interested in the Sabhapathy Press Company, Limited, will be glad to hear that a proposal has been made to appoint Messrs. Mahim Seshanna Chetty and Co., of Madras and B. Hary as the new Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

This, in my opinion, is a step in the right direction. Messrs. Mahim Seshanna Chetty and Co., are not only in a position to influence work, but being the proprietors of a large cotton mill and workshops, with Engineers and Mechanics connected therewith, are in a position to look after and keep the machinery in repair at a much less cost than has hitherto been the case.

The shareholders are to be congratulated if they secure the services of such a wealthy and enterprising firm who are so well able to look after their interests in every way.

ONE INTERESTED.

NATURE OF A REGISTERING OFFICER'S WORK.

III.

SIR,—That a registering officer is at present only a lithographic machine or an endorsing automaton is an admitted fact. From morning to evening he has simply to read a number of documents, mostly sales and mortgages, endorse them according to the usual form, write the receipts with his own hand, and himself compare the entries in his Register with the original documents. Such duties do not require any high order of intelligence, and hence there is hardly any congenial sphere of work for so many graduates. Their families are allowed to rest, and many soon unlearn what they learned in their school days. No doubt, the present Inspector-General has directed the attention of the officers of the department to a new field of enquiry by making it incumbent on them to keep a record of economic statistics and to report thereon. But unless the Registrars who are the supervisors of the work of so many highly intelligent and talented Sub-Registrars, are well posted up in general information, possess a real capacity to appreciate conscientious and intelligent work and take an earnest interest in these matters, a reaction is sure to set in that will impair the real value and usefulness of the statistics. Judging by the nature of remarks passed by Registrars at their annual inspections, one is disappointed to find any thing edifying in them or any intelligent appreciation of Sub-Registrars' work. Too much attention is paid to such matters as the despatch Register Service labels' account, account of printed form, &c., and there are some Registrars who think it worth while to take serious notice of the state of ink bottles, scissors and knives. The inspection reports are simply detailed lists of untested corrections and interlineations found in the Registers; and although the officer, guilty of the heinous crime of inadvertent omissions of this kind, is present on the spot and will attest them for the mere asking, the list is made up by the Registrar in all seriousness, and the delinquent Sub-Registrar called upon to defend himself. Far be it from me to wish that the Registrars should not be carefully scrutinised by Registrars at the time of their inspection. On the other hand, it is the primary duty of a Registrar. But why it is necessary to make a detailed list of these, is a matter which the officers of other departments cannot understand. Of course, it is the duty of a Registrar to take notice of the conduct of one who is in originally careless. In all other cases it is not sufficient to see that the defects noticed are rectified then and there? The truth is that in this department too much attention is paid to formalities and needless details. The circulars of the department bearing on trivial matters are too many, and most of these circulars have come into existence as the result of numerous references made by Registrars. Registrars instead of wasting much time on such things would do well to follow the illustrious example of the indefatigable and energetic leader, the De van Bha tur, who seizes every possible opportunity to make himself acquainted with various matters and is not content to be simply every inch a registering officer knowing by heart the departmental orders passed from 1865 to 1896.

ONLOOKER.

Darsan, meaning the manifestation. The breaking of the cars' axle is ev-ent in the car festival. Now, cor-tradition recorded in the Yajur V. in the Puranas and Mahabharata. Bagava a if I am not mistaken, alluded to in the Ramayana. The is the story of the Thirupurasamhar, had a quarrel by their tips (human three-flaming forts whereby they woo and destruction on men and De-repaired in a body o the sup-nat. He consented to destroy them, prov his help as he is described as

தான் தியாத தன்மைபன். Then the huge car in which each had his and lower halves were the 'heav-'. The sun and the moon became the w-veias became the 4 horses, Brhu-mount 'Meru' kasulie became the and the arrow was shaped out Vishnt the feathers, and agni, the hevl. Tr become complete and the Deity hal the dreaded asuras were t-mpted by hearing to view the 'Wonder.'

When, lo! pause! The devas cou themselves and each began to thin invoked the aid of 'the One,' wh without my help." The very momen ed, the three puras (three flaming fu and were consumed to ashes and t took their stand by the Deity and th the car was a ruin. The devas broke, addressed the Deity that he is the that themselves are all Pasu. And fro One began to be addressed as Trij Pasupathi. And it is to be noted th th Deity is addressed as Tirupurataka in the same verse. If the identity of with this ancient tradition is establish be said of this 'degraded' superat it is older than the days of the M Ramayana and as old as the Veda Now for its meaning. Not to be a foolish and blind error ascribe I to the 'Revivalist,' I simply quote the verse manthiram of Thiruvular which is bei and published in the *Theosophic* Thi book is not ready for reference, I quot two of the stanza which I remember.

“முப்படிமாவத மும்மலகாதி எய்தகம ழரதவ ?”

Here the three puras are compared Pasu or Human coats of the soul or proceed to draw out the parallel. Th the human mould in itself pure but through its encasement in the flesh an ing forts). Liberation comes when inga are destroyed and the feet reached. பாதம் சமுத்திரம் பாதம்

To effect this liberation is the effort their labour and perseverance is truly a pray to all sorts of gods and read a and think out all sorts of methods by running through their whole fibre, the pride of self, Ahmaka and Maunka forget and it ever and anon cross u they pray to the 'true one,' this pri not vanish and he exclaims 'What what a great bhakta am I. And Salvation by my own gnanam and This poor human effort can only p and the huge structure built by this er and Bhakti falls to pieces. And yet viewing to view the supreme, unite l திருமுருகன் பரிபாடம்' or " the indifference of the self by the pleasure and pain. Yet these attin the Lord, the munda being destr-yet (சுருஷி) of G. I. And this is a suhaan. This is m-ly Testam- fi a Agnanam by knowledge and (Pathiguanam) And the heading called 'தருவத பரிபா' 'திருவா' 'Thirupura Samhanam' is called (சுருஷிவதி). Conquest of Co conquest by its very nature inv and a very fierce conflict too, the De represented in a dread aspect and 'The Blissful.' And when we app when our passions are reduced to which there is no return is the burial ground and not where our consumed from time to time ar to assume another by our flar

our of the system of trial works in India and Ceylon. should be attacked at all the difficulty of introducing lar methods of administration causing opposition in one other. There is ignorance, slousy, to be reckoned with f the ruling class. Some think that the Jury system is foreign to India—an one acquainted with the true of the most satisfactory ng justice would for a mo- Others are jealous of any litical power, any education nent of public affairs, that the people who, they think, ngerous opponents to the ice and power now enjoyed ymen. It is the well-known e in possession of a coveted ontend vehemently that they r its exercise and the qualifi- ands cannot be in the nature ired by other people. The is trick has been repeatedly i cannot prevail against requirement of a satisfactory pensing justice amongst a vast it population.

FUGUE VIRUDUPATTI SWINDLE.

the criminal cases against Raiman alias Ramier have d of by the Madras High Government of Madras have re District Magistrate of enquire into the numerous re put in by men who en- onies to the swindler at the ts of this interesting swindle -Hajee arrived at the flourish- al town of Virudupatti (Tinne- about the middle of June 1894 e assistance of some of and some unsatisfactory the town set up a business e scale of receiving sums of b) on the understanding that n be returned at an interval two days to a week. This d the attention of various and others and in two or eat crowds flocked to this archant. The amount swelled, three days the merchant was d with thousands of rupees ng persons who parted with was a retired Tahsildar of station. This gentleman and expected to get double n the meantime the bubble Police Inspector of the shagiri Rao, returned from as soon as he became ac- he facts of the case, sent a lagistrate and intimation to cers. The Police were not immediately arrest the man one of cheating and a non- e Magistrate of the locality rgetic Magistrate of Tutu- v transferred to Trichina- on that for some time ctually being paid and by

be specific instances of individuals who were with a dishonest intent persuaded to part with their money on false pretences and hopes. The retrial was conducted by Mr. Macleod who sentenced the accused to ten years' imprisonment, as specific evidence was forthcoming according to the spirit of the High Court order. The High Court affirmed the conviction.

The swindler's career is thus over and now the important task of distributing the 53,000 rupees to the several claimants remains. We invite the attention of the authorities to certain observations which we propose to make in regard to the numerous applications for refund of money. In the first place we would request that r. Higgins should take the task himself and not commit the blunder he made in the Kalugamalai affair of delegating it to his Deputies or other subordinate officers. If owing to jamabundy or other heavy work he is not in a position to undertake this duty, we hope he will request the Government to send down a special officer (like Mr. Forbes for instance) to settle the claims. It is a matter to be borne in mind that the deposit of money with Hajee was not followed by a receipt or voucher granted by either Hajee or any of his underlings. So the best piece of evidence that could be forthcoming is wanting in the present case. Some scraps of paper are available and on these are found the names of some persons against whom a figure is also noted. Taking into consideration the way in which Hajee carried on his trade it is impossible to say that by the mere mention of a name without other details an exact or correct identification of the real lenders could be arrived at. In some cases we learn that false names, and pseudonyms were used by Hajee in the bits of loose papers kept by him. The retinue of followers and hangers-on lent their own real names to be entered in these bits and to create a *bona fide* impression on the public re-appeared to receive their double sums although as a matter of fact money passed only in name and it actually passed into the hands of Hajee himself. There is one habit of Hajee which supports our observations and about which the authorities need pay a great attention. The swindler did not know even how to write his own name. He had therefore to engage amanuensis to write out the names of lenders, and when punctual payments were made for a day or two, we learn that these writers (for there were more than one on account of the Hajee's habit of engaging different men) were brought over to increase the sum. The figures were invariably written in Tamil. The evidence of these writers, though procured, will be most untrustworthy and their identification of lenders is, to say the least, highly suspicious.

We therefore propose that the authorities after disposing of claims about which unimpeachable testimony is forthcoming, will see their way to utilize the heavy sum toward a work of public utility. The unrecognised and unrecognizable real claimants, though they are deprived of their dues, will have the gratifying idea that out of their involuntary payment an institution of public utility comes to existence

for reform is based on the fact that the lower employes such as Stationmasters, Guards and Inspectors are paid too low salaries. The obvious remedy for it must be to pay higher salaries and thus invite better qualified men. But higher salary, it would appear, is intended for Europeans and higher class Eurasians, as though for employment in the South Indian Railway, a better class of Indians than those now doing duty for Rs. 25, 15 and 8 per mensem cannot be procured. The Company, we are told, has decided to entertain trained Europeans and Eurasians of the better class on increased salaries of Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 as Stationmasters in charge of important stations; and twelve superior Guards are to be entertained for duty on Mail trains. The *Mail* explains the reason for this in the usual fashion: "At the larger stations where the passengers are often Europeans, important officials, or native gentlemen of position, it is necessary that the Stationmaster should be a man who is not afraid to exercise his authority. Experience has everywhere shown, not only on this line, but on others, that the native Stationmaster rarely has sufficient moral courage and self-reliance to control the most important stations, and that he is handicapped in his work by being subject to local influences from which a European or better class of Eurasian would be free. The consequence in the case of the South Indian Railway has been loss to the Company and discomfort to the public. In the same way with Guards on Mail trains, which carry large numbers of native passengers. A Guard having the authority of the European is required to prevent overcrowding, to protect native passengers from rudeness and rough treatment, to put a stop to dawdling at stations, and to prevent passengers blocking up the carriages with personal luggage."

Evidently the management of a Railway Station is regarded as a more difficult thing than even the management of a District. Indians can control whole Districts, Sub-Divisions and Tahsils; but they cannot control the passengers in a Railway Station! It is ridiculous to say that a European on 100 or 150 rupees carries any special authority with him; and in general educational qualifications the Indian must be decidedly superior. The timing of trains, however, is free from the element of race prejudice; and as far as that is concerned, all will welcome the efforts which are being made by the South Indian Railway authorities. We hope to print tomorrow the scheme proposed by Mr. Davies, the Acting Traffic Manager, in regard to the new train service.

REVIEWS OF GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

"LANTANA SCANDENS."

Lantana Scandens or the Scandalous Lantana, as one may fairly be permitted to translate it forms the subject of Commercial Circular No. 4 of 1895 issued by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India. It appears that lantana spread so rapidly in *Foras* as to threaten the very existence of the forest Report of the

Public Dept

Memo. No. 1196
27/13.6.26

The attention of Mr. Ghose ^{and}
^{with reference} to the orders of the C. S.
regarding the receipt of addresses
by public servants, printed on
pages 12 + 13 of the rules appended
to Part II to the Indian
Civil Service Manual (Madras)
and with reference to the
article headed "Fareen 2
to Mr. Ghose, es." which
appeared on page 3 of the ^{issue of the} "Hindu"
of the 27th ultimo ^{Mr. Spore with} and he is
requested ^{to the C. S. Manual} to submit an
explanation in regard.

(From orders)
22/16/26.

Colbr., Kurnool - Despd

27/13.6.26

rcvd 22/1

No. 138 P

ENCLOSURES.

Kurnool Collector's Office.

KURNOL DATED 20th July 1896

From

M. Shree Eng
Esq. Btl. Asst. Collector of
Kurnool.

To

The

Collector of Kurnool.

Sir,

With reference to your End. Refou C 1194 Eng 9
June 1896 on Government Order No 1196 13. VI. 96 I have the
honour to state that the report contained in the Minutes
of the 27th May 1896 is a gross misrepresentation of
what actually took place.

I was invited by the members of the Triumph
Reading Room (which is a sort of local club) reflected
I was the President) to be present at a meeting held for
the purpose of bidding farewell to me. I accepted
the invitation as it came from a private body of
persons & was not of a public nature. It will be
seen, therefore, that the words - "A large number of
time attending of the"

from the actual truth, nobody having been
present except members of the Reading Room
and a few friends introduced by them.

It is true that Mr. D. Schulz, Esq. did
read a paper which he had composed for the
occasion. I was not aware when I accepted
the invitation that this was one of the items
on the program, and when the hour came to be
read at the meeting I considered it unbecoming
on my part to object. Had I known of it beforehand
I should most certainly have objected to it.

In my reply I could not very well confine my
remarks to the Reading Room alone. I felt obliged to
dwell on the working of the Municipality and
the conduct of the Bar, as so many of the mem-
bers present were interested in both. As I was leaving
the district I did not think there was any objection
in my expressing my good opinion of both these
bodies and that before a meeting of five or six.

But it is rather curious that I should have been
asked to do so.

My words were "Many of you gentlemen,
I believe, are interested in Politics and my
advice to you is - if you effect Social
Reform and raise your status, Political Reform
must inevitably follow." This was the only
section in which I used the word "Politics".

I was aware of the orders of the Government
of India on the subject, but my attention
is now drawn to I submit that I did not
transgress the rules in any way.

The Report of the Hindu was sent, I have
since learnt, by a Law Student who does
not usually reside at Tanjore nor was he
aware of the nature of the meeting and I would
therefore request Government not to attach any
importance to it.

In conclusion, I much regret the delay in
submitting this explanation. It is partly due
to the higher standard of examination having been
set.

1896

Correspondence Department.

FROM

M. S. S. S.

Asst. Secy. COLLECTOR OF

KURNOOL.

TO

THE

Collector of Kurnool

DATED 20

RECEIVED

DESPATCHED 21

July 1896

No.

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

Submitting his explanation regarding the article which appeared about him in the Hindu of the 27th May last.

able to procure a copy of the Hindu of that date until yesterday

I have the honour to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

Asst. Secy. Assistant Collector.

N. C. 1190 of 5/6.

Forwarded to the Chief

Secretary to Government

Public Department, with

reference to G. O. No. 1196

dated 13th June 1896.

Campbelle

Collector
23. 7. 96.

It is quite certain that the article was published in the Hindu of the 27th May last.

1896. Public Dept

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

FROM
C. M. Mulla Esq,
THE COLLECTOR OF

KURNOOL,

TO
The Secretary to Government,
Public Department

Cant. Dhone
Dated 23rd July 1896.

Received 26th July 1896.
Regd 27-7-96
N.C. No. 1198
ENCLOSURES. — one.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding the Explanation
of Mr. Ghose Esq. & Head Constable
for having received a farewell
address from the members
of the Timpatur Reading Room

St. M.

Submitted with reference to Mr.
Member's note on the "Hindu" of the 27th inst.
From Mr. Ghose's explanation
it would appear that the farewell
meeting in the Timpatur Reading
Room would fall under para
3 of the Govt. of India resolution
printed on page 12 ~~12~~ of Part II
of the Civil Service Manual.

C.S. 29.7.96
To Mr. Ghose & head const.
be reprimanded accordingly.

Circular 17/8/96

It must certainly be pointed
out that, though it may have
been mentioned in the Civil Service
Manual as contrary to orders.

JG
19/8/96

By Mr. Ghose's own showing, there seems to me
to have been an infringement of para. 1 of the
Regulation referred to. The members of the
Reading Room were not to be present.

FROM CIRCULATION
WITH REMARKS.

Can it be? He
did not mean anything
but he was not
in the room at the time.
He was not in the room
at the time.
C.S. 11/9
28/8/96

Yes, I did
JG
28/8/96

Public Dept

CNO 2409.

Order No. 940, D. 1st September 1896.

The Collector of Kurnool
will be requested to point out
to Mr. Ghose that his
attendance at ^{the} farewell
meeting held in his honour
at the Timpatur Reading
Room was, contrary to ~~orders~~
the rules, (from orders)

C.S. 24.8.96
JG
28/8/96.

Submitted to the Honble. Mr. Blin as
it is a matter of doubt whether he
did not intend that something should
be said. The draft is in accordance
with the rule of the Honble. Mr. Blin
concerning the The Gov.
28/8/96

Collr. Kurnool. (C. 1) 4/9/96
S in orig.

Mr Ghose's attendance
at a farewell meeting

To

To

Hon. Mr. Ghose

When given for copying 3/9
When copied 3/9
When examined 3/9
When signed 3/9 } 1896

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.--

- A = Copy in full.
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- Q = Copy heading only