

1884

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Public Co. No. 1104 A 27 May 1884

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF
APRIL 1884.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
<i>Tamil.</i>				
1	Vettikkodiyon (5th April 1884)	Madras	Weekly ..	250
2	Tatvavivechini (6th April 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	463
3	Swadesamitra (10th April 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	709
4	Travancore Abhimani (1st and 10th April 1884).	Nagercoil ..	Trimonthly.	350
5	Dravidavartamani (6th and 10th April 1884).	Madras	Biweekly ..	632
6	Vettikkodiyon (12th April 1884)	Do.	Weekly ..	250
7	Tatvavivechini (13th April 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	463
8	Kalanidhi (15th April 1884)	Coimbatore ..	Bimonthly.	250
9	Swadesabhimani (15th April 1884)	Salem	Do. ..	150
10	Swadesamitra (17th April 1884)	Madras	Weekly ..	709
11	Dravidavartamani (13th and 17th April 1884).	Do.	Biweekly ..	632
<i>Telugu.</i>				
12	Vivekavarthani	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
13	Vartalahari	Berhampore ..	Bimonthly.	175
14	Sri Sujanapramodini	Merangi ..	Monthly ..	180
15	Nyayadarsani	Vizagapatam ..	Bimonthly.	125
16	The Spectator or Yatharthavadi	Do.	Monthly ..	200
<i>Malayalam.</i>				
17	Kirala Mitram	Cochin	Trimonthly.	200
<i>Hindustani.</i>				
18	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	4th.	450
19	Jarida-i-Rozgar	Triplicane, Royapettah, Madras.	4th.	200
20	Ahsan-ul-Jaraid	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	4th.	80
21	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	4th.	400
22	Tilism-i-Hairat	Triplicane, Madras.	3rd.	250
23	Umdat-ul-Akhbar-i-Shahi and Hakim-i-Madras.		3rd.	250
24	Ittifaq		4th.	

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF
APRIL 1884.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 12th April 1884.

A correspondent of the *Swadesamitra*, commenting on the removal of Dr. Banks from service by the Bombay Government, remarks that Sir James Fergusson alone is to be called a Governor, for did the Governor of Madras (he asks) remove Dr. Maclean from service in the same manner as the Governor of Bombay has removed Dr. Banks, seeing that the enormity committed by the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad dwindles into insignificance by the side of those committed by Dr. Maclean while he was Collector at Salem?

MADRAS,
16th April 1884.

(Signed) T. WEIR,
Tamil Translator to Government.

(a) Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 19th April 1884.

The editor of the *Tatvavivechini* writes that the Hindus are not yet sufficiently advanced to obtain the boon of 'Local self-government.' He argues that as the natives of Southern India are heterogeneous in caste and creed, and as education has not as yet made any great advance among them, they will not all think alike, but will endeavour each man to satisfy his own selfish desire, instead of working in unison for the public good.

2. The editor of the same paper considers it to be an anomaly, that when a fine is imposed by the judicial courts for negligent acts on the part of municipal officers in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other places, it is, as a rule, paid out of the municipal coffers. The editor asks whether the tax-payers are guilty of those negligent acts or the municipal officers themselves, and if the latter are guilty, why should the tax-payers suffer for it, and the fine imposed on the municipal officers for their negligence be paid out of the money of the public and not out of their own?

3. The same editor says, with regard to compulsory vaccination, that even if the action contemplated (*i.e.*, vaccination) is good, it should not be carried out against the will and consent of the party concerned. The editor further remarks that it being as yet an unsettled question whether vaccination is beneficial or otherwise, it is the more incumbent (upon Government) not to make it compulsory.

TRANQUEBAR,
26th April 1884.

(Signed) T. WEIR,
Tamil Translator to Government.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the Month of April 1884.

1. *Vivekavardhani* states, in No. 12, that while small-pox is generally prevailing all over Hindustan, and causing very many deaths, it does so specially in the Godavari District. In Ellore, many persons have succumbed to it, the laxity of the municipality there enhancing the calamity. The death-rate amongst children in Rajahmundry is very large, about half of the deaths occur in Anappindi street. Here receptacles of water, situated outside the houses, fill the street with foul fluid and obnoxious smells. The editor hopes that the municipality will compel the

inhabitants to build larger receptacles and to keep them always closed. The editor further contends that small-pox patients should not be allowed to bathe in the Godavari before they have recovered, as people drink the river-water at the same place and thus catch the disease. The inhabitants should also get vaccinated and generally keep their bodies clean.

2. No. 13 of the same paper states that mad dogs are wandering about the streets in Rajahmundry, and that some deaths have lately occurred through hydrophobia. Many weakly and stray dogs run about the streets. It is hoped that the authorities will take proper steps for the relief of the residents.

3. No. 16 of the above paper states that by fixing nineteen years instead of twenty-one, as the age of candidates for the covenanted civil service examination, the natives are placed at a great disadvantage, besides the hardship they have to undergo in travelling to so far a distance and in incurring heavy expenses. The Hindus should adopt steps to lay this matter before the Queen's Privy Council in order to obtain justice.

4. In the same number, it is stated that the debt of the Indian Government in 1840 was £34,684,997, and in 1883 it amounted to £67,779,962, of which sum interest at 4 per cent. is being paid on £67,734,964. The increase of the debt is caused by unnecessary expenses, *e.g.*, by a costly war and by the increase of the pay to the officials. The Government should reduce their expenses as much as possible.

5. *Nyayadarsani*, No. 5, states that the late increase of fees for middle-school-class boys and for the college students has caused great distress among the poorer classes, particularly as they are compelled to pay their fees in advance either for the quarter, for six months, or even for the whole year. In consequence of this, many have left the school. The removal of this grievance will render Lord Ripon's administration very popular.

6. No. 6 of the above paper states that, whenever Government undertakes in criminal cases the prosecution by the public prosecutor, they should also provide, when necessary, the accused with counsel, for courts generally favor the prosecution, as has been the case in the late Salem riots.

7. *The Spectator or Yatharthavadi*, No. 7, states that in some of the taluks of Vizagapatam, such as Bobbili, Rajam, and Palakonda, chucklers (cobblers) sell at the weekly markets of Baljapettah and other villages oxen fat. Some merchants buy this cheap, adulterate it with ghee, and sell it as good ghee. Ignorant people, who buy this mixture and use it in their food, get sick. Government should, for the welfare of the people, put a stop to such adulteration and punish those who prepare and sell it.

MADRAS,
10th May 1884.

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the Month of April 1884.

Kerla Miteam.—The first leading article in the first issue regrets the departure of Mr. Kendall, Assistant Master of the Ernakulam high school, for Australia. The second article is a continuation of the lecture on 'Benevolence' delivered by the President of the Vignanachandrodaya Sangham at Tiruvattar at the second anniversary meeting of the Sangham. The third article laments over the sudden and premature death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. The fourth article gives an account of the recent annual festival at the Thirumala Temple in Cochin. The fifth article refers to the late visit of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to the Duchess of Albany, and details the various forms of mourning adopted in honor of the death of the Duke of Albany, and the expressions of condolence conveyed to the Queen-Empress by Her Majesty's numerous loyal Indian subjects.

2. A correspondent in the first issue gives an account of the rejoicings and festivities on the occasion of the Travancore Maharaja's return from his recent pilgrimage to Rameswaram.

3. A paragraph invites the attention of the police to the cock-fighting practised very frequently about Putunagaram in British Cochin and to its attendant evils.

HUZUR,
9th May 1884.

(Signed) J. W. F. DUMERGUE,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

Report on Hindustani Newspapers examined during the Month of April 1884.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, 7th April.—'Removal of the Government offices from Madras to Bangalore'.—Under the above head writes as follows:—It is reported that the Government intend to remove the offices of Military Accounts from Madras to Bangalore. This has caused much consternation amongst the officials and clerks employed therein. It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Kenney-Herbert has gone to Bangalore, with a view of consulting with General Payne and other military local authorities as regards the contemplated removal of the above offices into the fort of Bangalore. Buildings for the arsenal are in course of construction near the Argaum barracks, and, when they are completed, the arsenal, which is now located within the fort of Bangalore, will be removed to them. Most of the houses situated within the fort of Bangalore are in a dilapidated condition, and it will entail an enormous expense on the State to put them in thorough repair, so as to make them fit for the accommodation of the officers whose removal is under contemplation. We do not deem it expedient to remove some of the offices of the Madras Army head-quarters to the Nilgiris and some to Bangalore. This movement will not only lower the greatness of the Presidency town, but will also subject the employes to serious losses and inconvenience. It behoves the ruling authorities to pay due regard to the convenience and well doing of their subjects. Madras is cheaper than Bangalore. Ever since the establishment of the British sway in Southern India, the Government offices have been permanent at Madras, which is the metropolis of Southern India, and it was the birth-place of the British Raj in this country. In short, it will be an act of great folly and cruelty to remove the public offices from Madras to Bangalore.

2. 'The Wahabies' riotous conduct at Bangalore'.—A certain saint was buried some years ago near the Butchers' market at Bangalore, and people of all castes and creeds crowd to this tomb. Muhammadans also are in the habit of visiting it and of burning incense and perfumes. Considering the dust of that place sacred, they carry it with them to their houses, to this the Wahabies object, and say what sanctity is there in the dust in question? In short, this molestation on the part of the Wahabies will result in serious disturbances, as now and then riots take place between the Wahabies and those who are opposed to them. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the police remain inactive and use no exertions to quell the riots. We are sure that some day or other these petty quarrels will result in a serious disturbance.

3. *Ahsan-ul-Jaraid*, 11th April.—'The intended exodus of the public offices from Madras deserves the consideration of Government'.—Years have elapsed since the establishment of the British sovereignty in this Presidency. The factory at Madras proved auspicious to the late Honorable East-India Company, as it contributed towards their success and ascendancy; hence the happily founded city of Madras was declared to be the metropolis of Southern India. The climate of this place is temperate and agreeable, and it affords every comfort and happiness to its inhabitants. The former Governors of this Presidency were in the habit of going on a tour for two or three months in a year, during which they used to live on the blue mountains for a short time, likewise the military and civil officers used to remain on the Hills for a short leave of absence; but no Governor has ever attempted to turn Madras into a desert and transfer public offices of this place to the Hills and other disadvantageous localities. During the administration of Lord Napier the practice of taking small sections of each Secretary's office establishments to the Nilgiris commenced, but the above Governor never remained on the Hills longer than three or four months during the year; but now

the state of affairs is quite changed; our Governors now stay there longer than seven months. In the early part of the month of April they begin to think that by staying at Madras any longer they will commence to melt. Prior to the approach of the above month they get themselves ready to quit Madras; this was not so with the former Governors and officials. In the same way as our present rulers are Europeans so our former governors were, and in respectability and birth they were a hundred times superior to our present officials; they never complained of the heat of this place; they exerted their best to discharge the duties of their appointments, to discharge which they had been nominated and sent to this country; they did not cause inconvenience and trouble to others for the sake of their own comfort and happiness; but the case of our present rulers and officials appears to be just the reverse; they make their subordinates sacrifice their comfort for the happiness and luxury of their superiors. This conduct of theirs leads us to think that their only object is to seek their own comfort as long as they remain in India. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief after a hard conflict succeeded in causing the removal of the Army head-quarters and offices connected therewith to the Nilgiris; but we regret to have to observe that His Excellency was perfectly regardless of the fact of his not being allowed to remain in this country longer than five years should God spare him; while, so circumstanced, he did not for a moment consider the inexpediency of subjecting the poor and helpless subordinates of the different offices to much trouble and inconvenience by tearing them away from their kins and friends. The Hills have nothing to boast of; it is true they are cooler than Madras, but they are liked by those who are well off and by drunkards. How can the poor who are strangers to the Hills like them? The climate will not certainly agree with them. Every thing is dear, and the poor fellows are tormented by misquitoes, bugs, and flees, &c., and are thus deprived of sleep at nights. They have been engaged and brought up at Madras, where they have lived in ease and happiness for a long time, but the present change will prove detestable to them. Here we must drop the above matter, as we have to offer some remarks on a different subject. We learn that the Military Finance Departments and the office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines and that of the Accountant-General are to be shifted to Bangalore. This alarming news created much sensation amongst the employés. It is reported that the Controller and the heads of the different offices under him are determined to support and enforce the contemplated change, and that they will not rest until the scheme be carried out. We now hope that the Government will pay due regard to the comfort and well-being of the employés of the above offices, as the intended change will tend to their great misery and unhappiness; irrespective of their being severed from their relatives and friends, their own private matters and household arrangements will be entirely upset and entail a heavy loss upon them. If the Government are possessed of any feeling of pity and compassion, they will not be a party to carrying out this scheme. Madras is an extensive and beautiful city, and is roomy enough to contain hundreds of offices. It will be an act of great cruelty to totally disregard the comfort of the natives and treat them like slaves and beasts for the sake of the luxury and ease of a few Europeans. Such conduct creates disaffection on the part of the natives. Madras is cheaper than Bangalore, the climate of which latter place is not as cool as the Nilgiris; but the city is infested with flees, bugs, and musquitoes. If the Controller and the heads of his subordinate offices like the Hills, let them avail themselves of leave every year to proceed thereto as was formerly done; but it is not consistent with humanity to involve native subordinates in calamities and miseries. We strongly hope that Government will give their full consideration to these facts, and refrain from causing inconvenience and trouble to their native employés. Most of the Europeans now-a-days appear to be cruel and self-interested.

4. *Jarida-i-Rozgar*, 21st April.—‘Kabul.’—Travellers who come from Kabul to Peshawar relate that the capture of Merv by the Russians is the topic of conversation in Afghanistan, which is the source of great uneasiness to the inhabitants. They are led to believe that a treaty has been privately concluded between the Amir of Kabul and the Russian Government, and the fact of the presence of certain Russians in the country adds strength to the above belief. On the other hand, they are also assured that the Amir has solicited the Government of India to help him with

money, arms, and ammunition on the plea of his being unable to protect Herat from the invasion of the Russians, whose movements are talked about in all the bazaars of Northern India. The above is the contents of the telegram, which was sent from Lahore to the *Indian Daily News*.

5. ‘Unparalleled bravery of the Arabs in the field of battle.’—Under the above head writes as follows:—The bravery of the Arabs is well known from time immemorial, but the recent battles have given the European heroes of our time a new experience of their courage and valour. We do not refer our readers to the affairs in which General Hicks and Baker Pasha were concerned, because they had with them Egyptian troops who were averse to fight against their own co-religionists; but when we look at the conflict which took place between the Arabs and the troops under General Graham, we are convinced of the superior valour of his opponents. General Graham and his soldiers had such confidence in their artillery and Henri-Martini rifles, that they defied any one to stand against their fire; but the Arabs evinced such courage and fought with such bravery that the British troops were thunderstruck, and soon began to waver. They were unable to hold their ground any longer, and precipitately retreated, leaving their guns behind. The Arabs, under the fire of the invaders, behaved remarkably well, and when the British troops fired volleys on them, they used to lie or sit down, and getting up again rushed upon their antagonists furiously, unmindful of the fire to which they were exposed. The troops under the command of General Graham shared the same fate as those that were led by Generals Baker and Hicks. This was, in fact, a fight which convinced disciplined soldiers of the superior valour of their foes.

The news of the fight of 12th March 1884, which one of the correspondents of the *Pioneer* has communicated is worthy of notice, as a perusal of which will at once convince our readers of the fact of the Arabs being great warriors. It behoves those who look down upon Muhammadans to peruse carefully the accounts of recent battles. We readily praise the above correspondent for his truthfulness, inasmuch as he has given an accurate account of the above fights, and the opinion expressed by the *Pioneer* is certainly beyond commendation; for he has not only acknowledged the heroism of the Arab nation, but he has plainly stated that the Arabs are far superior in valour and audacity to British soldiers; perhaps he has expressed his opinion as above on the ground of the Arabs not being furnished with such arms and ammunition as the European soldiers are provided with; but then it must be remembered that notwithstanding this drawback, the Arabs fought so vehemently.

CHEPAUK,
17th May 1884.

(Signed) C. D. BAYNES, Lieut.-Colonel,
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Public No. 1104A Miscellaneous.

Copy forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the Departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Home.
Foreign.
Finance and Commerce.
Revenue and Agriculture.

Public Works.
Military.
Legislative.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
27th May 1884.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

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Date 27-5-84

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425/RT/80
FORT SAINT GEORGE

PUBLIC (1884) DEPARTMENT.

LETTER to the Right Honorable
the Secretary of State for
India.

Dated 2nd July,

No. 11 of 1884.

*Forwarding copy of Mr. Garstin's report and Pro-
ceedings of this Government thereon regarding
Mr. Brecks Atkinson of the Madras Civil
Service.*

6686/so
16¹¹/₈

2ND JULY 1884, No. 11, PUBLIC.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—to

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

In continuation of our telegram, dated the 18th June, we have the honor to inform your Lordship that in consequence of certain allegations of corruptness brought against Mr. Breeks Atkinson, a Sub-Collector in the Madras Civil Service, and, at the time, acting Collector of Tinnevely, we resolved to depute Mr. Garstin, a member of the Board of Revenue, to Palamcottah, in order to make a preliminary investigation into the charges.

2. At an early stage in the inquiry, the aspect of the case against Mr. Breeks Atkinson became so grave that we decided to suspend him from his duties pending final orders on Mr. Garstin's report.

3. We have now to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of that report and of our Proceedings thereon, dated the 21st June, No. 1363, Public, appointing a public commission of inquiry under Act XXXVII of 1850. The result of these proceedings will be reported to your Lordship in due course.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

OOTACAMUND,
2nd July 1884.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.
(„) C. G. MASTER.

Exd. J. Wright.

Public Department.

~~MADRAS GOVERNMENT.~~

~~Read the following~~

Despatch.

N^o 11. of 2 July/84

To the Right Hon. the
Secy: of State for
India.

My Lord

In continuation
of our telegram dated
the 18th June, we have
the honour to inform
your Lordship that
in consequence of certain
allegations of corrupting
brought against Mr
Beckwith Atkinson, a
J^r Collector in the
Madras Civil Service

and, at the time, acting
collector of Tinianelly,
we resolved to depute
Mr Garstin, a member
of the Board of
Revenue, to Palamcottah,
in order to make a
preliminary investigation
into the charges.
At an early stage
in the inquiry, the
aspect of the case
against Mr Breck
Atkinson became
so grave that we
decided to suspend
him from his duties
pending final orders
on Mr Garstin's report.
We have now to forward
for your Lordship's
information a copy
of the report.

2P
of our proceedings
thereon dated the
21st June. No. 1363 Public
appointing a ^{public} commissioner
of inquiry under
Act ~~XXXVII~~ of 1850.
We desire to add
that considering
the scandalous character
of the charges which
have been laid at
Mr Atkinson's door,
we were at first
disposed to institute
criminal proceedings
against him, and
only refrained from
doing so under the
advice of our
officers, who, however,
General who was
not satisfied to

sufficient to bring
home the charge.

It is far from improbable
that, during the course
of the Commission
of inquiry, ^{unlimited} evidence
may be elicited ^{which}
will ^{be} against Mr. Atkinson,
in which case we
shall prosecute him
under the Criminal
Law.

Public Dept.

No 1696.

dated 31 July / 14.

Govt. of India.

Home Dept.

Sir.

Mir Shujaat Ali Khan,
appointed a probationer
for the Madras Civil Service
in 1881, entered upon his
duties on the 15th December
of that year, and has
since (July 1883) passed
the departmental examina-
tion by the lower standard
prescribed for (covenanted
civilians appointed in
England.

2. In the terms of the
notification of 22nd August
1879 No 1534, I am now
to report the

31st JULY 1884, No. 1696, PUBLIC.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Mír Shujáát 'Alí Khán, appointed a probationer for the Madras Civil Service in 1881, entered upon his duties on the 15th December of that year, and has since (July 1883) passed the departmental examination by the lower standard prescribed for Covenanted Civilians appointed in England.

2. In the terms of the notification, dated 22nd August 1879, No. 1534, I am now directed to report that the probationer's conduct since his admission has been such as to lead to the belief that he will in course of time do credit to himself and the service.

3. I am therefore to request that the Most Honorable the Governor-General in Council will confirm the admission of Mír Shujáát 'Alí Khán to the Madras Civil Service.

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

OOTACAMUND,
31st July 1884.

Chief Secretary.

*the reports
which have been received from
the Collector of the district
in which he is stationed bear
favorable reports that this proba-
tioner will in course of time do
credit to the service, and
I am therefore*

Exd. J. Wright.

Regd. No.

HOME 1884 DEPT.

[]

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Not with origl

Letter, 31st July 1884, No. 1696.

JULY.

Native Civil Servants.

Requesting, for reasons stated, that Mir Shujaat
Ali Khan's admission to the Madras Civil Service
may be confirmed.

*Being both the Mr. referred to
received draft
(a margin) is submitted
I do not like it now*

*Public G.O. No. 1722,
dated 4th August 1884*

*Board of Revenue
Mys. 2. 4/8*

Order

For

Confidential.

rules have been clearly violated in letter the other companies, while the Government information before him enables a judge Madras Government that the letter of the management is concerned does not appear in Council is of opinion that some of the your letter are of such a nature that it serving in the province should be prominent same time it is requested that specific whether any of the civil servants who have, in fact, taken any part in the management.

9. As regards the North Travancore ciety, it would appear that, under Article each shareholder is entitled to acquire extent of land out of the company's concern letter whether the shareholders have in article in question entitles them. I am stated whether any officers have acquired land and if so, whether they continue to hold it disposed of it. Further, the Memorandum company give some ground for supposing is to realize for the shareholders a return, but from the resale and letting of land in less speculative manner in land. On this to be furnished with full information as referred to in clause (a), paragraph 3, of same time, be clearly stated whether any since been acquired, and how the property is to say, whether it has been used for plant

10. Lastly, as regards the Anaimud the promoters are not given either in the the Articles of Agreement; and I am then who subscribed the Memorandum and the

11. I am to ask for an early reply to it appears to the Government of India observed. The rules forbid the employment where the operations of a company in on. The reasons which dictated this partly, sometimes with less, sometimes with ted with the central administration, such members of the Board of Revenue, and necessity of great circumspection on the ings with which they may become connected which they are employed.

ernment of India, apart from any question e rules, are of opinion that the conclusion or that the connection of Government anies is not necessarily mischievous" is ces to which objection is taken.

as to how far there may be a breach of that if by the statement in paragraph 2 erstood that, except to the extent therein ver taken part in the management of any ndia regret that they are not satisfied that s. As regards the Taliar Valley Planting each member of the company has an equal may appoint one or more consulting mem-pany and operate upon the bank account. in accordance with the wishes of the ma-nd to ascertain in all important matters, not provided for in the year's programme, nder the constitution of this company in the hands of the members, and the

25

Public (1884) Septe

CW 2439

From
The Government of India
Home Dept
No 1086

27 10 July 1884

16/18 July/84

Wiggert

To be done if
by the Dept
settled in Council
30/7/84

Circulated to
E. F. W.
18/7/84

for peruse 16/7/84
Re 21/7/84

CHIEF SECRETARY
13 JUL 84
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Go

To

THE CHIEF SECRETAR

Home Department,
Public.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowle
dated the 5th April 1884, forwarding co
articles of Association of four land comp
that certain officers of the Madras Civil
these companies are:—

- (1) The North Travancore Land I
- (2) The Taliar Valley Planting Co
- (3) The Ootacamund Chinchona I
- (4) The Aneimudi Planting Comp

The operations of all these compani
mund Chinchona Planting Company, at
Native State of Travancore.

2. Under existing rules, certain
required—

- (1) to abstain from speculative in
- (2) to abstain from any investm
affairs or undertakings w
needed;
- (3) not to acquire or hold land* wi
tion of which they are conc
- (4) not to acquire or hold land* i

They may hold shares in mining and
companies) having for their object the
country, subject to the following two res

- (a) they must not take part in the
- (b) they must not be employed in t
company may be carried on

3. The question which arises in the
spirit of these rules has been violated.
opinion that the spirit, as well as the lett

(* Note.—This prohibition does not extend to land occu
appurtenances.)