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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	181	Press.
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	5-2-1878	197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Archives 1-5,806-24-2-78.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

5th February 1878, No. 181.

Read the following paper:—

No. 51. Proceedings of Government in the Revenue (Famine) Department, dated 28th January 1878, F.R. No. 529.

Read the following papers:—

- (1.) From the Collector of Bellary, dated 29th December 1877, No. 579, with eleven enclosures, Memorandum for orders, and remarks by the Members of Government.
- (2.) Telegram from Colloor Krishna Row, dated 12th January 1878.
- (3.) From the Collector of Bellary, dated 13th January 1878, No. 30, with Memorandum for orders.
- (4.) From the Collector of Bellary, dated 14th January 1878, No. 31, with one enclosure.
- (5.) From the Collector of Bellary, dated 15th January 1878, No. 3, with one enclosure.
- (6.) From the Collector of Bellary, dated 18th January 1878, No. 44, with two enclosures.
- (7.) Telegram from the Collector of Bellary, dated 12th January 1878.
- (8.) Copy of telegram to the Collector of Bellary, dated 13th January 1878.
- (9.) Original of Official Memorandum to the Collector of Bellary, dated 18th January 1878, No. 27.
- (10.) Demi-official from Lieutenant Wilson, to J. H. Garstin, Esq., Additional Secretary to Government, dated 20th January 1878.
- (11.) From the Collector of Bellary, dated 22nd January 1878, No. 56, with eight enclosures.
- (12.) From Lieutenant Wilson, dated 27th December 1877, No. 507-D.
- (13.) Telegram from Lieutenant Wilson, dated 23rd January 1878, with a demi-official to J. H. Garstin, Esq., from Mr. Glenny, and remarks by His Grace the Governor and General Sir M. Kennedy.
- (14.) From Lieutenant Wilson, dated 24th January 1878, with a bundle of enclosures.
- (15.) Demi-official from Mr. Glenny, dated 24th January 1878.

ORDERED to be transferred to the Revenue Department in view to an immediate inquiry being held into the Sub-Collector's charges and conduct.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 5TH FEBRUARY 1878, No. 181.

No. 52.

ORDER THEREON, 5th February 1878, No. 181.

Miscellaneous.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council resolves to depute Mr. Ballard, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, to

make the inquiry referred to in the paper read above.
2. The points to which Mr. Ballard's attention will be primarily directed are the following:—

Vide—

1. Sub-Collector's letter, dated 8th January 1878, No. 14, para. 3.
2. Mr. Wilson's letter, dated 9th January 1878, paras. 4a and 5b.
3. Mr. Glenn's marginal notes on those paras.
4. Mr. Wilson's letter, dated 24th January 1878, paras. 4a and 6b.

* Demi-official, dated 24th January 1878, and enclosure.

† Vide Mr. Wilson's letter, dated 24th December 1877, recorded in G.O., 16th January 1878, No. 107, J.D.

3. The Collector of Bellary will be directed to furnish Mr. Ballard with all the papers and information he may require in the course of his investigation and to give notice to the officers concerned to attend when required.
4. The papers received from the Famine Department with the order read will be sent confidentially to Mr. Ballard for perusal in connection with the now directed.

(True Extract.)

Glaxton
Secretary to Government.

To G. A. Ballard, Esq.
" the Board of Revenue.
" the Collector of Bellary.
" the Revenue (Famine) Department.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

5th April 1878, No. 535.

Read the following paper:—

No. 72. From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 16th February 1878.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of G.O., dated the 5th instant, No. 181, (Confidential,) forwarding an extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Revenue (Famine) Department and certain papers therein mentioned, and directing me to inquire into the charges made by Mr. Glenn, Sub-Collector of Bellary, against Lieutenant R. E. Wilson, Famine Relief Officer, and the Sub-Collector's conduct as connected therewith.

I reached Bellary on the 9th instant (Saturday). The Collector, Sub-Collector, and Lieutenant Wilson were not at the station, but met me by request on Monday. I proceeded with my confidential inquiry all that day, adjourning it till Wednesday, in order that certain records might be before me. I completed the personal inquiry that afternoon and returned to Madras yesterday.

I beg to submit my Notes recorded as the inquiry proceeded for the information of Government.

My attention was primarily directed in the Government Order to certain points on which I report *serialim*, adding a few general remarks.

2. Mr. Glenn had, in a letter* to the Collector, spoken of certain extravagances on the part of Lieutenant Wilson committed with the public money.

* No. 9, dated 4th ultimo.

† Collector to Sub-Collector, No. 37, dated 7th ultimo.

He was called† on by the Collector to explain more fully what he alluded to, as the papers had to be referred to Government.

In reply, Mr. Glenn observed† that the extravagances had been in a manner condoned by him, and that the question might be settled by the Collector. But some of the papers had gone to Government and the matter had already passed beyond the Collector's control.

3. One of the "extravagances" was the building of an office at Gooty.

How far was Mr. Glenn justified in declaring his disbelief of Lieutenant Wilson's statement in regard to the Office at Gooty? The statement, disbelieved,—and disbelieved in a manner that aspersed Lieutenant Wilson's integrity,—was that the building was constructed at Lieutenant Wilson's cost.

Lieutenant Wilson,—after (it is stated) conversation with the Collector on the subject of the extravagances and other famine matters,—wrote* to the Collector in explanation, and the following passage occurs:—

* Dated 5th ultimo, para. 4.

The office at Gooty, said to have

It was stated that they had claimed a cart from certain road-works; that when their claim was resisted they said they had the Munsiff's order; that, however, they did not produce any order for the restoration of the cart; and that they were abusive and violent.

One of these men was Yellore Cumma Wobanna, the man who had prosecuted Amdial Reddy, and whom Lieutenant Wilson had, as above described, told the Tahsildar to make "very uncomfortable," &c. The other man was Wobanna's son.

Lieutenant Wilson passed a sentence entirely disproportionate to the offence as charged and proved in his record of the case. The sentence was reversed on appeal by the Sessions' Court.

13. But it was loudly asserted in petitions, the local press, &c., that more lay behind; that prosecution and sentence were alike the result of Lieutenant Wilson's determination to punish the resister of his irregular orders, and the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy who had been instrumental in carrying them out. Explicitly denied that when he tried Wobanna he knew or had means of knowing that

* It is with the correspondence. official note* to Mr. Garstin of the 24th ultimo, says that after much hesitation he had determined on showing that this denial of Lieutenant Wilson's was a falsehood. Amdial Reddy. Mr. Glenny, in his demi-

In the note to Mr. Garstin Mr. Glenny sent copy of Lieutenant Wilson's note to the Tahsildar. He observed that there was more behind, that the note had led to a demi-official correspondence between Lieutenant Wilson and himself that must have impressed the details of the Amdial affair on Lieutenant Wilson's memory; and added that he had earnestly, and in the most direct language, warned Lieutenant Wilson against telling the untruth of which Mr. Glenny alleged him to be guilty.

14. Before me Mr. Glenny maintained that Lieutenant Wilson, when he sentenced Wobanna, must have been aware of his identity with the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy on the grounds already indicated and others. I propose discussing the main points separately.

15. Mr. Glenny explains that his expression in his note to Mr. Garstin, "there is more behind if wanted," merely meant that he had more to say about the case than he had said in his note.

16. Mr. Glenny took for granted that the Tahsildar's enlacement on Lieutenant Wilson's note to the Tahsildar "given by Amdial Reddy" showed it was delivered to the Tahsildar by the Amdial Reddy who had been prosecuted by Wobanna. The *prima facie* presumption was natural; but the assumption is an instance of Mr. Glenny's unfortunate precipitancy and want of investigation of facts before making serious allegations. I find that the note was not given by the Amdial Reddy* who was prosecuted, but by a Reddy† Munsadar of the Amdial village. This gives a very different complexion to this particular point. On

* Whose name I ascertain on inquiry is C. Basavanna Reddy.

† Whose name I ascertain is Daddan Reddy.

this coming to light at my inquiry Mr. Glenny admitted that he had been under a mistaken impression as to the conveyer of the note to the Tahsildar.

17. Mr. Glenny spoke of semi-official correspondence between Lieutenant Wilson and himself that must have impressed the Amdial case on the former's mind. This was not produced, but from Mr. Glenny's description of it I cannot lay the stress on it that he does. Lieutenant Wilson does not say he had forgotten with the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy. There is nothing to lead one to suppose that there was any thing in the demi-official correspondence which would of itself have led Lieutenant Wilson to notice the connection particularly when trying Wobanna's case.

18. Mr. Glenny says he "earnestly and in the most direct language warned Lieutenant Wilson against telling this untruth."

At my inquiry Mr. Glenny said that he did this especially on two distinct occasions—

(1stly) In conversation on or about the 17th December last, when Lieutenant Wilson came to Mr. Glenny's camp to speak about the Session Judge's remarks on the Wobanna case. Of course, the actual words that passed could not be remembered, but Mr. Glenny asserted and Lieutenant Wilson denied before me that on the occasion in question there was admission on Lieutenant Wilson's part of knowledge of Wobanna's identity at the time of trial. Mr. Glenny subsequently, in reply to a question of mine, said Lieutenant Wilson never distinctly admitted this knowledge, but that he did not deny it to Mr. Glenny on the occasion in question.

(2ndly) After an interval of three or four days Mr. Glenny and Lieutenant Wilson had another interview. Lieutenant Wilson says he never allowed recollection of Wobanna's identity at the time of trial. Mr. Glenny says Lieutenant Wilson spoke in a halting, hesitating way on the subject. Mr. Glenny told Lieutenant Wilson most plainly and distinctly that he was endeavouring to maintain a useless falsehood.

19. It must be remembered that by the time the above conversations took place, Lieutenant Wilson says he had become aware that the Wobanna he sentenced and the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy was one and the same person. It is contrary to what Lieutenant Wilson has elsewhere all throughout maintained if at these conversations he admitted he knew the identity at the time of the trial. I think Lieutenant Wilson's account consequently the most natural, and that Mr. Glenny must have misunderstood Lieutenant Wilson's expressions, or be laboring under mistake with regard to them, when he conceives Lieutenant Wilson tacitly admitted what he has (as far as otherwise known) all along denied.

20. Farther, it will be seen from the notes of my inquiry that Mr. Glenny considers Mr. Forbes's judgment on the Wobanna appeal implies connection between Lieutenant Wilson's sentence on Wobanna and the prosecution of the Amdial Reddy; in other words, that there was an impression on the Judge's mind that Lieutenant Wilson's sentence was not only disproportionate but vindictive.

I think this construction unwarrantable. I cannot suppose for a moment that if the Judge considered that Lieutenant Wilson as Magistrate had passed not only a disproportionate sentence, but a vindictive one, he would have contented himself with simply quashing the sentence and allowing the Magistrate to escape with a remark on his inexperience.

21. Mr. Glenny lays great stress on the point that when such constant mention was made at Wobanna's trial that the accused had claimed the cart under the Munsiff's order, or alleged order, it is in the highest degree unlikely that it should not have then and there occurred to Lieutenant Wilson that the accused before him could be none other than the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy before the Munsiff and so claiming to hold the Munsiff's order.

22. This seemed to me, on perusal of the papers, a very strange circumstance. But fortunately for Lieutenant Wilson there is a curious point which does in my view render it less difficult to believe that the fact of Wobanna's identity did escape Lieutenant Wilson's notice altogether at the trial. The prisoners are not entered in the record as residents of Amdial. They are entered as residents of "Yellore." The name "Amdial" does not occur from beginning to end of the whole record.

"Yellore" is some thirty miles from "Amdial" I understand. Wobanna's case was tried at Caroor.

The cart is said to have been claimed a long way off from either Amdial or Caroor.

In this view, I did not think it desirable to go into the subjects of any of these petitions.

30. I must mention that soon after my arrival at Bellary, I received a petition* from the Koloof Kristna Row above said, stating that he was informed by Government to inquire into his complaints against Lieutenant Wilson, and requesting time might be appointed for appearance, as he had engaged a Vakil to conduct his case. I informed him I was unaware of special inquiry into his complaints being contemplated. He subsequently wished to complain in person, but I declined to see him.

31. I have the honor to return the papers received with the Government Order under acknowledgment, and to forward, for the information of Government, the enclosures noted—

- (1) Notes of first day's inquiry (five enclosures).
- (2) Do. of second day's inquiry (four enclosures).
- (3) Petition from K. Kristna Row and endorsement.
- (4) A letter from Lieutenant Wilson, dated 14th instant, to my address.
- (5) To this I venture to request the attention of Government.

P. S.—I also beg to submit a letter (marked 6) from Mr. Glenn, dated 16th instant received yesterday.

No. 72-A—72-D

No. 73.

ORDER THEREON, 5th April 1878, No. 535.

Miscellaneous.

His Grace the Governor in Council has given careful consideration to this report, with accompanying papers which Mr. Ballard has submitted with reference to the inquiry directed in G.O., dated 5th February 1878, No. 181, Revenue Department, and though not agreeing absolutely with every expression of opinion contained in the report, His Grace the Governor in Council accepts as well founded the conclusion at which Mr. Ballard has arrived. Lieutenant Wilson, therefore, stands fully exonerated from all suspicion of untruthfulness in the matters at issue between himself and Mr. Glenn.

2. This being so, the Government consider that Mr. Glenn is bound to apologise in writing to Lieutenant Wilson, and express his regret for having made imputations which he has failed to justify; and he will be called on to do this forthwith through the Government Office before and irrespective of any decision which the Governor in Council may form as to his conduct and position.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To G. A. Ballard, Esq.
the Board of Revenue.
the Revenue (Finance) Department.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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2. Mr. Glenn had, in a letter* to the Collector, spoken of certain extravagances on the part of Lieutenant Wilson committed with the public money.

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He was called† on by the Collector to explain more fully what he alluded to, as the papers had to be referred to Government.

In reply, Mr. Glenn observed‡ that the extravagances had been in a manner condoned by him, and that the question might be settled by the Collector. But some of the papers had gone to Government and the matter had already passed beyond the Collector's control.

3. One of the "extravagances" was the building of an office at Gooty. How far was Mr. Glenn justified in declaring his disbelief of Lieutenant Wilson's statement in regard to the Office at Gooty? The statement disbelieved,—and disbelieved in a manner that aspersed Lieutenant Wilson's integrity,—was that the building was constructed at Lieutenant Wilson's cost.

Lieutenant Wilson,—after (it is stated) conversation with the Collector on the subject of the extravagances and other famine matters,—wrote* to the Collector in explanation, and the following passage occurs: "The office at Gooty, said to have

* Dated 9th ultimo, para. 4.

been built in the railway compound, is a building which I constructed at my own cost for my servants, &c., to live in. It was partly made by the Railway Engineer on the condition that when I went away I should leave the houses standing for his free use. I used one of these houses as an office whenever I was in Gooty which was but seldom. I built the house because it was cheaper than buying tents, &c., for my servants, &c."

4. This letter was sent by the Collector to Mr. Glenn. He noted against the passage just quoted "in plain terms, I must declare my disbelief in the statement that this building was erected at Mr. Wilson's private cost." The disbelief is not only as to the abstract correctness of the statement but as to Lieutenant Wilson's *bona fides* in making it.

5. Mr. Glenn intended his remarks to be shown to Lieutenant Wilson at the time. The latter, however, had not an opportunity of then seeing them. But hearing that his first letter had gone up to Government, and apprehending that the question was assuming higher importance than he had attached to it, he, in a subsequent letter* treating of this and cognate subjects, gave farther account of the building. He stated that his letter of the 8th January above quoted was hastily written, without reference to his records and for the Collector's information who was conversant with the circumstances.

He repeated that the Railway Engineer gave assistance,—site, stone, and some help with carpenters; that he (Lieutenant Wilson) paid for all the materials, except stone, and for all skilled labor save that of the few railway carpenters lent him; but he added that some twenty relief coolies were employed in assisting the building for about a month. He said the wages of these coolies (about Rupees 90) was all that the Government had paid towards the building, whilst his private expenditure on it had amounted to Rupees 178-8-0.

6. He added: "In my hurried letter to you (Collector) written at Gooty, copy of which I did not keep, I believe I said that the shed was built at my own expense with the aid of the Railway Engineer. By this I meant that the whole expenditure for materials was paid for by me, and that I could not, therefore, be charged with extravagant expenditure of Government money on account of this office. The Sub-Collector, of course, knew, whilst the shed was being built, that famine coolies were employed on its construction."

7. Thus the question is not whether Lieutenant Wilson's first statement about the building is absolutely correct,—for his second letter shows it was not, but whether when he wrote his first there was intention to deceive.

8. It will be seen that at my inquiry Mr. Glenn had little farther to say in support of this particular charge. Indeed, he says, he was led to disbelieve Lieutenant Wilson's statement with regard to the building by his (Mr. Glenn's) knowledge that Lieutenant Wilson was personally unworthy of belief.

It is clear from what both Mr. Glenn and Lieutenant Wilson say that Mr. Glenn, when he made his marginal note, had not such intimate acquaintance with the manner of the construction of the building as to be in a position from ascertained facts to challenge Lieutenant Wilson's statements as made with fraudulent intent. Had Mr. Glenn not been possessed with the idea that Lieutenant Wilson was intentionally deceitful, he would surely, if he doubted the correctness of the statement made, have asked for explanation. If still convinced that there had been deceit, it would have become his clear duty to bring the matter to notice. But Mr. Glenn seems to have lost sight of the fact that before making a charge of falsity he had a prior duty,—and a very grave one in the circumstance,—viz., to take all due means to assure himself that the matter could not be explained in such manner as would satisfy an impartial mind before he made his serious allegations.

9. Lieutenant Wilson allows that his statement commented on was not an accurate one. I do not think he is altogether blameless. He was writing to clear himself of an imputation of extravagance, and went somewhat beyond the mark

when he should have been particularly careful. But that is one thing, intentional fraud another. I find no difficulty in accepting his explanation that his statement to the Collector, who he knew had a general knowledge of the circumstances, was made hurriedly; and that his omission to mention the employment of coolies was an inaccuracy as he says, and not an intentionally fraudulent misstatement as Mr. Glenn thinks and declares.

Mr. Glenn was perfectly justified in questioning the correctness of Lieutenant Wilson's first statement; but he was not justified in declaring his disbelief in a manner that charged Lieutenant Wilson with duplicity without previously seeking explanation and making full inquiry into the circumstances,—precautions which he failed to take.

10. In this case there seems to me less *prima facie* ground than in the preceding one for the attitude assumed by Mr. Glenn with regard to Lieutenant Wilson's statements.

Lieutenant Wilson says he asked Mr. Glenn's permission to build a house at Caroor. The letter is on record. Mr. Glenn, in his marginal notes, observes: "The statement that Mr. Wilson asked my permission to build a house may not be a literal misstatement, but it is a misleading assertion. It is intended to give the impression that I knowingly consented to the erection of a pukka dwelling house like the one that actually was built. Such an idea never entered my mind, and well Mr. Wilson knew and knows this," &c.

I think it requires ingenuity,—and I must say somewhat perverted ingenuity,—to find all that Mr. Glenn imputes in Lieutenant Wilson's matter-of-fact letters on record.

Glenn, considered there was any thing wrong, it was open to him to have made an inquiry, and thereafter to have taken such steps as he deemed necessary.

As it is, he seems to me to have assumed extravagance in the first instance, and misleading statements in the second, without any real attempt,—certainly without patient inquiry,—to discover whether either assumption was justifiable or maintainable. I see no reason for imputing misrepresentation to Lieutenant Wilson here.

11. I proceed to remark on the third point noticed in Government Order. There are features in this case of a very peculiar character.

Lieutenant Wilson had directed the impressment of carriage for famine service in a manner which, whether justifiable or not, was not legal. Much angry feelings was excited. An influential individual, Yellore Cumma Wobanna, resident at Amdial, charged the Reddy of that village before the Munsiff (who has magisterial powers) with having forcibly

impressed his cart. Lieutenant Wilson says he heard of this from some of the cartmen working with him at Caroor, who threatened that they would similarly prosecute him if he continued to detain them. He thought that if the prosecution of the Reddy was persisted in, it would lead to "complication." He, consequently (on the 20th October) wrote a note to the Tahsildar to get hold of "Yellore Wobanna" to "frighten him properly," "to make it very uncomfortable for him," and to help the Reddy all he could.

The Tahsildar seems, not unnaturally, to have been somewhat perturbed at these frank directions; but he spoke to the Munsiff, and, of course, receiving something of a rebuff, relieved his feelings by writing to Mr. Glenn who wisely told him to keep quiet.

12. Some three weeks after this two individuals were charged before Lieutenant Wilson as Magistrate with abusive language, &c., to one of his subordinates.

It was stated that they had claimed a cart from certain road-works; that when their claim was resisted they said they had the Munsiff's order; that, however, they did not produce any order for the restoration of the cart; and that they were abusive and violent.

One of these men was Yellore Cumma Wobanna, the man who had prosecuted Amdial Reddy, and whom Lieutenant Wilson had, as above described, told the Tahsildar to make "very uncomfortable," &c. The other man was Wobanna's son.

Lieutenant Wilson passed a sentence entirely disproportionate to the offence charged and proved in his record of the case. The sentence was reversed on appeal by the Sessions Court.

13. But it was loudly asserted in petitions, the local press, &c., that more lay behind; that prosecution and sentence were alike the result of Lieutenant Wilson's determination to punish the resister of his irregular orders, and the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy who had been instrumental in carrying them out. Explanation was called for by Government. Lieutenant Wilson distinctly and emphatically denied that when he tried Wobanna he knew or had means of knowing that

* It is with the correspondence.

official note* to Mr. Garstin of the 24th ultimo, says that after much hesitation he had determined on showing that this denial of Lieutenant Wilson's was a falsehood.

In the note to Mr. Garstin Mr. Glenny sent copy of Lieutenant Wilson's note to the Tahsildar. He observed that there was more behind, that the note had led to a demi-official correspondence between Lieutenant Wilson and himself that must have impressed the details of the Amdial affair on Lieutenant Wilson's memory; and added that he had earnestly, and in the most direct language, warned Lieutenant Wilson against telling the untruth of which Mr. Glenny alleged him to be guilty.

14. Before me Mr. Glenny maintained that Lieutenant Wilson, when he tried and sentenced Wobanna, must have been aware of his identity with the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy on the grounds already indicated and others. I propose discussing the main points separately.

15. Mr. Glenny explains that his expression in his note to Mr. Garstin, "there is more behind if wanted," merely meant that he had more to say about the case than he had said in his note.

16. Mr. Glenny took for granted that the Tahsildar's enunciation on Lieutenant Wilson's note to the Tahsildar "given by Amdial Reddy" showed it was delivered to the Tahsildar by the Amdial Reddy; but the assumption is an instance of Mr. Glenny's unfortunate precipitancy and want of investigation of facts before making serious allegations. I find that the note was not given by the Amdial Reddy* who was prosecuted, but by a Reddy† Mirassadar of the Amdial village. This gives a very different complexion to this particular point. On

* Whose name I ascertain on inquiry is C. Basavanna Reddy.

† Whose name I ascertain is Duddan Reddy.

this coming to light at my inquiry Mr. Glenny spoke of the Amdial case on the former's mind. This was not produced, but from Mr. Glenny's description of it I cannot lay the stress on it that he does. Lieutenant Wilson does not say he had forgotten the Amdial case. He alleges that when trying Wobanna he did not connect him with the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy. There is nothing to lead one to suppose that there was any thing in the demi-official correspondence which would of itself have led Lieutenant Wilson to notice the connection particularly when trying Wobanna's case.

17. Mr. Glenny spoke of the Amdial case on the former's mind. This was not produced, but from Mr. Glenny's description of it I cannot lay the stress on it that he does. Lieutenant Wilson does not say he had forgotten the Amdial case. He alleges that when trying Wobanna he did not connect him with the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy. There is nothing to lead one to suppose that there was any thing in the demi-official correspondence which would of itself have led Lieutenant Wilson to notice the connection particularly when trying Wobanna's case.

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13. Mr. Glenny says he "earnestly and in the most direct language warned Lieutenant Wilson against telling this untruth."

At my inquiry Mr. Glenny said that he did this especially on two distinct occasions—

(1stly) In conversation on or about the 17th December last, when Lieutenant Wilson came to Mr. Glenny's camp to speak about the Session Judge's remarks on the Wobanna case. Of course, the actual words that passed could not be remembered, but Mr. Glenny asserted and Lieutenant Wilson denied before me that on the occasion in question there was admission on Lieutenant Wilson's part of knowledge of Wobanna's identity at the time of trial. Mr. Glenny subsequently, in reply to a question of mine, said Lieutenant Wilson never distinctly admitted this knowledge, but that he did not deny it to Mr. Glenny on the occasion in question.

(2ndly) After an interval of three or four days Mr. Glenny and Lieutenant Wilson had another interview. Lieutenant Wilson says he never allowed recollection of Wobanna's identity at the time of trial. Mr. Glenny says Lieutenant Wilson spoke in a halting, hesitating way on the subject. Mr. Glenny told Lieutenant Wilson most plainly and distinctly that he was endeavouring to maintain a useless falsehood.

19. It must be remembered that by the time the above conversations took place, Lieutenant Wilson says he had become aware that the Wobanna he sentenced and the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy was one and the same person. It is contrary to what Lieutenant Wilson has elsewhere all throughout maintained if at these conversations he admitted he knew the identity at the time of trial. I think Lieutenant Wilson's account

of these conversations he admitted he knew the identity at the time of trial. I think Lieutenant Wilson's account of these conversations he admitted he knew the identity at the time of trial. I think Lieutenant Wilson's account of these conversations he admitted he knew the identity at the time of trial.

20. Further, it will be seen from the notes of my inquiry that Mr. Glenny considers Mr. Forbes's judgment on the Wobanna case implies connection between Lieutenant Wilson's sentence on Wobanna and the prosecution of the Amdial Reddy; in other words, that there was an impression on the Judge's mind that Lieutenant Wilson's sentence was not only disproportionate but vindictive.

I think this construction unwarrantable. I cannot suppose for a moment that if the Judge considered that Lieutenant Wilson as Magistrate had passed not only a disproportionate sentence, but a vindictive one, he would have contented himself with simply quashing the sentence and allowing the Magistrate to escape with a remark on his inexperience.

21. Mr. Glenny lays great stress on the point that when such constant mention was made at Wobanna's trial that the accused had claimed the cart under the Munsiff's order, or alleged order, it is in the highest degree unlikely that it should not have then and there occurred to Lieutenant Wilson that the accused before him could be none other than the prosecutor of the Amdial Reddy, before the Munsiff and so claiming to hold the Munsiff's order.

22. This seemed to me, on perusal of the papers, a very strange circumstance. But fortunately for Lieutenant Wilson there is a curious point which does in my view render it less difficult to believe that the fact of Wobanna's identity did escape the trial. The prisoners are not entered in the record as residents of Amdial. They are entered as residents of "Yellore." The name "Amdial" does not occur from beginning to end of the whole record.

"Yellore" is some thirty miles from "Amdial" I understand. Wobanna's case was tried at Caroor. The cart is said to have been claimed a long way off from either Amdial or Caroor.

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Had the village of Amdial been mentioned,—or at all prominently mentioned,—or had the accused appeared as residents therein, the difficulty of believing that the fact of Wobarna's connection with the prosecution of the Amdial Reddy could have escaped Lieutenant Wilson's notice, would have been immensely increased. But then probably it would not have escaped his notice and occasion for farther inquiry on that head might never have arisen.

23. Mr. Glenny had laid stress on the importance of my seeing the record, as he considered it tended strongly to support his allegations against Lieut. Wilson though, strange to say, Mr. Glenny had not thought it necessary to see the record himself.

NOTE.—Had the accused pleaded that they claimed the cart under the Munsiff's order passed in a complaint against the Amdial Reddy, Lieutenant Wilson's attention must have been at once attracted. But the accused, doubtless falsely, pleaded *alibi* and denied claiming the cart at all.

It seems they had lived at Yellors previously, and retained the village name. Hence, the mistake of their being entered as residents of Yellors in the record.

As above explained so far from leading me to consider Lieutenant Wilson guilty, the perusal of the record and the absence therein of direct mention of Amdial or of the Amdial Reddy removed my greatest difficulty in freeing my mind of a very unpleasant feeling.

24. After full and careful consideration I am bound, and I am happy to be able, to say that I consider Lieutenant Wilson entirely free from suspicion of falsehood in this case.

25. Certain correspondence about Lieutenant Wilson's submission of his diaries was alluded to during my inquiry, copies of this will be found amongst the papers. On the 3rd ultimo Mr. Glenny asked the Collector what course was to be pursued with regard to Lieutenant Wilson's diaries, as Lieutenant Wilson stated he had for some time been under instructions from the Collector to send the diaries direct to him. The Collector replied that he was unaware of such instructions.

He said he had received copy of the G.O. of the 24th September last from the Collector, and construed paragraph 42 as requiring direct transmission of diaries to him,—an impression in which he (Lieutenant Wilson) was confirmed by no objection having been taken to the course pursued. The Sub-Collector reported this, and the Collector replied that copy of the Government Order had not been sent to Lieutenant Wilson direct. The correspondence then dropped.

Clearly much importance cannot have been attached at the time to the transmission of diaries; for Lieutenant Wilson sent his, for a considerable period (over two months apparently), to the Collector and not to the Sub-Collector,—without the fact attracting much attention, without their direct transmission being countermanded by the Collector, or the non-transmission to himself being formally noticed by the Sub-Collector. When after all this Mr. Glenny questioned Lieutenant Wilson, Mr. Glenny thinks Lieutenant Wilson must have been intentionally deceitful in saying he was acting under instructions from the Collector. In the circumstances I see no reason whatever to impute deceit. Evidently, there was some confusion and laxity with regard to the diaries; but I fail to see any reasonable or just ground for putting Lieutenant Wilson to the proof, point by point, that he was acting *bona fide* throughout; unless an order from the Collector could be produced,—and no distinct order it seems was passed,—it would be difficult or impossible for Lieutenant Wilson to prove the affirmative. The general circumstances must be considered, and on these I do not think Lieutenant Wilson open to any imputation of deceit.

26. I must here allude to the correspondence* noted which treats of Lieutenant Wilson's conduct,—alleged by Mr. Glenny to be disingenuous and insubordinate,—because its perusal seems to me to show that the views therein unfortunately adopted by Mr. Glenny have materially influenced his opinion in regard to other matters to an extent that I believe he in no way realises.

It would be tedious, and it is quite unnecessary to abstract this correspondence. Indeed, to form a just appreciation of it for present purposes it must be read in *extenso*.

Suffice it to say that Mr. Glenny was possessed with the ideas that Lieutenant Wilson's desire to retain charge of relief works in the beginning of December last, instead of making them over to the Department Public Works, led him to persuade the Collector to over-rule Mr. Glenny's orders; that Lieutenant Wilson exercised influence with the Collector disingenuously; that he was afterwards directly disobedient to Mr. Glenny; and that in connection with, and in consequence of, this conduct of Lieutenant Wilson's, a large sum of public money was expended by Lieutenant Wilson in furtherance of a purely personal and extremely frivolous object.

I think Mr. Master's letters show that Mr. Glenny had generally misjudged the situation altogether, and it is impossible to study the correspondence without being struck with the immoderate language in which the charges are advanced, and the absence of cogency in the assumptions rather than arguments on which the charges are based.

27. It will be seen from the above remarks that I consider Mr. Glenny's charges of untruthfulness on the part of Lieutenant Wilson unsubstantiated and his declarations of disbelief in that officer's statements from knowledge that he was personally unworthy of belief unwarranted.

I have no hesitation in respectfully recommending that Lieutenant Wilson should be fully and honorably acquitted of all and every charge of this nature that appears in the correspondence that has formed the subject of my inquiry.

28. I know Mr. Glenny to be a scrupulously honorable, zealous, and generally able officer. But I am constrained to express my opinion,—if my conclusions above set forth are at all correct,—that in the particular subjects of my inquiry his official conduct lays him open to serious animadversion. He seems to me to have given way to excitability, or temperament in a manner that has obscured his better judgment, and so to have attached undue significance or importance to circumstances, as to have been led to make grave allegations on hasty assumptions without the necessary preliminary inquiries as to facts or regard as to consequences.

29. Having, to the best of my judgment, arrived at the above conclusions, I saw nothing in the papers transmitted with the Government Order under notice that called for inquiry on my part, though I was aware Government had been pleased to leave me considerable latitude in that direction. Lieutenant Wilson's action in impressing carts for famine service and punishing the money dealers for (as he believed) cheating coolies, raised a bitter personal feeling against him of which the numerous petitions sent to Government were the outcome, and of which Koloor Kristina Row (Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy's Agent) was the principal exponent.

Every one must know that famine administration cannot be conducted without openings for peculation and oppression being given, and that especially where there is much zeal and some indiscretion, heart-burnings will be engendered that must have troublesome consequences.

But the fact of the petitions against Lieutenant Wilson having been, without exception as far as I know, prepared in communication with the Sabapathy Agency, the virulent animus transparent throughout, the very nature of many of the charges, and the extravagance of the demands made, render them, in my humble opinion, utterly unworthy of notice, as a whole.

Any particular points that deserve notice, if such there are, may well be left for local inquiry if the parties concerned choose to bring them forward in the usual way.

I must very respectfully express my opinion that had the petitions not received the unusual recognition accorded them by Government when they were first sent in, considerable subsequent embarrassment and detriment to public work, would probably have been avoided, with much less chance of any real failure of justice.

In this view, I did not think it desirable to go into the subjects of any of these petitions.

30. I must mention that soon after my arrival at Bellary, I received a petition* from the Koloor Kristna Row above said, stating that he was informed by Government to inquire into his complaints against Lieutenant Wilson, and requesting time might be appointed for appearance, as he had engaged a Vakil to conduct his case. I informed him I was unaware of special inquiry into his complaints being contemplated. He subsequently wished to complain in person, but I declined to see him.

*Enclosed.

I was appointed a Special Commissioner by Government to inquire into his complaints against Lieutenant Wilson, and requesting time might be appointed for appearance, as he had engaged a Vakil to conduct his case. I informed him I was unaware of special inquiry into his complaints being contemplated. He subsequently wished to complain in person, but I declined to see him.

31. I have the honor to return the papers received with the Government Order under acknowledgment, and to forward, for the information of Government, the enclosures noted—

- (1) Notes of first day's inquiry (five enclosures).
- (2) Do. of second day's inquiry (four enclosures).
- (3) Petition from K. Kristna Row and endorsement.
- (4) A letter from Lieutenant Wilson, dated 14th instant, to my address.
- (5) To this I venture to request the attention of Government.

P. S.—I also beg to submit a letter (marked 6) from Mr. Glenný, dated 16th instant received yesterday.

No. 72-A—72-D

No. 73.

ORDER THEREON, 5th April 1878, No. 535.

Miscellaneous.

His Grace the Governor in Council has given careful consideration to this report, with accompanying papers which Mr. Ballard has submitted with reference to the inquiry directed in G.O., dated 5th February 1878, No. 181, Revenue Department, and though not agreeing absolutely with every expression of opinion contained in the report, His Grace the Governor in Council accepts as well founded the conclusion at which Mr. Ballard has arrived. Lieutenant Wilson, therefore, stands fully exonerated from all suspicion of untruthfulness in the matters at issue between himself and Mr. Glenný.

2. This being so, the Government consider that Mr. Glenný is bound to apologise in writing to Lieutenant Wilson, and express his regret for having made imputations which he has failed to justify; and he will be called on to do this forthwith through the Government Office before and irrespective of any decision which the Governor in Council may form as to his conduct and position.

(True Extract.)

Glenný
Secretary to Government.

To G. A. Ballard, Esq.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Revenue (Famine) Department.

Papers in 23 H. Fleming & Co.
 Kilom 18/13
 his no 529

Order the transfer of
 to the Post Dept. in view
 to an immediate enquiry
 being held into the sub
 collector's charges &
 conduct.

28 Jan'y/88 26/1/88 JGF

R. K. R.

See note the letters from him to & 28.
 to be sent to the 26th and
 in-attendance. Though shown for
 his & for his are registered &
 transferred with the rest of the papers
 26/1/88 JGF

Desp'd 29/1/88

Papers transferred

(1) From Com. of Bellamy 29 Dec/77, En 59, En 11.
with Encls. for orders & remarks
by the members of the

(2) To _____ 12 Oct/77

(3) From _____ 13 Jan/78, En 30
with Encls. for orders

(4) _____ 14 Jan/78, En 31, En 1

(5) _____ 15 _____ En 35, En 1

(6) _____ 18 _____ En 44, En 2

(7) To _____ 12 _____ En 2

(8) Orig. of Encls. to _____ 13 _____

(9) orig. of Encls. to _____ 18 _____ En 27

(10) D.O. from St. Wilson - 20 _____

(11) From Com. of Bellamy 22 _____

(12) From St. Wilson - _____ En 56, En 8

2) Dec/77 En 57, En 2

(13) Let. from St. Wilson dated 23 Jan/78
with a D.O. from En. Fleming
to Mr. Justice & remarks
by H.J. the Gov. & J. J.
in the Council.

(14) From _____ 24 Jan/78,
with a bundle of
enclosures.

(15) D.O. from En. Fleming 24 Jan/78.

Lieut. Wilson's
affair

18/15

Memorandum

With reference to
the note by Mr.
Paine the former
of yesterday's date
relating to the f.p.
to Lieut. Wilson of
Jorun on 20th 1890
the undersigned has
the honour to state
that on Tuesday the
26th immediately after
the Council has been
informed, he informs
that from the fact that
Lieut. Wilson ~~arrived~~
arrived the following
morning ~~at the~~ ~~place~~

- and he will tell
 from him in the
 animal - his
 face is glistening
beetle red "fill
 "and the the the
 - and tell him that
 "in his position"
 adding something
 to the effect - that
 a broken my to
 to the Barney at
 if he liked, the
friend is relating,
 "there is no to
in the action.
 - and

A. L. H. C. C.

181
on the instructions of
His Grace the Governor,
told him the points on
which explanation was
required & gave him
the original report of
Col. Dyer & which
with an enclosure
& some private notes
bearing on the case to
send & gave him
to submit the necessary
explanation.
~~His confidential and~~
~~private notes were~~
~~furnished to him.~~
~~In view of His Grace~~
~~the for his command~~
~~and those of Sir~~
~~Revised~~ Col.
Dyer's report is marked
"Confidential" but is an
official report & is the

also report
which represents the whole case of
L. Wilson. was it was on
his report that the fact determined

for to reveal a secret
Wilson's ^{testimony considered that} as a matter
of course ^{was a single justice to L. W.}
papers should be placed in his hands
as a copy of the
document ^{was a copy of the}
and in the ^{was a copy of the}

Wilson's ^{was a copy of the}
papers ^{was a copy of the}
and in the ^{was a copy of the}
Wilson's ^{was a copy of the}
papers ^{was a copy of the}
and in the ^{was a copy of the}
Wilson's ^{was a copy of the}
papers ^{was a copy of the}
and in the ^{was a copy of the}

Lieut. Wilson left the
before his departure
There were ^{other} papers
shown to him
to L. Wilson, connected with
the case in his papers and
only therefore and apply to
the papers.

Wilson's papers
were all taken
from him for
official purposes
before the case was
brought on for trial whether the
papers were or not
was a matter of
fact.

1861
The undersigned drafted
the report regarding which
Wilson's papers were
taken away it was not
circulated in his
initials. The under-
signed can only say
that in as much as
the report was
Wilson's property
and as he did
not think it necessary
to send it to his
superior or official
before dispatching it.

As regards the
papers taken from
Wilson's possession
before the case was
brought on for trial
whether the papers
were or not was a
matter of fact.

~~Said~~ from his
face the former
~~my~~ ^{very} noticeably
~~the face showed signs~~
~~after the war were seen and~~
~~were initiated by~~
by R. H. Kennedy
about 7 or 8 years ago
from the -
His face broadened
and closely followed
even when he was
at variance with Sir
his suggestions on
matters.

The J. C. 28th Feb
 cc. St. William
 was recd. - & very
 well liked & seen
 by me - & I
 shall wish them
 to know for the
 same the best &
 spread it - with
 mutual - on

communicating
it to the R. effs
I find reason was
made of it
and also what
was the personal
instructions of mine
referred to - which
contain the
communication
of the confidential

181
19

Private notes
which have been
been all handed
over to St. W.

By T/12

fact that Wilson, as

18/12/5

My dear Farston,

Herewith a note
from H. G.

The papers in the case have
been handed over to Mr. W. D.
Horsley in order that he
may hold an enquiry into
the matter

Yours Sincerely
J. W. Thompson

5.12.78

a
it
the
as
for
his
of
an
an
12

Lieut. Wilson's
affair

fact that Wilson, as

to
sent
18/5/22

My dear father with
pleasure in the
in the following affair of the
Vouchers whether his circular
to destroy when passed
on is good & when was
when & when in
any other part of the
division - if so or what
date was it when & a
what date with the
to what extent was it
acted on - Answer

Which can not
be done on - why
was it not
acted on -

H. Co. deserves the
to get this information

Summary being

received

7/8

fact that Wilson, as

Drew's int. to p. 4th about ¹⁸¹/₂₃
Wilson, alleged, in direct
dealing with the Bank
of Madras Belonging
has been sent confidentially
to Carmichael in order
that he may settle the

Matters with the Bank
under the of Drew
can have any of the notes
to indicate the person
who's whom the transactions
have been effected H. Co.
does not authorize

any difficulty in obtaining
access to the Baobab
trees

fact that Wilson, as

August 11th
1898
MADRAS CLUB.

My dear Sir: The
permission to cancel
tickets was addressed
to all my Tahy Officers.
None except Wilson
had acted on it before
receipt of the second

order. This was probably
simply owing to the
shortness of the interval.

If I recollect aright
the first order was
dated 7th and the
second 11th July.

But I believe it is

18/5
a fact that Wilson, as
he said, did not receive
the second order till
the 18th: and I believe
there was the same delay
on the part of my
office in the case of
the other officers' copies.

I am writing to
writing to verify
the dates I now give
from memory -

Yours sincerely
H. H. H. H.

Cumulative 20/8/18
181
26

My dear Garton

The enclosed is
a Memo by the Surveyor
at Gooty. You will observe
that I was slightly in
error about two dates, viz
the dates of the first & second

and of Wilson's receipt
of the second. I thought
there were 7th and 18th.
whereas it seems they were
5th and 19th. Probably
had in my hand the
date of Wilson's receipt of
the first, and the date of
the second's arrival at
Cairo. He omitted by

+ I have then to ask
+ I have then to ask
+ I have then to ask

Answers and draw
ch was added to the list of 11/14

181
2-7

leave in what
to do with the 11/14

1 Date of circular necessary
Re. Office destroying vouchers. July 5.

2 Date of circular necessary
the above July 11.

July 11. But this was not despatched from the Office.
July 17. The drafting of the circular commenced
on 11th but was not completed for some days.
* The Chief Auditor James Ross who is now here received
the Sub Collector's letter Mr. Wilson at the time of the
drafting of the said circular on 11th not to destroy
vouchers according to his (Chief Auditor's) own proposal.

3. Date on which the letter
reached Mr. Wilson July 19 morning

4. Was there the same delay
in despatching the letter order
to the other Officers that occurred
in respect of Chief Wilson's copy.

The circular to the 3 Taluk Boley Officers were
all despatched from the Office on one and
the same day viz the 17th July.

the Ser of the 'S' which
 I have supplied in red
 ink is a slip. $\frac{181}{28}$

The note marked
 # is a surprise. I had
 I have no recollection of
 its occurrence. Therefore
 there is not likely to be
 in error. He is a slip.

Handwritten note or signature.

Handwritten note or signature.

Handwritten note or signature.

Handwritten text, possibly a list or account.

Handwritten note or signature.

Handwritten text, possibly a list or account.

Handwritten text, possibly a list or account.

Handwritten note or signature.

Careful man and he
had only the one business
to look after at the time,
whereas I was subject to
multifarious distractions.

Yours sincerely

H. H. Glenney

18/26
Cuddalore Aug 26/78

My dear Garston ^{18/29}
Enclosed

are the Bellary Sub-Division

Sheristadar's answers to the

two questions which in my
last I promised to put.

Yours sincerely

H. H. Glenney

back

To Co

14100

Multi-far

John

10

Questions to be $\frac{181}{30}$

Kindly answered by the

Peristadar

1. Was the order of 5th July
issued to all Talm.

Relief Officers?

This order of \$500,000 is issued to all the
Federal Relief Officers - that action is now taken
expended only by direct & cannot not to give
other two Federal Relief Officers

2. On what day was the draughting of the order

[illegible]

can
to Co
n. Gen.
Mull.

181
31

My dear Kennedy.

Here is
Steuers's further letter
reporting the dates on
which his order issued &
has cancelled -
I don't think the matter
is now open to con-
sideration.

Yours sincerely
J. H. Parker

10/8/20

187
32

directed to
Asst. Secy. of
Int. as may be
the 18th of July
actually received & paid
in any other Treasury
office the
of which - if so, why

then proceeds to

did the officer want
it - not buy it -

anti countrymen

July 11 - Father and Mother

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly "10-16-94"]

As a Christian:

~~SECRET~~

Let the people know
of the situation
of the old land - 1st of

1/1 29/

Kenley mission
H. Cr. makes to
in preparation for
mission to the children
for the time
collection of the
children

20/11

No 545.

P.M.

181

34

The Collector of Bellary
is requested to report - as
early as possible, ^(Taheta)
in relation to circular order
of July 5th 1877 (relation to
the distinction of ranches for
relief expenditure), has
actually received & filed in my
other relief office a relief
office than in the relief
office. If so why ~~not~~ ^{did the office}
~~obey~~ receiving it
not obey it.
They are the original order
of July 5th of the collector
order the 1st Idem
July filed at a proper
date of order on ^{the} records
if at the event
Officers to who are in

the aid for: from
their actions - and
then proceed to

"circular" they were
applicable.

~~1st~~ The original drafts
2. 9/16 the order shd
have been up to for.

20/8/20 J.H.P.

tail and for: freight
Duns actions - and
then proceeds to

No. 7207

From The off^r ch^g Insp^t of Police

Dated 20/8 1878.

FOR ORDERS.

The above is Col^l Davis's report on the result of the enquiry which he has advised to hold in view of the discovery of the parties really culpable in respect of the large sum of money (about 30000 Rs.) not properly vouched for by Lieut. Wilson & the disappearance of the large amount of grain which seemed to have been ~~stolen~~ ^{disappeared} with a copy of Col^l Davis's instructions is forwarded. He commences his report by calling it a report on the result of his Enquiries into Lieut. Wilson's financial expenditure and for grain transactions - and then proceeds to

Lieut. Wilson's
affair.

show how it was that
Lieut. Wilson made
himself disliked by
the whole party when
he was stationed -
residing at his house
the fact was quite
strange the matter on
it: Col. Drum had
to report why he was
not, but when that
officer ~~was~~ ^{was on}
~~was~~ ^{was on} to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~report~~ ^{report}
that Lieut. Wilson's
conduct and opinion
conducted to him as a
disgrace and ~~that~~ ^{that}
these are known to
be a true, succeed
to give an opinion
of Major Welch to
the fact that the
of the "Woburn"
case (which Lieut. Wilson
was enough, all
while in the land
been dropped by
the appellate Court

101
31
and for) was a
"pure fabrication and
a vindictive sentence,
and further
assault that Lieut.
Wilson in need the
fundamental Lieut. Wright
sentence & need to
6 months imprisonment
and fine for driving over
a narrow road,
adding that there was
no appeal, (as in case
- case, for an appeal lay
though ~~it~~ ^{none} may not have
been made) and
that of the victims
and in jail, he lays
himself, I submit,
open to the charge of
a decided animus
against Lieut. Wilson by reason
of his former outburst
by vilipend him to
Lieut. in respect of matters
which had nothing to do
with the subject on which
he was ordered to report.
Nor does there appear
any good reason for

2

FOR ORDERS.

121
1898

It is more surprising
is it to find Colonel
Dexter taking the trouble
to take how a man came
at of a crowd & saying
Lt. Wilson of having been
responsible for the multiple
deaths "which had
occurred in the hospital
on one occasion when some
of the shed fell in &
killed" so many people
"that it took 1 1/2 days
to cart their bodies away."
The story was obviously
a gross exaggeration & the
accusation false. The
truth is to be found
recorded in the report of
the medical force of the
25th Sept. 1911 No 2923
on a letter from the planning
report having done a very
violent hurricane some
of the hospital shed had been
blown down & 5 children
& 6 old people killed.
The report also has admirably
the happen under a kind
hill on's personal supervision
the men behind, working
by the light of the flash

of lighting to ensure
 the papers in the
 living sick. The
 hospital had been
 short of food for weeks
 & of high appointments
 of D. Comish the Range
 officer & W. Plummer &
 the fort in this order
 a report - high priced
 light
 Capt. Wilson & the
 supplies for the army
 & prompt attention to
 business.

In view to the
 comparison with Col.
 Dumas's report it is
 necessary to give a
 brief account of what
 has gone before.

It will be remembered
 that the first intimation
 of the fort was of
 any irregularity in
 its military movements was
 contained in a report from
 the Col. of Bellingh's
 not at all of the
 was an expectation of
 that 1745 was a
 was with

18/29 Col.
 Dumas's report
 asking for a
 off the whole
 the papers sent up with
 the Col's letter was a
 memorandum from
 W. Plummer (sent to head)
 Wilson for his
 change the
 for the
 months of May June
 July 1877 & August 1877.

Thus:
 May - 2005.16.
 June - 5055.25
 July - 2580.97
 Aug - 10663.60
 54427.44

These figures comprised
 the total report of the
 the deficiency of the
 Col's -
 explanation relative to the
 abundance of vouchers was
 as follows -

The vouchers for the whole
 of the above expenditure in
 May & June & for 27012.61.
 of that in July were
 destroyed under the
 orders of the Sub Collector
 but in vouchers for
 34105.10.0 have so

Destroyed & he makes
for the balance of \$100
20th 1. 10. 4 was
stolen from an office
box.

The Dep't. find. of
which was then added
to report on the facts
concerning the robbery
of the box & the deficiency
of grain reports of K. & B.
Master. & the Dep't.
find. to date has for
an item of \$1000
indicator that they
had been compared with
the missing vouchers before
the time the latter was
destroyed.

The Dep't. find. admits
his report from which
it appeared that the
robbery of the box was all
a "plant" & that
372237 lbs of grain
had been to the account

for. The Dep't.
find. reports that
inability to submit to the
report called for a
last season direct to
Dep't. a special
Commissioner to
follow the matter out
as far as possible.

3/ 20th June 18/20
N. 2692

7. N. 7083.

* Col. Dineen informs me
that this was caused by
2700 N. having been
written as 27000
J.H.F.

Letter to Mr. J. reports
that Lt. Wilson appears
to have kept no cash acct;
there made a balance
payments of money
of cheques & that an
error (in reports) has
been found (since)
in his office but
has not yet been
made the amount
for larger than it should
be 24300 N. & that it
therefore only amounts
to N. 30127.4.4. This
report was followed from
then (dated 27th June
N. 4309) which the
D.G. found in original
statements supporting the
expenditure attached &
as item in those statements
amounting to N. 1111.4.7
has been found there has
been paid the N. 3 and the
uncovered balance only
was only 20315.5.9. He
at the same time points
out that large sums
of money had been paid
over to him: but for
expenditure incurred
directly by himself, that
however been his
own forthcoming & that he

he had submitted
one his clerk to
the Judge asking for
pay over.

On the 10th. - he & the
adj. to the court

particulars her the
mistakenly 24000

had occurred, & then
Kerr & the other
and the state of the
law for what purpose

the lawyers agreed
to have been paid to
Lt. Wilson. The reply

(7 Nov 70) is now put
up from which it
seems Kerr was

as already stated,
being clerical, & that
he was paid to be

more paid for relief
purposes of the Judge
Zachariah. At the

same time the Adj.
points out that the
statements forwarded

with his letter No 4385
were more than full
accounts for all the
monies paid for the
the expenses of the

+ p. N 1492 of July 8/70

whether he was to admit
those statements as
correct for it. 18/11

In the mean time the
for reasons to place
the matter of the uncorrected
prejudicially existing

fraud in the hands of
the Police & did not
betray of the confidence

the courts at the
beginning of this term.

The result of Col. Dene's
enquiry is briefly this:

Lieut. Wilson openly
for commission & take
took the money he

draw from the Judge
Leaving in notes to
Carson. This it seems

he did because he
saw the trouble of
transporting silver &

because apparently he
found it difficult in
carrying them at that

place. Col. Dene
says regarding this point
that Lieut. Wilson said

"the currency is kept
by his registration"

proceedings." The
Ephraim is a violent
one - & when I asked
Col. D. what he meant
by it he said he had
heard of a man called
him that they were
afraid to inform to
catch the others for
fear of being sent to
Jail! - The Sup.
Court reports that it
is charged against that
Lieut. but one used his
authority when in
paying for grain which
he purchased - & then
for considered it unnecessary
any to pay the question
of what has done with
the matter any further.
It may here be remarked
that information
being of the total value
of the distribution of the
this drawn - but Col.
Dexter informed me this
morning that great sum
of \$5,100,000 of notes
have been issued - Mr.
Whitcomb has been to
what extent the notes
have issued in order to

* 25th March.

of the notes drawn.
but Col. Dexter¹⁸¹
informed me this
morning* that great
numbers of 5, 10 and
20 L^s notes were
drawn. It would
be interesting to
know to what extent
the notes were issued
in order to estimate at
the true value the amount
of logistical terrorism
necessary to get them
circulated.

* I have now ascertained
from Col. Dexter that the
total amount of money
drawn by Lieut. G. in
notes was 27,000 L^s.
besides 200,000 of Indian money
of which he has taken
no account. - Only one
note has for 1000 L^s. and has
subsequently changed for 10
of 100 L^s. each. There are
for 500 L^s. each - but
the greater number for 100 L^s.
each. Col. D. has promised
me a list of all the notes.
A merchant from whom
Lieut. G. bought 7500 L^s.
worth of rice (540 bags at
13 L^s. each) admitted having
received nearly the whole amount
in notes & the distribution of

* There were also 10,000 L^s sent to merchants to whom
they were paid in Indian money.

the Pension Board money
is affected by means of
small notes - without
any commission.

4/

abstract about the value
of the amount of hospital
terrors. $\frac{18}{43}$
then cashed.

Cpl: I saw the present
to the Board to explain
the history of the
and the hospital
"incomplete" "my services"
"incomplete" but what
W. Harpud - of the D?
anti-fraud, Com. Dir.
"Excellent".

From account A to
the report it appears that
during the whole time he
was on F. R. D. List
taken down from the
Treasury - of cash
N^o 45444.2.6. of cash
& notes. - He further says
that he has received from the working
men, who have, employed
on the works under him,
(as per for short work)
the sum of N^o 89.15.11.3
so that the total sum
the accounts for by him
has ~~totaling~~ 54429.13.9.
From the money he
received from he sends to
pay all charges in
connection with the works.

and Hospital under
his charge - but from
the 1st September he
paid all the charges
connected with the work
by means of cheques
drawn in favour of one
or other of his 4 Revenue
Inspectors, & to these
4 men he then added
the large sum of N.
226 £ 17. 6. 5. ^{which was}
when Lieut. Wilson placed
his a/c he paid
a balance of N.
1204. 0. 3 into the
Treasury & his keepers
kept on to amount for
a 53/45. 13. 6 by bills &
vouchers. He appears
however, to have submitted
bills to the following amt:

For expenditure in Nov. - 2085. 1. 6
June - 4964. 3. 4
July - 4871. 3. 7
Aug. - 19397. 8. 11
Sept. - 8191. 1. 6
Oct. - 6492. 1. 0
Nov. - 6338. 6. 6
Dec. - 1425. 0. 0
Jan. - 359. 14. 3
Feb. - 65. 10. 0
52202. 3. 3.

He also paid, as is shown by
his account N. 570. 0. 0 to 3
Sept.

individuals in his cash
balance was 1204. 0. 3.
to that his account, so far
as I can make it out from
Col. Drury's figures (wh:
are of approximate)
standings was: $\frac{181}{44}$

Dr. Cash recd. 54429. 13. 9. 54429. 13. 9

C:
accounts for
by bill 5 - 52202. 3. 3
paid to 3 people
as per statement 870. 10. 0
Balance in hand
Dr. into Treasury - 1204. 0. 3 54355. 13. 6
Due to adjt. - 73. 0. 3

I have extracted from this acct.
the sum of N. 3102. 9. 11 ^{credit}
by Col. Drury as a Dr. to
Cash and: ^{as per} statement
"taken from Sept. to Dec."
taken from Sept. to Dec. 1841.
which has payments on acct of
bills have been paid by cheques.
So that the entry is a mistake,
in my opinion -
The account does not quite
balance to the amt of adjt.
- amount being possibly the
want of extra amount
in the details of expenditure
(extending over 2 months)
which I hope, all the points
vouchers for ch: are certified
by Lt. Wilson to be believed
by him "to be an accurate
statement" it is from the

to the agents of the
 C. D. Dine

The weight of grain shipped
 out to the rail ton in
 Nov & Dec. 1911 from
 foot of river at the mouth of
 my 583065 lbs. & from
 the other side of the
 made for loss in transit
 (which with the best ar-
 rangements would have
 occurred if only a small
 extent of grain had been
 pilfered, etc. probably
 in spite of the fact that
 some witnesses are the
 Again it is probable, though
 his point is not clear
 from the above
 weight included the weight
 of the bags... I have
 also to be remembered that
 the same rice was sent in
 cartons from the same depot
 to the foot of the river &
 thence by rail to Grand Island
 & from Grand Island again
 by cart to Cairo &
 Havana. It is
 therefore impossible to
 suppose that the grain
 has been lost on
 pilferage in its transit.
 Now the greater part of the
 U. S. rail ton report of
 deficiency of grain, 225,000
 in the assumption that

+ (Enclosure of C. D.
 Dine's report.)

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bag and
 the entry of weight in
 his grain report for Nov
 & Dec is correct. The
 the entry of the same
 of bags (4322) is found by
 from a check to be correct
 (the correct number being 4319).
 There is no room for
 some time. & doubt the
 the weight is planned in
 of what was actually re-
 by Dec 1st. The fact
 4319 bags of grain were
 weight of 135 lbs each
 being in net 5 lbs to
 inside the corner to be
 correct. This makes
 the total ~~weight~~ weight sent
 to him 583065 lbs. or
 Now Col. Dine reports
 the fact that the 594
 of grain remaining of
 his supply weighed only
 395 bags of 135 lbs
 weighed - so that there
 is a proved loss
 either by loss of bags or
 a loss of 33 per cent -
 the weight of the bags.
 Now I doubt that
 loss of bags is a possibility
 during the double cartage &
 on the railway transfer
 to the wharf. The whole of the rice
 sent to the rail ton has
 subjected to a check of 70,000 lbs

+ Dine also observed that Major
 Hickey a Lt. Col. on duty
 at the time he observed
 594 bags of grain were
 when 594 bags of grain were
 5 bags have been stolen
 since Lt. Col. H. left Cairo
 or else Col. D. has made
 a mistake as to the
 number of bags remaining

The estimate is not too
 high. On this
 assumption Lieut. Dr.
 from anti old store
 has 583065
 less 58306

on 524759 lbs of
 rice was disposed of -
 stating Col. Dr. Dr.
 statement of what the
 acct. show the expen-
 -ditures ^{of rice} ~~its account~~
 understand kind

Estimate right
 of rice issued to lbs
 Col. Dr. 108409
 1000 bags sent to -
 the same amount
 (less 10%) 135000 121500

240 bags sent in
 to hospital
 (less 10%) 32400 29160

599 bags of balance
 (less 10%) 50065
 Knight of bags at 24000 72229
 Balance left - 524759

~~The rice has to be
 issued that the rice
 of the rice above account
 is only estimate -
 The rice is really stored
 in the warehouse in
 for it has to be borne
 in mind that the right
 of rice above account
 is only estimate -~~

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The rice was not weighed
 or even but measured in
 a bin which was
 supposed to hold a pound,
 but really held more or
 less a pound - Therefore
 the rice was every pound entered
 in the account represents
 a weight it really
 amounts about 2 pounds
 Colonel Dr. has
 assumed that 108409
 lbs really represents double
 the quantity or 376974
 lbs assuming that it really
 held 108409 lbs difference
 of 108409 lbs, the
 apparent deficit above
 shown.

Col. Dr. from
 pounds 108409
 to assume (probably)
 that 108409 lbs is
 out for 591524 lbs -
 the pounds to show
 for it was disposed of in
 1000 bags + given to com-
 munity of bags to the accounts
 for (14319) the above sum
 does not affect his conclu-
 sion - The rice above
 account is only estimate
 for it has to be borne
 in mind that the right
 of rice above account
 is only estimate -

Less 10% 10000
 Less 10% 240
 Distributed 2786
 (less 10%) 25074
 Balance 108409

has been seen to
 amount for 200 bags
 can be received.
 This however is hardly
 probable. I think
 my hypothesis that
 the wastage was large
 12/ that only to find
 his calculations a matter
 of ~~reason~~ ^{fact} ~~not~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{is}
 adopted which is
 my intention & credit
 to consumption of the
 rest of the information
 for balance is required
 by the wastage &
 that under these
 circumstances any
 rice not accounted for
 should be attributed to
 the loss of under the
 head of wastage &
 "over & above"

The coming of him to
 this country has given
 a great deal of anxiety
 & trouble to those who
 are in my opinion
 have been overworked
 but for that we have
 not lost sight of the
 fact that we have
 not been in the habit
 of doing things in this
 way before. Some have
 not been in the habit
 of doing things in this
 way before.

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of making & accounting
 whereby the men in
 such ignorance of the
 real state of affairs as
 apparently to be unable
 to point out to him
 where he was mistaken
 then admitted a
 clear statement of the
 state of affairs in the
 in the beginning.
 Nor is the fact that
 in the first place the
 matter of making mis-
 leading statements.

* in his

He states in his letter
 of 26/9/92 that
 the same day he found
 that he had a cash
 note of that his doct
 -ment, as a rule, was
 made by cheque - this

* p. 11. 1492 of July 8th

therefore in his letter of
 the 27/9/92 he reported
 he reported that the amount
 for expenditure of him for
 was over 20000 Rs. & added
 that it was clear that
 large sum of money was
 paid over to him by the
 self from time to time for
 the large expenses which
 he incurred in the
 district of him. He
 then says something to
 that he cash book was
 not in the hands of

No.

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From

Lieut. Wilson.

Dated

Nov. 30th

1878.

FOR ORDERS.

In accordance with the
 personal orders of His
 Grace the Governor I
 placed with the papers
 connected with the enquiries
 that have been held into
 the absence of prisoners for
 part of Lieut. Wilson's
 expenditure of the sum
 of £1000 of the fine
 sent to him, into the hands
 of that officer on the arrival
 of his baggage at the
 Barracks on the 30th
 to make any
 enquiries to the
 submit the explanation
 called for by Govt. (vide
 G.O. No. 104 of Nov. 26th /78.)
 He started on the same evening
 & returned yesterday morning
 (Friday) and has submitted
 the explanation accompanied
 by his cashbook. He has

also written an urgent
appeal for ^{permission} ~~leave~~ to
rejoin his Regiment (he
is an active service) with
a draft about to leave
Monday on or about the
6th inst.

There were 2 printers
which explanation was
demanded from Lt.

1st. That. It is not correct
there were no vouchers
for the expenditure of
a sum of R. 30117.4.4
received by him.

Second - that he
accounted for the
large difference between
the quantity of rice
accounted for to have
been received by him
& the amount for
by him.

Lt. Wilson's explanation
regarding the absence
of vouchers is simply
this; amount
of the ~~sum~~ unvouched
for sum of R. 10983.80

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has paid away to a great
number of coolies as
vouchers. & could not
therefore possibly be accounted
for by vouchers, as each coolie's
receipt could not be taken.
Again, Vouchers had existed for

a further sum of 9885.10.0
but had been destroyed
under W. Fleming's order.
Lastly, Vouchers had also existed
for the rest of the expenditure
he had him stolen from Lt.
the bureau when it was
broken open at footy.

The most positively assert
that there were vouchers
for a large amount in
the bureau when he locked
it up & that they had
disappeared when he found
the box after it had
been forced open.

The period over which this
unvouched-for expenditure
extended was from May to
August 77. But for this
period ~~unvouched-for~~ the
large expenditure abstract
statements exist which show
how the whole of the money
was drawn for Lieut. Wilson
it was expended, but there

FOR ORDERS.

statements having been
objected to by the account
depts; as not being strictly
correct, the present copy
has been altered. Of the
items in the statements
the audit found many that
were ~~incorrect~~ appearing N^o 1871.14.7,
and found to have been
said, & has suggested that
to find as those items are
corrected the statements
may be taken as correct.
In all the matters subsequent
to August 1871 similar abstracts
have been submitted but the
last time submitted for
checkers. & all ^{the} ^{items}
reported were ^{checked}
and all ^{the} ^{items} ^{checked}
accountant general
has been ⁱⁿ ^{the}
all ^{the} ^{items} ^{checked}
regarding the ^{items} ^{checked}
which ^{the} ^{items} ^{checked}
with the ^{items} ^{checked}
authorized to admit
in ^{the} ^{items} ^{checked}
in ^{the} ^{items} ^{checked}
his ^{items} ^{checked}
unreliable for
by ^{the} ^{items} ^{checked}
in ^{the} ^{items} ^{checked}
in ^{the} ^{items} ^{checked}
sincerely
I have
Yours
J. H. H.

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cash account book &
 find that it has been
 really & carefully
 kept & balanced every
 week from May 1st/77 to
 the end of Feb/20. &
 that during that time
 nearly 40 letters of paper
 passed through his hand
 directly or indirectly
 & are there accounted for.
 The book is a private
 one & is not only a
 cash account but also
 also all his account with
 banking & with
 transactions with
 the foot & drawing, as he
 intended the
 account. I am almost
 sure on this point that he
 drew on the debit side
 of his account
 & then took off the same
 amount on the credit
 side. There is no
 it is true that he was
 never or perhaps
 to keep a check on the
 debit side, & to make
 sure that when he gave
 a Revenue Inspector a
 cheque the latter put
 amount of the cheque
 against to himself. To come
 the money to the Inspector
 & then the Inspector
 would have his half of the
 the cheque at the time
 brought the money to him.

Consequently he adopted the plan of not to bill him
 for the amount of money he owes to the Disputes
 charges — ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~over~~ ^{over} ~~proctor~~ ^{proctor}
 although that individual ~~has~~ ^{had} ~~himself~~ ^{himself} ask
 — ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~proctor~~ ^{proctor} at the Bureau
 1. 1st. 4.

~~Mr. Deane~~
~~Mr. Deane~~
~~Mr. Deane~~
 I have gone through the
 cash account & have
 had it checked & it
 appears a statement
 showing such by such the
 receipts & disbursements.
 & a balance at this
 statement shows that
 Mr. Deane has kept
 a large cash balance
 in the bank
 & a cash account on
 2 occasions, once in
 August & once in
 Sept. & then some
 disbursements during the
 following months.
 The total receipts as
 shown by the book amount
 to \$30566.87.
 while the disbursements
 amount to \$30356.63.
 The correct balance is
 therefore \$1210.24.
 but Mr. Deane paid in
 \$1213.15. There are
 a few other trifling errors
 in the addition of the receipts
 but coming within the

B/54

close audit is conducted &
 shows that Mr. Deane under-
 stood himself with \$1213.15.
 This is a very trifling error in
 a large account & may be
 explained in the manner
 which he explained a smaller
 one payment which he admitted he
 paid to the bank on writing
 for omission of "five" from his
 check when paying bills.
 So far from Mr. Deane's account
 being suspicious I think it is
 proof of his credit that he
 has kept to thousands well & under
 the fact consider him to have
 been in the way of such as
 kept & to have the full record.
 I am so alternately but finally
 to accept his account as
 explaining his disbursements
 & his course there
 already mentioned & the due
 as regards his private business.
 Now Mr. Deane says he can
 give no other explanation than
 that already explained by him.
 He denies that he ever admitted
 a mistake in September or Oct.
 as amounting for any portion
 of the first quarter's gain which
 he says was in Nov. & Dec. &
 for another amount
 approximating for the balance

Lt. Hilson never recd.
 any answer from till
 Nov. - & the only explanation
 he has to offer, as he has ever
 offered regarding its
 expenditure is that he
 happened, viz: "1) Not owing
 to his having used a means
 which he thought held a
 promise that would hold
 nearly two of the consumption
 of water was much greater
 than it should have been &
 2) that a large proportion of
 what was sent him was
 pilfered or lost - in some
 on the road - Lt. Hilson
 has procured from the
 Govt. Tahiti for the time
 his own use of the 123d
 of labor for helping the
 natives - & I have
 thought of compensation
 in the - then full & sharp
 it looks like 20th 1843 -
 then struck - 1st 1843.
 This measure is called the
 "power" see & Lt. Hilson
 says he used it thinking
 its contents raised an
 English pound.
 Lt. Hilson has said that
 any of the measure will be
 lost owing to rain & being

This is certified to by the
Post Office Inspector & Mr.
Stohm.

what he did say is
that on the morning
of the morning Sept.
+ Oct. Fort Los Angeles
price in addition to the
one then sold through
him was the. The
one he sold was in
the S. C. himself
purchased. There he
collected it (via Paris
of his explanation). He
did not employ contractors
to deliver rice & pay for it.
on delivery, as being
in the region, but
bought it where he could
and it transported long
distances to Cairo.
The rice was bought
in India. Fort was
therefore not rice doing
trade. ~~He~~
~~has also informed~~
~~me through his explanation~~
~~the loss during transit~~
~~was for loss.~~

Dr. Wilson has also
informed me, though this
does not appear in his
explanation, that during
the early part of the famine
large amounts of money
were sent under the

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of the principal parties of the
foot taking for the purchase
of rice for local consumption.
He makes a in cases & the
sound of the price of rice
was not 5 him & mostly
him. It is possible that
sound of the price damaged
grain was grain sound.
the from foot, there
nothing it was kept.
Major Hicks' report about
in an inaccurate. At the
least of it is debiting
Dr. Wilson with the full
weight of the grain sent to
him from foot, which
Dr. Wilson stupidly advised.
He has the receipt of Major
Hicks for it. The
average weight of the bags of
foot was 135 lbs as stated
in the plan & 4319 bags of
the weight of which was
583065 lbs (21.591947).
This leaves out of
consideration all loss in
transit which Major Hicks
speaks of quite certain to
have occurred to some
extent. Col. Dyer
also goes beyond Major Hicks
stating off the contractor
"has been paid for
actual delivery" & Dr.

Lieut. Wilson's
affair

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Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Read the following—
Confidential.

Government of Madras.

Revenue Department.

10th August 1878 No 1284.

Read the following papers—

From J. H. Master, Esq^r, Collector of
Bellary to the Secretary to the Board of
Revenue, Madras, dated Bellary, 12th
April 1878 No 113.

Shew the honor with reference
to the Board's Miscellaneous Proceedings,
No 3392, dated the 5th instant, forwarding
the Order of Government, Revenue Depart-
ment, No 535, dated the 5th instant, to en-
close in original a Mr. Glavin's apology
to Lieutenant Wilson.

2. I regret the delay which has occurred
It

Marcus having been under the mis-
taken impression that the order had been
communicated direct to Mr. Stenny from
the Government Office.

Enclosure - 1st

Wm. H. Stenny Esq.
Tendering apology.

Order thereon 10th August 1878 No 1284.

Recorded.

Wm. Stenny
Signed W. H. Stenny
Secretary to Govt.

To the Collector of Bellary.

Order thereon 21st November 1878 No 2085.

Communicated to the Revenue
Department with copy of
apology.

(Wm. Stenny)

Wm. Stenny
As Chief Secretary

To Revenue Department
1878

Copy - April 11th - 1878

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From

W. H. Stenny Esq.

Sub Collector

To

J. H. Master Esq.

Collector of Bellary.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive today
copy of Confidential G.O. Revenue Department
No 535 dated 5 April 1878, with your footnote
of yesterday. I beg to apologize to Lieutenant
Wilson and to express my regret for having
made against his character imputations
which I have failed to justify.

I have
Signed W. H. Stenny
Sub Collector

(True copy)

Wm. Stenny
As Chief Secy to Govt.

Discipline - British Army - No. 2.

No 498.

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To The Secretary to the Government
of India, Military Department.

Confidential.

Sir,

In forwarding
for the information
of the Right Honour-
able the Governor
General in Council
the accompanying
copy of an Official
Memo. with an
enclosure, from the
Revenue (Finance)
Department I am
directed to request
the His Excellency
the Commander
in Chief in India,
under whose com-
mand Her troops
of both the rifles are
now serving, may
be moved to take
the necessary steps
for causing the
return to His Provi-
dency of Lieut
Wilson (now on
furlough to Europe)
in order that the

Lieut Wilson's
affair.

investigation
desired. It is
expected that the Government
may be made
satisfied of the
fact.

Not a member
of the committee
of the 15th of 1878

Revenue (Finance) Department

Confidential, 181
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Official Memo

The undersigned dis-
posed to transfer to the Military
Department the subjoined
copy of a letter which is
the Government in view to the
necessary action being
taken thereon in that
Department.

Signed J. H. Carter
J. H. Carter for
K. to.

Lieut. Wilson of the 60th Rifles
who was sent for Finance
duty from the then India
was placed in charge of
Finance relief operations
in the Coote Taluk of the
Bellary Collectorate and
in his capacity of Finance
Relief officer was entrusted
with the disbursement of
considerable sums of
public money and with the
charge of large quantities
of grain for relief purposes.
In March 1878 Government
were informed by the Collector

Investigation in a y. take
Pace.

Receipts & Disbursements

1st 1996.
Proceedings of the Madras Government,
24th September 1878.

Read the following
papers:—
From the Government of India—
1st 381-5, dated 14th September 1878.

Communicated
to the Revenue Training
Department for
further instructions
for the guidance
of the Military
Authorities.
2. The correspondence
on this subject
has been treated
as strictly confidential
by the
Military Department
—but the
Government of India
do not appear
to have followed
the same course.
Initialed / J. K.

To the Revenue Training
Department

Special
Famine

Government of India
Military Department.
18/66

Sicca the 14th September 1878

Office of the Adjutant General
in India

Head Quarters.

Sicca 9th Sept. 1878.

Copy of a letter from His Excellency
the Commander in Chief in India
to the Adjutant General Head Quarters
No. 3123 dated 9th Sept. 1878
a

I have the honor to
forward copies of correspondence
No. 4098. "Discipline - British Army" as per margin relative
dated 13th August 1878, from } to the Famine Relief
Secy: D. Genl: Military Dept., } Accounts of Lieut. Col.
Madras, with Enclosure.

L. C. D. Wilson, 60th Rifles, at
present on leave in England, and
with reference thereto, beg to direct
that under the orders of His
Royal Highness, the Lord Marshal
Commanding in Chief, this officer

May be directed to return to
India at once, reporting himself
at Bombay for orders.

Copy of a letter from the
Adjutant General in India,
to the Adjutant General Bombay
Army No. $\frac{3125}{2}$ dated 9th
Sept. 1878.

With reference to ac.
comprising copy of a letter
to Major General, and directed
by His Excellency the Commander
in Chief to request that on the
arrival of Lieut. L. C. D. Wilson
at Bombay, he may be directed
to proceed to Madras, and
report himself to the Adjutant
General's Office there for the
purpose of explaining certain
matters connected with his
Kannur Relief Account.

Kannur Relief

No. $\frac{3124}{2}$

181
67

Forwarded for information. Original
papers returned.

(By order)

(Signed) Fr. E. Eason - 2nd Col.
off. S. Dy. adj. Genl.

To The Secretary to the Govt. of India
Military Department.

No. 531. S.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded
to the Secretary to Govt. Fort Saint George
Military Dept. in reply to his letter
No. 4098 dated 13th August 1878
and for the information of His
Grace the Governor in Council.

By order

(Signed)

Captain

off. S. Dy. Secy. S. G. of

List of interim paper. ¹⁸¹/₆₈

Mr Garstin's Memo on F.N. 2698
together with Sir McKenned's
memo of 29 March and H.G.'s
orders of the same date.

Mr Garstin's Memo on F.N. 3252 & 3322
together with Sir McKenned's
memo there and H.G.'s orders
of 29th April.

Mr Garstin's D.O. to Colonel Drever
of 8th July

Mr Garstin's Memo on Colonel Drever's
report of 20th August 1878

G.O. no 1856 (Confidential) of 29th Aug. 78.

Mr Garstin's memo on F.N. 3259, 3322
4654 and 4692. Together with
Sir McKenned's memo of 11/6
and H.G.'s orders thereon of 20/6.

Draft of despatch to the Military Dep.
asking Sir Wilson's return.

Lieut. Wilson's
affairs

Sir Kennedy's memo on 8th 7207
of 26/8 with H.G.'s minute
thereon 9/27/8

Mr. Garstin's memo on 8th 10114
and 10115

Statements (2 & etc) of receipts and
expenditure compiled from
St. Wilson's Cash book.

Short précis of case as it at present
stands.

2
1
3

Members of
Mn-LPL
Horsley 8/1

I agree

181
70

As regards the
question of the destruc-
tion of vouchers I
agree with the Secretary.
It is quite clear, I
think that Mr De Lar-
pent never suggested
or contemplated the de-
struction of these docu-
ments. Such an idea
would hardly have ori-
ginated with a high
officer of the Accounts
Department and except
in the view I have
taken of the matter,
see my memo dated the
29th March I cannot
conceive how an office

(15)

of Mr. Gilman's superior
intelligence would
have contemplated or
directed such a measure.

When Mr. Gilman
however, placing entire
confidence in Mr. Wilson's
integrity & decision
since the audit of Mr.
Wilson's accounts, he
abdicated his own proper
functions and dispensed
with a check that it
was his duty to receive.
Neither Mr. Wilson
nor any other disbursers
of public funds should
be placed in a position
of having to audit
disbursements for which
he himself is responsible.

(18)
71

The sum of Mr.
McLarpen's instruction
to Mr. Gilman, which
were so chargeable mis-
understood appears to
have been that Mr.
Gilman should satisfy
himself of the correct-
ness of the accounts
and that when he had
done so, he should sub-
mit them to the collector
but that he need not
send the vouchers (no
doubt very voluminous
in the time).

The mistake that
has resulted from Mr.
Gilman's extraordinary
indiscreet action is that
during the interval
between the issue of the
order to destroy and his
destruction of the

order recalling those in
struction specimens are
counts may have been
prepared and doubtful
cases probably have been
paid and will be referred
to that period.

Then, with, however,
and the effect of the order
on the destruction of
the vouchers will be
better settled when the
Accountant General
furnishes the report
which has been called
for in G. O. of the 3^d
April 1833.

There is another loop
hole for fraud as re-
gard Mr Wilson's accounts
due to the alleged loss of
a large number of

in the box said to have
been plundered on the
Railway Station. It
is not known what
particular vouchers
were in that box though
it is said they represented
a sum of £ 20 241.100.

An ordinary thief
would not make away
with papers of this sort,
quite worthless to him,
and it might have been
suspected that the papers
would have been found
lying about not far
from the scene of the
robbery if being remem-
bered that the box is
stated to have been broken
open and not entirely
removed.

one report of the
Inspector General of
the Police called for in
para 2 of G.O. of the
3rd April has not yet
been received and ^{may}
to know some light on
the subject.

That G.O. does not
touch on a matter
which still requires dis-
posal and on which
the orders of Government
are sought, and must
in some shape and to
some effect be issued.

I allude to the deficiency
of grain to the extent
of 1745 bags valued
at about 14000 Rupees.

The explanation given

181
43
seems to me to be wholly
unsatisfactory and in-
sufficient for the reasons
given in my memo
of the 29th March.

I will now repeat
that though it might
be possible that an ex-
cess in the measure
used of + 25 per cent
might be undetected by
a careless person, I
do not believe that an
excess of + 100 per cent
could have remained
undiscovered. I do not
for a moment believe
that the carrier, or others
to whom certain measures
given, received 2.5% when
it was intended they
should receive only one.
but I think that a

of instructions for Dr. Glenny is
and Dr. Wilson's information &
guidance and this means (with
some unimportant modifica-
tions). Dr. Glenny circulated a letter
to all superior officers.

Mr. Larpent in his
answer points out (1) how no
payment should be made
without a voucher.

(2) how a consolidated
account should be submitted
to Dr. Glenny with a sum-
mary of bills in liquidation
of the drafts debited as per bills
in that account.

(3) how the consolidated
account but unaccompanied
by the subsidiary vouchers
should be sent by Dr. Glenny
to the Collector.

It thus seems clear
that Mr. Larpent contemplated
in his instructions that all
the subsidiary vouchers
should be sent by Dr. Wilson
to Dr. Glenny but should not
go beyond the office of the
latter officer and it also seems

clear

clear from Mr. Glenny's
Para 7 of his letter that he
understood the instructions,
for he seems to have asked
Mr. Larpent why the
voucher should come as far
as his office. Mr. Larpent's
reply was what might have
been expected viz in order
to secure additional verifi-
cation of Dr. Wilson's
audit, and Dr. Glenny then
understood him to say that
if he (Dr. Glenny) chose on
his own responsibility to
place entire confidence in
Dr. Wilson's audit and accept
it as final he might dis-
pense with the vouchers
being sent to him, and appar-
ently Dr. Glenny adopted this
course because it was out of
the question that any revision
of Dr. Wilson's audit could
take place in Dr. Glenny's
office, as the whole of his
time

time would be taken up, until
the expected end of the (Vancouver)
in auditing these expenditures of
his Tahiti. But even supposing
that Mr. Larpent's verbal ques-
tions were at variance with
his written ones these sums
nothing either in this case or
on the other which have been
mentioned or suggested that the
vouchers should be destroyed.
Mr. Glenney says that as he
understood Mr. Larpent's
intentions and verbal instruc-
tions the audit in Mr. Wilson's
office was to proceed proxi-
mate with the preparation
and submission of the consoli-
dated account. He doubts
it was for the bills which
supported the items of ex-
penditure in that account—
had all to be made out and
supported by the subsidiary
vouchers before the consoli-
dated account itself could
be made out, but this was

FOR ORDERS.

no reason for destroying
the vouchers

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Reading between the
lines of Mr. Glenney's letter the
impression left on my mind
by his explanation is that as
each Tahiti Relief officer had
to audit his own expenditures
and to submit a consoli-
dated account to him, and as
he had no time to verify
these audits, he took advantage
of Mr. Larpent's verbal
permission and accepted the
audits of ^{these} officers as final,
and then acting on a sug-
gestion of Mr. Wilson, he
ordered the destruction of
the vouchers.

16/1

JH

Y.F.

[illegible]

29267
S. S.
J. S.

The Deputy Police
is requested to report to the
Commissioner of the report
collected - No. 833
9th 3rd April 1878.

127572

The Department of Police

Confidential.

4.

181
77

My dear Sir:-

[illegible]

So the ~~fact~~ ^{surmise} that the far corner of the
 brown pale L¹ had some ^{slight} slope at the corner
 + the reading of the ^{well} was? - to the north
 of how rather were conducted under L¹
 L¹ particularly at that Rockham all the

181
78

has been affected by the fact that
 in 1875 O. L. Mitchell brought
 forth a statement which in
 miding (although he seems to be
 confidentially) - the matter left a number
 of my readers who had been looking for
 information on a point which had been
 raised in the paper. I have found
 that Mitchell was of course a man who was
 known to me. It seems that he was made as a
 payment to Charles - being a member of
 the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society.
 I believe that in justice to the public
 interest it is necessary to state that
 Mitchell was a man of high character
 and of high position. I should be glad to
 give him the credit which he deserves.
 I have been told that he was a man of
 high character and of high position.

perhaps some more
 copies
 The disappearance of the large quantity of
 paper can only be accounted for by
 the fact that it has been used
 for the purpose of printing the
 various tracts which have been
 issued. I have been told that
 the paper was used for the
 purpose of printing the various
 tracts which have been issued.

My dear friend Thomas
 made an alteration
 which was in the
 in accordance with the
 in the paper has been sent to
 the printer. I have not seen
 the paper since 11/11/78
 I have been told that
 the printer has been told
 that the paper has been
 sent to the printer.
 I have been told that
 the printer has been told
 that the paper has been
 sent to the printer.
 I have been told that
 the printer has been told
 that the paper has been
 sent to the printer.

181
79

in an evening of great beauty. With the sun
of the night. The sun is hidden & the big low clouds
are the principal feature of the scene.

Tamir

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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80

F. N. 7083

and
F. N. 7207

From the Accountant General, dated 14th August 1878.

From The Officiating Inspector General of Police Dated 20th August 1878.

FOR ORDERS.

F. N. 7207.

The above is Colonel Dreyer's report on the result of the Enquiry which he was confidentially ordered to hold, in view to the discovery of the parties really culpable in respect of the large sum of money (about 30,000 Rupees) not properly vouched for by Siruth. Wilson, and of the disappearance of the large amount of grain in his charge which seemed to have been made away with. A copy of Colonel

4 men to 6 months
imprisonment and fine
for driving over a new
made road, adding
that there was no
appeal (an accomany
for an appeal lay, though
none may have been
made) and that 2
of the victims died
in jail; he lays himself open
to the charge
of a decided animus
against Lieut. Wilson
by reason of his going
out of his way to
vilipend him to Gouth.
in respect of matters
which had nothing
to do with the subject
on which he was ordered
to report. Nor does
there appear any
good reason for Col.
Driver

Driver to stigmatize
Lieut. Wilson's conduct
as a Relief Officer as
"peculiar" because he
made all his entries in
his Cash book ^{with} his
own hand, and did
not leave the book
in the charge of his
office people; still less
for calling that Officer's
plan of writing with
his own hand the
Counterfoils which he
kept (apparently as
duplicates of his cheques
"Mysterious". The assertion
that Lieut. Wilson
levied fines (apparently
from work people doing
that work) in the wildest
manner, even if true,
had nothing whatever
to do with the Enquiry
own

Col. Dyer
one which ~~was~~ ^{was}
deputed, so long as
the fires so ~~leaves~~ ^{leaves}
were all credited to
Government, as they
seem to have been.
Still more surprising
is it to find Col. Dyer
Dyer taking the
trouble to tell how a
man came out of a
crowd and accusing
Lieut. Wilson of
having been responsible
for the "unbold deaths"
which had occurred
in the Hospital on
one occasion when
some of the ~~sparks~~ ^{sparks} fell
and killed so many
people that it took
"1½ days to catch their
bodies away". The
story was obviously a

¹²¹
a gross exaggeration
and the accusation
false. The truth is
to be found recorded
in the Proceedings of
Court of the 25th Sep.
-ber 1877 No 2923, on
a letter from Mr. Glen
-my reporting how,
during a violent
hurricane, some of
the hospital sheds had
been blown down
and 5 children and
6 old people killed; -
reporting also how
admirably the Sapper
under Lieut. Wilson's
personal supervision
behaved, working by
the light of the flashes
of lightning to move
the corpses and the
living sick. The
Hospital

Hospital had been
shortly before inspected
and highly approved
by Dr. Cornish, the
Range Officer and
Mr. Glenny, and
the Govt. in their
order on the report
highly praised Lieut
Wilson and the
Tappers for their energy
and promptitude on
the occasion.

In order to
deal comprehensively
with Col. Dr. Morris re.
port it is here necessary
to give a brief resume
of what has gone
before. I think
he remembered that
the first intimation
which the Govt. received
of

* vide J.O. April 3rd 1870
(F.R.) N^o. 833.

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of any irregularity in
Lieut. Wilson's account
was contained in a
report from the
Collector of Bellary
reporting that a
sum of Rs. 54427 was
unsupported by vouchers
and that 1745 bags
of rice were supposed
to have been lost,
stolen, or damaged,
and asking for per-
mission to write off
the whole. Among
the papers sent up
with the Collector's
letter was a Memo.
random from Mr.
Glenny (sent to Lt.
Wilson for his remarks)
showing the independence
unsupported by vouchers
from

for the month of
May, June, July,
and August 1877

to this:—

May	2085. 1. 6
June	5088. 2. 5
July	28810. 9. 7*
August	18443. 6. 10
	54427. 4. 4

These items were
presented to the
local reported by
the Collector: Lt.
Willems' explanation
relative to the absence
of vouchers was
as follows:—

The vouchers
for the whole of
the above expendi-
ture in May and
June and July
27072. 6. 1 of that
in

This sum has been
by the Collector
and 6 to the
July amount
4571. 9. 7.

* This amt. is simply stated
as the balance
probably also to be
Dues to the

* This should be ~~1143. 13. 6~~
9085. 10. 0

in July were also
destroyed under the order
of the Sub. Collector,
that is vouchers for
R. 34185. 10. 0 were
so destroyed, and
the vouchers for the
balance of R. 20241. 10. 4
were stolen from an
Office box.

The Inspector
General of Police was
ordered to inquire
and report on the
facts connected with
the robbery of the box
and the deficiency
of grain reported by
Mr. Master, ^{while} and the
Accountant General
was directed
to state how far an
examination of accounts
indicated that they
had been accounted
with

with the missing
ouchers at the time
the latter were destroyed

The Inspector
General submitted
his report from which
it appeared that the
robbery of the box
was all a "plant" &
amounted to 372,237 lbs
of grain had still
to be accounted for

The Accountant
General reported
his inability to sub-
mit the report called
for and was there-
upon asked to defer
it until after the
report and follow
the same as far as
possible

Later on the
Accountant General
reported

(see 7. N. 4654)

* dated June 10, 1878
No 2692

* Col. Drury informs me
that this was caused
by 2700 R^h being
written as 27000 R^h

27000
2700
24300

J.H.F

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reported that Lieut.
(Wilson appeared to have)
kept no cash account &
to have made all his
payments by means of
cheques, and that an
error (since reported
to have been purely cler-
ical) in the Glenng
Office had been detected
which made the amount
unvouched for ~~for~~
larger than it should
be by R^h 24,300, and
that it therefore only
amounted to R^h 30/27.44

This report was followed
by another (dated 27th
June N^o 4389) with
which the Accountant
General forwarded
5 original statements
of Lieut. Wilson's
supporting the expenditure
attended to, and as
it was

In the meantime
the Com. resolved
to place the matter
of the unvouched
for expenditure &
missing train in
the hands of the ^{Sup. Gen. of} Police
and did so in the
terms of the Confidential
letter quoted at the
beginning of this
memo. The request
of Col. Davis
Enquiry

Enquiry is briefly this:
 Litch: Wilson openly,
 and for convenience
 sake, took ^{sharp part of} the money
 he drew from the
 Talley Treasury, in notes
 + ~~Carson~~. This it
 seems he did because
 he ^{had} ^{himself} the trouble
 of transporting silver
 and because appa-
 rently he found
 no difficulty in cashing
 them at ^{his} ~~that place~~ ^{Wey Carson}.
 Col: Drumer says re-
 garding this point
 that Litch: Wilson
 "forced the currency
 notes on the people
 by his Magisterial
 proceedings" The
 suppression is a violent
 one, and when I
 asked Col: Drumer
 what

who he meant by it
he said the ~~Reddies~~
at Caroor told him
that ~~they were~~ ^{he was} afraid
to refuse to cash
the notes for fear of
being sent to jail!
The Inspector General
reports that it is
clearly proved that
Lieut. Wilson used
his currency notes
in paying for grain
which he purchased
and therefore con-
sider it unnecessary
to press the question
of what was done
with the notes any
further. It may
here be remarked
that no information
^{in the report}
is given of the total
value or denominations
of

*one Linga Raddi a
wealthy merchant

*Ld. Ind.

of the notes drawn
but Col. Drumer
informed me this
morning* that prob
number of 5, 10 & 20
Ld. notes were so drawn.
It would be in-
teresting to know to
what extent the
notes were issued
in order to estimate,
at its true value, the
amount of Major
-Colonel terrorism
necessary to get them

*I have since ascertained
from Col. Drumer that the
total amount of money
drawn by Ld. W. in notes
was 27000Ld. besides 2000Ld.
of Major's money
of which he has taken no ac-
count. Only one note
was for 1000Ld. and was
subsequently changed
for 10 of 100Ld. each. Three
were for 500Ld. each (these
were all traced to me.
-about to whom they were
paid by Wilson) but the

Cashed.
Col. Drumer then
proceeds to endeavour
to explain Lieut. W.'s
savings system of ac-
-counts which he
thought "incomplete"
"suspicious" or pecu-
-liar" but which he
Lorper

Carpenter, the Dy. Master numbers for
 Accountant General 100 £ each. Col: D.
 Considered excellent has promised me a
 list of all the notes.
 From Enclature Annexed from same
 A. & the report it appears. Lieut: Wilson has 20 70 £ each.
 appears that during current office (540 bags at
 the whole time 18 £ each) admitted having
 was on Famine whole amount in notes
 Relief duty, Lieut: the Provision House money
 Wilson drew from was effected by means
 the Treasury of small notes and
 of £ 45444.2.6 in without any terrorism.
 Cash and Notes. The following is the list of
 further seems to have notes is furnished by
 recommended for Col: Dixon
 the Maishis, Coolies, 2 for 500 - 1500
 or Kolkars employed 205 for 100 - 20500
 and the works under 40 for 50 - 2000
 him (as for 20 - 1960
 work) the sum of 91 for 20 - 1870
 £ 8985.11.3, so that 167 for 10 - 310
 the total amount of 62 for 5 - 27940
 Cash to be accounted for by him was £ 8985.11.3

£ 54429.13.9 from
 the money thus re-
 ceived he used to
 pay all charges in
 connection with
 the works and Hospi-
 tal under his charge
 upto the end of
 August - but from
 the 1st September he
 paid all the charges
 connected with
 the works by means
 of cheques drawn
 in favour of one or two
 of his 4 Revenue
 Inspectors, and to
 these 4 men he thus
 advanced the large
 sum of £ 226617.6.5
 subsequent to Sept^r
 18th 1877. None of this
 money however, passed
 through his own hands.
 When

The Liberator's Office
 closed his accounts
 he paid a cash
 balance of \$1284.03 into the
 Treasury, and had
 therefore this month
 no account for cash
 & the amount of
 \$53145.13.6 by bills
 and promissory notes
 appears, however,
 to have been the
 bills to the following
 amounts:

Expenditure in May	2085.16
June	4949.84
July	4677.87
August	19897.84
September	6198.16
October	6492.18
November	6338.66
December	1425.00
January	357.43
February	65.10
Total	52202.33

He also paid (as is
 shown by Enclosure A)

to Col: Driver report)
 \$870.10.0 to 3 individuals
 in Cash and his Cash
 balance was \$1284.03,
 so that his account
 so far as I can make
 it out from Col: Dr.
 - view figures, stand
 thus:

D^r
 Cash received. 54429.13.9 54429.13.9

C^r
 Accumulated for
 by Bills — 52202.3.3
 Paid to 3 people
 as per statement — 870.10.0
 Balance in hand
 paid into Treasury — 1284.0.3 54356.13.6
 Due to adj. — 73.0.3
54429.13.9

I have excluded from
 this account the sum
 of \$3102.9.11 credited
 by Col: Driver against
 Liberator's Wilson's Cash
 account as "Spent on
 "work from Sept. & Dec."
 because from and of his
 Sept. 1st all his payments

on account of which
were made by cheques,
so that this entry is a
mistake, in my opinion.

The account does
not quite balance and
the want of adjustment
may possibly be due
to the want of further
accuracy in the details
of expenditure (extending
over many months) on
the Hospital, all the
private donors for
which are certified
by Lieut. Wilson
to be believed by him
to be accurate
statements "as it is possible
to arrive at." The fact,
however, still remains
that though out of
the total cash received
by him, Lieut. Wilson
has

+ the certificate is printed

has accounted for
nearly all, he has not
supported his accounts
by vouchers for Rs
28391. 3.9. Of this
amount however he
(as Col. Dimpont's)
could not get vouchers
for Rs 10983. 8.0 paid to
Coolies relayed to their
villages, while the sum
of Rs 5415. 15.4 (for
items such as materials,
medicines, Carriage, lime
&c. as detailed by Col.
Driver) though not
vouched for, seem
unquestionably to have
been paid, so that the
unvouched for expend-
-iture may be reduced
to some 12000 Rs. and
as there seems no ground

to question the genui-
ness of this outlay, this
submitted
+ This
Col. Driver states that his
amount that Lieut. Wilson
purchased 7020 Rs worth of
rice from Venkataswami Naidu.

This is a receipt for the amount of \$100.00 paid to the undersigned by the undersigned for the purpose of the purchase of the land of the undersigned. The undersigned is a private citizen of the State of New York and is not a member of the military or naval service. The undersigned is not a member of the military or naval service. The undersigned is not a member of the military or naval service.

purchased by him" ¹⁸¹ The
"Gout grain" after
purchase, but none
to suppose that he was
aware that any dis-
-tinction was drawn
by Gout: between their reserve
grain and what was
locally purchased by
their Officers. On Sep-
-tember 4th 1877, the
neighborhood of Caroon
was visited by a
very violent hurricane
at night; some of the
hospital sheds were
blown down and the
Villages in the neigh-
-borhood were filled
with water. A
number of carts of grain
were at this time en
route from Gundakel
to Caroon for Lieut.
Wilson

Wilson being probably
part of the 540 bags
purchased by him from
Kankatasani Naichu.

Mr. Master in his
report of March 20th

1878 No 184 (quoting
Lieut. Wilson) says

that in consequence
of the rain the rice
carts were detained

at a Nullah for about
24 hours and the rice
in them was completely

spoiled by the rain. How
far this statement

is strictly accurate
it is difficult to say

but Mr. Flannery's report
of the storm ^{written}

2 days after the storm

shows, more or less
fully that grain supplies

were cut off by the
floods

G.O. No 833 of April 3rd
1878 (F.R.)

flooded Nullah, &
if the rice carts were
exposed to the rain

(as seems very likely)
for an number of hours,

there is no doubt that con-
siderable damage

would have been done
to the grain. It is

evidently the loss thus
occasioned that Mr.

Master and Lieut. Wil-
son both erroneously

credited against the
deficiency originally

discovered - which
deficiency, however,

existed in grain only
sent to Mr. Wilson in

Nov^r and Dec^r - but
if Lieut. Wilson is

credited with not
knowing the distinction

between what is fault
called

called
"Gout. grain" as dis-
tinguished from "local."
- by purchased grain
and with considering
all the grain he got as
Gout. grain to be dealt
with in one account,
his explanation of
losses in Sept. and
October, as explaining
the deficiency, though
erroneous, is not
necessarily disingenuous
or deliberately false.
M^r. Master made the
same error and by
not keeping the two
sets of grain accounts
separate, made the
matter very confused.
Lieut. Wilson's re-
ceipts show that he
received 4322 bags
of Gout. reserve
rice.

* Parab. of M^r. Master's
letter (G.O. N^o 833)

* Enclosures B & C
to Major Hick's report
(F.N. 4654)

rice, of an average
weight of 13.5 lbs.
each*. Three bags missing
however, short. delivered
on stock so that he
had to account for
4369 bags weighing at
the above rate 58306.5 lbs.
From his grain accounts
for Nov. and Dec.
1877, he appears to ad-
mit having received
4322 bags weighing
59194.7 lbs.* This weight
however seems to be
evidently incorrect, for
both M^r. Fleming's and
Lieut. Wilson
admits, that the
grain was not weighed
on arrival at Caroon
or Irara Koudah (vide
Encl. D to Major Hick's
reports) because there
were

Now the question is
of the Case against
Lieut. Wilson in
respect of delivery
of grain to the
Assumption Co.
the entry of his account
at weight in his grain
accounts for 1000
and 800 is correct.
Whereas his entry of
the number of bags
(4322) is incorrect.
by Major Hicks to
be erroneous, (the
correct number
being 4319) and
there is no reason
which seems to me
to doubt that the
weight is exactly
in excess of what
was actually received
by Lieut. Wilson.
The

The fact that ¹⁸¹4319
bags of an average
weight of 135 lbs
each having been
sent to Lieut. Wilson
must be assumed the
correct. This makes
the total weight sent
to him 583065 lbs only.
Now Col. Drew re-
ports the fact that

It is to be assumed that 596 bags of grain
Major Hicks. Lt. Wilson
Sgt. Fleming and Sgt. Foster remaining of Lt.
all of 596 bags as Wilson's supply was
being in hand when
Lt. Wilson closed his only what 395 bags
accounts so that there should have weighed
down that 5 bags have
been stolen since Lt. W. so that there is a
loss of 50 bags as Col. D
has made a mistake and
the number of bags re-
maining.

by one bag or two,
or both, of 33 per
cent in the weight
of the bags - Now
it is likely that if
the loss by mistake
on

a theft or loss,
 during the double
 cart and double
 railway transfer
 to which the whole
 of the rice sent
 to L. C. Williams
 subjected, the
 estimated at 10
 percent only, the
 balance is not too
 high. But as
 Sumption Little
 Williams' grain ac-
 counts should
 show how
 583065
 less 58306
 or 524759 lbs. of
 rice were disposed
 of and taking
 Col. Brewer's state-
 ment of the
 accounts show the
 expenditure of rice

Chamber,
 the account
 stands thus: — 181
02
Expenditure
 Estimated weight of rice issued
 to Col. Williams 158287
 1000 bags sent to Perak and
 (less 10 percent) 185000
18500 121500
 240 bags sent to the Hospital
 (less 10 percent) 32400
3240 29160
 599 bags of balance
 (less 10 percent) 80865
8086 72779
 Weight of bags at all times — 9278
 Total — 420204
 Balance not accounted for — 104555
 524759

Now it has to be
 borne in mind that
 the weight of the rice
 shown accounted
 in was only estimated
 The rice was not
 weighed on issue
 but measured in
 a bin bag which was
 supposed to hold
 a pound, but really
 held

nearly, or quite, 2
 pounds. Therefore,
 as every pound
 entered in the ac-
 count represented
 a bushel, it really
 represented about
 2 lbs. Col. Drew
 has assumed that
 the 1884-87 lbs. really
 represents double
 that quantity or
 376974, but assuming
 that the true weight
 really held $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 the difference would
 nearly and if $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 he assumed, would
 more than cover
 the apparent deficit
 above shown.

Col. Drew
 however, proceeds
 first of all to assume
 (erroneously)

(erroneously) that Lt
 Wilson had to account
 for 59124 lbs., but as
 he proceeds to show how
 it was disposed of
 in bags and gives the
 correct number of bags
 he accounted for (4319)
 the above error does
 not affect his conclusion.
 According to Col. Drew
 the disposition of the
 rice was as shown
 below: -

Sent to Warakondah:	1000	bags
Used in Hospital:	240	
Distilled & castles:	2765	
(lbs. 1884-87 x 2)		
Balance	594	
Total	4599	

Thus making Lieut.
 Wilson account for
 280 bags more than
 he received. This,
 however, is hardly
 probable

probable. I think
my hypothesis (1) that
the ^{original} ~~max~~ ^{max} ~~max~~ ^{max}
large (2) that owing
to L. & W. Wilson's
carelessness a method
of measuring out the
rice was adopted
which was very
inaccurate and
caused the consumption
of the rest of the
unaccounted for
balance not covered
by the max, &
are ^{more} reasonable, and
begs to suggest that
under these circumstances
any rice not accounted
for should be authorized
to be written off under
the head of "max" and
"over issue"
The end of
L.

L. & W. Wilson & his
accounts has ¹⁸¹
a great deal of an-
xiety and trouble
to Govt. which
might, in my opinion,
have been avoided
if the Govt. had
not been misled
by Messrs. Mosher
and Glynn in their
first reports, owing
to neither of them
having kept a suf-
ficient check on
L. & W. Wilson and
his method of work-
ing and accounting,
whereby they were
in such ignorance
of the real state of
his affairs as ap-
parently to be unable
to

to point out to him
where he was mis-
taken and I have
submitted a clear
statement of the
state of the case
(if a report was neces-
sary at all) & found
None the less.

Com. Genl. General
free in my opinion
from blame in the
matter of misleading
statements.

As stated in
his letter N^o 2692
of Jan 1st & that
the sums which
passed through Lt.
Wilson's hands in
cash were small
and that his dis-
bursements, as a rule,
were made by cheques.

When

& in M.S

12
x f.o. N^o 1492 of
July 8th

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When Cheyne in his
letter of the 27th June
N^o 4389 & he reported
that the unvouched
for expenditure of
Lieut. Wilson was
over 28,000 £ and
added that "it was
clear that large
sums of money were
paid over to Lieut.
Wilson himself from
time to time for the
large expenses which
doubtless were incurred
directly by him", that
there were no vouchers,
& that no cash book
was made over by
him to the proper
authorities, in England.
- being of this expendi-
- ture he led Govt.
to infer that Lieut.
Wilson had mis-
- appropriated the
whole

whole or part of
this money - an
inference not weakened
by the rumours which
reached Govt. of
the large amount
of currency notes
drawn by Lieutt.

Wilson from the
Goody Treasury and
gone no one, ap-
parently, knew where.

In this portion of
the suspicious which
temporarily, but I
respectfully submit
unreasonably, have
attached to Lieutt.

Wilson & he has I
believe to thank Messrs.

Harvey and Sahapathy
of Bellary.

I.H.P.

P.S. Among other
irrelevant

irrelevant matter
in his report. Col.
Dreuer quotes (in
Para 7) the opinion of
a Bengal Native
Art. Surgeon re-
garding Lieutt. Wil-
son's method of system
in managing the
Caroor Hospital. He
does not say where
the Native doctor
gave this opinion
or whether it was
written or oral, but
considering that
Dr. Cornish wrote
in the following terms
of Lieutt. Wilson
and his system of
managing the Hospi-
tal, I think the
Native doctor's opinion
may

Guide G. O. No. 2492
of August 24th 1877

may be treated
as valuable -

"Para. 29. Letter No.

"Sanitarious & clean

"on the organization of

"this Hospital a mile.

"-long experience as

"-ground in large

"Camps, and camps.

"during the naturally

"dirty habits of the people,

"it is quite astonishing

"to see what order, method

"and regularity maintain

"in keeping so large

"a number of such

"helpless people clean

"and comfortable. The

"sick are carefully

"fed and attended

"to and new sheds are

"being put up. Much

"the increasing demand

"for space."

HP

* I have seen
450 inmates in the
Hospital and the
numbers were increasing
fast.

Recd
23/10
1894

FOR ORDERS.

P.O.

Confidential

Ooty

8/7/78

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My dear Sir,

The Govt. have perused
your C. N. 6 of June 3rd 1878
forwarding Hick's report on
the disappearance of the Revenue
from Bellary under Lieut.
Wilson and deem it necessary
that the investigation should
be carried on in view to the
discovery of the parties really
culpable both in respect of the
large sum of money (about 30,000 Rs.)
still not properly accounted for by
the latter officer and of the large
amount of grain not accounted
for.

To this end the Govt. consid-
er that the names of all L. P.
Wilson's servants and office
clerks should be ascertained
and the individuals themselves
examined

Examined as to their knowledge
of how matters were conducted
under Lieut. Wilson. This
should be done simultaneously
each person being told that
the rest are under examination
and it is possible that in this
way some may turn Queen's
evidence in anticipation of
disclosures by the others. Notham
Ali who was apparently Lieut.
Wilson's confidential servant
should be watched through
the office of the Prisoner where
he may be residing (who should
be kept in custody confidentially)
as to his mode of life and arrested
if any evidence should be forth-
coming to him that the money
or grain was misappropriated
or fraudulently made away with
and that he was a party to the
fraud. Inform Lieut.
Wilson

Wilson made all his payments
by cheques and many or most
of them are ^{it is} believed in the
hand of the Accountant General.
It is desirable in justice to Lieut.
Wilson, that all the payers
should be examined as to
the articles supplied by them
and if possible they should be
got to produce duplicates
of the bills in settlement of
which the payments by cheque
were made.

The cause of the dis-
appearance of the large
quantity of grain can only be
ascertained by discovering the
system under which it was
received, stored, and issued,
and on all these points
careful enquiry should be
held and the result confi-
dentially reported to you from
time to time by you.

8/7/78

(Initialed) J. H. G.

N^o 1856. ¹²¹/₁₀₆
S. O.

Read confidential reports
from the Inspector of
Police dated 18th Aug 1906
pp 66.

The first section of
Lt. Hill's report is with
reference to the
Officers whom he had
in connection with his
connection with the
-mission of the
during the
or with the
his expenditure
from the
country.

2. The Inspector of
Police is requested to
-strict watch on the
movements of Lt. Hill
Chomcraft & office
established at
by the following

the enquiry is intended
the with also subject-
any possible information
as to the circumstances
in regard to any other
person who may be
in possession of
information with respect
to the case.

(Copy)

Telegram

6th August 1878

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To Bellary

From Cochin

To Colonel Drewes
Inspector General
of Police

From Governor

Your letter to Harston of 4th better
leave Harvey & Co to make their own com-
munications without applying to them.

United Provinces
been

No. 3259, 3322, 4654 and 4692.

121
108

From

Dated

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FOR ORDERS.

On his letter of the 20th
March 1878 the
Collector of Bellary, re-
quested the permission
of Government to
write off a sum of
Rs. 54,427-4-4, rela-
ting to expenditure
by Lieutenant Wilson
during the months of
May, June, July and
August, as shown in the
margin, which was un-
supported by any
vouchers, and at the
same time to write
off 1,445 bags of rice
of which 845 were esti-
mated to have
been

May - 2085-1-6
June - 5088-2-5
July 28870-9-7
August - 18443-6-10
54,427-4-4

been damaged or stolen
and goes to have been
spared in excess of what
should have been given
out in rations. Mr.
Master was evidently
under the impression
that the rice to which
he alluded was a portion
of the Government reserve
rice sent to Leitch Wilson
and that the losses occurred
during September and
October 1877. This
however was a complete
misapprehension as
will be shown further
on.

Of the above said
it was stated that
vouchers for part of
the expenditure in July
and the whole of that
in August (amount-
ing in all to Rs. 20,241-10-14)

Wes

Exh. No. 833
of 3rd April 1881

were stolen out of an
office box belonging
to Leitch Wilson between
Gosty and Gundakal
and that the vouchers
for the rice had been
destroyed under Mr.
Gleny's orders. The
Govt. in passing orders
on Mr. Master's letter
referred the paper to
the Inspector General
of Police for investiga-
tion of the real facts
connected with the
robbery of Leitch
Wilson's box and the
deficiency of grain
and directed the Asst.
Govt. to report how
far the accounts
themselves showed
that at the time of
the destruction
of

of the vouchers they
(the accounts) had been
compared with the
missing vouchers.

The Account General
replied to the effect
that, for reasons stated,
he was unable to sub-
mit the report called
for. On this the Govt
ordered him to have
the accounts examined
on the spot and to
follow out the matter
as far as practicable.

The Inspector
General's report giving
cover to the report of
Major Hicks regard-
ing the facts connected
with the robbery of
the box and the missing
pains has been examined
and

FOR ORDERS.

Sl. No. 994 of
26 April 1878

and is ¹⁸¹/₁₁₀ submitted
for perusal & orders,
as is also a prelimi-
nary report from the
Accountant General.
In this report the
Account General
states that Mr. Wilson
did not make over any
cash account to
Mr. Glenney on going
away and does not
appear to have kept
a regular cash account
at all; that he made
all his payments by
means of cheques, that
he has examined all
these cheques, the endorse-
ments of the payees
on which are all in
Telugu of which he
can as yet make out
nothing

nothing; that though
the cheques are not
in themselves vouchers
they contain, in some
instances, detailed
information, engraved
on them, of the charges
on account of which
they were drawn; that
he hopes to be able to
report more fully short-
ly, and finally, that he
has detected an error
which reduces the ex-
penditure for July from
Rs 28,810-9-7 to Rs
4570-9-7, so that the
sum total of 5442 Rs
has at once been re-
duced by 24300 Rs.
This is satisfactory
as far as it goes, and
if the parties to whom
the

*None, really received by
him was 4319 bags - 3 were
stolen on the railway.

18/11

the cheques were paid
can produce duplicates
of the bills in payment
of which these cheques
were drawn it may be
possible to audit and
prove a great part, or
perhaps even the whole
of the 30,000 Rs of
expenditure still un-
vouched for.

The Inspector
General's report and
its enclosures, on the
other hand, disclose
anything but a satis-
factory tale - In the
first place it is clear
that none of the 4322
bags of grain which
Lieut. Wilson admits
he received were sent

to

to him until the
 beginning of Novem-
 ber 1877 - so that
 it is impossible that
 any of them could
 have been damaged
 by rain or stolen in
 train in Septem-
 ber and October, as
 Mr. Master seems to
 have supposed and
 as Kenneth Wilson says.
 Kenneth Wilson must
 therefore have supplied
 himself with grain
 from other sources
 prior to Nov. 1877.

will be for in
 account for him.
 I have been
 told

4319
 135
 2159
 12757
 4319
 53055
 21930
 21930
 56760

141435
 77750
 27975

Paid
 28160

report show clearly
 that out of the 4319
 bags of reserve grain
 of an average weight
 of 135 lbs each (for
 58255
 591545 lbs weight
 in all) which he received
 during Nov. & Dec.,
 he has only accounted
 for 141435 lbs as ex-
 pended, and 77870
 as in store, leaving
 a balance unaccount-
 ed for of 34225 lbs
 - 2240 bags of 160 lbs
 each - This is assuming
 that all the bags then
 still in store weigh
 130 lbs each, which
 is not likely, as Mr.
 Wilson says they
 weighed from 50 to
 130 lbs - so that
 the

the deficit is proba-
bly even larger than
above stated. On the
other hand no deduc-
tion ^{apparently} has been made
apparently for the
weight of the bags,
which at 2 lbs each
would make 8635
lbs. It may be
safer therefore to say
that the deficiency
amounts to about

37000 lbs of grain
in round numbers -
which is 10 lbs for
each of the 37000
and for the 10000
and for the 10000
and for the 10000

up further in the
absence of Lt. Wilson
Orders are therefore
requested as to what
is to be done - $\frac{181}{113}$

As regards the
robbery of the office
by the Inspector
General and Dy.
Inspector General
[Major Birch] both agree in think-
ing the whole thing
was got up and that
no robbery ever occur-
red.

I may remark
that since the Asst.
General has discover-
ed this curious error
of about 24300 Rs
in the accounts
showing a reported
Expenditure to that
extent

四

The Acc. Gen. are
giving pecuniary
investigation into the
Accounts -

as the result of the

3/10/00 7:00 AM done

(b) that the box robbery was, as I have before suggested, a "plant."

The Accountant
General does not clearly
explain

May — 2085. 1-6
June — 508. 2.5
July — 2712. 6.1

9885. 10.0

I think that it sufficient
 to have them taken up
 a fragment as follows
 I have seen the
 best of them in the
 place. That if that
 were done, small
 such things as that

To the Hon. Secy. of State
in the early morning of the 1st
and under the bright
daylight of morning
light of the 1st of June
will be signed by the
Hon. Secy. of State
with a guarantee of the
reliability of the information of

The Accountant General should follow up the August cheques and may thus treat the matter a little further. He should be requested to continue his investigation and to report the result.

Regarding the grain
it seems impossible that the

Velmen 6-10
lyttle this
day 4/1/10

case
If the matter can be
cleared up in the absence
of Lieut. Wilson, and,
as the matter is serious
and so discreditable, I
think he should be recalled.

In the mean time his
whole office should be
examined and examined, particu-
larly the man Lieut.
Wilson brought with him
from Bengal - a mis-
erable man, and who was suddenly
sent away just previous
to the inquiry that was
made on the Bellary
petitions. The previous
character of all the office
people should be con-
sidered; and, if they profess

total ignorance, ^{18/}
which must be unreal;
they should be declared
incapable of serving
Government in future.
Possibly one of them may
then turn "Lull's cord-
ance" and the matter
may be cleared up this
way.

As regards the man
sent back to Bengal,
the Police of the district,
in which he is residing,
should be communicated
with, confidentially, in
view to his being watched
and some information
obtained as to his means
and mode of life.

In the mean time,
the Police here should not
relax

relax their vigilance
or abandon the enquiry.

If they can find
any prima facie case
against any of Lieut.
Wilson's people or any
person concerned in the
transactions, the truth
may be got out.

As I observed in
my memo of the 20th
of April last, the whole
thing is very discreditable
to the management of
the district, and I feel
bound also to say that
Lieut. Wilson's own
proceeding, both as re-
gards his services for

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and his statements and
action on the alleged
robbery of the box seem,
as Major Herts says, a
"curious," that I think
he ought to have an op-
portunity of putting the
matter right and of
showing that, if not
personally answerable
for facts and proceedings,
which are, to say the
least, very suspicious,
he has been made the
dupe of some designing
subordinate — There has
been so much smoke
in connection with
Lieut. Wilson's charge
that we can hardly
fail to be some fire
beneath.

beneath it, and by whom
life. I think the
Govt should endeavour
to discover by all the
means in their power.

11/6.

4

Confidential
Wm. M. M. M.
Nichols Dept.

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My Lord

We have the honor
to ~~send~~ ^{bring} the following
circumstances to your
Lordship's notice

Lieutenant Wilson of the
60th Rifle ~~Regt~~ ^{Batt}

who was sent for famine
duty from Northern India

placed in charge of famine
Relief Operations in the
Gooch Valley of the Bellary
Collectorate from

and in his capacity of
Famine Relief Officer was
entrusted with the disbursement
of considerable sums of
public money & with the charge
of large quantities of ^{grain}
~~supplies~~ ^{grain} ~~by Government~~
for relief purposes.

In March 1878 Government
were informed by the
Collector of Bellary that
Lieutenant Wilson's accounts
showed an expenditure of

the sum of Rs. 1,00,000
of which Rs. 50,000 was
paid by the Government
and Rs. 50,000 was
received from the
people of the district
for the purchase of grain
for relief purposes.

Rs. 54,427.4.11 unsupported
by vouchers and that about
1745 bags of ~~the Government's~~
grain in that Officer's charge
had disappeared.

As regards the absence of the
vouchers ~~the explanation given~~
by Lieutenant Wilson stated
that papers vouching for ~~an~~
an expenditure of Rs. 34,185.10.0
had been destroyed under an
order issued by the ~~the~~ Collector
on the 5th ~~of~~ July 1877 while
vouchers for the sum of
Rs. 20,241.10.4 had been lost ~~by a fire~~
~~in the chest of an Office box~~
containing ~~them~~ other
property

As regards the grain, Lieutenant
Wilson accounted for its
disappearance by alleging
~~mistakes in his measurements~~
~~of the daily portions given to~~
persons ~~employed~~ and by
losses occasioned by rain &
by thefts in the months of
September & October 1877.

Government immediately
ordered enquiries into the
matter & it has resulted that
while the unaccounted for
expenditure has been reduced

that the ~~discrepancy~~ ^{supplies}
for ~~the~~ in his ~~camp~~ ^{supplies}
had been ~~wrong~~ in capacity
causing an ~~excessive~~ ^{consumption}

While the circumstances indicate
the greatest culpability and ~~admission~~
culpable laxity - Enquiry did
not at the time produce any
reason for considering that
the explanations were
thoroughly well founded

Subsequent enquiry was

Somewhat reduced the unaccounted expenditure ~~to the sum of Rs. 28,315.5.0~~
Some circumstances known ~~to the~~
Subsequent enquiries ~~have~~
shown ~~that~~

without further explanation

which Lt Wilson alleged
to have been stolen or
damaged or destroyed
in Sept - Oct. has been
found not to have existed
his possession

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grave doubts ~~arise~~ upon
the alleged robbery of the
Office box and the explanation
given by Lieutenant Wilson
regarding the disappearance
of the grain appears quite
inadmissible as the ~~grain~~
Government ~~also~~ in question
did not come into his
possession until after
September & October 1877
and could not therefore have
been stolen or destroyed
during those months in the
manner alleged by him.

~~Amount of the money unaccounted~~
for has been drawn by Lieutenant
Wilson by cheques payable
to "self" and in his absence
explanation of the purposes
to which it has been applied
cannot be obtained; that
Officer too seems either to
have carried away with him
or to have destroyed the
cash book in which he is
understood to have kept
an account of the expenditure
of the public money
entrusted to him.

The circumstances then are that
a large quantity of Government money and
gram entrusted to Lieutenant Wilson has disappeared in
a manner which in the
absence of that Officer appears
quite unaccountable, and
that large sums of public
money known to have come
into his possession cannot
be traced further while
papers which are alleged by
him to account for a portion
of this amount are said to
have been lost in what the
Police authorities believe to
have been a ~~small~~ sham
robbery.

Under these circumstances which
~~have only recently come to~~
light, ~~and considering that the~~
interests of the public service
~~demand that Lieutenant~~
Wilson should be afforded
the earliest possible opportunity
of explaining his proceedings
& of clearing his character from
the grave suspicions which now
attach to it.

We have therefore to request
that the leave which has been
granted to Lieutenant Wilson
may be cancelled & that he may
be directed to report himself at
Madras within a specified time.

H. E. M. G. 2
Mr. Wilson
own character as well as
for

it is imperative
necessary that Mr. Wilson
should be required to return
to Madras in order
that the fullest investigation
may take place -

J.N. 7207.

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The position of the
case is this: -

The Military De-
partment have requested
the Home Authorities
to order Lieutenant
Wilson to return to India,
because the state of his
money and gram accounts
is such as (in the absence
of explanation, which he
can very probably afford,
when questioned on the
subject) to demand the
fullest investigation for
the sake of Lieut. Wilson's
own character, as well
as for the interests of Govern-
ment.

I do not think that
Colonel Dwyer's report

24
is a very close or convine-
ging one, or that it throws
such fresh light on the
matter as to render any
change of the proposed ar-
rangement necessary.

As far as the money
part of the question is
concerned, Lieut. Wilson's
accounts seem to show
an expenditure of about £200
in excess of his receipts.
The accounts, therefore,
cannot be reliable.

As regard the grain,
if the great deficiency
that has occurred, can be
explained only on the sup-
position that rations of
about double the author-
ized quantity were sup-
plied to a large number
of relieved persons, for a

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121
a considerable period of
time, consequent on the
use of an incorrect mea-
sure in making the
issue; and, if this expla-
nation be accepted, then
Lieut. Wilson's explana-
tion, as regards loss by
bad weather and thefts
in September and October
1877, is an erroneous one.

I confess, however, I
am at a loss to understand
how two pounds of grain
could have been inad-
vertently issued instead
of one pound, in the
case of a large number
of rations, and for a period
of about 2 months. It
is not reasonable to sup-
pose that the persons
employed in making the
issues

issues did not know
2th from 1th. And,
although Colonel Drever
says that the mistake is
"known" to have ~~been~~
taken place, he does not
explain how it occurred,
^{has he} nor apparently endeavoured
to trace the error ~~to~~ the
fraud to the persons respons-
ible for it. I cannot be-
lieve the persons, to whom
payments were issued, actual-
ly got 2th instead of 1th.

Nothing is said in
this report by Colonel Drever
about the robbery of the
office box, and of the large
amount of vouchers al-
leged to have been stolen
from it, but in the
former Police reports, the
alleged robbery was held
to

James Watson

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to have been a "plant".
But, accepting Colonel
Drever's views, as now
expressed, in their entirety,
I cannot see that they
satisfactorily clear up
the case, and if matters
are left, as they now are,
(and nothing is likely to
be done two years hence,
when in the natural course
of affairs, Lieutenant Wilson
may return), it may be
held ^{that} some stigma will
remain attached, and un-
explained, on Lt. Wilson's
character.

I think too that, in
dealing with a matter
like that of the Dharma-
veram frauds, Government
will be very seriously
embarrassed, if they fail
to

to make every possible
endeavour to clear up
the case of an officer in
the position of Lt Wilson.
Government can
hardly declare themselves
satisfied with the state
of Lieut Wilson's accounts.
To put the most favour-
able construction on
this officer's conduct, he
seems to have been guilty
of having made state-
ments, which, to say
the least of them seem
to be extremely inaccurate,
and, in some respects, he
has shown himself
very negligent of impor-
tant parts of his duties.

Lieut Wilson seems
to have kept his cash

book

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12/3
book and written his cheque
with his own hands, and
he is stated to have taken
his cash book and the
counterfoils of the cheques
away with him. Keeping
the accounts in his own
hand writing may have
been a careful precaution
on his part; but he had
no right to remove such
important documents
which were essentially
records and the property
of the State. - For his
own protection, he might
reasonably have taken copies,
but the originals should
not have been withdrawn.

The proper course
appears to me to be to
permit the despatch
of the Military Depart-
ment

ment to take its course,
and to continue the pro-
secution of enquiries, es-
pecially as regard Lieut.
Wilson's office people (in
respect to whom the In-
specter General of Police
seems to have done nothing),
in anticipation of Lieut.
Wilson's speedy return.

26/8

26/10

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If any thing were
needed to show the
necessity for Mr. Wilson
being recalled to
clear his own character
and the accounts
this report furnishes
it.

Col. Dreves report
shows that Mr. Wilson
account of money properly
drawn for more than

he received —
there is therefore discrepancy
over \$1000 —

That the grain account
is not correct even

This alone is a serious
imputation on a

and of course the
Police will keep a
sharp watch on the
movements of all
of Wilson's late servants
+ office retainers -
so that they may be
obtained when
enquiry is required or
will collect
any way possible

L. No. 2698

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126From The Collector of Bellary
Dated March 20th 1878.

FOR ORDERS.

In these papers the Collector of Bellary requests the sanction of Govt. to write off the sum of Rs. 54,429.4.4, and 1745 bags of grain, for the former of which items there are no vouchers forthcoming and here are the latter have been lost, stolen, damaged or wrongfully issued at the Curror Relief Camp up to the end of Decr. 1877.

The money was spent by Mr. Wilson during the four months of May, June

Information as to
the case in which
the sum of Rs. 54,429.4.4
the sum of Rs. 54,429.4.4
importance in
visiting the truth
V. A.

June, July and
August, chiefly
in giving subsistence
allowance to camp

May --- 2085-1-6
June... 5088-2-5
July... 28810-9-10
Aug... 18443-6-10
52427-4-11

inmates returned
to their homes before
the money order system
was actually
brought into force.

See Para 2 of Collection
letter

There are no vouchers
to account for it,
first, because the
vouchers for the greater
proportion were destroyed
in consequence
of an order of Mr.
Glenney, and secondly
because Mr. Wilson's
box containing the
vouchers for the cash
was broken open and
the contents abstracted
at the Lyuby Rail-
way Station.

* No 34185-10-10

* No 24241-10-14

The circumstances
under

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under which Mr. Glenney
issued the order to the
Salary Relief Officer
"carefully and promptly"
to destroy the vouchers
theretofore sent up,
with the audit accounts
to him, and directing
that they should not
be sent any more,
are explained by
Mr. Glenney in his
letter to the Collector
dated March 6th/78
No 84. The order is
dated July 5th/77,
No 264, and was
countermanded
six days afterwards
by an order No 299
of the 11th July/77,
but during this
short interval
it seems that the
vouchers

FOR ORDERS.

Vouchers for the great
or part of the sum
now concerned were
destroyed.

The robbery of Lieut.
Wilson's box is detail-
ed in that officer's
letter No. 244 of the
29th Aug. 1877, to the
Traffic Manager
of the Madras Rail-
way.

Regarding the grain
said to have been
lost, the Collector says
that Lieut. Wilson
in his grain statement
for Nov. & Dec. 1877
credit (square - debits)
himself with 4322
bags of grain weigh-
ing 135 lbs each and
accounts

*this is not sent up.

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accounts for 1469
bags of 164 lbs each
as issued, and shows
a balance of 599 bags
on hand on the 31st
December 1877. It
would seem therefore
that Lieut. Wilson
filled up all the
slack bags and then,
of course, reduced
their number, but
as the weight of the
4322 bags at 135 lbs
each = 583470 lbs.
he was bound to
account for this weight
of grain without
reference to the number
of bags it was stored
in - Now the weight
of the 1469 bags of
164 lbs each (consumed)
plus

plus 599 of the same
weight (balance) only
= 338752 lbs, which
deducted from 583470
the leaves 244718 lbs,
~~which~~ ^{the balance} represents either
1492 bags of 164 lbs
each or 1812 bags
of 135 lbs each.
Of this quantity
a very considerable
proportion, states by
the collector to be about
845 bags, appears
to have been stolen
or damaged by rain
thus leaving either
647 or 967 bags to
be still accounted
for according as they
were bags of 164 or
135 lbs each. The
disappearance of this
quantity)

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quantity is account-
ed for by the fact
that Lieut. Wilson
paid his coolies by
means of a measure
of capacity of which
he seems to have believed
the weight of the contents
to be 164 lbs but which
the District Engineer
appears to have ~~reported~~ ^{told him} as holding
~~reported to the Collector~~ ^{reported to the Collector} as holding
~~164 lbs~~ ^{164 lbs} - Lieut. Wilson,
however, seems to have
told Mr. Leggett that
the D. Eng. had
Mr. Leggett pointed
out to him that his
measure contained
20 lbs of rice and he
(Lieut. Wilson) certain-
ly ~~told~~ ^{the same} ~~the same~~ ^{the same}
thing. ~~Lieut. W.~~ ^{Lieut. W.} con-
sequently estimated
his

his over issues at $\frac{1}{4}$ lb
a head and so arrived
at an excess of 225 bags
but after Master taking
the statement made
by the District Engr
that the difference
was $\frac{1}{4}$ lb - multiplied
the estimate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb
Wilson by 4 and there
seems to have arrived
at 900 bags over issues.
It is not clear how the
Collector arrived at the
figure "about 845 bags"
as stolen or damaged
but probably this is
the balance "meas-
ured for" of which
he speaks in his letter
of the 28th February 1877
p. 527 (Para 5) but
supposing it to be
correct

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb
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correct then ~~least~~
Wilson's excess issues
to the coolies and camp
inmate amounted
either to 647 bags
of 164 pounds each
or 967 of 135 lbs each.
While, therefore, Mr
Master estimates about
845 as stolen or
damaged and 900 as
over-issued, (or 1745
in all) it seems that
the real amount
to be accounted for
is 1492 bags of 164 lbs
or 1812 of 135 lbs, unless
we assume his estimate
of over-issues (900 bags)
to be correct and the
total amount to be
accounted for to be
 $\frac{1812}{475}$ bags, when the
real

real number stolen
or damaged would
be 912 ~~778~~. No
accounts are sent
up and the whole
matter seems false,
as regards the grain,
in such a state
that having regard
to the fact that
Lieut. Wilson is on
his way to America
the wisest thing, per-
haps, that can be done
is to sanction the
1745 bags being written
off the accounts.
The most disagree-
able feature in the
whole business, how-
ever, is the order to
destroy the vouchers
issued by Mr. Glenney
after

18/
13/
after conference with
Mr. Larpent. Regard-
ing the irregularities
in the issue of rice
to coolies &c, also,
Mr. Glenney may
not, perhaps, be free
from blame if it
be the fact, as Lieut.
Wilson informed the
undersigned, that
Mr. Glenney never
visited Larpent or
actively supervised
his proceedings all the
time he served under
him. I think he
might be questioned
on this point for
Lieut. Wilson said
nothing on it
when talking to the
undersigned

underigned about
his dominat favor.

The collector
should not have sent
up the papers with
out Lieut Wilson's
plain statement for
November & Decr.

The question for
decision is whether
the 54427 Rs shall
be written off as well
as the 1725 bags of
grain without fur-
ther enquiry or not.

25/3/25

AF

C25/3/25

C. O. L. $\frac{823}{3478}$

S. 726/2

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The question has
reference to,

Rs 54,427. 4-4 unsup-
ported by
vouchers

1745 bags of rice
unaccounted for.

The Rs 54,427. 4-4
are said to have been
expended on the Hospital,
mason's piece work, pay
of subordinates &c &c.
i.e. the expenditure
was other than that
which could be support-
ed by a nominal roll.

The vouchers are
said to have disappeared
in two ways, — (1)

(1) vouchers representing
Rs. 34,185-10-0 are
stated to have been
destroyed between
the 5th and 11th of July
in accordance with
the Sub Collector's cir-
cular dated July 5th.

(2) vouchers representing
Rs. 20,241-10-4 are
said to have been
stolen from Lieutenant
Wilson's box.

Regarding the 1st point
Mr. Glenney — — — —
directed (on the 5th July)

Taluk officers to destroy
vouchers "promptly and
carefully". This circular
was countermanded on
the 11th. He seems to have
considered that in passing
this

this order he was ¹³¹acting
under the authority of
the Accountant General
but there is nothing in
the extract he forwards
to show that the ac-
countant General thought
much less approved, of
the destruction of vouchers.
All he says is that bills
should be sent up
unaccompanied by
vouchers. He does not
say these essential do-
cuments should be de-
stroyed.

By the words "promptly
and carefully" it is probable
that Mr. Glenney meant
that the vouchers were
to be destroyed immedi-
ately after their com-

parison with the items
in the accounts for which
they vouched = "promptly"
and that they were to be
destroyed in such a
manner that they
could not be used again
= "carefully."

If this was the in-
tention of the order and
also the way in which
it was understood
Lieut Wilson's records
should show signs of the
examination of the
accounts connected with
the missing vouchers
during the six days
between the 5th and 11th
July.

But the effect of the

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Circular on persons de-
sirous of concealing their
previous transactions
or on a man of unbusi-
ness-like habits might
be to set him at work
tearing up vouchers as
fast as he could lay
hands on them, and no
doubt this effect was
produced.

Regarding the 2^d point
(the robbery of the box)
Lieut Wilson seems
to have some reason for
supposing that the vouchers,
at all events would not
be recovered; for, he
writes to the Collector,
"the vouchers for fees I
anticipate will never
be found as they have
probably

probably been made
away with ere this.

I should say that
Lieut Wilson's office knew
something of the robbery
of the box.

So much for the half
Lac of Rupees.

As regards the missing
1745 bags of grain, it is
accounted for as follows.

(1) many bags (number
unknown) were de-
stroyed by rain.

(2) — do — do — stolen.

(3) The measure used
in dispensing the
ration was from
25 to 100 percent
too large.

This case has a very
sub.

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ugly aspect. Mr. Glennie's
extraordinary and in-
-cautious order directing
and summarily the prompt
destruction of vouchers
was only too readily availed
of and the robbery of the
box has all the aspects
of a contrived thing of
being in fact "a plant"
but there is nothing to
show that vouchers to the
extent of over 20,000 Rs.
were really in the box
that was robbed and
it is very much open
to doubt if they were.
It is ^{more} ~~now~~ probable that
the robbery of the box
was taken advantage of
to account for the ab-
sence of vouchers. I
think.

think a report should
be called for from the
Railway Department
regarding the robbery of
the box and the disposal
of Lieut Wilson's claim
for compensation.

The use of an over-
measure has also a very
suspicious appearance.
It is easy to understand
that an excess of even
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of the capacity might
have escaped detection
but how it was possible
that for a considerable
time an excess of 100
percent could have
remained undetected
it is not easy to under-
stand except on the
supposition

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supposition that fraud
in some shape was at
the bottom of the busi-
ness.

As usual the Collector
Mr. Master does not
go thoroughly into these
matters which have a
very unpleasant appear-
ance and contents him-
self with some obvious
remarks and a proposal
to write off the unsup-
ported outlay. This
may possibly
very proposal is the only
thing to do eventually
but I hardly think

Government can adopt
the course suggested
without some enquiry,
and without some en-
deavour to get quick

to the bottom of the
matter which seems
to be very discreditable
to all concerned. I
would suggest that
a Member of the Board
of Revenue should be
ordered to investigate
the matter and to report
on it, or that ^{it} ~~the~~ should
be referred to a Com-
mittee composed say
of the Collector, Mr. Oldham
and a ^{district} ~~district~~ officer say
Mr. Howe.

File 833

Proc 45-46

G.O.

His Excellency Mr. in Council
Orders that Mr. Henry will
submit to Genl. by the first
post after this order reaches
him any explanation he
may desire to offer of his
conduct in issuing his circular
of the 5th July by the which
the destruction of ranches
for the expeditions are
Philip Smith was directed.

1. The proper Genl. he copying to
the end of the General of Police
will have all the papers and documents
to read to the proper authorities
to him which have been left at the
altars of the Police and
reporting the deficiency of the
train with the view of
the next month and writing to him.

3. The Accountant General will report
how far the accounts indicate any
comparison with the missing ranches
having been made at the time of the
departure.

W. H. Henry Esq.
Collector of Bellary
Board of Revenue
Financial Department
Inspector Genl. of Police
Chambray Esq.

1.4.78 3rd April/78

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Mr. Henry will
be expected
forward of return post
any explanation he
desires to offer of his
conduct in issuing
the order of the 5th
July & which was

Attention to
persons belonging to
the Fed. Bureau who
will be directed -

The J. Gen. & Police
in the case of persons
communicated to them
the setting
of the law

and respecting the
affairs of the person
with the view of ascertaining
the real facts & reporting
to Govt.

And the attention of the
Act. Gen. will be called
to the question of
the accounts & how far
they indicate any

*The missing
unexpended with
being been made
the of the time -*

Nov. 29/3

*Mem. to
order by
mem. 29/3
H*

REVENUE (FAMINE) DEPARTMENT.

To — No. 10814 & 10115

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From Lieutenant Wilson

Dated November 30th 1878.

FOR ORDERS.

In accordance with
the personal orders
of His Grace the
Governor I placed
all the papers, con-
nected with the
enquiries that have
been held into the
absence of vouchers
for part of Lieutenant
Wilson's expenditure
and into the dis-
appearance of the
residue grain sent
to him, in the hands
of

of that officer on
his arrival last
Wednesday & told
him he might go
to Bellary to make
any enquiries neces-
sary to enable him
to submit the explana-
tion called for by
Government.
(Vide G.O. put up
Ch. 4378 of 10/0/78
1878). He started the
same evening and
returned yesterday
morning (Sunday)
and has submitted
his explanation
accompanied by
his cash-book.
He has also written
an urgent appeal
for

for permission to
rejoin his Regiment
(which is on ^{active} ¹²¹ ¹²¹
service) with a
draft about to
leave Bombay
on or about the 6th
Instant.

There were 2 points
on which explana-
tion was demand-
ed from Mr. Wilson
First. How it was
that there were ero-
r and errors for the
expenditure of a
sum of Rs. 3017-4-4
received by him.
Second. How he
accounted for the
large difference
between

FOR ORDERS.

between the quantity
of rice received
acknowledged
to have been received
by him and that account
red for by him.

Lieut. Enant Wilson's
explanation regard-
ing the absence of
vouchers is simply
this:-

Of the amount
unvouched for, a
sum of Rs 10983-8-4
was paid away
to a vast number
of coolies as village
dole and could
not therefore possi-
bly be accounted
for by vouchers,
as each coolie's re-
ceipt could not

be

10983. 8. 0
9885. 10. 0
9248. 2. 4
30117. 4. 4

he taken ¹⁴ Again
vouchers had exist-
ed for a further
sum of Rs 9885-10-0
but had been destroy-
ed under the stamp
order. Lastly vouchers
had also existed
for the rest of the
expenditure but had
been stolen from
Lt. Wilson's bureau
when it was broken
open at Gorty. He
most positively
asserts that there
were vouchers for
a large amount in
the bureau when
he locked it up
and that they had
disappeared when
he

he opened the box
after it had been
forced open.

The period over
which this voucher
is for expenditure
extended was from
May to August
1877 but for this
period abstract state
ments exist which
show how the whole
of the money drawn
by Lieutenant Wilson
during it was expended,
but these statements
having been objecti-
ed to by the Account
Department, as not
being strictly vouchers,
the present inquiry
has resulted. Of
the

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these items in the state
ments the Account
General says that
general, aggregating
Rs 1811-14-7, are proved
to have been paid,
& has suggested
that so far as these
items are concern-
ed the statements
may be taken as
vouchers. For all
the months subsequent
to August similar
abstracts have been
submitted, but these
have been supported
by vouchers and all
this expenditure has,
it is believed, been
audited & passed
by

by the Accountant
General.

The question is
whether St. Wilson's
explanation regard-
ing the absence
of vouchers may
be now accepted
as valid, and the
Accountant General
be authorized to
admit the state-
ments as vouching
for the whole of the
expenditure at present
unvouched for.

I strongly recom-
mend that the ex-
planation be accept-
ed and the Accountant
General instructed
accordingly.

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accordingly. I
have gone through St.
Wilson's Cash Account
book & find that it
has been neatly and
carefully kept & balanced
every week from May 1877
to the end of February
1878 & that during that
time nearly 4 lakhs of
Rs. passed through his
hands, directly or indirect-
ly, & are there fully account-
ed for. The book is a
private one & is not only
St. W's Cash Account but
shows also all his banking
disbursement transactions
with the Fort St. George
Treasury, as he entered the amount
of almost every cheque
he drew on that Treasury
on the debit side of his
account & then wrote off
the same amount on the
credit side. The reason
for this was that he was
ordered by Mr. Fleming (so
he has informed me) to
keep a check on the Treasury
and

and to make sure that when
he gave a Revenue Inspector
a cheque the Inspector
received the full amount
of it. Consequently he
adopted the plan of having
the amount of every cheque
sent to himself, when he
comes to money over to the
Inspector although the
Inspector had probably him-
self cashed the cheque at
the Treasury & brought over
money to him. I have
gone through the Cash Account
& have had it checked & approved
a statement showing week
by week Dr & Cr receipts
& disbursements & a balance
at the statement shows
clearly that Dr & Cr never kept
a large cash balance in
hand at the end of a week
except on 2 occasions, once
in August & once in Sept-
& there were disbursements
during the following week
that that receipts, as shown
by the book, amount to
Rs 390586-8-7 while the
disbursements amount
to Rs 390356-6-3. The cor-
rect balance is there-
fore Rs 1210-2-4 but Dr & Cr
paid in Rs 1213-15-5. There
are a few very trifling errors
in the addition of the amounts
but correcting these the
above

* There is an error in the
acct for the re-handling
Nov: 25th of 1000 Rs. but
it is clearly cleared I
think. 2000 Rs. being then
written for 3000 Rs. The
total debit, however, is
correct being equal to the
expenditure plus the
balance carried forward
at balance is itself in
excess of Rs 3000.
I have asked the Asst. Secy
to telegraph to Bally for
the cheque concerned.
I must be remembered
that this acct is a
journal one.

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above result is
worked out and
shows that Dr & Cr
Wilson under-estimated
himself with Rs 3-13-1. This
is a very trifling error
in so large an account and may
be explained in the manner which
he explained it to
me as arising from the error
in paying cheques by not
paying "pica" in bills, although
the pica was given in the
accounts. The coming in
of cheques effected by deposit
has paid, sent to the Treasury
for payment of bills.

So far from Dr & Cr
Wilson's accounts
being suspicious
I think it is fairly
to his credit that
he has kept them
so well, and unless
the Government
consider him to
have committed
forgery as well
as theft and to
have told falsehoods I

I see no alternative but to accept his accounts as explaining his expenditure and this course I have already recommended should be done -

As regards his train transactions Lieut. Wilson says he can give no other explanation than that already supplied by him - He denies that he ever advanced any bill in September and October as accounting for the loss of any portion of the Government Reserve train which he only received in November and December and accounts, approximately, for the rice which he received in the following manner -

Received.

4319 bags of } lbs
135 lbs each } 583065

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Expended. lbs
188487 rations } 353413
of 17 1/2 lbs each }
12 bags of 164 } 1968
lbs sold - }
240 lbs used in }
Carro House } 32400
at 135 lbs }
Balance in }
store - 594 bags } 77890
at 130 lbs }
465657

Loss during }
transit from }
pilfering and } 117414
wastage at 20 }
percent - } 583065

much suspicion has attached to Lieut. Wilson's former explanation - even owing to the fact of Mr. Master having made a serious error in his letter No 161 (Vide Phil. No 833 of the 2nd April 1878) in saying that Lieut. Wilson explained the loss of part of the Government Reserve train but to him as having been caused by exposure to heavy

rain in transit
during September
and October 1877.
This rice was re-
-peated by Major
Hicks and Colonel
Drew who both
consequently dis-
-peated Lieut
Wilson of dising-
-nuousness to call
it by a build term.

Lieut Wilson
never received any
Reserve grain till
November - and the
only explanation
he has to offer, or
has ever offered
regarding its ex-
-pedition is that
he now fires, viz,

(1) that owing to his
having used a
measure which
he thought he had
found, but in reality
held nearly two
the consumption
of rice was much
greater than it should
have been and

(2) that a large pro-
-portion of what was
sent him was pilfered or

* This is certified
to by the footy Sah
-silgar and his
Aldham.

or lost in transit
on the road. Lieut
Wilson has pro-
-cured from the footy
Sahildar the true
measure used by
the Reddi of Caron
for helping the coolies
to rice - and I have
weighed its contents
carefully. When
full and heaped
it holds 2 lbs 1/2 or
when struck - 1 lb 14 oz.

This measure is
called the "four"
"Sec" and Lieut
Wilson says he
used it thinking
its contents weighed
an English pound.

Lieut Wilson
never said that any
of the Reserve rice
was lost owing to
rain damage, viz.
What he did say
was that owing to
the inclemency
of the weather during
September and Octo-
-ber four measures
lost a deal of rice
in addition to what
was

was 135 lbs as report
= 2 days of the flour
and 4319 bags of
the ^{average} weight through
only 583065 lbs. ok
591947 and this cannot
be out of consideration
all loss in transit
which is a major tick
speaks of fraud
certain to have
occurred to some
extent. Colonel
Dreverman has
beyond major ticks
and talk of the
"contractor must
have been paid
for actual delivery
"series" and sent
Wilson actually
received 4319 bags
weighing 591542 lbs.
both statements
him incorrect.
Had Lieut. Wilson
been able to weigh
the rice sent him
when he received
it he would have
known of the losses
by theft and dur-
ing transit - but
not being able to
weigh it and taking
it on trust as weigh-
ing 591542 lbs. how
could

181
129

could he possibly
assume any firm
quantities as stolen
and ^{comparing about it?} a lock? Great stress
is laid on this point
by Colonel Drever
but in reality if
any such com-
plaint had been
made by Lieut.
Wilson at the time
without weighing
the rice there might
have been reason
to suspect him.
Naturally he
supposed there
must have been
thefts and losses
on the road and
he could only tell
how much they
were when he saw
the difference
between what he
had acknowledged
as received and
what he could
account for.
That Lieut. Wilson
is to blame for
not having continued
L

to get the amount of
 of his time and so
 weighed & corrected
 the result and with
 but a small amount
 was found for
 the leaving the
 truth of Lieut
 Wilson's assertion
 as to the fact and
 if this is accept
 ed, then the only
 point remaining
 which requires
 consideration
 is whether the 20 per
 cent is too high
 as a Commission
 to be made for loss
 in transit (1) - from
 forty to the Railway
 Station - (2) - from
 forty to fundakal
 by rail (3) - from
 fundakal to Lason
 and Dravakonda
 by cart, for the loss
 during that time
 and by loss during
 storage - It is pro
 ved beyond doubt
 that a loss of 33 per
 cent occurred in
 the grain which
 Lieut Wilson

& when Major Hicks was
 from agent he found that
 the grain sent from Madras
 to forty by rail with out any
 loss shipped - lost 5.5 %
 in weight. He however, has
 been disappointed of making
 any with any

5/10
 returned into store
 as his balance
 and Mr. Oldham's
 evidence for to
 prove that even
 when stored in
 secure godowns
 the ascertained
 loss in grain is
 11 per cent - Under
 these circum
 stances, if the
 20 per cent has been
 ed by Lieut Wilson
 is admitted as
 correct, his ex
 planation must
 be accepted in
 its entirety -

Orders are requested
 whether Mr. Wilson's may
 be accepted as satisfactory
 or not - & if not - what
 further steps are to be
 taken

3/12/20 J. H. J.

From	Receipts	Expenditure
1 st to 11 th May 77	6547 10 7	6449 10 7
12 th to 20 th May	8244 9 9	8244 5 10
21 st to 28 th May	8984 9 10	8982 8 10
29 th to 31 st May	4194 11 9	4194 10 9
1 st to 3 rd June	4628 4 6	4630 14 "
4 th to 10 th June	15140 14 2	15095 " "
11 th to 17 th June	11470 10 2	11612 " 9
18 th to 24 th June	13183 15 10	13174 1 3
25 th to 30 th June	9721 10 5	9715 5 5
1 st to 8 th July	14134 13 3	13883 12 3
9 th to 15 th July	15084 8 10	14360 11 11
16 th to 22 nd July	16375 12 1	16934 5 7
23 rd to 29 th July	16827 8 0	16855 9 6
30 th to 31 st July	7241 5	7246 10 5
1 st to 5 th August	9762 13 6	9757 8 "
6 th to 12 th August	18346 5 2	18572 1 4
13 th to 19 th August	19378 4 4	19531 5 6
20 th to 26 th Aug	28239 6 11	22837 9 1
27 th to 31 st Aug	1931 6 11	7323 7 8
1 st to 9 th Sept	4955 15 3	4579 6 "
10 th to 16 th Sept	14205 9 6	12344 2 4
17 th to 23 rd Sept	8510 12 4	8929 2 1
24 th to 30 th Sept	45409 5 6	44785 10 6
1 st to 7 th Oct	11376 " "	11205 16 1
8 th to 14 th Oct	12920 " 7	11699 1 9
15 th to 21 st Oct	14841 5 "	16354 1 5
22 nd to 28 th Oct	9446 10 2	9657 9 3
29 th to 31 st Oct	3972 14 2	4054 10 2
1 st to 4 th Nov	4210 7 2	3852 1 11
5 th to 11 th Nov	8787 7 2	8816 15 4
12 th to 18 th Nov	5625 14 9	5380 13 1
19 th to 25 th Nov	54113 7 10 +	2856 9 3
26 th to 30 th Nov	2070 11 "	2461 6 2
	378035 9 4	376379 2 "

(Continued.)

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From the	Receipts	Expenditure
Brought forward.	37853594	3763792
1 st to 9 th Dec ^r	655464	682264
10 th to 16 th Dec ^r	1861102	2829122
17 th to 20 th Dec ^r	Nil	Nil
21 st to 31 st Dec ^r	208018	231998
	38853116	38835014
Balance		180124
1 st to 6 th Jan ^y 1878	18	Nil
7 th to 13 th Jan ^y	Nil	26
14 th to 20 th Jan ^y	3924	403
21 st to 27 th Jan ^y	53471	53531
28 th to 31 st Jan ^y	Nil	6
1 st to 3 rd Feb ^r	Nil	10
4 th to 10 th Feb ^r	73549	735149
11 th to 17 th Feb ^r	17756	149166
18 th to 24 th Feb ^r	17779	178
25 th to 28 th Feb ^r	Nil	Nil
	2034131	200581
Balance		2950

1186-15-
18-15-
100-12-1

Lieutenant Wilson of the 60th Rifles is now in India for the purpose of giving an explanation on certain points connected with Government money & grain entrusted to him when on famine relief duty in the Bellary Collectorate. The main points involved are two

- (1) the absence of vouchers for a sum of about Rs. 30000 entered in Lieut. Wilson's accounts as expended in relief measures.
- (2) the fact that there is apparently a serious discrepancy between the amount of Gov. grain received by Lieut. Wilson and accounted for by him.

Regarding (1) Lieut. Wilson's explanation would seem to be that about one-third of the amount was expenditure of such a nature that it could not be vouchered for; that about one-third was represented by vouchers destroyed under the orders of Mr. Fleming the then Sub-Collector of Bellary; and that the remaining third

was represented by vouchers
stolen, ~~from~~ with other articles
from a box.

Three distinct lines of enquiry
are thus opened up, viz. the
movement of

Regarding (2) it would seem
from Lieut. Wilson's explanation
that he would prefer to deal
separately with what may
be termed the locally purchased
grain and the reserve grain.

What quantity of the former

Lieut. Wilson may have had

does not appear from the

papers, but probably a reference

to his cash & cheque books

may elucidate the question

so far as concerns what he

himself purchased and information

regarding the balance probably

exists in the office of the Collector.

As to the reserve grain, the

discrepancy between the quantity

received & the quantity accounted

for would appear from

Lieut. Wilson's explanation

to be chiefly due to his

having used a measure which

he supposed to contain a

121
154

pound, but which in fact
contained nearly two.

It will probably be necessary
to trace up the history of
this measure, which it is
presumed is one of many
of the same capacity, and
to ascertain under whose
orders they were made &
issued to relief officers.

The production of the counter-
foils of Lieut. Wilson's cheques
will be necessary for in the
proposed enquiry.