





Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4, 1898.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

MR. SINNET was the then Editor of the Pioneer, and he was conducting his paper ably in the usual way, though betraying almost in every sentence a contempt for the unfortunate people of this country.

Then there is another arrangement which causes the friction. We have here Regulation and non-Regulation districts. It is supposed that the latter, by reason of their being inhabited by half-civilized races, are not in need of all the rules of a civilized Government.

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The following sentences are culled from the letter of our London correspondent: There is no factor which has tended more to the disintegration of the Tory party in the constituencies than Lord George Hamilton and his fatuous policy in India.

Here is yet another: I rarely read one of Lord George Hamilton's shifty and evasive answers to the discredited Poona policy of the Indian Government, without a feeling of amazement at the imperfect and inefficient information which is possessed by the India Office about Indian affairs.

Here is part of a paragraph from the letter of our London correspondent: The first Notice of Motion on going into Committee on East India Revenue Accounts, has just been placed on the Order Book of the House by Mr. Herbert Roberts, who will move, that in the opinion of this House, the recent alterations made in the law relating to sedition and the control of the Press in India, being a distinct departure from the traditional policy of the Indian Government...

I am a constant reader of the Manchester Guardian and have read with considerable interest the editorial remarks in the issue of this morning, relating to the circular issued by the Russian Minister of the Interior for dealing with "politically untrustworthy persons."

Who is primarily responsible for the revolutionary changes in Section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code? A writer in India sometime ago "exonerated the Government of Lord Elgin from all blame in the matter, and threw the entire responsibility upon Lord George Hamilton and his colleagues in the India Council.

The rumour about Mr. Tilak's release is again prevalent. This time it is traced to a visit which the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent paid him in jail. A rule was framed last year, authorising the jail authorities to recommend for release any prisoner whose unexpired sentence is within six months and who has borne a good conduct.

It has been passed; it is contrary to the principles of equity which we have learnt in English schools from our boyhood, and it is unworthy of a civilised nation and a civilised Government.

If they had made Babu Romesh Chander Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the arrangement would have been advantageous to all parties concerned. It would have strengthened British Government in India, and made, (we don't mean any disparagement to Sir John Woodburn when we say so) the people happy.

It is a well-known Indian, living in England asks us to-day whether all that we said the other day in condemnation of the Russian Government's way of dealing with "politically untrustworthy persons" does not apply with equal force to the Indian Government's short way with editors.

Referring to the Seditious Act, an occasional correspondent writes to us from London by the last mail the following: "Though the Liberal Front Bench has not yet spoken (I believe, through Sir H. Fowler's benevolent influence) we have succeeded in ranging the whole mass of Liberal opinion in Parliament and in the country against the new Seditious Law; and there is every reason, therefore, to hope and believe that the law will not be permanent."

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It is both in the interests of the public and those of the Mouli, that he should be transferred elsewhere. The question should also be decided whether, judging from his previous career, he is fit to be placed in independent charge of a Sub-division or not.

We doubt very much whether a scandal like the Hooley affair is possible in this country. The details have not yet reached us; but some idea of the stupendous character of the scandal may be formed from the special telegram to the Pioneer, re-produced in another column.

The Indian Penal Code does in substance reproduce the law of sedition in force in the United Kingdom. The plain meaning of this was that the India Government was desirous to put the same construction upon the law of sedition as was done by Mr. Justice Strachey, and the Secretary of State only gave effect to this desire by helping them with a draft based on the interpretation of the Bombay High Court.

The Dacca Gazette drew the attention of Sir John Woodburn to some special grievances of the people of the Dacca Division, during His Honour's recent visit to Dacca. We shall notice two of them. The disarmament of Barrisaul is not only a standing reproach to that district, but the measure is fraught with great mischief.

The other matter to which the Dacca Gazette refers, is the unpopularity of the Deputy Magistrate, Mouli Fuzul-Karim. In Faridpur he played so many pranks that the Government found it necessary to transfer him from there to the sudder station of Dacca.

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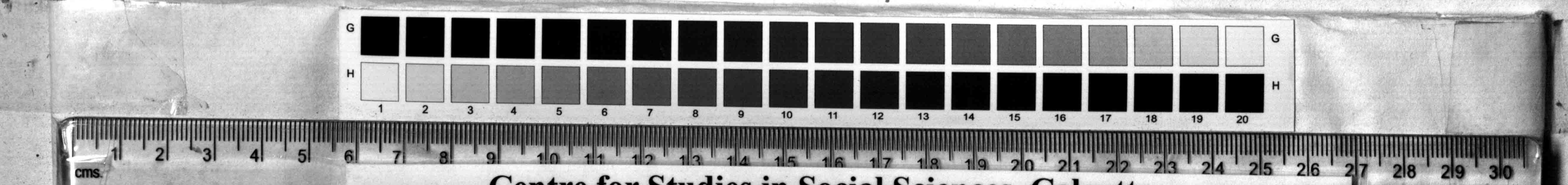
money, according to Mr. Hooley, to delude the public. Even the humblest paper in India is incapable of doing anything of the kind. Yet, when the Gagging Act was passed by Lord Lytton, the charge of blackmailing was hurled at the devoted head of the native press of the country.

We regret to hear of the death of Babu Woomes, Chander, Batabyal, District Magistrate of Maldah. He was a member of the Native Civil Service, and by dint of his ability, rose high in the estimation of the Government.

Mr. Beck, of the Aligarh College, considers the condition of the Indian Universities as a political evil of the first magnitude. The Pioneer does not agree with all that Mr. Beck says; but yet, he has no doubt that the University education is "a scandal." And though we happen to differ from some of the views put forth by him in regard to this matter, we fully agree with both in considering that the University education in this country is an evil of the first magnitude.

In the above, Mr. Beck speaks like a true friend of India, though we don't understand what he means by teaching loyalty. Loyalty is a sentiment; and we do not know how it can be taught or cultured, and how Mr. Beck manages to sow the seed of that estimable feeling in the hearts of his students. Of course, there is a negative method, viz., of ostracising such books from the curriculum of the institution as foster radical ideas in the mind.

The mail to hand brings information that Babu Ananda Mohun Bose has engaged his passage by the P. and O. S. S. "Oriental" which leaves London on the 11th instant. He joins it at Marseilles on the 18th, changes to the "Clyde" at Aden, and travelling with the mail, hopes to reach Bombay about the 3rd of September.



the meeting, thanking Mr. Morley and expressing confidence in the triumph of Liberal principles...

On the 122nd Anniversary of American Independence, Monday, July 4th, at 8-30 P. M., a demonstration of desire for the Unity of the English-speaking world...

The meeting was held to further the growing feeling of unity amongst the English-speaking world; and Mr. Bose pleaded for a growing feeling of unity, sympathy and solidarity between England and India...

SAYS the Philadelphia Inquirer just to hand:

The American citizen has never looked upon war as a profession of the highest rank, as have nearly all the other nations, past and present.

This is not quite correct. In India, the Brahmins, that is to say, the intellectual and spiritual classes, always held the first rank, and the military and governing classes, the second.

The point to be made is that it is American volunteers—men who, a few months ago, were active in civil life—who have accomplished so much with so few casualties, but not without great bravery and tremendous exertion under trying circumstances.

This fact, no doubt, conveys an important lesson to those who spend such huge sums upon standing armies and their training. The reason why the American citizen, though a civilian, yet fights so well, is that he fights for his own country, and the standing army fight for material greed for the benefit of others.

Do the Americans bear charmed lives? Not at all. The American soldier is no machine. He is not drawn from the dregs of society. He is not drilled to the extent that he is an automaton.

But now the tempter is before America. If now America is tempted to become the lord of men, then all its virtues will evaporate in time.

THE Government of India have been pleased to give the following reply why the natives of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been ostracised from the Rurki College:

The revised rules are calculated to secure the most suitable men for the various Engineering appointments throughout India. Natives of Bombay are not debarred from their fair share of the available appointments...

The general impression is that the Rurki College is meant for the benefit of the Europeans; and as the Europeans cannot compete with the Bengalees, Bombayates and Madrasses in examinations, hence the latter are excluded from the College.

HERE is an amusing revelation made by Rais and Rayett. Mr. James, Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary to the Charitable Famine Fund, thus thanked the newspapers which published the subscription lists, free of cost:

Amongst the many kind services which

have been rendered to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee, is one which the public may perhaps overlook or forget.

Professional aid to charity is indeed not uncommon, and the Central Executive Committee of the Fund have received assistance of the kind from many quarters which will in due course be suitably acknowledged.

The native papers also allowed their columns to be utilized for the above purpose, free of charge; but, being only "native," Mr. James naturally thought it preposterous to acknowledge their services.

We said the other day that it is very doubtful if all the plague officers knew that it was a sense of moral duty which had impelled the Government to enforce these plague rules with such rigour.

It will be remembered that ten persons were sentenced to transportation for life in the Broach rioting case. On appeal, the High Court of Bombay has made great reduction of sentence, one life sentence being reduced to three years, and nine others to one to two years.

Apart from the fact that the pleader for the accused, having been kept waiting on the 14th June several hours in consequence of Mr. Clements' mistake, was entitled to some consideration at his hands, the grounds, assigned in the application, were, if true, reasonable, and the Magistrate in his order gave no reasons whatever for refusing the request.

No words of our own are required to add to the poignancy of the above remarks. So it was to "strengthen the hands of the Executive" that the man, though innocent, was sent to jail! He was, no doubt, acquitted by the Sessions Judge; but one can easily imagine the trouble he had to go through, to secure his liberty.

Now that a man, thoroughly acquainted with Mofussil affairs, like Raja Shasee Shekhereswar, has come to the Council, it is likely that he will unearth many of the

evils, the existence of which is not known to the authorities, yet which tell severely upon millions of innocent villagers. The Raja, though a nobleman, is a friend of the ryot; and so sincere a friend is he of the ryots that he organized People's Associations for their advancement.

MRS. LESTER, who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for shooting her husband by the Bombay High Court, and who was incarcerated at the Yerrowda Jail, has been removed to the Sassoon Hospital, seriously ill.

THE latest news states that the situation in Jandol is unchanged. No fighting had occurred up to the evening of the 27th ult., though both sides had been strengthened by reinforcements.

THE Natu brothers are not faring well in body at Belgaum. The elder Natu is said to be suffering from a serious malady, contracted at Ahmedabad; while almost every other member of the family is sick.

THE following telegram appears in the "Englishman" from Silchar, under date the 30th ult.—The Wilde murder trial at Hafflong was concluded to-day, without pleaders appearing on either side.

THE Members of the Viceroy's Council and of the Councils of Madras and Bombay can not get compensation allowance, inasmuch as their pay is regulated by Statute. Such is the ruling of the Secretary of State for India; but what, after all, is the practical value of the ruling?

A QUESTION having arisen as to the conditions under which heads of departments whose headquarters are at the presidency towns, are permitted to reside on the Nilgiri hills during the Government's stay at Ootacamund, the Governor in Council has ruled that such officers may be permitted to spend not more than two months with the Government at Ootacamund provided no extra expense to the State is incurred thereby.

A recent revised rules for admission to the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Rurki, the Government of Bombay, in reply to the Bombay Presidency Association's memorial, says that the Government of India are not at present prepared to re-open the matter.

OUR Karamanj correspondent writes under date July 28—An unfortunate incident took place at Mukhamcherra Tea Garden in this subdivision. One of the garden clerks, a young man, aged about 20 years, had been confined to his house, ailing from fever for some time.

THE BENARES COLLEGE.—Our Benares correspondent writes: The Benares Queen's College is doomed. Last year an attempt was made by the authorities to abolish the Science chair from the College; but owing to the strenuous agitation of the Benares public, the proposal was dropped.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA

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Indian Sketches

BY Shishir Kumar Ghose WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY W. S. Caine

SNAKES, SNAKE-BITES AND Their Treatments.

PRICE ANNAS 12. To be had of the Patrika Office.

MONETARY.—Quotations yesterday were 1-3-13-16 for demand and 1-4-1-16 for six months.

THE L. G.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and staff are expected to return to town this afternoon.

WATER-RATE RULES.—The Gazette publishes some proposed amendments of certain rules regarding the water-rate for Some Canals and the Eden Canal.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.—The Calcutta Corporation are inviting tenders for a loan of thirty lakhs, repayable after nineteen years.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP LIST.—Yesterday's Calcutta Gazette publishes the junior scholarship list. A student from the Dacca Collegiate School heads the list.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY.—A Government Notification is published to the effect that nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash and kainit salts are exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. A. N. Wollaston, Assistant Secretary of the Revenue and Statistical Department of the India Office, has been appointed Registrar and Superintendent of Records in the place of Mr. F. C. Danvers who has just retired.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—There was general rain in all parts of Bengal during the week, ending 1st August, but more rain is still wanted in many districts in the Burdwan, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—The following students have passed the Final or Diploma Examination: From Campbell Medical School.—Jyotish Chandra Basuri, Jotindra Nath Basu, Mohit Krishna Basu, Manmatha Nath Sinha, Surendra Nath Mazumdar, Pulin Bihari Deb, Ram Chandra Roy, Benode Behari Roy Chaudhuri, Mohendra Nath Mukerjee, Utam Chandra Pal, Mohendra Nath Bagchi.

THE BENARES COLLEGE.—Our Benares correspondent writes: The Benares Queen's College is doomed. Last year an attempt was made by the authorities to abolish the Science chair from the College; but owing to the strenuous agitation of the Benares public, the proposal was dropped.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

BARRISAL, July 30. The Lieutenant-Governor and suite arrived here at about 3. After inspecting the Kutcheries and offices, His Honour proceeded to the Zillah School, where addresses were presented by the District Board, the Municipality and the local People's Association.

COMILLA, July 30. The Lieutenant-Governor reached here on the 28th instant and received the Municipal and District Board addresses, and received and returned the Maharajah's visit.

COMILLA, July 30. The Maharajah of Tipperah reached here on the 27th instant, and was received at the railway station by the Political Agent and the elite of the town. Addresses were presented by the District Board and the Tipperah public.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

On Friday the 29th July one suspected case and two deaths were reported. On Saturday and Sunday following there was no fresh case and no death. On Monday, the 1st August, there was one suspected case and two deaths; the total true cases up to that date being 191 and deaths 155.

THERE are indications of a possible recrudescence of the plague in some of the Deccan districts in the Bombay Presidency, and special watchfulness is being observed to prevent its spread eastwards and to the south into Hyderabad and the Madras Presidency.

At a general meeting of the Kurrachee Municipality on the 29th ultimo it was resolved to levy a tax called the plague tax of three per cent, on all houses, buildings and lands whose annual assessment is over Rs. 100, and which are the sole ratable property of their owners for three years beginning from the 1st October 1898.

THE results in Karachi for the 2nd show 3 cases and 2 deaths; totals to date, 3,069 cases and 2,410 deaths.

THERE were seven attacks and five deaths from plague in Bombay on Tuesday. The total mortality from all causes was 88, as against 157 last year and 99 the year before.

It is officially reported that a recrudescence of the plague occurred in the Nizam's Dominions and 16 cases and 6 deaths occurred at Hubulgaon, and 16 cases and 26 deaths at Koragaon, a village not hitherto infected. Mr. Stevens, Deputy Plague Commissioner, has been ordered to proceed to the latter place to investigate the cause of the outbreak.

THE GARHSHANKAR RIOT.

THE judicial enquiry into the origin and circumstances of the Garhshankar Riot appears to be attracting much attention in the Indian Press, both English and Native, especially, as it is perhaps natural, the Native. It is difficult from the published reports of the evidence and the conflicting comments thereon to ascertain precisely what occurred, but, without possessing accurate information on all details, it seems unfortunately only too clear that it was a case of serious blunders on the part of the Government officials. And every blunder made in dealing with the plague among the native community materially increases the future difficulties of an already sufficiently difficult matter.



India and England.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

SOME important questions have been put in the House of Commons during the week. Mr. J. Herbert Lewis asked the First Lord of the Treasury, whether he was aware that it was now more than 12 months since the evidence before the Indian Expenditure Commission was finally closed...

and officials and the tribes with which they were in contact; whether the India Office had carefully considered the recommendations and suggestions with a view to an amended system of control, which had been made since the termination of the war by those who were engaged in it, or who by reason of special local experience of the tribes were best qualified to express an opinion; and whether the recommendation that the entire frontier should be placed under a distinct and separate administration, would be carried into effect by the Indian Government...

It is generally understood in the House that either in the Budget debate or by motion for adjournment, Sir Henry Fowler intends to press his motion for a full enquiry into the cause of the recent outbreak on the Indian frontier. I hope he will not fail to do so. It is the natural and proper sequence of his own severe criticisms...

A NOTICE OF MOTION.

The first Notice of Motion on going into Committee, on East India Revenue Accounts, has just been placed on the Order Book of the House by Mr. Herbert Roberts, who will move: That, in the opinion of this House, the recent alterations made in the law relating to sedition and the control of the Press in India, being a distinct departure from the traditional policy of the Indian Government...

A QUESTION ABOUT POONA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the Municipality of Poona has been assessed by the Accountant-General with four lakhs of rupees as its share of the plague expenditure up to 31st June, 1898, and whether another lakh is added as the estimated further expenditure...

BUBONIC PLAGUE CENTRES.

Professor Koch has been lecturing in Berlin to the German Society for Public Hygiene, on the subject of the Plague, in which having given an exhaustive survey of its operations in Mesopotamia, Persia, China and especially India, he declared his conviction that its existence was a real and growing danger to all the nations upon earth...

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

THE new Indian Government loan has realized an average of £88-10-5, and was applied for almost four times over, the applications reaching the stupendous figure of £22,000,000. The ridiculously low rate at which the Secretary of State's timidity fixed the minimum, brought in all these applications...

ANOTHER QUESTION AND REPLY.

Here is another slippery answer given by Lord George to one of his own supporters in the House. Mr. Beckett asked the Secretary of State for India whether full investigation had been made departmentally into the causes that led to the outbreak on the Indian frontier...

that case the spectacle will be presented, of a municipal loan being issued to the public at ten per cent over an Imperial loan. Business was done to-day in the new Indian issue at £90, at which price the general public bag about £100,000 clear profit, which might just as well have gone into the pockets of the Indian peoples and which would have done so but for Lord George Hamilton's unaccountable timidity...

Table with columns: Date, Amount, Applications, Minimum Price, Average Price, and Price realized. Data for April 1896, May 1897, July 1898.

LORD ELGIN AND THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

The Anglo-Indian newspapers, in their comments upon the high-flown eulogies pronounced upon Lord Elgin by Lord George Hamilton and Sir Henry Fowler, do not endorse them very warmly; indeed, most of the editors are extremely sniffy about it all, and it is clear enough that His Excellency has not managed to secure the unqualified admiration from Anglo-India generally, which fills the bosoms of the two home statesmen...

LORD ELGIN AND THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

There is yet a more heart-rending incident that remains to be told. Having proceeded a little further, we anchored our boat near Taracharan's Bridge to cook our food and to wait for a favourable tide. While doing so, we noticed one beggar or famine-stricken person near about us; but to our surprise, as soon as the cooked rice was being distributed among us, a number of famished people, who had been lying concealed in a near jungle, came out, beating their empty stomachs with their hands and imploring for food...

pire. An honourable character, personal courage, devotion to public duty, are fine qualities for a Viceroy, and Lord Elgin possesses them all. But it is experience added to these, which alone fits their possessor to avoid the shoals and rocks and intricate passages which are never absent from Indian politics.

THE POSTAL CONFERENCE.

THE Government has come to a very important and long-deferred decision with regard to the Post Office Department. There has for some time past been an Imperial Conference on postal rates, with the object of considering the proposal of a penny postage per half ounce between Britain and all her colonies and dependencies. The Conference has reported in its favour, and already has secured the adherence of Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape Colony, Natal, and the Crown Colonies...

DISTRESS IN CHITTAGONG.

SIR,—Seeing that the question of the distress prevailing at Chittagong, has been raised before the Government, and finding that the Government does not seem to have been informed fully on the subject, the local officers, chiefly on the information furnished them by the Police officers, having reported against the popular view of the situation, I have thought it fit to report through your widely-circulated paper the unbearable suffering of the people of Jaldi and Kumir cherra, in the district of Chittagong, which I noticed lately, on the 3rd July, while returning from Cox's Bazar...

TO THE EDITOR.

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D. B. CHAKRAVARTI.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has nominated Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal Venilal, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of his Council.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bengal Legislative Council was held on Saturday at the Council Chamber. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, the Advocate General, presided in the absence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. There were also present the Hon'ble H. H. Risley, the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerji Bahadur, the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syud Amir Hossain, the Hon'ble M. Finucane, the Hon'ble W. B. Oldham, the Hon'ble R. B. Buckley, the Hon'ble M. C. Turner, the Hon'ble Kali Churn Bannerji, the Hon'ble Surentra Nath Banerji, the Hon'ble Jatra Mohan Sen, the Hon'ble T. W. Spink, and the Hon'ble Rajah Bhasi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur of Tahirpore.

LEASING OUT OF THE CATTLE POUNDS.

The Hon'ble Rajah Sasi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur asked— Is the Government aware that under the existing practice of leasing out pounds to the highest bidder by auction, which obtains in almost all the Districts of Bengal, the cattle while thus impounded not only suffer from neglect but are positively starved by most of the pound-keepers? Is it not a fact that the practice has also in certain places resulted in the establishment of hired agencies by the pound-keepers for the wrongful impounding of cattle to make up their losses and secure a margin of profit upon the amount paid to the District Boards at the time of auction...

THE CALCUTTA PORT ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley moved that the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1898, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, Hon'ble Mr. Spink, and the Mover. The motion was put and agreed to.

LANGUAGE USED IN BENGAL ACTS.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, in introducing the Bill for further shortening the language used in Bengal Acts, and for other purposes, and in moving that it be read in Council, said: On Saturday last I explained fully in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the reason for applying for leave to introduce this Bill. It is a useful measure, and I trust the Council will allow the introduction of this Bill.

LORD SANDHURST, with his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, proceed to Simla about the early part of October.

A TELEGRAM from Kooseta, dated the 1st, says:—The District Judge came over this morning and enquired into the charges against the Munsiffs, and took evidence about the insult, ill-treatment and irregularities, and instructed both the Munsiffs openly to treat pleaders with consideration and courtesy, and to drop proceedings against six of them under the Legal Practitioners' Act. Public feeling is strong against the Munsiffs, their transfer being desirable.

THE latest "shooting" case comes from the Madras side, the victim being a lad of 16, named Chinnaswamy. The deceased was employed at the Poomallee barracks and was accompanying some troopers in a bandy from the barracks to Avadi. Evidence goes to show that the accused, a private of the 19th Hussars, pointed a gun unloaded at other "natives" in the bandy, with the result that they jumped off. He then inserted a cartridge, and the gun went off, wounding Chinnaswamy, who fell into the roadway and was left there, being subsequently carried to the Poomallee Hospital and to the General Hospital, Madras, where he expired on the 31st July.

An inquest was held the next morning by Inspector Simpson. The inquiry has been adjourned for the attendance of the soldiers who were present at the time of the fatal occurrence.

