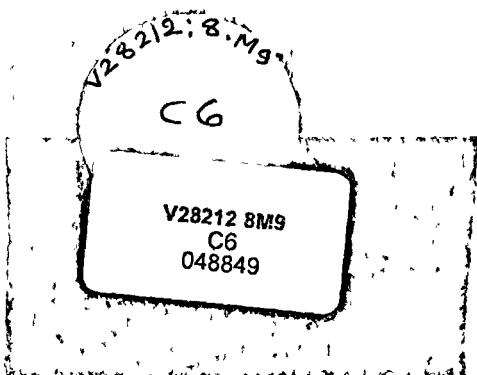


Copy of Correspondence relating to the
deposition of the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar,



48847

EAST INDIA (MAHARAJA RANA OF JHALAWAR).

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 May 1896 ;—for,

“COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

DEPOSITION

OF THE

MAHARAJ RANA OF JHALAWAR.”

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India Office, }
12 June 1896. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

(*Mr. Herbert Roberts.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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48849

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

DEPOSITION

OF THE

MAHARAJ RANA OF JHALAWAR.

No. 1.

LETTER from Government of India, to the Secretary of State (No. 97) ;
dated Simla, the 25th July 1884. (Received 18th August).

IN continuation of our Despatch, dated the 8th July 1881, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the correspondence regarding the affairs of the Jhallawar State.

2. Your Lordship will observe that his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar was invested with full governing powers in his State on the 22nd of February last, upon the termination of his minority. The conditions attached to his investiture were similar to those recently imposed in the case of the Maharaja of Jeypore and the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore respectively.

3. Colonel Bradford's Letter, dated the 16th February 1884, forming Enclosure No. 5 of this Despatch, covers an interesting Report by Major Abbott, the Superintendent of the State, upon its finances and its administration whilst it was under the direct control of the British Government. To this Report we would invite your Lordship's attention, and also to Colonel Bradford's Letter, of the same date, regarding the character, habits, and education of the young Chief. The favourable accounts, which we have from time to time received of his disposition and ability, tend to justify the hopes entertained by our agent in Rajputana that he will form an enlightened ruler, and we trust that our proceedings will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
J. Gibbs.
T. F. Wilson
C. P. Ilbert.
S. C. Bayley.
T. C. Hope.
A. Colvin.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

LETTER from Lieut.-Colonel *E. R. C. Bradford*, c s.i, Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, to *C. Grant*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Abu, 16th October 1883.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, the question of conferring full governing powers on the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar. This has been referred to me by Major H. B. Abbott, the Political Superintendent of the State, who reports* that the Maharaj Rana ^{*9th October 1883} Zalim Singh will complete his 18th year on the 5th November next, and that he is of opinion the young Chief is by natural ability and general and local knowledge fitted to be invested with full powers, subject to certain restrictions which were imposed on the Chiefs of Jaipur and Dholpur at the time of their accession, namely, that the Maharaj Rana shall hold himself bound for the present to consult the Political Superintendent upon all important matters, and to follow his advice, and that the concurrence of the Political Superintendent must be obtained before any important measures or acts of the Council authorised during the minority be reversed or disturbed or before any change is made in the present form of administration. Such restrictions will naturally include the reservation to the Political Superintendent of sufficient control over the settlement now in progress in the State, and it therefore seems quite unnecessary to make any definite addition to them in the manner suggested in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Major Abbott's Report.

2 As regards the grant of rewards to the members of the Council aggregating Rs 27,000, and the proposal as to the remuneration of that body after the Maharaj Rana's accession, detailed in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Report annexed, I am of opinion that these matters may be left to the discretion of the young Chief and the Political Superintendent.

3. The Government of India are aware from annual reports and other sources how admirably Major Abbott has conducted the administration of the Jhallawar State during the minority, how it has been relieved of all financial burdens, and how this has been effected by steady, honest, able, and unostentatious work.

4. The Political Superintendent has been directed to submit a full report on the finances and administration of the Jhallawar State during the past eight years while the State has been under the direct management of a British political officer, and this shall be submitted to the Government of India in due course, together with a confidential report on the character, habits, and education of the young Chief.

5. In the meantime I would recommend that the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council may be accorded to the ceremony of investing his Highness the Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh with full powers taking place some time in the month of January 1884, at which season my camp will be at Jhalrapatan, and I shall be able to personally take part in the proceedings.

6 The Political Superintendent informs me that his Highness has not yet made up his mind whether he would wish the articles composing his khilat should be furnished by Government or not. Should he decide on receiving articles on purchase from Government, their value will be the same as was sanctioned for the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh, namely, Rs. 9,210 in the year of his investiture, 1849.

7. On this subject and that of the retention of the services of Mr T. W. Miles, the Executive Engineer, and Dr J. Crofts, Agency Surgeon, I will make a further report on receiving the detailed information called for from the Political Superintendent, and after I have been favoured with the orders of the Government of India on this reference.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

LETTER from Major *H. B. Abbott*, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, to the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana; dated 9th October 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Agent to the Governor General that his Highness Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh will complete his 18th year on the 5th of November next.

2. Having for the past six months had the opportunity of daily observing his Highness, I am of opinion that by natural ability and by the general and local knowledge he has acquired, his Highness can now be entrusted with full governing powers, subject to the restrictions laid down in the cases of the investiture with governing powers of the rulers of other States, and therefore submit for consideration the desirability of his Highness being installed on a convenient date after his next birthday.

3. There is a special matter for consideration in the present case which may require an addition to the conditions asked for from the young Chief. I refer to the survey settlement, which cannot well be completed until the next rains.

4. It is of importance that there should be no change in the supervision of this operation, as any doubt regarding the continuance of its direction in the same hands would retard its completion and probably make it difficult, if not impossible, for the Settlement Superintendent to bring matters to a satisfactory issue.

5. At this time it becomes necessary to consider what should be done for the Sardars who have served on the Council, and have given their services so far without extra emoluments.

6. After consultation with his Highness on this matter, I propose the following grant for the Council Sardars :—

	Rs.
Thakur Bijey Singh - - - - -	12,000
Apji Nirpat Singh - - - - -	5,000
Dhabai Buxi Ram - - - - -	5,000
Dhabai Sheo Bux - - - - -	5,000
Total - - - - -	27,000

7. His Highness the Maharaj Rana considers that from the commencement of his own administration an allowance of Rs. 5 a day should be granted to Thakur Bijey Singh, while employed on Council work at headquarters, but that the other three Councillors will require no allowance because being always resident at headquarters they are put to no extra expense by serving on the Council, and are sufficiently provided for by their jagirs.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

From Foreign, Calcutta, to Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana Abu; dated 27th November 1883.

Telegraphic.

INVESTITURE of Jhallawar Chief; your proposals in January are approved. Further communication follows by post.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

LETTER from Lieut.-Colonel *J. W. Ridgeway*, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana; dated Fort William, 8th December 1883.

IN continuation of this office telegram, dated the 27th November 1883, regarding the approaching investiture of the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar with full governing powers, I am directed to say that the further reports promised in the 4th and 7th paragraphs of your letter of the 16th October 1883 are awaited by the Government of India.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

LETTER from Lieut.-Colonel *E. R. C. Bradford*, c.s.i., Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, to *H. M. Durand*, Esq., c.s.i., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Ajmere, 4th January 1884.

IN continuation of the correspondence ending with your letter, dated 8th December 1883, on the subject of the investiture of the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar with full governing powers, I have the honour to report that the young Chief has expressed a desire, through the Political Superintendent, to make his own arrangements for providing the khilat.

2. My recent visit to Bikanir territory has caused a postponement of the ceremony of the investiture of the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, but I hope to reach Jhalrapatan by the 20th February in the course of my cold weather tour when the installation will take place.

3. The Political Superintendent has been requested to expedite his report on the finances and administration of the State, and he is now engaged in preparing it, but there will be some little delay in its completion as the accounts for the past financial year have only just been received by Major Abbott.

This report would be more satisfactory and complete could the results of the land revenue settlement have been incorporated with it. As, however, the Government of India are desirous that the report should be submitted without unnecessary delay, the Political Superintendent will be directed to furnish it as soon as possible, and send in a supplementary report on the land revenue settlement afterwards.

Enclosure 5, in No. 1.

LETTER from Lieut.-Colonel *E. R. C. Bradford*, c.s.i., Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, to *H. M. Durand*, Esq., c.s.i., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Sarthal, 16th February 1884.

WITH reference to your office letter, dated 8th December 1883, I have now the honour to forward* the report on the finances and administration of the Jhallawar State during the time the State has been under the direct management of a British political officer, promised in the fourth paragraph of my office letter of the 16th October 1883.

This report, which is contained in letter, dated 8th February 1884, from Major H. B. Abbott, Political Superintendent of Jhallawar, to the address of my First Assistant, gives in some detail an account of the administration of the Jhallawar State since March 1876, and as the form of the report precludes any useful summary being made, I have thought it best to send up the report in the original for the information of the Government of India.

The remarks contained in the final paragraph of Major Abbott's report illustrate and explain the preceding paragraphs of his letter. In that paragraph he

he says—"Progress though slow has been steady: in accordance with the wishes of Government advance has been made as much as could be through the educating of local agency; this in a good measure accounts for the want of speed, but to make up for this there is the probability that whatever has been attained to will be more lasting than it otherwise would have been."

The fact that there has been a continued effort to carry on the administration through the agency of officials belonging to the old *regime* of Jhallawar will account for the absence in the report of any sweeping change and reform such as often result from the protracted management of a British political officer; but I am satisfied that while the old fashion of administration has been loyally adhered to as far as was possible, nearly all that was irregular and inexpedient has been eliminated from the former system of government in Jhallawar.

In March 1876 Major Abbott found the State of Jhallawar with liabilities amounting to 24 lakhs and with assets of about a lakh of rupees. The old personal rule of the Chief of Jhallawar had given place to the rule of a kamdar, under whose auspices the revenues of the State were collected without system and appropriated by a ring of officials at the capital.

A committee was appointed to adjust accounts, and the amount of liabilities was reduced from 24 lakhs to 13 lakhs. It is unnecessary to follow Major Abbott in his account of the financial details of Jhallawar, but he shows that, while the average annual revenue has been 15 lakhs, the annual expenditure, including public works expenditure, has been 12 lakhs.

After paying off all debts, and after a liberal expenditure on public works, amounting to Rs. 10,98,725, after defraying the cost of a summary and regular settlement, the Jhallawar State has now a cash balance of Rs. 5,86,698, which is more than ample to meet the ordinary requirements of the administration.

The government in Jhallawar has always been of a personal character, and during the period of Major Abbott's political superintendence he and a council have filled the place formerly occupied by the Chief of Jhallawar, thus enabling the administration to be handed over to the present Chief without any break in the continuity of the system or change in the *personnel* of the departments.

In order to make the administration of as purely local character as was possible, the council was formed of officials belonging to the State, and the members of this council gradually learnt their work and have generally assisted the Political Superintendent to the best of their abilities. The first question which attracted the attention of the Political Superintendent was the revenue system of Jhallawar. He found everything in a state of confusion. Some payments taken direct from the more substantial cultivators, some being levied through manotidars, and others realised by coercive processes, these payments being made to various officials with the result that they were often misappropriated and diminished before the money reached the State treasury.

To inaugurate some system of collection and accounts the services of Pandit Ram Charan were engaged, and by his steady work the chaotic state of the revenue administration gave place to a simple and economical system of land revenue collection and accounts.

A summary settlement was made. Contracts being given to the patels of villages for the realisation of revenue, which was roughly assessed on an average taken from the returns of the previous 10 years.

Of 1,187 contracts given by the Political Superintendent and council of minority, 1,081 contracts were taken up by patels, the remainder being farmed out to persons who made themselves responsible for the revenue, undertaking to respect existing holdings and recouping themselves for any deficit in the collection by their rights to cultivate the village fallow land. The absence of complaints proved that this system was not unpopular, while the decrease in the cost of establishment proved of considerable advantage to the finances of the State. In May 1881 the financial position of the State was such as to justify the commencement of a regular survey settlement, and the work, though unfortunately not completed by the end of the minority, is very near completion, only four parganas out of the 15 pargana divisions still remaining unfinished. It is to be regretted for the purposes of this report that the settlement operations, which necessarily comprise the most important points of the administration, have not been brought to a close; but I am satisfied that it would have been inexpedient to hurry on the work, more especially as the collapse in the opium trade has considerably modified the features of land

revenue in Jhallawar, and has rendered it most necessary to proceed cautiously in the work of assessment.

The customs which were formerly farmed out to a native banker have now been brought under the direct management of the State, and the result will be that a greater simplicity of procedure will be adopted, and every effort will be made to free the languishing trade of Jhallawar crippled by losses in opium speculations from any vexatious or unnecessary burdens.

The bagar or grass lands and the Dungar or forest tracts have similarly been brought under State management, and a proper system of conservancy has been introduced which was out of the question when these lands were under the control of contractors who stripped the forests recklessly without any regard to the future.

Reforms have been introduced in the army and sebandi or irregular troops who formerly were paid in a most lax manner.

The police have been put on a proper footing, and the crime report shows that they are not deficient both in the detection and repression of crime, and in considering the question of police in Jhallawar the position of the State in the midst of scattered portions of other territories and the supineness of the villagers in helping the police must be taken into account.

A very marked improvement has been effected in the Judicial Department of the State: the powers of the various courts have been defined, and the work of the Appellate Court, consisting of three members, is reported to be excellent.

Paragraphs 152-174 contain a very interesting account of the work done by Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, and the Public Works Department, and it will be seen that much has been done to supply the State with a useful net-work of communications.

Five dispensaries, ample for the wants of the districts, have been established, and the requirements of education have not been lost sight of.

It is interesting to read the remarks contained in paragraph 208 of the report on the system of self-government in Jhalapatan, and it is pleasant to find that the merchants of the capital are ready to do their share in the work of local improvements.

On the whole the report, if read in the light of the concluding paragraph, is satisfactory, and I am of opinion that Major H. B. Abbott has discharged his duties with patience, tact, and success. The objects aimed at have been attained, and the young Chief will be able to assume the government of Jhallawar without encountering any of the difficulties which must have presented themselves had the programme of management been too elaborate or ambitious.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 5, in No. 1.

LETTER from Major *H. B. Abbott*, Political Superintendent of Jhallawar, to the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Abu. Dated Jhalrapatan, 8th February 1884.

I HAVE the honour to submit the full report on the finances and administrations of the Jhallawar State during the period it has been under the direct management of a British officer, as called for in your letter of the 16th October 1883.

2. As an introduction to the report, it may be as well here to note that the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh died on the 22nd August 1875, that the political agent of Haraoti arrived at Jhalrapatan two days after and made immediate arrangements for the conduct of affairs, as reported in his No. 894-33P., dated 9th October 1875.

3. Konwar Bakht Singh, the adopted son of the late Maharaj Rana, was not at once installed on the vacant gaddi, because the junior widow of the late Chief was under the impression that she was pregnant, and the chance of this proving to be the case had to be awaited.

4. In March 1876, Konwar Bakht Singh, then in his eleventh year, joined the Mayo College, but shortly after, the Maje Solankh's idea of pregnancy proving to be a mistake, he was called to Jhalrapatan and was installed as Chief of the Jhallawar State on the 24th June 1876, when in accordance with family custom he took the name of Zalim Singh.

5. The

5. The young Maharaj Rana returned to the Mayo College a few days after, and of this institution he remained a pupil until April 1883 when he left the Mayo College and has since resided at Jhalrapatan.

6. Since 1877 His Highness has been under guardianship. His present guardian and tutor, Lieutenant Rundall, having been appointed in June 1880.

During the last nine months the Maharaj Rana's general education has been in the hands of Lieutenant Rundall, who, both in this task and the duty of watching and training his young charge, has displayed much patience and constant industry.

7. Lieutenant Rundall speaks very favorably of the help he has always received from Dhabai Hur Lall who has been in charge of the young Chief's private establishment since March 1876 and has throughout acted as an assistant to the guardian. This official I know has been unremitting in his care of the young Chief and his real interests

8. At the end of March 1876, the Jhallawar State came under the direct superintendence of a British officer, and it is for the time comprised within that date and the present that this report will now deal.

FINANCES.

9. When the Treasury was taken over towards the end of March 1876, there was found in it the sum of Rs. 1,12,219. 7. 3.

At that time the State was confronted with claims which amounted to Rs. 24,10,173. 14. 0.

10. To settle these claims a Committee composed as follows :—

Pandit Ram Charan (Secretary),
Raj Kishen Dass,
Hakim Saadat Ahmed,
Dhabai Buxu Ram,
Buxu Ram Jemadar,

was appointed, thanks to their painstaking labours and the reasonableness of the creditors, these large claims were finally arranged for Rs. 13,92,436. 12. 3., and it was at the time agreed they should be paid off year by year out of surplus income, those awards which admitted of it carrying interests at 6 per cent per annum.

11. Besides the above sum of Rs. 13,92,436. 12. 3., it was determined afterwards to pay Seth Mohan Ram Bhiawani Shankara further amount of Rs. 30,000, of which he has taken up to the present Rs. 25,000, and, in addition to this, further undoubted claims totalling Rs. 52,082. 2. 6. had to be met; all these with interests up to the time of payment made a total sum of Rs. 15,03,277. 0. 9. of debts which have been paid by the State.

12. From the cash account statement attached it will be observed that the total income has been as below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance - - - -	1,12,219	7	3
Ordinary revenue - - - -	1,10,50,179	2	9
Extraordinary revenue - - - -	5,79,182	10	9
Total - - - -	1,17,41,581	4	9

which has been disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ordinary expenditure - - - -	94,17,664	7	3
Extraordinary expenditure - - - -	17,35,217	15	1
Total - - - -	1,11,52,882	6	4

and has left a cash balance of Rs. 5,88,698. 14. 6.

13. Put in a few words the difference between the State's financial position in March 1876 and July 1883 respectively is this, *viz.*, at the former date it had heavy claims amounting to much more than the ordinary revenue of a year against it and with but Rs. 1,12,219. 7. 3. to meet them with; at the latter date after spending liberally on public works and providing for all ordinary expenses, it has also freed itself of all liabilities, has met the expenditure on two settlements of the land revenue and has in hand a cash balance of Rs. 5,88,698. 14. 6, which more than suffices to meet the disbursement of ordinary years until such time as fresh revenue comes in.

14. The accounts are only shown up to July 1883 because the last Raj financial year ended then.

Only one instalment of the revenue of the present year is now due; moreover the accounts up to the present date could not be received in time from the districts, hence the broken period of this year up to the present time is not included.

REMARKS ON THE SEVERAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Income. Ordinary Revenue. Land Revenue.

15. The Sumbut year 1932 represents the broken period of 1876, during the few months of which the final instalment of revenue for that year was recovered.

16. The years marked in red ink with an S are years in which extra revenue is received in the shape of a cess on revenue-free land granted to Patels in the Chowmehla, and from a grazing due required from non-agriculturists, both of which, being levied every other year, are known as "Sesala," and the income on those years is increased by about Rs 23,000, part of which appears under land revenue and part under miscellaneous receipts.

17. The land revenue for the years succeeding Sumbut 1933 is shown less than for that year owing to several jagirs granted or increased, also to some items which up to Sumbut 1933 appeared unnecessarily on both sides of the account and were afterwards left out.

Customs.

18. The difference in Customs receipts will be remarked on under the head of the Customs Department.

Miscellaneous.

19. Under this head there were some special items of income in Sumbut 1933 which were not forthcoming afterwards, such as presents on the Chief's installation, the assets of some of the Raj banks collected in that year, the "Izafa" cess levied up to that time on jagirdars, but excused afterwards at the summary settlement, and so on.

Total yearly Ordinary Revenue.

20. The average of the ordinary yearly income of the State comes to Rs. 15,06,842. 9. 9. The income for last year, it will be seen, is a good deal below this, which is due in good part to the opium difficulty, which will be referred to more than once further on, and also to the fact of revenue not being all collected in the year it is due, for which reason the revenue shown for Sumbut 1939 does not represent all that will eventually be collected for that year.

Extraordinary Income.

21. In great part these receipts were obtained from the issuers of dishonoured hundis, to which further reference will be made under the head of the Land Revenue Department; there are also a large amount of recoveries of balances outstanding against officials and others for advances and loans from the Treasury and

and for debts due to the State banks, also arrears of land revenue, all dating from before the minority administration. Special offices were created for the recovery of all these, one under the direction of Hakim Saadat Ahmad, and the other under the heads of the Daftar Sadar.

Cases were regularly instituted and disposed of after full inquiry. The State is under obligation to these two offices, for without their steady labour only a small portion of the Rs. 5,79,182. 10. 9. obtained would have found their way into the State coffers, and a large income would have been thus lost.

Total yearly Income.

22. The average income obtained by the State, including both the yearly ordinary revenue and the extraordinary income above referred to, amounts to Rs. 15,85,822. 1. 0.

Expenditure, Ordinary.

23 This has all been grouped under the main channels of disbursement, and calls for no special remark until No. VIII. is reached.

24 The rewards and gifts mentioned under that head are almost all grants made by the State to Sardars and officials on the occasions of marriages, deaths and some other special occurrences within their family circles.

The late Chief left no rules by which to regulate such gifts, they were, therefore, at first given on the recommendations of the Council Sardars, after full inquiry from the Daftar Sadar as to the right of the would-be recipients.

This resulted in the friends of the Council getting the lion's share, and then it was arranged that all requests, after being verified by both the Daftar Sadar and Council, were to be placed on a list according to date and payment made by position on that list as funds were available

25. Under the head of Miscellaneous (No. X.) are included all the extra expense caused by the young Chief's stay at the Mayo College, the expenses of His Highness's installation, and those incurred on two marriages, and one death in the ruling family, within it are also the expenditure on municipal works, such as sanitation and lighting, the cost of presents sent to other States on special occasions, and the withdrawal of sums which were really deposits

Total yearly Ordinary Expenses.

26. Ordinary expenditure, including public works, has averaged Rs. 12,84,224. 4. 0. yearly, and as the average ordinary yearly revenue has been Rs. 15,06,842. 9. 9., it results that there has been an average annual surplus of Rs. 2,22,618. 5. 9.

Extraordinary Expenditure.

27. Head No. XII., payment of arrears, has reference almost entirely to arrears of pay to the Fouj, Sebandi, and others, which was disbursed to them at the commencement of the minority.

The total of all extraordinary disbursements amounts to Rs. 17,35,217. 15. 1.

Balance in hand.

28. The cash balance in hand was in deposit as follows :—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
At the Sadar Treasury - - -	5,45,043	-	6
For the Tehsil Treasuries - - -	43,655	14	-
Total - - -	5,88,698	14	6

This completes the remarks on the finances, and I now pass on to—

The General Administration.

29. In the 78th paragraph of the letter from this office, No. 167, of the 10th May 1877, to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General, it was said, referring to the proposals for the future administration of the State, that it was the intention throughout to keep as much as possible to the old plan, accepting intact when this could be done without harm, modifying when it was thought an improvement, and rejecting only where retention would clearly be a loss.

30. In order to show that this intention to make only necessary changes has been borne in mind, it will be convenient when remarking on the different branches of administration to briefly recapitulate, with the aid of further knowledge of the subject, what was the mode of conducting business previous to the minority, and then below it show what in that has been retained or changed, and with what results.

31. I here attach a chart exhibiting the present administrative machinery of the Jhallawar State in all its branches, giving the various links of responsibility, and will report on each branch in the order it stands in this chart.

ADMINISTRATION CHART OF JHALLAWAR.

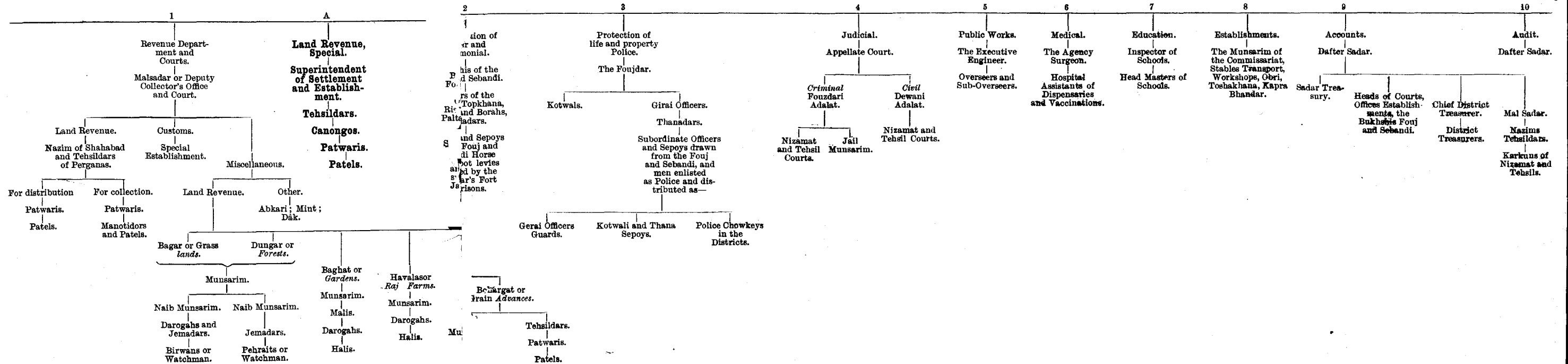
HEAD OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Executive Head.

For the hearing and disposal of matters of importance.

The Political Superintendent.

The Political Superintendent in Council.



The Head of the Administration and His Council.

32. In theory and for many years in practice also, the Chiefs of the Jhallawar State have been the executive heads of the administration, and ^{Previous.} in matters of importance it has been customary for them to consult persons of position and experience in the State. For some time prior to the minority (as the Agent to the Governor General is aware), however, this arrangement had given place to rule by means of a kamdar whose authority was undefined, and thus extended to unknown lengths.

33. On the death of the late amiable Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh when ^{Present.} providing for the administration during the minority, advantage was taken of the opening then offered to revert to the original system of government, and thus the Political Superintendent and the Minority Council have occupied the position in which the Chiefs of Jhallawar and their advisers used formerly to be. The plan had this further advantage, that on the accession of the present Maharaj Rana to governing powers no disturbance of the governing apparatus would take place, as His Highness would merely take the place from which the Political Superintendent would retire.

34. The councillors at first appointed were—

1. Thakur Bijey Singh, a Rahtore Rajput, and the principal Jaghirdar of the State.
 2. Seth Harak Chand, the last Kamdar of the late Chiefs
 3. Bohra Nathu Lall, an old official.
 4. Dhabai Sheo Bux, manager of one of the late Rani's estates.
 5. Adjutant Mubilla Khan, Commandant of Artillery—
- of them two only remain at the present time, viz., Thakur Bijeh Singh and Dhabai Sheo Bux.

35. Seth Harak Chand and Adjutant Mubilla Khan died in 1879, their deaths being a real loss in Council, the vacancies were filled by Apji Nirpat Singh, a Hara Rajput and State Jaghirdar, and Dhabai Buxu Ram, a favourite of the former Chief.

Bohra Nathu Lall resigned his councillorship in 1881; his place has been left vacant for the young Maharaj Rana to fill up.

36. The councillors commenced their duties under disadvantages: all were unaccustomed to method in business, and some were acquainted with but a small portion of the State's affairs. As time has gone on business habits to a good extent have been acquired, and much knowledge of all departments of the administration has been gained.

37. The councillors with one exception (the late Adjutant Mubilla Khan, who was granted extra pay), have been possessed of jagirs, but have received no allowances as councillors; they have thus in a way rendered gratuitous service, and have on the whole performed their part in the administration to the best of their ability.

The Revenue Department and Court.

38. In dealing with this portion of the administration I have to preface the remarks with expressing my regret that, owing to the survey settlement being unfinished and the consequent absence of the exact information and statistics resulting therefrom, I can but write in general terms, and not fully, regarding that part which has to do with the land revenue and must leave full particulars to be furnished later on when the settlement has been concluded.

The Land Revenue.

39. Before the minority, land revenue matters had become very confused, the fiscal divisions were strangely intermixed. Some of them had been made ^{Previous.} over to officers at the head of establishments to defray their expenses; in the greater number the officials appointed to their charge were illiterate, inexperienced, and ill-paid persons, who had only nominal authority, the real power residing in astute subordinates who were the nominees

nominees of an influential official ring at head-quarters whose behests they were bound to obey.

40. When assessment was clamoured for it was made by means of a party consisting of two officials of the Daftar Sadar or audit officer, a district subordinate official, and the village messenger. The two latter measured the land by means of a rope lengthened or shortened at pleasure, while the two former wrote down the measurements on slips of paper, and applying rates fixed the demand and distributed it as they fancied. The after yearly distributions were left in the hands of the district officials.

41. Revenue cases either settled themselves in favour of the stronger party, or were disposed of by the person who at the time found himself in a position to do so. Rules for guidance in such matters had disappeared.

42. For the collection of the land revenue a proper organization had evidently at one time existed, but some of the people who should have been employed were set aside, and the plan more generally adopted was in the case of those cultivators who could pay cash or grant hundis on their own credit—to call them up to the tehsil and then make them pay in their revenue from those who had manotidars (licensed agricultural bankers to and sureties for the revenue payments of those cultivators on their books regarding whom full particulars will be given in the settlement report), the revenue was collected by hundis granted by these manotidars, without the presence or indeed without reference to the cultivators on whose behalf the hundis were given. From a third class of cultivator, who was too forlorn or untrustworthy to be acceptable to manotidars, and who had therefore to be buoyed up by advances from the State, the advances were recovered and the revenue taken by distraint of the produce of their fields.

43. The cash and hundis thus received were sent to head-quarters to various officials, and eventually for the most part found their way to the different treasuries there.

These hundis being generally on bankers resident in the town of Patan, the different treasuries were expected to have been cashed. Frequently, however, these hundis were issued on bankers with whom the granter had no assets; they were in consequence dishonored and remained useless on the treasurer's hands.

44. Such being the state of revenue affairs, one of the first matters the minority administration had to turn its attention to was the creation of a revenue department and courts, and the framing of rules for their guidance.

Present

45. When fixing on a head for this important branch of the administration, no official then in the service of the State could be found at all approaching in fitness for the post; therefore, with the sanction of Government, Pundit Ram Charan (the son of the late Pundit Rupnarain Rai Bahadur of Ulwar) was nominated with the title of Deputy Collector, his office and court being known by the name of the Malsadar, and in him was vested the control of all revenue matters under direct responsibility to the head of the administration.

46. In the land revenue branch the first step taken was to bring all revenue-paying villages under the authority of the Malsadar (doing away with the payment of establishments from villages set apart for that purpose), and instead of the many intermixed fiscal areas in nominal charge of inefficient officials on small pay, to mark off a less number of larger fiscal divisions separated by well-defined natural boundaries, and to place them in charge of qualified officials on good salaries and with real power.

47. The divisions vary in size and importance for this reason, and for the purpose of finding promotion for those deserving it, three grades of such officials were made.

48. Revenue cases in the districts were handed over to these officials, cases beyond their powers, as also appeals from their decisions, were to be heard by the Deputy Collector.

49. For the collection of the revenue, in place of the plan which ignored the existence of the patels and putwaris, it was arranged that putwaris (who had been told off to circles of villages in a ring fence) were to visit the villages within their circle, and through the patels and shenas recover from cultivators, or in the case of those who had manotidars, from manotidars in the presence of their clients, as the case might be, making such recoveries over to the karkun or tehsil accountant, who, with the tehsildar's sanction, deposit them (whether in cash or hundis) with the district treasurer, obtaining from the latter in lieu of them a single hundi on the chief district treasurer at head-quarters.

50. This latter hundi is sent by the tehsildar to the Deputy Collector, who, having it cashed by the chief district treasurer, sends the money to the Sadar treasury.

51. This procedure has been found to work well, the chief district treasurer and the tehsil treasurers under his orders act as checks on the proceedings of the district officers and their subordinates; the latter in their turn keep a watch on the tehsil treasuries; again the Malsadar and the chief district treasurer compare accounts, and finally they are audited by the Daftar Sadar.

52. The chief district treasurer makes his own arrangements for cashing the numerous hundis deposited with the tehsil treasurers.

53. Seth Ram Nath, who has filled this post since its foundation, has done good service and been of much assistance in this branch of the administration.

54. This system has, in addition, saved the State from the dishonoured hundis which used to be useless in the treasury, and has made it, if not impossible, at least extremely difficult, for any combination to misappropriate the land revenue which was the favourite device of those who wished to enrich themselves at the expense of the State, and it was this which led, to a great extent, to the former indebtedness of Jhallawar.

55. While arranging that whatever was really collected at the tehsils found its way into the treasury, it was also necessary to ensure that collections were made in accordance with assessments; this could not be altogether satisfactorily done until a regular survey settlement was made, but as time was required for that purpose, and it would not have done to wait till then, a summary settlement was started with the object of limiting the demand by letting cultivators distinctly know what they had to pay, and by giving them confidence and easy terms to bring about the increase of cultivation.

56. In these circumstances, the most ready and best understood place of calling for contract offers by the patels of villages was adopted. Their offers were compared with the average receipts of the 10 previous years, and if found reasonable were accepted. If patels did not offer or made offers which could not be accepted, the villages were given in contract to the highest reliable bidder, but in both cases the contractor was bound down to respect existing holdings, and, in the distribution of payments, care was taken that any extra payment was borne by the contractor who had the recent fallow (separated from the holdings of those who desired it), and all the untilled culturable land within the village area wherewith to recoup himself as well as make his profit.

Out of 1,187 contracts taken, 1,081 were accepted by patels.

57. The settlement thus made increased the State demand by a few thousand rupees over the average receipts of the 10 previous years, but, at the same time, according to the statements of the cultivators themselves, it relieved them of over a lakh of rupees of payments which certainly were not demanded by the State, and did not find their way into the District or Sadar treasuries.

58. This relief and the ready hearing accorded to any cultivator who complained of more being asked of him than was recorded in his lease has secured the first object of limiting the demand; as regards increase of cultivation no reliable figures can be given until the survey settlement is over.

59. The Deputy Collector having by this time gained between two and three years' experience of his department was called upon to frame rules, based on the local customs for the guidance of his own office and court, and those of the tehsildars

tehsildars in revenue matters. This he did, and being approved by the Council Sardars and Political Superintendent, they were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General. On receiving the Agent to the Governor-General's sanction they were introduced about 4½ years ago, and have been acted upon with good results.

60. In May 1881, as the summary settlement term was approaching a close, and the State was in a position to afford the expense, a survey settlement was commenced.

61. When begun it was expected that all but a certain portion of the preparation and fairing of records would be completed by the end of the Survey settlement the minority. For different causes, but chiefly because of the time required in carefully explaining and giving out assessments in a ryotwari system of land tenure which prevails in 11 out of 15 pergunnahs, we have been disappointed in this hope.

62. The survey of all lands and the classification of soils are complete. The revenue rates for 11 pergunnahs have been worked out and sanctioned; those for the remaining four pergunnahs are under consideration.

63. The assessments of nine pergunnahs have been given out and those for two others are ready and are in the process of being announced.

64. The assessments for the four pergunnahs left, the rates for which have not yet been fixed, it is believed will be disposed of by the coming rains.

65. The net result of the application of the revised rates to the 11 pergunnahs is to cause an increase of 15½ per cent. on the former demand, 7¼ of this is due to re-distribution, 4 to land held without payment being now brought on the revenue roll, and 4½ to new land broken up during the summary settlement now coming on payment.

66. This increase, though fair enough as regards the quality of the soil, will probably have to be lessened owing to the poor condition of some cultivators and to the great fall in the price of opium which will affect the returns from the best irrigated lands.

67. Sheikh Toyu-udin-Ahmed, the Superintendent of Settlement, is a very industrious and careful officer, whose conduct of the settlement operations will be reported on fully in due course.

The Customs.

68. The customs was found in contract with a wealthy Indore firm, which Previous has a branch house in the town of Jhalra Patan.

The sum contracted for was paid in three fixed instalments direct to the Daftar Sadar.

69. Until the commencement of the present financial year the customs has Present been left in contract with the firm above-mentioned, as it bid highest at the yearly sales.

The arrangement did not appear satisfactory in many ways, but as there were no complaints, it was decided to let it stand. Last year, however, objections were made to the proceedings of the contractors in different parts, and it was then resolved to bring the customs under State management. This Department has been at work under the Malsadar superintendence for seven months, and has collected detailed information which it is proposed to turn to account as soon as possible in reorganizing the department which will include the diminution of the number of posts and getting rid of several complex and harrassing rates and proceedings which interfere with trade.

70. The trade returns have been furnished by the contractors, but not being altogether reliable, and moreover misleading owing to improper classification, they are not attached.

There is little doubt, however, as is corroborated by the lower bids for the contract of late, that trade has languished the last few years.

71. Over production in Malwa for some time past, the increasing competition of other kinds, the diversion of traffic caused by the opening of the Rajputana-Malwa railway, and the recent export of Kotah produce to Marwar, accounts for the falling off in the opium trade.

72. The agreement with the Jhallawar State regarding the abolition of duties on salt was made after those with the surrounding States, and meanwhile the Banjara carriers had changed their routes to avoid Jhallawar; this, coupled with the fact that traders in salt had become less, owing to those with little capital being unable to purchase at the higher rates required at the sources, caused a diminution in the salt traffic.

73. The depreciation in the value of opium, to which further reference will be made later on, has moreover vigorously affected trade by considerably diminishing the purchasing power of the great body of Jhallawar inhabitants.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue, Bagar, or Grass Lands.

74. The grass lands are intended primarily for the supply of forage to the Raj establishments of animals. Formerly the lands were all given in contract to some official on the understanding that he supplied a certain quantity of forage at a low price, in consideration for which he was at liberty to sell the surplus grass, and *retains all fines inflicted by him on persons for trespass or damage*. At first sight, the State seemed to gain by obtaining cheap forage, but in reality it was at its own cost by losing all revenue from the grass lands and at the cost of the numerous people, villagers and others, who it may be supposed were fined on various pretexts to swell the receipts of the contractor.

75. The contract plan was therefore given up, and instead of it these lands were placed under the charge of an official called the Munsarim, who worked under the orders of the Deputy Collector and was assisted by a Naib.

Those areas nearest to head-quarters were set apart for the supply of the Raj establishments. The rest were either cut and the grass sold or the standing grass on them was sold by auction, whichever seemed the more profitable, the proceeds in both cases being credited to the State.

In times of scarcity these areas in excess of the State ordinary requirements are in this way available to be disposed of as seems best for the general good.

The Doongar or Forest Areas.

76. These yield a revenue by means of cesses levied on cultivators in lieu of the wood they are permitted to take for agricultural and building purposes, by the proceeds of contracts given to the highest bidders allowing them to take money from cutters and gatherers of wood (other than cultivators) at certain rates, by the sale of the better kinds of timber not included in the contractor's terms, also from the disposal of the fruit, gum, and other products of forest trees.

The forests are likewise used to supply the Raj workshops with timber.

77. It seemed to be no particular person's business to look after these tracts; therefore, with the exception of the Chief's "Haukas" or shooting preserves, which were fairly well looked after, the rest of these areas were neglected, and good timber was getting scarce, and the areas generally were being rapidly thinned of trees.

78. Being often close to the grass lands, or forming part of them, these forest lands were placed under the same Munsarim's charge with another Naib as his helper.

Their attention was directed to the strict preservation of the Hankas (which would only be open for public grazing in times of scarcity), to keeping a strict watch over the contractor in the other areas, and so preventing undue cutting at any part and the felling of useful trees not included in their contract; and, thirdly, to the taking care and planting of young trees and scattering seed at the proper season.

79. There

79. There are now many plantations scattered about which contain several thousands of young teak, more still of different kinds of good local trees, and some sandal wood.

The Naib in this Department is Sheikh Subhan, the Chief's shikari, who shows much interest in the planting and preserving of useful trees.

The Gardens.

80. The gardens are, for the most part, situated around the Chaoni and
 Previous town of Jhalrapatan, only a few are in the districts.

Formerly they were not under the charge of any one special official, and were as much used for the growing of crops as for garden purposes.

81. Now each garden has its own professional gardener, all of whom are
 Present. under the superintendence of a Munsarim, acting under the directions of the Deputy Collector.

While not neglecting to further increase their revenue value by stocking them with vegetable and fruit-bearing plants, shrubs, and trees, they have also been utilized as nurseries for young trees, and attention has been bestowed on making them into pleasant places of resort for the Chief and the general public.

The Raj Havalas or Farms.

82. The Havalas were scattered over the country, and at a distance from
 Previous. head-quarters. They were under the charge of an independent official.

Thus situated, they were found to be not paying concerns, and further, that they were a source of annoyance to the cultivators within whose village areas they were.

83. It was decided to make these farms over to the cultivators of these
 Present. villages at the prevalent revenue rates, and, with the cattle and implements of these broken up farms, to start others close to the Chaoni under the immediate view of the Deputy Collector.

84. The objects of the new farms were two—

- (1.) Experiments in the raising of crops new to this part of the country.
- (2.) Ascertainment of the average yield of the more generally grown crops in the state.

85. Under the former head potatoes, fodder plants, and Egyptian cotton have been experimented with; the seed of the last has been distributed to cultivators in different pergunnahs, but with no particular result.

86. Under the latter head poppy cultivation has been tried with different kinds of manure, and as a single and double crop. The produce of different coloured poppies have been tested, and the effect of not watering after rain-fall, according to local customs, been tried.

The produce of wheat of different kinds on different soils, and as an irrigated and manured, as an irrigated alone, as a manured alone, and as an unirrigated and unmanured crops, have all been tested. The produce of Indian corn, jowar, barley, and gram have also been tested.

The Bohragat.

87. These grain transactions between the State and the poorest class of its
 Previous cultivators were in the hands of those Billedars or district officers within whose charge the grain pits were situated

The grain is intended for the support of those cultivators who have neither means of their own or any sort of credit, and they are supplied with seed and food till harvest time.

88. The dealings were mismanaged because the district officers had not the
 Present. leisure to devote proper attention to them, they were therefore placed in the hands of a separate official in direct communication with both the district officers and the Deputy Collector.

89. The grain is given out by this official on passes granted by the district officers, who are responsible that only the very needy classes of cultivators are given grain, and, that they get no more than their actual wants. The official in charge also looks to the district officers for the recovery of the advances, together with the customary 25 per cent. extra demanded.

90. The disbursements from these grain pits afford a fair index of the state of the cultivators in the part they are situated. In the year of scarcity (1877-78) 1,040 manis of grain were given out; after this the condition of cultivators seems to have improved so much that last year only 384 manis were distributed; in the present year, owing to the disturbance caused by opium, the demand for grain advances has risen to 555 manis.

91. Of the other miscellaneous sources of revenue, I may mention with regard to the Mint that the curious custom owing to which the State had yearly to recoin all its available cash in order to gain a very small income on all money paid into the treasury and not thus recoined, was early done away with, causing relief from much vexation to the general public.

92. The State Postal Department was started in 1876-77, and by means of lines of runners, the 14 Teshil Towns are in postal communication with the Chaoni.

The arrangement is popular and useful, as is shown by the fact that the despatch of private covers has risen from 1,990 to 22,200, and the Raj official covers despatched has increased from 12,147 to 55,235.

93. This is the large department of which Pundit Ram Charan has been the head during the minority, the many and varied duties of which he has conducted always with credit to himself, and both in his executive and judicial capacities his conduct has been so earnest and straightforward as to command general respect.

94. With regard to district officers, the post of Nazim at Shahabad till quite recently has been held by old officials, but, within the last few weeks, the last of the old officials in charge proving incompetent, a new one has been appointed; of the 15 Tehsildars at the present time, nine are old officials and six new. Four old Tehsildars and three new ones have been distinguished by good steady work, the remainder have either been too recently appointed for an opinion to be passed, or have not done so well.

PRESERVATION OF ORDER AND CEREMONIAL.

Fouj and Sebandi.

95. The armed forces maintained by the State were classed under these two heads:—

The Fouj.

96. By the Fouj was understood the regular army. An official termed the Previous. Bakhshi was not only its paymaster, but was also responsible to the Darbar for its discipline. The greater portion of the Fouj was employed in the Chaoni and town of Jhalrapatan in furnishing guards for the Palace, the Courts, other State buildings, and State premises. Another part guarded some of the treasuries in the districts, and a third portion was promiscuously employed on police duties.

97. In the matter of payments, it was seen that the troops were expected to be paid every four months, but that even this period was often exceeded, and that when received, the pay was mulcted on various pretences. This led to the officers and men having recourse to borrowing. The Bakhshi himself conducted what was called a State bank, the accounts of which were only clear on the one point—that the borrower did not easily get off its books.

98. To get rid of these annoyances it was ordered that the troops were to be Present paid bi-monthly, and all cuttings made were to be clearly shown on acquittance rolls, for audit, and the bohragat or bank conducted by the Bakhshi was closed.

99. The

99. The rules for maintaining discipline were a matter of unwritten custom, but, though capable of much improvement, they seemed suited to the present requirements; all that was wanted was to collect and record them for guidance, and this was done.

100. In organisation, it was necessary to clearly define what portion of the force was to be detailed for police duties, and in what manner; this was arranged for, as will be shown further on, under the head of police.

101. The Fouj consists of artillery, cavalry, and infantry; their present numbers and conditions are as follows:—

Artillery.

102. The gunners number 259, of them 120 are stationed at the Chaoni, 59 at the town of Jhalrapatan, and 80 in four forts. There are 197 non-combatants, including 74 artificers employed in workshops, syces, cartmen and kalasees.

An establishment of 18 mares, 5 mules, and 80 bullocks are kept up. The mares and some of the bullocks for drawing guns, the mules and the remaining bullocks for transport.

The serviceable guns are 94, including 48 in position at the forts and ten placed around the Chaoni and palace.

There are besides 23 camel guns and 72 rockets kept in store.

Cavalry.

103. Consists of six corps, numbering 268 horsemen, with 74 followers. These latter belong to two corps which are mounted by the State.

Two-thirds of the cavalry are armed with smooth-bore carbines, the remainder with lances and swords, or swords alone.

Eighty-seven horsemen are employed as police, and 12 are attached to tehsils, the rest are for general duty.

Infantry.

104. The corps of infantry are 16 in number. Their total strength is 1,731 and they have 159 followers, including musicians.

Smooth-bore percussion muskets are borne by 1,058 men, 59 have flint-lock muskets, 225 are armed with matchlocks, 128 with bell-mouthed blunderbusses, and the remainder with swords.

Two hundred and twenty-four men are employed as police, and 66 are detailed as guards to the Tehsil treasuries.

105. In the Fouj, Hindus and Mahomedans stand to one another in the proportion of 14 to 12.

The local enlistments are at present as six compared with 20 foreigners.

The Rajputs number 523, or about 20 per cent. of the whole force; of them, only 84, or some 16 in a hundred, are natives of Jhallawar.

106. The pay of officers in the cavalry varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 20 per mensem, and that of the sowars from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15. In the infantry the officers' pay ranges from Rs. 25. 12. to Rs. 6. 8., and of the men from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4.

The Sebandi.

107. The Sebandi, an irregular and mixed body of men, was made up of persons employed on police duties, revenue work, and garrisoning of forts, miscellaneous servants of the Darbar, and those of private individuals provided by the Darbar were also included.

108. The Sebandi, like the Fouj, received its pay and orders through a Bakhshi, which official was, in addition, the medium of official communication between the Darbar and its Jagirdars.

109. The horse and foot supplied for service by the Jagirdars were also under the orders of this Bakhshi.

110. For the payment of this force a pergunnah was made over to the Bakhshi.

111. This unsatisfactory plan of payment was stopped, and, in its stead, the *Present* same system adopted as mentioned above for the army.

No other alteration, except that connected with the police portion of the force (which will be detailed under the head of police) was made.

112. The Sebandi has, at present, a strength of 135 horsemen and 2,142 footmen, their occupation being as follows :—

	Horse.	Foot.
Revenue collection and Tehsil messengers -	63	560
Police - - - - -	72	1,147
Fort garrisons - - - - -	—	154
Miscellaneous employ - - - - -	—	281

113. The Sebandi cavalry are almost all armed with smooth-bore carbines and swords. A small number of the infantry have percussion or flint muskets, a great many have matchlocks and swords, and the remainder are armed with swords alone

114. The Jagirdars supply horse and foot as follows :—

	Sowars	Footmen.
Thakur Bijey Singh - - - - -	40	—
„ Jeyt Singh - - - - -	8	5
„ Guman Singh - - - - -	8	16
Maharaja Indar Sal - - - - -	5	—
Total - - - - -	61	21

Of them, 41 sowars and 16 foot are used for police purposes, 10 sowars are on command, and 10 sowars and five footmen are excused as escorts to the Jagirdars themselves. Their armament is uncertain.

115. The Hindus and Mussulmans in this force are as 10 to 9.

The enlistments of natives of the State to that of foreigners at present stands as 9 to 10.

The Rajputs form 21 per cent. of the whole force, of whom nearly a half are local.

116. The officers' pay is rather lower than those in the Fouj, the sowars receive 15 rupees per mensem, and the more general pay of the footmen is 3 or 4 rupees.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The Police.

117. As a separate body the police had no existence. There was a department known as the Gerai, which consisted of two *Previous.* travelling police officers with guards drawn from the Fouj attached to them. These Gerai officers' chief concern was with the suppression of dakaiti; they had doubtful authority over the police posts in the districts.

Distinct from them were other police officials known as Kotwals and Thanadars, who were stationed at the chief towns, and had men drawn from the Fouj and Sebundi, as well as men enlisted as police, under their orders, but their authority over the men of the Fouj was uncertain.

Here the *personnel* for a police force was all at hand, it was only requisite to organise.

118. For

118. For this purpose the police were placed under the general supervision of the Foujdar; the Gerai officers were converted into ^{Present} superintendents of police for their circles, their number being increased from two to four, as two portions of the State were without these superior officers of police. The Kotwals being stationed at the Chaoni and town of Jhalra Patan, were put under the direct superintendence of the Foujdar, but the Thanadars were made subordinate to the Gerai officers. The men drawn from the Fouj and Sebundi were placed completely under the Thanadars as regards both pay and discipline, and also with reference to engagement and discharge; their pay bills only passed through the Fouj and Sebundi officers, and their enlistments and discharge were recorded in the same in order to preserve their connection with those forces.

119. It would have been simpler and more satisfactory to have altogether withdrawn the men of the Fouj and Sebundi and consolidated the whole into a distinct police, but the men placed great store on their connection with the two above-named forces, and to have separated them entirely would have entailed the reduction of some officers of high grade in the Fouj and Sebundi. For these and other reasons the complete withdrawal of the men was distasteful to many people besides the men themselves, and as it was not absolutely necessary to do so they were left in their positions nominally, though practically under the orders of the police officers with whom they served.

120. As now constituted the police force numbers 1,676 officers and men, and costs the State annually 105,903 rupees. The details are :—

	Superior Officers.	Under Officers and Men.	
		Mounted.	Foot.
Gerai officers, Kotwals, Thanadars, and their assistants	40	—	—
From the Fouj	—	87	224
From the Sebundi	—	72	1,147
Under the name of police	—	—	49
Furnished by Jagirdars	—	41	16
TOTAL	40	200	1,436

Crime and the Working of the Police.

121. For the seven years and five months, the period for which returns have been properly kept, the police have had to deal with the following crime :—

Offences affecting the Human Body.

	Number of Cases.
Murder	28
Culpable homicide	20
Causing miscarriage	60
Rape	10
Other offences	1,981

Offences against Property.

Dakaiti	23
Theft with violence	76
House-breaking	1,165
Cattle theft	525
Other theft	917
All other offences	10,096

122. Of the 28 murder cases the police brought to light 25.

In 14 cases murder was connected with women, three being for acts of adultery and 11 on account of jealousy. In nine cases robbery was the motive. Three of the murderers were women.

There have been eight capital sentences carried out during this time. In the culpable homicide cases the police have been successful in 75 per cent.

In the causing of miscarriage they have detected 60 per cent., and all cases of rape have been brought to justice.

123. Of the 23 dakaiti cases the police have succeeded in 17.

Four of the dakaiti cases were serious, involving the loss of five lives.

Of all the cases 12 occurred in the north-west corner of the State, which is contiguous to the wild country around Bhaessrorgurh of Meywar. Nine others occurred in the distant and jungle district of Shahabad.

124. In the Eastern Gerai Circle, which is the largest, and in many parts well suited for the operations of dakaitis, there has been but one case; this, in my opinion, is due to the prestige enjoyed by Subedar Akram Khan, the Gerai officer who has served the State long and faithfully, and has by his ever prompt and earnest action become a terror to evil-doers; had the Gerai officer of the North-Western and Shahabad Circles been equally vigilant, no doubt the cases within their circles would have been fewer.

125. In the cases of theft with violence, 45 per cent. have been brought to justice.

The number of house-breaking cases is large, and the small number detected, 30 per cent., does not look well for the police.

Only 29 per cent. of cattle thefts and 55 per cent. of the ordinary thefts have been brought home to the perpetrators, and the net result on all crime is that the police have been successful in detecting 62 per cent.

126. The number of persons apprehended to those charged with crimes shows a percentage of 68; this I consider good, as there is no doubt that in most cases the numbers of offenders are exaggerated.

The percentage of persons discharged of those apprehended is 31.

127. The Jhallawar police serve under two special disadvantages, which have to be taken into account when estimating their worth; the first is the peculiar shape of Jhallawar territory, which makes it easy for criminals to escape beyond its limits; the second is the little assistance the police receive from the inhabitants themselves, who hardly ever make any show of resistance to offenders, and but rarely report a case in good time.

JUDICIAL.

Appellate Court.

128. In the time of the late Chief a Court of Appeal was formed consisting of five members; among them was the Kamdar, with whom, as a rule, rested the final disposal of a case. Its powers were nominally defined, but, as a matter of fact, were uncertain.

The Court was then named the Panchayat.

129. In September 1875, when arranging for the administration of the State, the Political Agent, Haraoti, reduced the number of members to three, and changed the name to the Appellate Court; the members then were:—

Bohra Nathu Lall.
Dhabai Sheo Bux.
Munshi Kali Charan.

In August 1876 Dhabai Sheo Bux, who held places both in this Court and the Council, elected to remain in the latter, and Hakim Saadat Ahmad, an old and able official, was appointed in his place.

In May 1879, when Bohra Nathu Lall was transferred to the Council, the vacancy was filled by Kunwar Sheodan Singh, a young and promising Rajput, connected with the Chief.

Hakim Saadat Ahmad, Munshi Kali Charan, and Kunwar Sheodan Singh are the present members of the Court.

130. The powers of the Court have been defined and consist of the hearing of original cases, both civil and criminal, the exercise of appellate jurisdiction over

over the civil and criminal courts, and a general supervision over all civil and criminal work.

131. In 1879 the Court framed rules for its own guidance and that of the Courts below; they have been in operation since that time, and have proved well suited for their purpose.

132. This Court has shown a steady and intelligent attention to its business in all branches, the cases disposed of yearly showing an average of 83 per cent. on those instituted, and appeals from its decisions have not been many, and have seldom had to be reversed.

133. The Court has been formed for its independent and fearless judgments, and no influential person has found it possible to sway its opinions. In part, no doubt, this is due to the presence of the three members, it not being easy to intimidate all three, but the chief credit rests with Hakim Saadat Ahmad, a sturdy hard-working officer who, as a member of this Court, as the person entrusted with the recovery of many of the outstanding balances due to the State, and as President of the Chaoni Municipal Committee, has been of great assistance to the administration, and has rendered valuable services to Jhallawar.

The other two members have not been behind him in uprightness, and have been ready co-adjutors

The Foujdari or Criminal Court.

134. In former times this Court existed, but its working depended on the will of the Kamdar, and its decisions were not respected as it had to support itself by the fines levied.

135. The Court establishment was placed on the State pay list, and its
Present. jurisdiction plainly marked out.

Besides exercising original powers within fixed limits, the Court hears appeals from the district criminal courts, and supervises the police and jail.

136. The Court has on an average had to dispose of 2,039 cases yearly, and of these only 10 per cent. have been left pending. Its appellate work commenced regularly five years ago, and has been small.

The appeals from this Court to the Appellate Court have been 86, or only half per cent. on the number of cases instituted. Of the 86, 35 have been upheld, 18 modified, and 21 reversed.

137. The Court for the first three years of the minority was not fortunate in its judges; two old officials and a new one were tried but found wanting. Babu Deep Chand, an old official, was appointed early in 1879, and has, from that time to this, done very fairly as Foujdari. In April 1882, Lala Ram Chandar, son of Dhobai Sheo Bux, the Councillor, was appointed an assistant to the Foujdar, and gives promise of becoming a useful official.

The Nizamat and Tehsil or District Criminal Courts.

138. Prior to the present administration these Courts had nominal existence.
Previous. Criminal cases in districts, like revenue ones, were disposed of according to opportunity, and their proceedings were rarely, if ever, recorded.

139. When organizing the Revenue Department these Courts were placed on
Present. a firm footing.

In the first year they heard 104 cases, three years afterwards the number of cases instituted had risen to 2,468, and for the nine months of the present year the cases to be disposed of amount to 1,358; these figures show that these Courts were required.

140 They dispose of their business, on the whole, punctually; the percentage of pending cases has never been higher than 14.

The number of their decisions appealed against amounts to but 11, a small fraction per cent. of the number instituted. In three cases the decisions were upset.

The Jail.

141. Under the former régime the Munsarim of the jail was supposed to be subordinate to the Judge of the Criminal Court, but he permitted
Previous. no interference on the part of that official, and transacted business direct by verbal communication with the Chief.

142. When regulating the business of the Courts, the subordination of the
Present. Jail Munsarim to the Foujdari was made a reality.

The Munsarim, a smart and plausible Eurasian, who kept the jail neat and clean, maintained a fair amount of discipline, and made some use of the prisoners both in out-door and in-door labour, was in a few months proved quite untrustworthy, and had to be removed. For the vacancy three old officials were tried in turn, but all being found unequal to it, we were at last fortunate in obtaining the services of the present Munsarim, Lalla Tunsukh Rai, who had been employed in jails in British districts, and has for nearly 6½ years managed this jail very satisfactorily.

143. Of recent years a special guard has been engaged for the jail; well-behaved prisoners have been appointed warders; special attention has been bestowed on the water and food supply, conservancy, ventilation, and hospital accommodation; and now the jail is being enlarged as, in medical opinion, more sleeping room is required.

144. The health of the prisoners has, on the whole, not been satisfactory, but this cannot be traced to any want of care in the management.

145. The out-door labour is for the most part employed in the Raj gardens, and the chief in-door labour consists of the making of dhurrees for use in the Raj buildings, and tents, and in printing of forms, statements, and maps (plain and coloured) required by the Settlement, Tehsil, Customs, and other Departments.

146. The daily average of prisoners has amounted to 179·18, of whom life prisoners have averaged 23·9.

The Dewani Adalat or Civil Court.

147. This was the one Court the decisions of which were held in esteem by the public owing to the character of its presiding officer, Hakeem
Previous. Saadat Ahmed, who has been already referred to under the head of the Appellate Court.

Like other Courts, however, its powers were uncertain, because liable to be interfered with at the will of the Kamdar.

148. Its powers were defined and made real in the same way as the other
Present. Courts, and besides its original jurisdiction which was increased, appellate powers over the District Civil Courts were conferred upon it.

The original business of the Court has remained at about the figure shown in the average, *i.e.* 875 cases a year; the average number of cases pending has been 20 per cent.

Of all the cases instituted 8½ per cent. have been appealed; and of these appeals disposed of up to date, more than half have been rejected, and in about one-fourth of them the decisions of the Civil Court have been upset.

The appellate work has been small, there having been on an average rather more than 22 cases per year to dispose of.

149. On the promotion of Hakeem Saadat Ahmed, the vacancy in the Civil Court was filled first by one and then another old State official for about 5½ years. Both, however, proved themselves unfitted for the place, and there being no one else, a new official, Lalla Sukh Ram, who had had fair experience of Civil Procedure, was appointed judge nearly two years ago, and has given satisfaction.

150. When an assistant was appointed to the Criminal Court one was also given to this one, Lalla Davi Lal, the son of an old official, and himself already

already in Raj employ, was chosen, and has shown himself to be steady and painstaking.

The Nizamut and Tehsil or District Civil Courts.

151. In the late Chief's time the position of these Courts was similar to that of the District, Revenue, and Criminal Courts. They were fairly started at the same time as the other District Courts, and have evidently supplied a want, as in the first year 254 cases were instituted; within two years they rose to 1,498, and there has been a yearly average of 989 cases to dispose of. The cases pending show a yearly average of 19 per cent.
- Previous.* that of the District, Revenue, and Criminal Courts.
Present. were instituted; within two years they rose to 1,498, and there has been a yearly average of 989 cases to dispose of. The cases pending show a yearly average of 19 per cent.
- The number of their decisions appealed against is not quite 3 per cent.; more than half of them have been upheld, and rather more than a quarter reversed.

Public Works.

152. These were formerly conducted on no system; works (chiefly buildings) were started on a haphazard fashion, without any sort of estimate, and were entrusted to any friend of the Chief for whom he wished to provide occupation combined with an income, at the same time enjoying the satisfaction at a useful work being done. The plan proved both costly and somewhat barren in results. For works in the palace, and about the Chaoni and Patan, two Raj mistries were employed as supervisors, who received silver rules as badges of office.

153. Mr. Hughes, C.E., was appointed Executive Engineer in March 1876, and proceeded to organize an office and department, enlisting the services of the two mistries above referred to.

154. Mr. Hughes was Executive Engineer up to December 1877, and, during his time, the metalled road towards Kotah was started. Buildings were converted into Revenue and Public Works offices. Considerable additions and alterations were made to a house as a residence for the Political Superintendent, his office, and escort, three bunds of talaos near the Chaoni were repaired; the three or four miles of road then in existence about the Chaoni were kept in repair, and buildings were made for several officials.

155. On Mr. Hughes resigning in December 1877, and until Mr. Miles joined in August 1878, all but the most simple works were stopped, these being placed under the charge of an overseer; they consisted mostly of repairs to numerous Raj buildings, a little station, road-making, and repairs to three old tanks in the district.

156. The total expenditure on Public Works from the end of March 1876 up to the end of December 1883 has been as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Through the Public Works Department prior to Mr. Miles' appointment	1,24,122	8	0
Through the Public Works Department during Mr. Miles' time	8,71,644	1	5
On the Ajmir boarding-house, and not included in Public Works Department account	41,805	0	0
Contribution to Deoli Bundi road	1,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Public Works through heads of various Departments at the Chaoni	78,955	2	3
Miscellaneous Public Works in the districts through Tehsildars	9,073	3	3
TOTAL	11,26,599	14	11

Deducting 16,992 rupees subscribed by the Patan Seths for improvements in that town and 10,882 rupees contributed by cultivators and others for a serai, total 27,874 rupees, the amount spent by the State comes to Rs. 10,98,725. 14. 11.

157. The really systematic and energetic prosecution of Public Works dates from

from Mr. Miles' arrival, and a clear memorandum from him, with appendices showing in detail all the works done and their cost, is attached in original.

It remains for me to state shortly the objects that have been strived at, and to record my opinion as to the amount of success attending the Executive Engineer's labours.

158. The more pressing want of the State appeared to be absence of easy communication,—1st, between its head-quarters and district; 2nd, between the State and the main lines of communication around it.

159. There is appended (in duplicate) a sketch map of Jhallawar, to show what has been done in this matter.

From it will be seen that to the north, east and west the rivers An and Kali Sind present great obstacles to the traffic between the town and Chaoni of Jhalra Patan on the one side, and the different districts of the State on the other. To the south of the town of Jhalra Patan, the Chandarbagha stream, though not large enough to show well on a small scale map, is also an impediment to traffic, more particularly in the rains. Thus, on all four sides, the headquarters of the State were difficult of approach.

160. Referring to the map it will also be seen that this is now almost a thing of the past; the An on the north-west, the Kali Sind, and the Chandarbagha have all been crossed by masonry causeways, and the remaining crossing of the An to the west will soon have a causeway.

In three directions (north, south, and west) metalled roads have been made to these river crossings, and on the east a good fair-weather road runs between the Kali Sind and the town of Jhalra Patan.

161. When continuing these communications into the district, it had to be decided what directions they should take, so as to be of the greatest use for internal traffic, whilst best suited for connection with the great lines of communication nearest to the State.

162. Towards the north, as the Kotah State was engaged in making a metalled road from the town of Kotah to the Jhallawar border, it was decided to continue the north-western metalled road from Jhalra Patan to meet it.

163. To the west the road has been metalled as far as the "An," as it runs on the direct line to the nearest railway station at Nimach. Had the State of Indore made a road from the Jhallawar western border on towards Nimach, this metalled road would have been continued on to that border.

As Indore did not do this, the road was continued as a fair-weather communication down the rich Chowmehla district with the purpose of carrying it on either to the southern border below the town of Dag and within a short distance of the Agar cantonment, or still further on to the western border beyond Gunrar and to the nearest point of the railway at Dalanda.

164. To the south a metalled road has been run to the border, with the object of assisting the opium traffic, and in the hopes of its being some day carried on by the other States to Angor.

165. On the eastern side the road is being carried on as a fair-weather one up to the tehsil town of Aklua, from where it is intended to continue it up to the eastern border beyond C. Barode, by which route the traffic from the North-Western Provinces comes *via* the North-Western Provinces and Bombay Trunk Road.

166. Turning now to the detached district of Shahabad, the wish has been to connect that isolated tract with Kotah on one side, and the Trunk road, as far as possible, on the other.

A fair-weather road from Kotah has now reached as close to the Shahabad border as Bohargurh.

To the east towards Sipri, from which town most of the imports of Shahabad come, the road will soon reach the border, and some time we may hope Gwalior will carry it on.

167. The total amount of roads thus made, it will be seen, from Mr. Miles' report, comes to—metalled, 46 miles 6½ furlongs; fair-weather, 97 miles.

168. In

168. In the way of buildings, under Mr. Miles' direction, the State has been supplied with a large and very handsome Darbar Hall, with suitable courts, and with offices for the Accounts, Revenue, Army, Sebundi, and Commissariat. The jail has been improved and is being enlarged; three good serais (most wanted) have been built; as also several lines for sowars and sepoy; stud stables have been made, and the old ones a good deal improved; a good school-house has been erected; and the Chief's healthy amusement provided for in the shape of garden improvements, including a band-stand and racquet-court, and a billiard-room in the Chief's garden-house.

169. In the districts, cutcherries for the Nazim of Shahabad and for tehaldars have been made, as also thana buildings; while dispensary buildings are in progress.

170. There has been no want of desire to undertake irrigation works, but useful or necessary projects have been wanting, except in the case of Shahabad, which thirsty country was seen to be in immediate want of relief from the oft-recurring troubles of scarcity of water; the upreti or upland region of Shahabad, the one most subject to water scarcity, is now fairly secured against this.

171. The Chaoni of Jhalra Patan used often to find itself with a scant water-supply during the hot months; this want has likewise been met.

172. The only promising irrigation project as yet found is the fine large tank of Kedela near Asnawar, which has now been topped.

Some other talaos in the districts have been repaired with the object of raising the water-level for the wells below them.

173. In my report I have had to remark on the good work got through by Mr. Miles; and now, on looking back and seeing how smoothly and expeditiously it has all been done (while, at the same time, carrying on a larger amount of work in the neighbouring State of Kotah), and with such good results, I must state that it is due to energy, which has never failed, combined with ability, tact, and ever-ready sympathy, which have paved the way over difficulties as they arose, in short, Mr. Miles' services to the Jhallawar State have been of much value.

174. When Mr. Miles proceeded on furlough on 1st June 1881, Mr. Housden officiated for him with entire satisfaction.

Medical Aid.

175. On the death of the late Chief there was a dispensary at the town of
Previous. Jhalra Patan under a qualified hospital assistant; and a second one, with a few medicines, looked after by an unqualified practitioner in the Chaoni.

176. The second dispensary, with the approval of the general superintendent
Present of dispensaries, was at once put on a proper footing.

177. The first agency surgeon, Dr. A. Adams, was appointed in 1879, and, in his report for that year, he mentions the treatment of 11,258 out-patients and 177 in-patients in the two dispensaries, and the vaccination of 1,860 individuals.

Dr. Adams held charge of the medical institutions for a period of about two and a-half years in all. Dr. Moreton, who was appointed in 1881, was in charge about a year and nine months. He was succeeded in February 1883 by Dr. Crofts, who holds the appointment at the present time, and a report from whom is attached in original.

178. All these officers have interested themselves greatly in the extension of medical aid, with the result that there are now five dispensaries so situated that no portion of the State is far removed from a dispensary, and that during last year the treatment of out-door patients had risen to 28,353, the in-door patients numbering 348, and vaccination amounted to 6,322 cases.

Education.

179. In the early part of 1876 there was a school at the Chaoni, and another at the town of Jhalra Patan, on the rolls of which there were about 200 boys; the cost of these institutions to the State was 1,298 rupees per annum. There were not any district schools.

180. Efforts were directed towards improving the standard of education, and interesting the public in it, and for these purposes an inspector was appointed.

Babu Gobind Singh held this post for about four years, with credit to himself, and any results attained are mostly due to his efforts. Leaving the State service for promotion in the Jeypore State a few months since, he has been temporarily succeeded by Babu Syam Sunder Lall, B.A., Professor of the Ajmir Government College, whose services will probably be retained by the Jhallawar State with the likelihood of much benefit to itself.

181. To induce boys to join the head-quarters' school, a handsome, well-furnished house has been built, with a library, play-ground, gymnasium and five courts attached, and scholars are also allowed to take part in the racquets and lawn-tennis in the public garden.

182. In opening schools in the districts it has been the plan to await the exhibition of some local interest shown by the offer of a subscription somewhat proportionate to the means of the well-to-do inhabitants. The subscriptions are accepted in lieu of fees, cultivators' sons being educated without this proviso.

183. At present higher education, or the teaching at the Chaoni and Jhalra Patan town schools, is afforded to 312 boys; lower education, which includes 19 mofussil boys' schools and a girls' school at the Chaoni, is given to 945 boys and 35 girls.

184. Last year's expenditure by the State amounts to 11,808 rupees (including the cost of inspection), which is supplemented by 1,087 rupees of subscription. The total cost per head of higher education comes to Rs. 16. 7. 6., and lower education costs the State Rs. 4. 0. 7., and private sources contribute Rs. 1. 2. 0, making a total cost per head for lower education of Rs. 5. 2. 7.

ESTABLISHMENTS.*The Kotharor Commissariat.*

185. This department was much mismanaged, its accounts confused, and complaints of short weight and bad supplies were frequent. The old official in charge was therefore removed, and his place given to Lalla Sukh Ram, of Nimach, the only person seemingly qualified for this particular kind of work. On his appointment to the Civil Court, the vacancy was given to his son. Both father and son have done well; no complaints have been received as to quality or quantity of the supplies.

186. The Commissariat at the present time supplies 173 persons less than at the time of the late Chief, but it has to supply 112 more animals; and it now costs the State nearly 40,000 rupees less; a small portion of this is, perhaps, due to lower prices, but the greater part betokens more careful and honest management.

Stables.

187. The State kept up a stable of riding horses for the use of the Chief, the officials supplied with horses by the State, and for the two Paigahs or cavalry corps remounted by the Raj.

188. The old official in superintendence had three other establishments as well to look after; further, being not well acquainted with the management of horses, he was relieved of this one of his many duties, which was made over

over to a retired Duffadar of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, by name, *Present.* Khanju Khan, who succeeded after much trouble and patient perseverance in stopping the general pilfering and waste of the food and forage supplied, and in introducing cleanliness and good grooming.

The number of horses now kept up is 128.

189. For the purposes of improving the local breed, and assisting in the supply for the stables, and through it the remounting of the Paigahs, a small breeding stud has by degrees been established.

It has been fairly at work for the past 2½ years, during which time 22 mares have been kept on the establishment, and 36 foals have been born, being an average of rather more than 14 yearly.

190. The Norfolk trotter stallion, kindly lent to the State by Government, is the sire to 21 of the 36 foals; 14 others are from Arab sires; one only being through a country-bred stallion.

191. In connection with this stud, and under the same management, there is an establishment of eight mares, and an Arab donkey stallion, presented by Government, maintained for the production of mules, and during the past 12 months four mules have been brought into existence.

For these studs special stables have been built, surrounded by good-sized runs.

Transport.

192. The total amount of transport kept up by the State is as follows:—

Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101 kahars.
<i>Animals:—</i>										
*Already mentioned under the head of Artillery.	Draft horses and mares	}	Buggykhana	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
			Topkhana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
				Total	-	-	-	-	-	48
† Purchased, already referred to under the head of Artillery.	Ponies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
	Mules †	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Draft bullocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
‡ Mentioned before with the Artillery.		}	Gharikhana	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
			Topkhana ‡	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
			Gardens and farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	291
				Total	-	-	-	-	-	291
<i>Camels:—</i>										
	Baggage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
	Riding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	Swivel guns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
				Total	-	-	-	-	-	91
	Elephants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
<i>Carriage:—</i>										
	Coaches of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
	Mule and pony carts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Bullock conveyances of all sorts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
<i>Bullock Loading Carts:—</i>										
	With the Topkhana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	For garden and farm use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
				Total	-	-	-	-	-	45
	Camel coaches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Elephant carriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Little change has been made in the amount or kind of transport, and it has for the most part been left in the hands it was found with.

Workshops.

193. There are three: one already mentioned with the Artillery, where repairs are executed to the arms of the Fouj and State transport carriage, and where all the miscellaneous carpentry and blacksmith work required by the Raj is done; a second is in Public Works establishment for work connected with that department; and the third is attached to the Buggykhana for repairs to the Raj coaches.

Obri and Toshakhana.

194. These departments take care of the State jewels and the Chief's wardrobe; formerly they were also used as treasuries, but this was discontinued at the commencement of the minority.

195. An exact and minutely detailed list was made of all the jewellery, it was carefully sorted and packed, and placed under the special supervision of the Council Sardars, with strict rules for guidance in the matter of giving out and receiving back the valuables. The old Munsarims of these departments have remained in charge throughout.

Kuprabundar.

196. Under the late Kamdar's management, this used to form a part of the Sadar Treasury. Cloths of all kinds were brought and kept in store till required to be given out as presents of honour. As the accounts had not been made up for years, a committee was appointed to clear them up, conducting the business for the time being.

197. All their efforts to completely unravel these accounts failed, and, up to the time of the death of the late Kamdar, he was unable to explain them.

By giving him the benefit of every doubt, the committee finally reported that a balance of between Rs. 13,000 and 14,000 remained against the Kamdar, and this sum still remains for adjustment with his son. The department is now under the charge of another old official.

ACCOUNTS.

Daftar Sadar.

198. This, the most important office in the State, was expected to control the treasuries, to audit all accounts, to prepare the general account of the State, and record all orders given by the Chief, referring to expenditure and grants of all kinds, as well as the land revenue papers, and the account of every department. It was also entrusted with the direct recovery of certain items of revenue, with the supervision of assessments of the land revenue, and with the checking in detail of the land revenue yearly returns.

199. When inquiries were set on foot to ascertain the real income and expenditure of the State, it was found that this office had abused the trust confided in it, and that the head of it formed one of the ring of officials who had combined to keep the Chief in ignorance of the actual receipts, expenses, and financial condition.

200. In order to reform it, it was necessary to get rid of the head, and put his assistant in his place, at the same time giving him a colleague at the head of an Urdu Department, thus contriving, as is done elsewhere, that a Hindi and Urdu Department should keep a check on one another.

201. Thus reformed, this office has been gradually initiated into the ways of preparing estimates, exercising real control, and making intelligible yearly accounts for comparison with estimates, after having exercised their audit functions at the proper time.

202. This work was found quite sufficient, and the office was relieved of the recovery of portions of the revenue, of the supervision of the land revenue assessments,

assessments, and of the minute checking of the land revenue returns, duties which belonged properly to the land revenue department, and were made over to it.

203. The Daftar Sadar has continued as the repository of all records as of old. The former records were, however, in great disorder, and the yearly accounts much in arrears; and it has occupied the usual staff, assisted by extra hands up to the present time, to get all the records in order, and the arrears made up.

204. The present head of the Hindi Department (the assistant to the former head above referred to), Lalla Behari Lall, has all through worked with care and diligence, and, considering the surroundings of his earlier days in this office, it is creditable to him not to have slipped into the old ways.

His Urdu colleague, Lalla Murlithar, is an upright and hard-working man. It may be said of both together that they have done a large amount of good work for the State.

The Sadar Treasury.

205. There were several places where monies were received and from where disbursements were made. There were, for instance, this
Previous. Treasury, the Obri, the Toshakhana, and two or three Raj banking concerns.

They were all more or less under the control of the Kamdar, but the banking concerns in particular were his special charge. To start these concerns considerable sums of money were appropriated many years ago, and appeared in the general accounts as loans to be recovered. The after-transactions of the banks were kept out of the State's accounts, and their chief use appears to have been the disbursement of secret service money, which the Kamdar desired should not appear in the general accounts.

206. These various independent transactions were all merged into the
Present. Sadar Treasury, the banks being closed, and all their assets credited to the Treasury, which was placed in charge of Seth Lall Chand, the son of Seth Harak Chand, the late Kamdar and Member of Council.

The Sadar Treasury was, at the same time, brought under the control of the Daftar Sadar, by directing that no disbursements were to be made except by means of cheques drawn up by that office, which was responsible for the expenditure being within budget grant, or specially sanctioned by proper authority. These cheques were at first signed by the Political Superintendent, but of late years the Council Sardars have signed them in turn.

207. The Treasury is also required to submit a daily account of receipts and disbursement to the Daftar Sadar, where a translation of the daily cash transactions is made and sent for the inspection of the head of the administration.

Seth Lall Chand has carried on the Treasury duties for the time of the minority without mishap.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Sanitation, Vital Statistics, &c.

208. Some 80 years since the town of Jhalra Patan enjoyed complete self-government, granted by Raj Rana Zalim Singh, but this was
Previous. abolished many years ago, the stone tablet, on which was engraved the charter of liberties, having been thrown into the Patan talao, from the bed of which it was recovered in the dry year of 1877.

209. Early in the minority, endeavours were made to get the inhabitants of
Present the town and Chaoni interested in sanitation and other local improvements, and committees were started, composed in part of officials, and in part of the more influential inhabitants. The attempts have been fairly successful.

The main streets and more frequented parts of both towns are kept clean; the Patan Seths granted a large sum from their Panchayat funds for the construction of roads and a serai, and the Chaoni people subscribed towards a tank to improve their water supply. The Chaoni committee also supervises the lighting of a portion of the town. In some of the tehsil towns, officials and the more wealthy inhabitants have combined to look specially after sanitation.

210. In all parts of the State, with the aid of the police, a system of registration has been founded for the record of vital statistics and the movements of population.

General and concluding Remarks.

211. There have been no stirring events to now chronicle.

One of the widows of the late Maharaj Rana, the Maji Solankhi, has died, and an illegitimate son and daughter have been married. Jhallawar, like other States in Rajputana, has successfully made a census.

212. The settlement of external boundaries has made little progress, owing to the difficulty in obtaining officers. Lieutenant Jennings, R.E., was employed last hot weather, and is still engaged on this important duty, being at present occupied with a large and troublesome case with the Gwalior State.

213. The administration of the State has been conducted under many favourable circumstances.

Out of seven rainy seasons which have passed, in two the rains were plentiful, three were moderate, one was under average, and only one really scanty.

Of the 14 harvests, one was very good, four were good, four were fair, three were poor, and but two were very poor. Health has been good, with the exception of two seasons of severe fever, three slight visitations of cholera, and one of small-pox.

214. The special good work done by officials, both old and new, has been referred to already under the departments in which they have served. Of the general body of officials, it may be said they have done fairly well; and of the inhabitants, as a whole, they can be described as disposed to be orderly.

215. On the other hand there have been difficulties, among which, as being the more prominent, I may mention the apathy for the general good displayed by many old officials, and the indolence which characterizes many others.

216. Greed for improper gain was at first a common fault displayed chiefly in great cleverness in the manipulation of accounts. This altogether, I think, has been one of the chief troubles to the administration.

217. Another source of difficulty, which however has only lately been experienced, has been the great fall in the value of opium, which has affected revenue in all its branches, and is a great trouble to the Settlement Superintendent. To make this evident I have only to state that opium represents the credit of the Jhalra Patan Soucars, who are the firms with whom the large majority of Manotidars have banking transactions.

218. Under these circumstances, when the sales of opium came, it may be said, to almost a stand-still, the Soucars lost a great part of their credit, and without it they could not lend as usual to Manotidars, who, in their turn, being placed in straits, gave out to the cultivators with a sparing hand, and many being men with small capital, their hundis became valueless. In consequence the collection of the land revenue last year and now was and is a matter requiring much care, vigilance, and trouble.

219. The cultivator finding his Manotidar less generous in advances is in an unhappy frame of mind, and is thus in the state to be easily worked upon by signing persons who wish to persuade him that the Survey Settlement is the cause of his troubles, and in this way the Settlement Superintendent finds difficulties put across his path.

220. If now we glance back to consider what have been in the main the results of the British administration of the Jhallawar State, I would say that, besides the adjustment of its financial position and the public works executed with

with their attendant benefits referred to by Mr. Miles, they are the establishment of a clear system of accounts and an effective audit, the framing of clear and concise rules for the guidance of all, in revenue, civil and criminal matters, drawn up with the experienced assistance of Captain Robertson and which are now well understood and appreciated; and further, the confidence the public now have in the courts and, on the whole, in the police.

221. In addition to the above, the various departments of administration are now fairly rooted and work smoothly. The cultivators have been free from improper demands, and the Survey Settlement will apportion and clearly define the land revenue demand according to the land held and the means of the holder.

222. Progress, though slow, has been steady; in accordance with the wishes of Government, advance has been made as much as could be, through the educating of local agency; this, in a good measure, accounts for the want of speed, but, to make up for this, there is the probability that whatever has been attained to will be more lasting than it otherwise would have been.

[NOTE.—It has not been thought necessary to print the Statements, map, &c., appended to this Report.]

Enclosure No. 6 in No. 1.

LETTER from Lieutenant Colonel *E. R. C. Bradford*, c.s.i., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to *H. M. Durand*, Esq., c.s.i., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Sarthal, 16th February 1884.

I HAVE now the honour to forward the confidential report on the character, habits, and education of the young Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar, as promised in paragraph 4 of this office letter, dated 16th October 1883.

I have, from time to time, had opportunities of seeing his Highness the Maharaj Rana, and I have kept myself informed as to the development of his character by frequent correspondence with the officials who have been brought into contact with the young Chief.

It is impossible to say how the character of a youth of his Highness's age may change under altered circumstances, but at present the reports I have received from Major H. B. Abbott Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, from Mr. F. M. Rundall, guardian and tutor to his Highness, and from Major Loch, Principal, Mayo College, all lead me to think that his Highness is possessed of certain qualities which go far to make a good ruler.

He is active and temperate, and, I think, shrewd, and though his conversation is indicative of a natural shyness, this shyness will, I believe, wear off as age and responsibilities increase. Accompanied with a shyness of manner is a quickness of temper to which the natives who come into contact with his Highness attribute considerable importance. But this quickness of temper is, as far as I can estimate his Highness's character, rather the outcome of his Highness's position of tutelage than of any innate tendency to be tyrannical and overbearing, and I feel hopeful that as his Highness acquires habits of business and mixes in daily intercourse with officials, his shrewdness and common sense will inculcate a more patient demeanour.

I have touched on what I consider the one fault in his Highness's disposition, and while I should hesitate to entrust him with power unaccompanied by the restrictions to be exercised by Major H. B. Abbott, as Political Agent, Jhallawar, and detailed in this office letter, dated 16th October 1883, I feel confident that these restrictions will, if exercised for a certain time, be at once sufficient to check any hastiness of temper which is natural to youth, and to strengthen and form his Highness's character for good and permanently.

His Highness's habits may be summed up in the remark that he is active and temperate, and I have no fear for his Highness's future in this respect.

As to his education, he has been at the Mayo College since 1876 up to

1st April 1883, since which he has resided at his capital, and has continued his studies with Mr. F. M. Rundall under the general supervision of Major H. B. Abbott.

Though his Highness speaks English with great diffidence, and though his course of study at the Mayo College under the tutorship of Mr F. M. Rundall was attended with no very brilliant results, I think, on the whole, his Highness has been sufficiently grounded, while the scheme of instruction drawn up for his education since 1st April 1883, has, I think, been so far satisfactory that it has given the young Chief a practical induction into the real work of government. Although I cannot report that his long term of studies has made his Highness a scholar, I am not, I think, wrong in saying that his education is on the whole satisfactory

Enclosure No. 7 in No. 1.

LETTER from Lieutenant Colonel *E. R. C. Bradford*, c.s.i., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to *H. M. Durand*, Esq., c.s.i., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Bamori, 28th February 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your office telegram, dated 27th November 1883, I proceeded to Jhalrapatan on 21st February.

On my arrival I had an interview with his Highness the Maharaj Rana, and read over a kharita, enclosure A., explaining the conditions therein contained under which the administration was to be entrusted to him. These conditions, which are the same as were imposed on the Chiefs of Jeypore and Dholepore, and were conveyed to the Government of India in my office letter dated 16th October 1883, require that the Political Agent be consulted upon all important matters, and that his concurrence be obtained before any important measures or acts of the Council of the minority be reversed or disturbed, or before any change be made in the present form of administration.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana accepted these conditions with willingness and cordiality, and on the next day, 22nd February, at 8 A.M., after the presentation of the khillat, I formally invested his Highness with powers in full Darbar.

In reply to some remarks which I thought fit to make on the occasion, his Highness read a reply, in which he expressed his gratitude for the help accorded to him by the British Government.

His Highness's demeanour in Darbar was most gratifying, and conveyed the impression that he fully recognised the importance of the occasion.

In conclusion, I have the honour to forward, in original, a kharita, with English purport of the same, addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General by his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, expressing his thanks for the favours he has received at the hands of the British Government.

Sub-Enclosure A.

TRANSLATION of a Kharita from Lieutenant Colonel *E. R. C. Bradford*, c.s.i., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the address of his Highness Maharaj Rana *Zalim Sing Bahadur*, of Jhallawar; dated 21st February 1884.

OWING to the termination of your Highness's minority, and trusting to your Highness's ability to conduct the administration of your State, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the recommendations that the reins of Government should be now made over to your Highness.

As, however, governing a State efficiently is a difficult and delicate matter, and requires a certain amount of experience which, perhaps, your Highness
has

has not yet sufficiently acquired, his Excellency considers it desirable that your Highness should not, in the conduct of the responsible duties which will now devolve on you, be left entirely unaided. He has, therefore, directed me, when bestowing on your Highness the powers to govern your State, to lay down for your guidance the following conditions, viz. :—

That until your Highness gains more experience and can conduct the government of the State unaided you should consult the Political Agent in all important matters and be guided by his advice, that no measures or acts taken or performed by the Council during your Highness's minority should be altered or reversed without the concurrence of the Political Agent, and further, that no change in the administration should be introduced without the advice of the Political Agent being sought thereon.

In all other matters connected with the current work of administration your Highness will be guided by your own discretion and by the advice of the Members of your Council.

His Excellency feels sure that your Highness will yourself see the benefit of being thus aided, and I have every hope that your Highness will daily attend to the duties which will now devolve upon you, and that you will give careful attention to the working of all departments.

The conditions mentioned above have only been made because the Government of India have the welfare of your State at heart, and are anxious to lighten the responsibilities which will rest on your Highness.

Sub-Enclosure B,

PURPORT of a *Khairata* from His Highness Maharaj Rana *Zalm Singh Bahadur*, of Jhallawar, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, dated 23rd February 1884.

After compliments.—I cannot express in words all the gratitude I feel in my heart to the British Government for the great care and kindness bestowed on me since the first day I was installed on the musnud of Jhallawar.

In these auspicious days your Excellency has been pleased to consider that I have acquired sufficient knowledge to be entrusted with the government of my State, and has therefore, through Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., conferred on me a *khillat* with kindness and friendliness, and invested me with the powers of government. The ceremony of investiture was carried out in full *Darbar* on the 22nd in the presence of many British officers and all the *Saidars* of the State.

I acknowledge with my whole heart my gratitude for this royal act of the British Government, and as time progresses, I have every hope that Government will continue their friendship to me.

My ancestors, by their loyalty to the British Government, derived many benefits, and I, by my loyalty, hope to do likewise.

Enclosure No 8 in No. 1.

LETTER from Lieutenant-Colonel *E. R. C. Bradford*, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to *H. M. Durand*, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Rampura, 1st March 1884.

IN continuation of this office letter dated 28th February 1884, to your address, I have the honour to forward a copy of the reply made by his Highness the Maharaj Rana to the remarks I addressed to him on the occasion of his investiture on 22nd February. This reply, which should have formed an appendix to my office letter, dated 28th February 1884, has only just reached

Colonel Bradford,

I HOPE that you will do me the favour of conveying to his Excellency the Viceroy my acknowledgments of his kindness in directing my investiture to take place; and that you will at the same time accept my sincere thanks for the trouble you have yourself taken to come so far in order to do me the honour of investing me with full governing powers. It has been my good fortune to receive a liberal education, and I wish to express my thanks for all the advantages which the Government of India have given me in that respect; but my studies have led me to see that I have yet much to learn, and I know that difficulties will meet me in my work which will require a riper experience than I have at present. It is therefore a matter on which I congratulate myself that I am permitted still to look to the Government of India for advice and help. I thank you, too, for all the valuable advice you have just given me, and I will endeavour to act up to it. It is indeed my earnest desire to govern my State wisely and justly, and to promote the welfare of my subjects.

May I ask you, in conclusion, to request his Excellency the Viceroy to tender to Her Majesty the Queen Empress my warmest expressions of loyalty and respect.

Enclosure No. 9 in No. 1.

LETTER from C. Grant, Esq., c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana; dated Simla, the 23rd June 1884.

Dated the 4th January 1884

„ 16th February „

„ 28th „ „

„ 1st March „

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin regarding the affairs of the Jhallawar State.

2. With these letters you furnish an account of the proceedings observed upon the occasion of the investiture of his Highness the Maharaj, Rana Zalim Singh, with full governing powers on the termination of his minority, in accordance with the sanction conveyed in this office telegram and letters of the 27th November and the 8th December 1883 respectively, and you submit the further reports promised in your letter dated the 16th October 1883.

3. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council approves and confirms your proceedings in connection with the installation of the young Chief upon the 22nd of February last, subject to the conditions stated in your letter of the 28th of the same month, and he considers that your report* regarding the character, habits, and education of the Maharaj Rana, justifies the anticipation that he will properly discharge the responsibilities of his position. Lieutenant Rundall appears to have performed his duties as tutor with patience and discretion.

*Dated the 16th February 1884

4. The Government of India also regard the report which you forwarded with your letter dated the 16th February 1884, upon the management of the finances and administration of the States during the Chief's minority as generally satisfactory. The State has been liberated from debt and provided with a substantial cash balance, and a survey settlement of all the 15 pargana divisions is approaching completion. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in your remarks regarding the success which has attended Major Abbott's conduct of affairs as Political Superintendent of Jhallawar, and he appreciates the improvement effected during Mr. J. W. Miles' tenure of office as Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department of the State. I am to request that you will convey to each of these officers this expression of approval of the Government of India of the manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

5. The retention by the Jhallawar State of the services of the Executive Engineer and the Agency Surgeon has already been separately sanctioned. Two points only remain to be noticed, namely, the rewards for past services and the future remuneration to be assigned to the members of the Council, and the arrangements which were made for providing the *khilat* at the Chief's investiture.

The

The Governor-General in Council agrees in the opinion expressed in the second paragraph of your letter of the 16th October, that the settlement of the first point may be left to the decision of Major Abbott in consultation with the young Maharaj. As regards the second it appears from your letter of the 4th January that the Chief made his own arrangements for providing the *khilat* at the installation. I am to request that you will now report the details of these arrangements for record in this office.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 79; dated India Office, 11th September 1884

I HAVE received and considered in Council Political Letter of Your Excellency's Government No 97, dated 25th July, transmitting copy of correspondence regarding the affairs of the Jhallawar State, and reporting the transfer of the administration to the Maharaj Rana in February last upon the termination of his minority, subject to temporary restrictions similar to those recently imposed upon the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Dholepore in like circumstances.

2. I approve the proceedings of your Excellency in Council in this matter. The affairs of the Jhallawar State have, during the minority, been conducted in a manner which reflects credit on Major Abbott, the Political Superintendent, and it is satisfactory to receive a report of the Maharaj Rana's character and training, which justifies the hope that, under his rule, the good results which have been achieved will be maintained.

I have, &c.
(signed) Kimberley.

No. 3.

COPY of LETTER from Government of India to Secretary of State (No. 2); dated Fort William, 7th February 1888. (Received 28th February.)

My Lord,

WE have the honour to submit a copy of correspondence regarding the affairs of the Jhallawar State.

2. Our political Despatch No. 97 of the 25th July 1884 informed the Earl of Kimberley that the Maharaj Rana had, upon the termination of his minority, been invested under certain conditions with governing powers in his State. The conditions were similar to those which had been recently adopted in the Jeypore and Dholepore States, and stipulated that his Highness would consult the Political Agent in all important matters, and refrain from introducing any changes into the existing form of administration without previously obtaining that officer's advice. The young Chief cordially agreed to the conditions, and the accounts we had received regarding his character led us to entertain the hope that he would prove himself an efficient ruler.

3. We regret to say that our expectations have not been fulfilled. The first first formal complaint that reached us was Sir Edward Bradford's letter* of the 31st March 1886. As this letter contained but little positive evidence of misgovernment, and as the Governor General's Agent did not recommend interference, we determined to await further information.

4. In November 1886 the Governor-General's Agent submitted a report which showed that the disposition and conduct of the Maharaj Rana had become extremely unsatisfactory; that his Highness misunderstood his position in relation to the British Government, and misinterpreted the conditions under which he had been entrusted with the administration of his State. Every effort to restore the Chief to a more becoming frame of mind had failed, and Sir E.

Bradford proposed that the administration should be again put in the hands of a political officer. Having regard to the youth and inexperience of the Maharaj Rana, and the recent return to Jhallawar of a Political Agent who was specially acquainted with its affairs, we determined to afford his Highness a last opportunity of amendment, and a *kharita* conveying a serious and final warning from the Viceroy was accordingly sent to him. This warning, your Lordship will observe, the Maharaj Rana entirely disregarded; and, in consequence of the attitude of obstinate defiance assumed by his Highness, and the growth of misrule in his State, we were reluctantly compelled to replace him in the position of a minor Chief and to deprive him temporarily of all power. This measure has been carried out quietly and effectively; and we have approved of the arrangements made, under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent, for the future administration of the State by Colonel Abbott as Political Superintendent, with the assistance of a Council.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Dufferin.*
G. Chesney.
A. R. Scoble.
C. U. Aitchison.
C. A. Elliott.
J. Westland.

Enclosure No. 1. in No. 3.

LETTER from Colonel Sir *E. R. C. Bradford*, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Mount Abu, 31st March 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, copy of a confidential report upon Jhallawar affairs, dated 3rd March 1886, from Major Wylie, C.S.I., and in expressing my regret at being compelled to admit that the behaviour of his Highness the Maharaj Rana has been very far from what I could have wished it, I would remark that the correctness of Major Abbott's estimate of his character as summarised in my confidential letter, dated 15th January 1885, has now in my opinion been fully proved.

2. At the very commencement of Major Wylie's incumbency in Jhallawar personal and private relations of a friendly character were established between him and the Chief, but it was not long before his demi-official correspondence began to contain indications that, in business matters, the Maharaj Rana had not exhibited an equal openness and cordiality, and it shortly became clear that political affairs were not running with perfect smoothness. Knowing what I did of the young Chief's disposition, and aware as I was that he had half hoped to be left to his own devices on Major Abbott's departure, I experienced throughout the latter half of the past year considerable anxiety, lest his natural distrustfulness should lead him to adopt a line of action calculated to create undesirable complications. My somewhat gloomy anticipations were not entirely belied, for it will be seen from Major Wylie's report that many of the good and tried officials have lost or resigned their appointments, while not a few of those still remaining have found their position so unpleasant that they would be by no means loth to leave. My worst forebodings, however, were not realised; and, although the position of affairs leaves much to be desired, matters have not yet reached such a climax as to preclude the hope that they may be restored to a more satisfactory footing.

3. The idea of the Maharaj Rana's visit to Abu, in September last, was very acceptable to me, for I was not without hope that my personal influence might exercise a considerable effect on him. Accordingly on his arrival I did my utmost to bring home to him the folly of his conduct in despising and rejecting that assistance and advice, the offer of which formed the sole description of interference contemplated or intended by the Political Agent. I took especial pains to impress upon him that there exists on the part of Government no desire, or design whatever, to in any way curtail his prerogative, and I assured him he might feel convinced that anyone suggesting the contrary was actuated solely by selfish and personal views.

4. That

4. That my admonitions were not entirely fruitless, the accompanying report will show, but such effect as they did produce was, I regret to say, only transitory, and it ere long became evident from Major Wylie's letters that, unless vigorous action were taken, the Maharaj Rana stood in great danger of being involved in trouble and disgrace by the machinations and evil influence of Chobey Dumme Lal. My enquiries concerning this person elicited from all sides the information that his chief and ever present aim was to convince the Maharaj Rana of his State's being on a footing of perfect equality with the Government of India, and that he did not shrink from asserting that, under the terms of treaty, Government had absolutely no right to exercise interference of any sort or description in Jhallawar affairs. The vicious effect of such unscrupulous counsel on a youth of the Maharaj Rana's disposition will be readily anticipated, and such ample proofs of it were afforded as to convince me of the absolute necessity for the Chobey's dismissal.

5. This measure I personally pressed upon the Chief during my visit to Jhalrapatan in January last, when I did not fail to take occasion to remind His Highness of the conditions upon which full powers had been entrusted to him, but, although I left no arguments unemployed in my endeavours to convince him that the Government of India has his true interests only at heart, he met all my explanations with a stubborn bad humour, and only yielded to my request for Dumme Lal's removal when so framed that it was scarcely possible for him to refuse, and then only after considerable delay and with a most rude and ungracious reluctance. When, however, I likewise pressed for the dismissal of Chobey Gunga Pershad, the Chief was even more inflexible. He represented that Gunga Pershad was a private servant with whose domestic offices he declared himself absolutely unable to dispense, and on his taking this ground I was constrained to forego the point, and content myself with an assurance that Gunga Pershad should not again be consulted on state affairs. I cannot, however, but feel somewhat uneasy, while a man of such character remains about His Highness's person, and the more so that the latter's tone and manner throughout our interviews so markedly and almost studiously betrayed an utter absence of any wish to comply with my advice, and an impatient longing for that absolute independence for which he has proved himself so little fitted, that I cannot but feel very doubtful whether he has any sincere intention of abiding more strictly by his obligations in future.

6. I may remark that when at Abu the Maharaj Rana begged that Major Wylie might be permitted to examine into the complaints against the settlement, and this with my approval that officer consented to do. The result, as his report shows, was both unsatisfactory and discouraging, and is the more to be regretted when it is remembered that, prior to Major Abbot's departure, the settlement had been generally accepted. I have now instructed Major Wylie to withdraw from all connection with the so-called enquiry, unless the Maharaj Rana shall see fit spontaneously to place the whole question, with all matters connected with it, absolutely and entirely in his hands.

7. In conclusion, I would only add that it is with feelings of the keenest disappointment that I submit a report of this nature. The character of Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh is one which offers great capabilities for good or evil, and my sanguine expectations that the young Chief would choose and adhere to the right course have hitherto fallen very short of realisation. I cannot, however, but still cherish a hope that recent events may exercise a salutary influence on the Maharaj Rana's future, and that reflection may yet convince him as well of the mistaken nature of the ideas he has entertained as of the active errors he has lately committed. Should he thus awake to a true comprehension of his position and appreciate at their real value the relations existing between himself and the Political Agent and the Government, I venture to persuade myself that his good qualities will finally triumph, and that a wise rule in the future will make amends for shortcomings in the past.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

LETTER from Major *Henry Wylie*, C.S.I., Political Agent, Jhallawar, to the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana; dated Jhalrapatan, 3rd March 1886.

WITH reference to the changes which have lately taken place in the personnel of the Jhallawar State officials and the causes which led to these changes, I have the honour (in accordance with verbal instructions received during the Agent to the Governor-General's recent visit to Jhalrapatan) to submit a report, sketching the course of events since I assumed charge of the Agency on the 25th April 1885.

2. This report I would preface by calling attention to the fact that I did not reach Jhalrapatan until after the departure of my predecessor, and was therefore, from the outset placed at serious disadvantage from having had no opportunity of personal discussion with Major Abbott. My difficulties were accentuated by the fact that, from the moment of arrival, I was systematically "boycotted" in regard to State affairs, the Chief himself maintaining a studied reserve, and no single member of the Council or official class ever so much as calling on me. It was consequently only gradually and with difficulty that I was enabled to "post" myself, and in my efforts to do so I was almost entirely dependent upon the information which the Agent to the Governor-General himself was good enough to supply me.

3. It did not, however, take long to convince me of the justice of Major Abbott's estimate of the Maharaj Rana's character. I found him anxiously desirous to maintain with me friendly relations of a private character, but he showed no semblance of an intention to consult me in official matters. Not long after my arrival he invited me to accompany him on a shooting excursion, and this invitation I most gladly accepted in the hope that I might find opportunities for winning his confidence; not only, however, were these hopes disappointed, but throughout the excursion, as at the capital, I was entirely debarred from communication with all ranks of the native community.

As an example of the treatment I received at His Highness's hands, I may instance that, on my arrival here, he placed with me, as Vakil, a man named Abdul Aziz, who had been dismissed from the post of Sherishtadar in the Criminal Courts, by my predecessor, for embezzlement. This man was neither more nor less than a spy of the lowest order, and I am aware that he took advantage of his position to report on my proceedings, visitors, &c.

4. It will be remembered that, on the delegation of full powers to the Maharaj Rana, it was expressly stipulated that he should obtain and follow the advice of the Political Agent in all important matters; and, when about a month after my arrival His Highness expressed a wish to consult me, I was at first glad to think that he bore his obligations in mind. I was soon undeceived, however, for it proved that he merely wished to advise me of a very serious step which he had taken without consulting me. One of the few papers left by my predecessor recorded his belief that a dead-set was being made against the new settlement, and that a body of intriguers were, from self-interested motives, doing their utmost to upset it and to discredit the Superintendent. The correctness of these anticipations I now fully realised. The Maharaj Rana informed me that he had for some time been receiving petitions against the revenue settlement (effected shortly before his departure by Major Abbott), and that he had in consequence appointed a commission, which it transpired had actually started for the districts to investigate the various complaints.

5. The commission, I may at once observe, was a most ill-assorted body; the only member of council appointed to it was a man known to have been from the first violently inimical to the settlement, and it was sufficiently obvious that the rôle of the commission was to discredit the settlement in every possible way; and this, when it is remembered that Major Abbott had not left Jhallawar six weeks, and that prior to his departure there was no ground for supposing that the settlement required revision affords an example which requires no comment of the arbitrary and reactionary policy of the Darbar.

.6. The

6. The main responsibility for the Chief's irregular action in appointing this commission without consulting the Political Agent I do not hesitate to ascribe to Chobey Dumme Lal. This man is a pleader in the North Western Provinces bar, clever, intriguing, and utterly unscrupulous. He had a few months previously been imported into the State by his caste-fellow, Chobey Gunga Pershad, a man who is in charge of the Maharaj Rana's household and private purse, and these two, by a systematic course of flattery, and by skilfully handling the Chief's well-known desire to assert his independence, had succeeded in worming themselves into great favour and power. Chobey Dumme Lal, in particular, constantly and sedulously instilled into the Chief's willing ear the necessity for shaking off all restraint, and, as a means towards this end, he compassed the dismissal of those officials who had conducted the administration so creditably during the minority. Both Chobeys, seeing the inevitable disorder which would ensue, eagerly supported the idea of the settlement commission, one other member of which deserves notice. This was Tawak-ul-Husein, of whom it will be sufficient to note that he had been summarily dismissed the State, for intriguing, by Captain Robertson in 1879, and only recalled to Jhalrapatan on my predecessor's departure.

7. The nature of the report submitted by such a commission will be readily conjectured. It is sufficient to say that it was utterly impracticable, and suggested changes which would have in themselves necessitated an entirely fresh settlement, whilst its only honest member, Babu Syam Sunder Lal, clearly showed that the settlement was perfectly workable, and required no material alteration to make it generally acceptable; he was, however, outnumbered and thwarted by his colleagues. In the general proceedings of the commission it may be fairly said that there was nothing regular but confusion. Chobey Dumme Lal harangued the villagers, promising them that taxes should be collected at the old rates; and this in spite of the Maharaj Rana's having distinctly told me that nothing beyond the grant of temporary remissions was contemplated. The general effect of the commission was so mischievous that when I subsequently, at the Maharaj Rana's request, myself took up the question, I experienced considerable difficulty in pacifying the excitement and confusion to which it had given rise.

8. Nor did the Maharaj Rana's arbitrary action stop short at interference with the settlement. He projected an even more reactionary measure, no less than a return to the old system of farming the State customs, in place of collecting them by State agency. This latter reform had been introduced four years previously by the advice of the Political Agent, and it was therefore with intense surprise that I learnt, towards the end of June, that the Chief had ordered the farm to be sold by public auction next day. I lost no time in reminding the Maharaj Rana that, under the terms on which full powers had been granted to him, he had no power to act in this way, and the measure was finally, but with a bad grace, abandoned. I gathered that the Chobeys had been urging on the Chief his right to introduce the change, and that Dumme Lal, to whose views, on account of his legal training, the Chief paid a most credulous deference, had convinced him that he (the Maharaj Rana) was sole judge of the points upon which he need consult the Political Agent.

9. One useful outcome of this question about the customs was, that it showed me most clearly and conclusively that the Chief was, even more absolutely than I had imagined, under the control of the Chobeys. It transpired that even in the most trivial matters no orders were issued without their immediate concurrence, and that, on the rare occasions when my advice was sought, this was done merely as a matter of form, the course pursued having previously been decided in consultation with them. The result of this system of government was the exclusion from the Maharaj Rana's confidence of the members of his Council, who complained to me that their opinion was never taken, and that no work was ever entrusted to them. When I represented this to the Chief he declared them to be a useless body, and, with the obvious intention of bringing in the Chobeys, remarked that he needed a working council to carry on ordinary routine work. As this measure would have necessitated the setting aside of the existing Council I was unable to approve of it, and subsequently it was decided that the Maharaj Rana should proceed to Abu to consult the Agent to the

Governor General. The idea of this visit emanated originally from the Chief, and was, I believe, suggested by the Chobeys as a means of forcing me to give way, and my ready acceptance of the proposal was consequently an unpleasant surprise.

10. Contemporaneously with the events described in the last paragraph various changes were made amongst the subordinate officials, and, in addition to this, the Maharaj Rana had placed as sheristadar in the Appellate Court one Sajad Husein, an unscrupulous man of bad character, whose only merit was that he was a creature of Thakur Bije Singh's. This thakur, who is the senior sardar of the State, and a member of Council, has always been noted for his bigoted opposition to all English ideas, and as the acknowledged head of what may be called the party of obstruction. He threw in his lot with the Chobeys, and, though himself a man of little ability, he has been shrewd enough to collect about his person a clever and intriguing body of followers. The most conspicuous amongst these was Lachmi Narain, his vakil, whose influence for evil it would be hard to exaggerate, but one instance I will note. Hakim Saadat Ahmed, one of the judges of the Appellate Court, an officer of long standing and high character, was naturally indignant at the appointment of sherishtadar being given to such a person, as that above described; and Lachmi Narain, taking advantage of this opening, strongly hinted to him that the Chief desired his own removal. Upon this, Sadat Ahmed tendered his resignation, which the Chief accepted, and the State thus lost the services of one of its best officers.

11. Subsequent to the events previously narrated, the Chobeys, disturbed probably by the prospect of the visit to Abu, commenced making overtures to me. I received their visits with the object of enabling me to judge of these men more thoroughly, but I found all efforts to influence them for good unavailing.

12. Early in September I accompanied the Maharaj Rana to Abu, where he had several interviews with the Agent to the Governor General. His proposal to remodel his Council was agreed to by Sir Edward Bradford, who desired the Chief to draw up a scheme. This, however, he was at the time unprepared to do, but promised to submit his proposals from Jhalrapatan, with the transparent design of drawing them up in concert with Chobey Dumme Lal and his confrère.

13. The Agent to the Governor General's advice to the Maharaj Rana soon bore fruit in the dismissal of Twak-ul Husein, Sujad Husein, and Lachmi Narain, and on his Highness's entering into discussion with me on the subject of the settlement, with the object of my inquiring into the complaints made against it and submitting my recommendations. Notwithstanding, however, that the necessity for at once taking up this important question, and the no less urgent one of the reconstruction of his Council, was carefully impressed upon him, the Maharaj Rana saw fit to absent himself for weeks from his State, paying visits to Jodhpore, Ajmere, Meerut, and Mhow. Meanwhile the two Chobeys called upon me on several occasions, and a draft scheme for a new council, said to have received the Chief's approval, was ultimately placed before me. It was obviously the work of Dumme Lal, and was carefully devised with the object of placing all possible power in the hands of himself and his caste-fellow.

14. I may here mention that, on my return from Abu, I was visited by nearly all the State officials, a fact which in itself affords proof that, in omitting to wait upon me previously, they had only been obeying instructions.

15. I now set to work on the settlement, but soon found that Dumme Lal was actively engaged in stirring up the people against it. With this object he addressed the tehsildars and others, some personally and some by letter, instigating them to foster complaints and raise objections. His efforts were, unfortunately, attended by success, so much so, that in one tehsil it was discovered that some patels were in correspondence with the headmen of other villages, and with various intriguers in Jhalrapatan, and were doing their utmost to organise a systematic revolt against the settlement, while at the same time obstructing and retarding the tehsildar's work in every possible way. His Highness the Maharaj Rana, prior to his departure for Meerut, authorised me to

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to deal with these patels in any manner that I thought advisable. I accordingly directed the arrest of two of the worst offenders, and that they should be sent into Jhalrapatan for trial by the Foujdari Court. Immediately after this I left for Ajmere, but subsequently learnt, to my great surprise and indignation, that on my departure Dumme Lal (whose only official capacity I may observe was that of inspector of schools) had the effrontery to prevent the Foujdar taking any action in the matter.

16. On my return from Ajmere, being desirous of continuing my inquiries into the settlement without delay, I marched through the Chowmela, and made a lengthened tour in that district, which comprises about one-third of the entire State; personally listening to every complaint preferred, and visiting every village where the settlement was said to be objected to. Considering all that I had heard about the discontent prevailing, the result of my investigations was to fill me with nothing but astonishment; for I found that the only substantial complaint put forward was, that certain remissions which had been recommended by Major Abbot on account of the depredations committed by wild animals had not been granted. Very few other objections of any sort, and none whatever of importance, were raised, but it was significantly hinted to me in many places that certain people at head-quarters had done their utmost to instigate widespread agitation, and had not scrupled to make use of the Maharaj Rana's name in support of their action. Whenever individuals were mentioned in connection with this intrigue, they were Tkakur Bije Singh and the two Chobeys. As the result of my tour I was in a position to report that nothing but the grant of the remissions above referred to was needed to make the settlement perfectly acceptable in the Chowmela.

17. My efforts to obtain a business interview with his Highness were, I regret to say, at this time of no avail, as he declined to receive me on the plea of illness. Dumme Lal, however, waited upon me, nominally on the Chief's behalf, to urge the speedy acceptance of the scheme for a revised council, the draft of which I may mention was then with the Agent to the Governor General. The Chobey complained in the most intemperate manner of what he termed the "unreasonable delay" in issuing orders on this subject, and made use of such unbecoming language (permitting himself to animadvert freely not only on my own action but on that of Sir Edward Bradford) that I was forced to administer a severe reproof. I then explained that as the Agent to the Governor General had so arranged his tour as to visit Jhalrapatan it would obviously be more appropriate to defer discussion of the scheme until his arrival. This, however, was precisely what the Chobey did not wish for, and he made it sufficiently apparent that his anxiety to get the scheme passed at once, was due to a belief that, if its discussion was postponed, as I suggested, neither he nor Gunga Pershad would gain their seats in the Council. His persistence was so great as to amount to studied impertinence, and when he went so far as definitely to accuse the Agent to the Governor General and me of "idleness" I felt that so long as a man of this stamp retained his influence over the Maharaj Rana it would be futile to hope for any improvement in the position of affairs.

18. This conviction had, however, been already forced upon me by the reports I had heard on all hands on my return to Jhalrapatan from the Chowmela. It was one unanimous cry of complaint. The members of council found themselves actually neglected and put aside unnoticed, no official or sardar was ever consulted by the Chief, who conducted the entire management of the State solely by the advice of Thakur Bije Singh and the Chobeys. Disorder, I learnt, was rampant in every department, while all accounts and budgets were greatly in arrears, and the treasury was reported to be drained. The above may seem a highly-coloured description of the position, but I am convinced that it is a true one, and in this belief I could not but feel that, unless some stringent remedy were adopted, there was every danger of the Maharaj Rana's developing into an unjust ruler, and a disloyal feudatory. Accordingly, I felt myself compelled to urge on the Agent to the Governor General the absolute necessity for the prompt dismissal of Dumme Lal and his confederate, Gunga Pershad.

19 It is not for me to report on the measures which Sir Edward Bradford adopted to carry out my suggestions, but I may observe that it was only after much discussion, and then with an exceedingly bad grace, that the Chief, while insisting upon the retention of Gunga Pershad, consented to the dismissal of Dumme Lal. Yet he would not even then let him fall alone, but in a boyish spirit of retaliation demanded the simultaneous dismissal of his private secretary, Syam Sunder Lal, and sundry other deserving officials. The Agent to the Governor General thought it advisable to permit these officers to send in their resignations, which were of course at once accepted, the Maharaj Rana thus evincing a most deplorable lack of gratitude for services which in some cases had extended over 20 years.

20. His conduct during my incumbency here has indeed forced upon me the conviction that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh's main aim and object has been to upset the work done during his minority; to get rid of all officials who were disposed to carry on their duties on the lines then laid down; and, in a word, to shake himself free of all restraint. In support of this view, it may not be out of place to insert here a classified list of the higher officials, compiled by my predecessor and to examine their recent fortunes:—

Good.	Bad.
Kunwar Sheodan Singh, Member of Council. Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, Member of Council. Babu Syam Sunder Lal, Private Secretary to the Maharaj Rana. Hakim Saadat Ahmed, Dhabai Hur Lal, and Munshi Kali Charan, all Members of the Appellate Court Bench. Mir Munshi Mittun Lal, of the Maharaj Rana's Office. Pundit Rama Charan, Head of the Revenue Department. Sheikh Taj-ud din, Superintendent of the Settlement. Seth Ram Nath, Banker and Tahsil Treasurer. Sukh Ram Kotari, Judge of the Civil Court.	Thakur Bije Singh, Member of Council. Dhabai Sheo Buksh, Member of Council. The Maharaj Rana's mother. Chobey Dumme Lal. Chobey Gunga Pershad. Ram Chander, a son of Dhabai Sheo Buksh, and now Naib Foujdar.

Taking the *good* side first, Syam Sunder Lal and Hur Lal have just been dismissed. The Chief proposed the removal of Sheodan Singh from the Council in his scheme for its revision. Hakim Saadat Ahmed and Sukh Ram were compelled to resign their appointments, and the same fate awaited Taj-ud-din, when I interfered in his behalf, as his services were absolutely necessary in connection with settlement work. Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, though a Member of Council, and an old schoolfellow of the Chief, is never seen or sent for by his Highness, and Seth Ram Nath has been so badly treated that he has gone to reside at Jeypore.

Of the bad characters, all have been on intimate terms with the Chief; and of three of them I have already spoken at length; a fourth, Dhabai Sheo Buksh, was a Member of Council when I arrived, but resigned last October. The fifth, Ram Chander, though a youth of very dissolute habits, has been taken into great favour by the Maharaj Rana, who associates him with himself in his amusements.

21. The council now consists of but four members, none of whom are, I am afraid, men of ability, though Sheodan Singh and Maharaj Balbhadra Singh are, I trust, at least honest and loyal, but the fact that the question of its revision has now been allowed to drop, conclusively proves, in my opinion, that the Maharaj Rana's sole object in mooting it was to introduce the Chobeys.

22. In submitting this report I need scarcely disclaim any desire to interfere in any way with the Maharaj Rana's prerogative. I have, on the contrary, been ever studiously careful to avoid the slightest semblance of undue intervention, but when I found that, in spite of all I could effect by counsel and advice, his Highness appeared determined to forget the obligations under which he lies, I conceived it my duty to write fully and openly on the manner in which he has seen fit to conduct his administration. It is indeed exceedingly disheartening to feel obliged to send up a report of this nature concerning
 a Chief

a Chief on whose training so much care was expended, and for whose future such bright hopes were entertained. I cannot, however, blame myself in any way for the course events have taken; for, while avoiding all interference in the internal management of the State, I have never failed to point out to his Highness the danger of the policy he is adopting, and to urge the benefit he would derive from admitting to his confidence old and tried officials. I have endeavoured long and sedulously to win his confidence and regard, but I fear that he cherishes an unreasonable prejudice against all Englishmen, which the natural stubbornness of his disposition makes it next to impossible to overcome.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 3.

LETTER from *J. A. Crawford*, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana; dated Simla, 15th May 1886.

IN reply to your confidential letter, dated the 31st March 1886, I am directed to request you to submit a further report on the affairs of the Jhallawar State a few months hence.

Enclosure No. 3 in No. 3.

LETTER from *W. J. Cuninghame*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana; dated Simla, 14th July 1886.

I AM directed to invite your attention to Foreign Department letter, dated the 15th May 1886, regarding the Jhallawar State.

2. I am to inquire how matters are progressing, especially in respect of the revenue settlement. Reports, I am to add, have reached the Government of India that the aspect of affairs is not improving, and, having regard to the conditions under which the Maharaja was invested with powers of administration, it seems desirable, if these reports are true, that steps should be taken to make his Highness realise the meaning of his obligations.

Enclosure No. 4 in No. 3.

LETTER from Colonel Sir *E. R. C. Bradford*, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Mount Abu, 20th November 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated the 15th of May and 14th of July respectively, calling for a report on the affairs of the Jhallawar State.

2. Since the submission of my letter, dated the 31st of March 1886, I have kept close and constant watch on the progress of affairs in Jhallawar. The reports which had reached the Government of India in July last were well known to me, and I had only too good reason to believe them true. Almost simultaneously with the receipt of your letter of the 14th July, my apprehensions

in this respect were officially confirmed by a letter* from the Political Agent, giving a highly unsatisfactory account of the conduct and apparent disposition of his Highness the Maharaj Rana, as evidenced in all his official relations with the Political Agent himself during the preceding three months. A copy of this letter and of the whole correspondence which ensued is attached, as I consider it important that the Government of India should be acquainted with every step in the negotiations with his Highness. These papers will show, I trust, that I have striven throughout to treat the Maharaj Rana with the greatest consideration, and that I have

persisted to the furthest point consistent with the respect due to the British Government, in the hope that his Highness would allow his better judgment to prevail. It has been my object to give his Highness every opportunity of extricating himself from the very false position into which he has permitted himself to fall, and it was with this view that, on receipt of the report last alluded to, I determined, unfavourable as it was, to instruct the Political Agent once again to address his Highness, to call upon him for an explanation of his action in the various points regarding which Major Wylie had found reason to complain, and to attempt to bring home to him the danger of continuing in his previous course, as well as the advantage of giving a satisfactory reply now, and strictly adhering in future to the simple, but indispensable principles of government in a State like Jhallawar. My hopes, however, have not been realised. The Maharaj Rana has distinctly declined to avail himself of the chance which my deliberate mode of dealing with the case afforded him; it is true that he once expressed to Major Wylie a wish to see me, and had I believed that any good would result I should have been the first to arrange a meeting, but from common report, as well as from communications received from the Political Agent, I knew that the wish was not dictated by any change of disposition or any desire to yield; and past experience had taught me that interviews were useless while he remained in the same frame of mind. There has been no alteration in his conduct during the last six months, and I have now no alternative left but to submit the matter for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

3. It is needless to recapitulate all the complaints which the Political Agent has been obliged to bring against his Highness, but I may observe that the remarks made in regard to each by Major Wylie in his letter dated the 25th of October, fully prove in my opinion the insufficiency of the explanations offered by the Maharaj Rana. In regard to the settlement, it has to be remembered that this was the most important measure initiated during the minority of the present Chief. It was commenced and carried out by the late Superintendent with the sanction and support of the Government of India, and there cannot be the shadow of a doubt as to the course which his Highness should have followed in all measures connected with this subject, if he honestly intended to adhere to the stipulations imposed upon him when he was invested with governing powers and sanctioned by the Government of India in your letter dated the 23rd of June 1884. It is difficult to say to what extent, if any, his Highness's proceedings in regard to the settlement have been in conformity with the principles on which Major Abbott intended it to be worked, but Major Wylie, not without reason, has expressed his conviction that he aimed at their entire overthrow, and his Highness's appointment of the hostile commission mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Major Wylie's letter, dated the 3rd of March 1886, the issue of the circular to Tahsildars referred to in paragraph 3 of Major Wylie's No. 2, dated the 21st of July, the abrupt termination which he put to Major Wylie's inquiries, and his jealous suppression of all information on the subject ever since, afford strong presumptive evidence that at any rate he was not disposed to carry out Major Abbott's policy. In any case, whether the charge of obstruction be found to be true or not, the facts remain that his Highness dismissed the Superintendent of Settlement and the whole of the Settlement establishment, without a special reference to the Political Agent, and that actually since the receipt of the Political Agent's kharita, dated the 24th of August, he has again, without reference, made objectionable appointments and dismissals among responsible officers employed in settlement duties. Major Wylie forcibly points out the great inconvenience which the dismissal of the Superintendent of Settlement must involve, but a still greater evil lies in the independence of his Highness's action when dealing with a matter important enough in itself, but rendered doubly so by its connection with the period of British superintendence. The name of the post held by Munshi Taj-ud-din is of little moment; whether nominally Assistant Deputy Collector of Revenue or Superintendent of Settlement, there is no doubt that he was practically the head of the Settlement office.

4. The most important of the remaining subjects regarding which Major Wylie has had to complain, and the one on which the Maharaj Rana's reply is the most unsatisfactory, is the suppression of, or refusal to supply, information
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on matters connected with the administration. In regard to the particular case of the statement of revenue which Major Wylie asked for, for inclusion in his annual report, the account given by the Maharaj Rana conflicts with that given by Major Wylie. The latter's report of the message delivered by his Highness's clerk is not, however, open to contradiction, whether it was the message his Highness intended to send or not, and it is not disputed that the letter was never answered and the information required never supplied.

But this is only an aggravated instance of the policy consistently adopted by his Highness. He not only studiously avoids consulting the Political Agent, but he further attempts to close all the avenues of communication between that officer and the officials of the State. The system by which, as already reported in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Major Wylie's letter, dated the 3rd of March 1886, the Maharaj Rana attempts to prohibit intercourse between the Political Agent and all ranks of the native community, has been in no way relaxed, and his efforts have been so far successful that there is now certainly no State in Rajputana, probably none in India, in which the Political Officer has less knowledge of the progress of administration than in the State of Jhallawar. Reserved at first and passively jealous of interference, the Maharaj Rana has now freely committed himself to measures of active opposition which are wholly inconsistent with the loyalty and goodwill which he professes. In March last I reported that he appeared to be swayed by the evil counsels of men who were known to foster his desire for independence, and I regret to say that no change has been observable during the last six months in the motives by which his Highness is actuated. Perhaps no better illustration of this fact can be found than his Highness's recent proceedings in regard to Chobey Ganga Pershad. It will be remembered that this person is one of the two Chobéys to whom constant reference is made by Major Wylie in the report last quoted. During my visit to Jhalrapatan in January last, the baneful influence which he exercised over the Maharaj Rana became so apparent that I found it necessary to urge on his Highness his dismissal from his Highness's service, and although for the reasons given in paragraph 5 of my letter, dated the 31st March 1896, he was not dismissed, I succeeded in obtaining from his Highness an assurance that he would not again be consulted on State affairs. This is the person whom the Maharaj Rana, without consulting the Political Agent, has very recently selected to fill a seat in Council. The Political Agent, on receipt of information to this effect, addressed the Maharaj Rana in the kharita, dated the 25th of October, and received in reply the letter in which his Highness distinctly implies that he intends to have his orders in this matter carried out, regardless of the advice or non-consent of the Political Agent.

5. It will in fact be seen that his Highness makes no secret of his intention neither to seek nor accept the counsel of the Political Officer accredited to his State. In his kharita to the Political Agent, dated the 16th September, he clearly avows this intention, and defends it on the ground that he has now acquired all the experience necessary for the conduct of government in his own State. Nothing could more plainly show how utterly he misunderstands his position; the whole tone, both of this kharita and of the one already alluded to, in which he defends the appointment of Chobey Ganga Pershad as a Member of Council, shows how entirely false is his Highness's estimate of the relations which he bears towards the Imperial Government, and his Excellency the Governor General in Council will doubtless concur with the view that these two kharitas are in themselves sufficient to necessitate severe notice on the part of the Government whose paramount authority has been so grossly disregarded. It is monstrous that a young Chief whose minority terminated only two and a-half years ago, should arrogate to himself the privilege of dictating how long and in what manner conditions imposed by the Government of India should remain in force, or whether they should remain in force at all.

6. There appears to me to be but one suitable remedy for the present state of affairs. The only course which seems open to us is to re-establish the superintendency on its previous footing, giving to the Political Agent the same powers of control and supervision as were exercised by the late Superintendent, until such time as the Government may feel satisfied that the Chief recognises his obligations, and is prepared to act in accordance therewith. The return of Major Abbott from furlough would afford a good opportunity of placing in the

necessary position of authority an officer who possesses an intimate acquaintance, not only with all questions relating to the settlement, but with every detail of administration as it existed two and a half years ago. His reappointment as Political Officer in Jhallawar would, I believe, give greater facilities for resuming the reins of government and ascertaining all necessary information in regard to the administration than the appointment of any other officer, and his intimate knowledge of the young Chief's character would enable him better than any one else to decide when his Highness might again be trusted with power.

7. It is with deep regret that I find myself constrained to make these recommendations, but I feel that his Highness's disposition is, at present, hopelessly hardened against all good influences, and that his perverse conduct has now been tolerated to the furthest limit that is compatible with the dignity of the Imperial Government. His Highness's independence of spirit and refractory character are no secret in Rajputana, and I cannot but believe that a continuance of the present state of affairs would have an exceedingly injurious effect in many places besides Jhallawar itself.

8. I shall esteem it a favour if this letter and its English enclosures can be printed and copies supplied for the use of this office.

Sub-Enclosure A.

LETTER from Major *H. Wylie*, c.s.i., Political Agent, Jhallawar, to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana; dated Deoli, 21st July 1886.

IN accordance with the directions received in your letter, dated 22nd May 1886, I have the honour to submit a further report on Jhallawar affairs for the information of the Agent to the Governor General, and in doing so, I regret that I am unable to tell of any improvement.

2. It will be remembered that the Maharaj Rana, during Sir Edward Bradford's visit last February, repeated his request that I should continue my inquiries into the complaints which had been made against the revenue settlement. Directly I resumed this work, however, every possible obstacle was placed in my way. As soon as I decided on going into camp his Highness expressed his desire to accompany me, but he stated at the same time that he had no wish to interfere, but was merely anxious to see my method of working. I gladly consented to this, and tried as much as possible to associate his Highness with me in the work, the result being that he was forced to admit, in each instance that came before us, the frivolous nature of the charges brought against the settlement, and, on the spot, to confirm Major Abbott's orders.

3. Seeing that on fair trial the settlement must be its own best defender, the Maharaj Rana, contrary to my advice, issued a circular to all tahsildars calling on the people to submit their complaints on the plea that they were either ignorant of our visit or its object. This resulted in a perfect flood of most frivolous petitions, many wholly unconnected with the settlement. I set myself steadily to go through these, and when the Maharaj Rana found he could not by such devices induce me to relinquish the work, he abruptly asked me to do so, and to return to Jhalrapatan. Shortly afterwards he requested me to give up the inquiry altogether, stating that he would like to carry on the settlement on a "plan of his own." Since this request his Highness has never mentioned this or any other official subject to me. On the 21st ultimo he dismissed the Superintendent of the Settlement and the whole of his office.

4. I hear very conflicting reports as to the state of the revenue, but, as I am jealously excluded from all official information or intercourse, it is, of course, exceedingly difficult for me to say how affairs really stand. I cannot, however, doubt that the ultimate result of the course the Maharaj Rana has adopted will be the entire overthrow of the settlement, and the reversion to the old system of farming out the revenue, inasmuch as he has dismissed the greater part of the trained

trained revenue officers acquainted with the system of land revenue collections introduced by Major Abbott, and, when their places have been filled up, it has been by ignorant and incapable persons, with a known bias against the settlement. As far as the State is concerned, this will possibly not cause any decrease of income, but the ryots are certain to suffer, and his Highness's action appears to me to be a clear breach of the conditions under which he obtained governing powers.

5. As an instance of how completely the Maharaj Rana means to keep me in the dark on official subjects, I would mention that while I was at Kotah in May I had occasion to write to his Highness on the subject of the administration report, and point out that I had been sent no information regarding the revenue. To this letter I received no reply, but on my return to Jhalrapatan the Maharaj Rana sent his English clerk (a young native who has been entirely educated in England, and knows the language thoroughly) to inquire whether Government had issued an order for him to submit a report on the revenue. On my telling the clerk this was not so, he at once replied that in that case he had been directed by the Maharaj Rana to inform me that his Highness declined to send in any account of his revenue, and that he considered the Political Agent ought to be content with reports on education, on the criminal courts, and on studs. My answer to this was that, although I was ready to explain the meaning of my letters to his Highness's clerk when desired, I declined to receive verbal answers to them from such an individual. I may add that no further notice has been taken of my letter.

6. In my former report I mentioned that the Maharaj Rana was gradually getting rid of the honest men in his State, who had done good service during the superintendence. There has been no change in this respect, the bare fact of a man having loyally carried out my predecessor's ideas of government seems sufficient to ensure distrust or dismissal, and, as a rule, the people selected to fill the vacancies are either those who have been removed the late superintendent or have been foremost in supporting the Maharaj Rana in his dislike to the paramount power.

7. In addition to his Highness's omitting to consult me on any subject whatever, he seems at times to take pleasure in showing me official discourtesy. He has gone the length of inviting me to a public darbar on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, and seating me on his left.

8. I was recently obliged to dismiss the Mir Munshi of my office for untrustworthy conduct, and, for divulging official information obtained from the records of the office to the Maharaj Rana. This man was a Jhallawar official, and not wishing to ruin him, I intimated to his Highness that I should raise no objection to his being employed elsewhere in the State. A few days subsequently the Maharaj Rana summarily dismissed my Vakil and appointed in his place my late Mir Munshi, the very man whose services I had just informed the Maharaj Rana I felt it necessary to dispense with from my office. On this I wrote demi-officially to his Highness asking him to reconsider his order, but in reply he evaded the real point at issue, and in an abrupt and discourteous manner stated that as far as the dismissal of my Vakil was concerned his orders were final. On receiving this letter I informed the Maharaj Rana that under the circumstances I must decline to receive my late Mir Munshi in the capacity of Vakil, and at last his Highness agreed to send me another man.

9. I trusted that the good advice given by Sir Edward Bradford during his visit in February would have had its proper weight with the Maharaj Rana, and I also hoped much from the removal of so badly disposed and unscrupulous a person as Chobey Dumme Lal, but, on the contrary, as I have shown, his Highness subsequently became more decidedly hostile. Although I have studiously avoided all interference, the Maharaj Rana has as studiously avoided consulting me on important matters. I am informed by persons of all ranks and positions that they dare not come and visit me, or even be seen speaking to me. In fact, the Maharaj Rana's loyalty consists in assertions, while all his obligation to the suzerain power have been forgotten. I may add that the Council is now a cipher, as his Highness only employs them on most petty and ordinary work, and does not consult them about the conduct of his administration.

10. After a careful study of the Maharaj Rana's character, I feel certain that, until he is *compelled* in the first instance to fulfil his obligations, he will not do so by mere advice or from a desire to please the British Government, for his evil advisers have convinced him that if he is only firm in asserting what they describe as "his right," we are powerless to interfere.

11. I would suggest that his Highness should be warned that unless he fulfils the spirit of the obligation under which he rests, and conforms to the conditions laid down when he was entrusted with governing powers in 1884, it will be necessary to invest the Political Agent with a larger and more definite share in the administration of the State than he now possesses. Should this warning not have due effect, the Maharaj Rana might be directed to carry on his work in council and under the advice of that body, the members of which the Agent to the Governor General should be empowered, in the first instance, to appoint, and the Political Agent should have a directing voice in their proceedings.

Sub-Enclosure B.

LETTER from *E. G. Colvin*, Esq., c.s., First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Political Agent, Jhallawar, dated the 30th—31st July 1886.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your office letter dated the 21st instant, I am directed by the Agent to the Governor General to communicate to you his views regarding the present position of affairs in Jhallawar.

2. Unfavourable reports having reached the Government of India, the Agent to the Governor General has been called upon to inform them how matters are progressing. This request was made in a letter from the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, dated 14th July, copy of which was forwarded to the Political Agent, Jhallawar. Subsequently to this Major H. Wylie, on the eve of his departure on privilege leave to England, submitted the letter, now under acknowledgement, which although not received in this office until the 25th instant, bears date 21st July, and was therefore presumably written by Major Wylie before the receipt of the endorsement from this office.

3. This letter discloses what the Agent to the Governor General cannot but regard as a very serious aspect of affairs. It appears in the first place that the revenue settlement of the State, which was commenced by Major Abbott with the cognisance of the Government of India, and brought by that officer to a successful termination, has been obstructed by the action of his Highness the Maharaj Rana. The Agent to the Governor General had already had strong reason to apprehend that this was the case, but the dismissal, without reference of any kind to the Political Agent, of the whole of the Settlement Office is a step which, unless a very satisfactory explanation is forthcoming the Agent to the Governor General will be bound to regard as proof of the fact which he had previously only suspected. It further appears that his Highness the Maharaj Rana has declined to supply the Political Agent with information in regard to State matters, which he had not only a right to demand, but which his duty to the Government of India required that he should know; that this refusal was communicated in a very discourteous manner; that the discourtesy displayed on this occasion has been carried into his conduct at public ceremonies, where courtesy is imperative; that officers have been appointed and dismissed by the Maharaj Rana because they were dismissed or appointed by the Political Agent, the climax in this respect having been reached by the attempted appointment as Vakil to the Political Agent of a person whose dismissal from his own office the Political Agent had been obliged to demand, and finally that all the sources which are usually open to a Political Officer for the acquisition of official information have been so far as possible systematically closed. This is the condition of affairs to which the letter under acknowledgement points, and the Agent to the Governor General is forced to conclude therefrom that his Highness the
Maharaj

Maharaj Rana is actuated by a spirit, which is wholly inconsistent with his position and his obligations to the British Government.

4. The Agent to the Governor General is reluctant, however, to address the Government of India in this sense, in reply to their letter dated 14th July, until he has been supplied with such supplementary details in regard to the matters above enumerated as are essential to enable him to submit a sufficiently full report. Although the conduct of his Highness the Maharaj Rana is in little need of further illustration, it is important that the Agent to the Governor General should be made acquainted in connection with what has passed with every circumstance regarding which you have information. Major Wylie's departure on leave almost simultaneously with the receipt of the letter under acknowledgement has precluded the Agent to the Governor General from applying to him for all the particulars of the facts which he has reported, but it is obvious that these particulars, especially in regard to the Maharaj Rana's treatment of the revenue settlement and the settlement office, must form an important part of the report which has now been called for.

5. I am therefore to request that you will address a *kharjta* to his Highness, bringing to his notice the facts above mentioned, and calling upon him for any explanation in regard to each that he may see fit to offer, and that you will then submit his reply, which should be asked for within a fixed time, together with your opinion thereon, and the further details to which allusion has been made. It should be made clear to his Highness that the Agent to the Governor General has taken a serious view of the present position, and that he is obliged to infer that the Maharaj Rana is oblivious of the conditions on which he was invested with administrative powers; and that if this be the case, nothing but the most strict adherence henceforth to a line of conduct which is compatible with his obligations can avert the consequences which his behaviour merits. The good opinion of the Government will not again be won unless his Highness can show that he is conscious of the mistake which he has committed by assuring the Political Officer attached to his State that his demeanour in future shall be consistent with his relations to the British Government, and by showing in his conduct that those assurances are not insincere.

6. The Agent to the Governor General hopes that you will find it convenient to visit Jhallawar at an early date, in order that he may receive, as soon as possible, the benefit of your opinion upon the spirit in which these remarks are received by his Highness.

Sub-Enclosure C.

LETTER from Major *W. H. Curzon Wylie*, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah, in charge of the current duties of the Political Agent, Jhallawar, to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, dated Kotah, the 25th October 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th—31st July 1886, calling for further information in regard to various matters connected with his Highness the Maharaj Rana's conduct of the administration of the Jhallawar State, on which Major Henry Wylie reported in his letter of 21st July 1886.

2. These matters may be briefly stated as follows:—

(a) The obstruction of the land revenue settlement completed by Major Abbott and the dismissal, without reference to the Political Agent, of the late Settlement Superintendent and his office staff.

(b) The refusal of his Highness the Maharaj Rana to supply the Political Agent with information regarding the State revenue and expenditure for the year Sambat 1942 required for incorporation in Major Henry Wylie's annual report, and the discourteous manner in which this refusal was conveyed.

- (c) The slight offered to the Political Agent at a public Darbar held by the Maharaj Rana in May last in honour of Her Majesty the Queen Empress's birthday, when his Highness, contrary to custom and etiquette, seated the Political Agent on his left instead of on his right hand side.
- (d) The further discourtesy shown to Major H. Wylie by the Maharaj Rana's appointing as Raj Wakil at the Agency Joala Pershad, a dismissed Munshi of the Political Agent's office, in place of a man who was performing his duties satisfactorily, and whose services were suddenly dispensed with.

3. In order to afford his Highness an opportunity for giving any explanation he might desire to offer in regard to each of these points, I was directed to bring them prominently to his notice in a formal kharita, and to submit his reply with my own opinion thereon.

I proceed to relate the manner in which the Agent to the Governor General's instructions have been carried out.

4. In consequence of the Maharaj Rana's temporary absence from Jhallawar on a visit to Nimach and Poona, I was unable to see him until the 26th August, on which date I arrived in Jhalrapatan from Kotah. At an interview which lasted upwards of an hour, I delivered to his Highness the kharita, of which a copy forms Appendix A., and at the same time read to his Highness a translation in English, Appendix B., which he appeared thoroughly to understand. I represented to his Highness that unsatisfactory accounts of his conduct had reached the Government of India, that a report has been called for from the Agent to the Governor General, and that the nature of this report must necessarily depend in a great measure on the character of his Highness's reply to my kharita. I begged, therefore, his Highness would consider well before answering, and expressed my readiness to discuss, or explain verbally, in the course of the next few days, any portion of my kharita which, on further examination, might not prove easy of comprehension. I further took special pains to impress on his Highness that, while there was no wish or intention on the part of the Government of India to interfere unduly in the administration of affairs, it was incumbent on his Highness to recognise and conform to the obligation he was under to consult the Political Agent on all important matters relating to the State; and, in reply to the Maharaj Rana's remark that these so-called important matters had never been distinctly specified, I observed that the privilege of discrimination had purposely been left to his own good sense and judgment as under similar conditions had always been the practice with other chiefs in Rajputana, and with sufficiently good results. I saw the Maharaj Rana again on the 27th and on the 29th August. On the second occasion his Highness informed me that, owing to the accounts for the past year not having been closed, the financial statement asked for in my kharita would take time to prepare, and would delay the submission of his reply. At this I expressed surprise, as the Sambat year '1942 ended on the 31st July, and the accounts, in accordance with previous custom, should have been made up by the 29th August. As it was evident, however, that the Maharaj Rana wished to gain time, I, before leaving Jhalrapatan, sent him a second kharita (Appendix C.) fixing the 26th September as the date by which I should hope to receive his answer.

A few days before the time appointed his Highness wrote to me to Deoli suggesting that the delivery of his kharita should be delayed pending my return to Jhalrapatan on the 2nd October, as he wished to speak to me about seeing the Agent to the Governor General. I had an interview with his Highness on that date, but it was not until the following day that I received the kharita (Appendix D.) of which I forward a translation (Appendix E.). From the tone and wording of the kharita I considered it doubtful whether the Agent to the Governor General would be willing to grant the Maharaj Rana an interview, unless he had some special statement to make. On questioning his Highness I gathered that he was anxious to reinstate himself in the Agent to the Governor General's good graces, but that he had no intention of admitting his errors or of offering any assurance that his course of action would be changed in the future. Indeed, he distinctly told me that his written statement contained everything

everything he had to say in respect to the past, and that he had nothing further to add.

In communicating his Highness's wish to the Agent to the Governor General, I was, therefore, unable to urge any special ground for his visit to Abu.

5. It is necessary I should now say a few explanatory words on the subjects to which the Maharaj Rana's attention was invited in my *kharita*, dated 24th August, and comment on his Highness's reply, dated 16th September, which, as I have already noted, only reached me on the 3rd October.

The particular action of his Highness which is here referred to is described in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Major H. Wylie's letter dated 21st July 1886. At the beginning of the year the Maharaj Rana expressed a wish that Major Wylie should investigate certain complaints that had been made against Major Abbott's assessments in Central Jhallawar, and proposed to accompany him on tour; to these proposals Major Wylie readily consented. On their arrival in the Khyrabad Pargana only a few complaints were brought forward, and these of a trifling nature, resulting in the confirmation by the Maharaj Rana of Major Abbott's orders.

His Highness, however, attributed the paucity of complaints to the fact of the cultivators having received no previous intimation of the Political Agent's visit, and it was arranged that the work should be discontinued to allow of a notice issuing. On the 22nd February the Maharaj Rana addressed a circular to the nine Tahsildars in Central Jhallawar, to the effect that he and the Political Agent were about to visit their tahsils to listen to all complaints against the settlement, and that they were to warn complainants to submit their petitions.

A copy of this circular reached Major Wylie on the 23rd February, and on the 25th he wrote pointing out that the circular was calculated to do much harm. The truth of Major Wylie's prediction was fully proved, as, on his next appearance at the scene of inquiry with the Maharaj Rana, they were greeted with a large number of most frivolous petitions, many wholly unconnected with the settlement. These Major Wylie steadily set himself to work to go through, when the Maharaj Rana abruptly asked him to break off the inquiry and return to Jhalrapatan.

Shortly afterwards he begged Major Wylie to give up the inquiry altogether, saying he would like to carry on the settlement on a plan of his own.

With reference to these statements of Major Wylie, the Maharaj Rana, after a long preamble, asserts in his *kharita* that he had explained the purport of the proposed circular to Major Wylie and obtained his approval to its issue; therefore, as he was presiding over the Revenue Department, he despatched it without again consulting the Political Agent. A copy and translation of the circular are attached (Appendices F and G). As far as the wording goes, there would not appear to be much to take exception to, but the fact of the circular being sent to all nine tahsildars in Central Jhallawar, instead of merely to the single official of the locality in which Major Wylie contemplated prosecuting his investigations, was certainly calculated to create a belief that every cultivator in the nine parganas might gain something by petitioning against his assessment. Had the Maharaj Rana been sincere in his desire to assist Major Wylie in arriving at the truth of the settlement objections, without upsetting the minds of the people, it would but have been natural that he should show Major Wylie the form of notice he proposed to promulgate before, instead of after, the despatch of the circular.

The Maharaj Rana vindicates his action in abruptly asking Major Wylie to relinquish his inquiry, on the ground of the expenditure of time and money which its completion would have entailed. Major Wylie had directed the Maharaj Rana's attention to these drawbacks, before starting on his tour, as one of the probable results of his Highness's injudicious circular, and his Highness's excuses seem scarcely to convey a reasonable explanation of his discourteous behaviour to the Political Agent.

The dismissal of the Settlement Superintendent without any previous reference to the Political Agent is defended on the ground that Munshi Taj-ud-

Dismissal of the Settlement Superintendent, Munshi Taj-ud-din Ahmed held the post of "Naib Hakim Mal," or Assistant Deputy Collector of Revenue, to which he had been temporarily appointed

appointed on the break-up of the Settlement Establishment in December 1884 by the Maharaj Rana, after taking the opinion of Major Abbott, and that in June 1886, the other officials in the Revenue Department having gained sufficient insight into the working of the settlement, Munshi Taj-ud-din's services could conveniently be dispensed with. He was therefore dismissed, and with him, I may add, went 16 munshis, 1 jamadar and 4 chaprasis who had all received their appointments in the Revenue Department at the same time. The Maharaj Rana considers that, as Munshi Taj-ud-din Ahmed held only a temporary appointment, and the *raison d'être* for his appointment having come to an end, His Highness was at liberty to dismiss him without consulting Major Wylie.

The circumstances and conditions attaching to Taj-ud-din Ahmed's appointment as Naib Hakim Mal appear to have been correctly stated by the Maharaj Rana, but his Highness has omitted to mention the notable fact that in addition to his revenue duties, in which he bore a subordinate part, Taj-ud-din Ahmed was also engaged in and responsible for fairing the settlement papers and inquiring into the rights of jagir and mafi holdings. At the time of his dismissal the fairing of the settlement papers had been completed, but there remained to be dealt with 8,000 mafi, 197 jagir and 1,741 miscellaneous cases, for the disposal of which I understand no arrangement had been made up to the 4th October, when I left Jhalrapatan. The desirability of these cases being investigated by a competent and trustworthy officer will be appreciated when I say that according to the estimate of Munshi Taj-ud-din Ahmed (who has seven years' experience as a Settlement officer in the State) the value of lands which might be resumed may be put roughly at a lakh of rupees. It can scarcely be conceded, therefore, that the dismissal or retention of Taj-ud-din Ahmed's services was not a matter of sufficient importance on which to take the advice of the Political Agent.

As regards the working of the settlement itself, to which the Government of India call attention in Foreign Department letters dated, respectively, the 14th July and 26th August 1886, received under your office endorsements, dated 19th July and the 3rd September 1886, I regret that I am not in a position to supply the full information required. The Maharaj Rana's kharita of 16th September contains an assurance that the settlement is being maintained in its entirety, and by his Highness's showing no difficulties have been experienced in adhering to Major Abbott's arrangements. A similar statement was lately made to me by Pandit Ram Charan, who has been Superintendent of Revenue since 1875 and is qualified to judge. On the other hand, reports of a contradictory nature have reached me indicating that all is not so smooth as appears on the surface. The truth of these reports can only be verified in the course of the Political Agent's approaching cold weather tour. The objections to Major Abbott's assessments in the Chowmela were easily adjusted by Major Wylie as reported in his confidential letter of 3rd March last (paragraph 16); the complaints preferred from the Chechat, Asnawr and Bakan Tahsils in Central Jhallawar were under local inquiry when Major Wylie's proceedings were abruptly put an end to as already described. I learn that from 250 to 300 petitions were presented of a miscellaneous character upon which no action has been taken beyond their being filed in the Revenue Office.

The Darbar has not attempted to raise Major Abbott's assessments, but in some instances his rates are said to have been unnecessarily reduced. Five villages have been let on farming leases which were last year under direct management, the largest, Keshurpura, in the Patan Tahsil, yielding a revenue, according to the settlement returns, of Rs. 687; the sum for which this village is now leased I have not ascertained. The post of Tahsildar in the Jhallawar State is a very responsible one, as the maintenance of the settlement must in a great measure depend on the capability of these officials to supervise the work of the Kanungoes and Patwaris. Two Tahsildars have recently been appointed in Chechat and Aklera, who, I am told, lack the requisite qualifications. In the former, a Hindi Karkun, named Chuggan Lal, on Rs. 30 per mensem, without any previous revenue training, has been promoted and his pay raised to Rs. 60, although he is said to have no knowledge of Urdu, in which language much of the tahsil business is conducted. In Aklera, a late Raj official,

official, over 70 years of age, who was pensioned on Rs. 15 per mensem by Major Abbott, has been re-employed as Tahsildar and given Rs. 5 per mensem extra. I have not seen this man, but he is declared to be quite incompetent. I may further mention that the Maharaj Rana found means of making the first of these changes by reducing Abdul Gaffur, a Tahsildar, on Rs. 60 per mensem (of eight or nine years' standing under Major Abbott) to be a Kanungo on Rs. 30 per mensem. If trained Revenue officials are to be displaced by ignorant and unexperienced men, the State interests must suffer. In my opinion, before dismissing officials who have done good service under the late superintendent Major Abbott, the Political Agent, should be consulted.

In paragraph 4 of this letter, dated 21st July 1886, Major Wylie relates the discourteous manner in which the Maharaj Declining to supply information for the Political Agent's Annual Report Rana sent a verbal message by his clerk declining to furnish any account of the revenue of the State unless an order for him to submit such a report had been issued by the Government of India. On this point the Maharaj Rana now disclaims any intention to be rude or to have departed from customary procedure in his intercourse with the Political Agent; he asserts that he sent his clerk in the first instance to ascertain exactly what Major Wylie wanted, and on hearing from him that Major Wylie wished to receive any particulars worth mentioning in the Annual Report, his Highness returned no written reply to Major Wylie's letter, because there was no intelligence of the desired kind to communicate. His Highness's version of what passed between himself and Major Wylie conflicts with Major Wylie's description, and the excuse offered for not at once complying with a perfectly intelligible request speaks for itself.

The abstract statement of revenue and expenditure for Sambat 1942 attached to his Highness's kharita, dated 16th September (Appendix H), is so meagre in its details and so compiled as to render any comparison with the figures in the financial statement given at pages 31-32 of Major Abbott's final report on Jhallawar affairs, dated 8th February 1884, not only useless but misleading. Apparently, the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,80,592-1-6, being Rs. 22,173-8-9 in excess of the closing balance of the previous year. Further particulars have been asked for, but to await their arrival would delay too long the submission of this report.

In paragraph 7 of Major Wylie's letter above alluded to, he draws attention to the Maharaj Rana's having seated him on his left instead of on his right hand side at a Darbar held in honour of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's birthday in May last. In respect to this the Maharaj Rana cites former precedents, especially the procedure proposed by Major Abbott to be followed at his Highness's own Investiture Darbar on the 22nd February 1884, when it was laid down that the Agent, to the Governor General and other British officers should sit on the Maharaj Rana's left.

I have seen the plan of Darbar here alluded to, which contains a special proviso that it is not intended for future guidance. Moreover, the marginally noted extract from the Governor General's Agent's orders on the occasion shows that, as a fact, the Agent to the Governor General occupied a seat on the Maharaj Rana's right, the Political Superintendent sitting on his Highness's left, as is the custom of Political Agents in such exceptional cases. The other occasions specified by the Maharaj Rana appear, from the Hindi papers sent from the Darbar office, to have been private visits paid to the late Maharaj Rana in the palace by the officers whose names are given; the papers are written by palace officials and afford no jot of evidence that a seat on the left of the Jhallawar Chief was ever officially recognised and accepted by the Agent to the Governor General, Colonel Keatinge, or by the different Political Agents concerned.

On the 31st of May, Major Henry Wylie was obliged to dismiss his office Mir Munshi for divulging official information. The man being a Jhallawar official, Major Wylie, not wishing to ruin him, intimated to His Highness (whilst acquainting him with the fact of Joala Pershad's dismissal)

The appointment of Joala Pershad as Raj Wakil at the Agency.

that he would not stand in the way of his being employed elsewhere in the State. Upon this, the Maharaj Rana, on the 6th June, suddenly dismissed his Vakil at the Agency, Muhib Hussain, a man of good character, who can count 15 years' service in Jhallawar, and appointed as Vakil Joala Pershad. The Maharaj Rana, being asked to explain this, denies any knowledge of Joala Pershad's misconduct, and states that Joala Pershad, having been twice recommended by Major Wylie, in default of any other vacancy, was nominated Vakil. Even conceding that his Highness had no personal knowledge of the precise cause of Joala Pershad's dismissal, it is impossible to believe that he can seriously have supposed a man would be acceptable to discharge the important and often confidential duties of Vakil, whose services had lately been dispensed with from the Agency Office.

6. In conclusion, I would invite the Agent to the Governor General's attention to the general tone and spirit of his Highness's kharita, dated 16th September. Throughout there appears an expression of surprise at exception being taken to any of the incidents brought to notice, a contentious attempt to justify the past, an absence of any regret that the administration should be likely to fall under the displeasure of the Government of India, and, lastly, the kharita contains no profession of any intention on his Highness's part to consult or be guided by the advice of the Political Agent.

Since the above was written the Maharaj Rana has given distinct indication of his determination henceforward to ignore absolutely the conditions on which he received governing powers. In a kharita dated 7th October (Appendix J) his Highness acquaints me with the fact of his having nominated three new members to the State Council: Dhabi Sheo Baksh, Munshi Mittu Lal, and Chowbey Ganga Pershad, the last mentioned being not only disqualified by position, but a man in respect to whom the Maharaj Rana only in January last gave his assurance to the Agent to the Governor General that he should not again be consulted on State affairs.

In acknowledging, therefore, the receipt of the Maharaj Rana's communication, I reminded him of his promise to Sir Edward Bradford, intimated my regret that I could not accord my assent to the additions named, and begged that for the present the constitution of the old Council might remain unchanged (Appendix L.). Far, however, from expressing any desire to meet my wishes, and entirely ignoring the real ground on which my objections were based, his Highness declines to re-consider his orders (Appendix M), and adds that his reasons for not consulting me before they issued have already been explained in his kharita dated 16th September. Reference to this kharita shows that, according to his Highness's own account, he was quite willing at the outset to seek advice from the Political Agent, but with the speedy acquisition of experience he considers the need for taking counsel to have ceased; the practice has consequently been discontinued, and from his Highness's latest statement we may fairly conclude that it is intended the observance enjoined by Government shall hereafter be relinquished altogether.

7. I trust the report now submitted affords sufficient evidence of the necessity for maintaining fully the conditions attached to the transfer of the administration of the State to the young Chief on the 22nd February 1884, and the desirability of steps being taken to secure his Highness's recognition of his obligations and a more scrupulous adherence to them in future. It might at the same time be found possible to define broadly, yet more clearly, the matters which, in the eyes of the Government of India, seem of sufficient importance to require a reference to the Political Agent before his Highness initiates any action on them himself.

APPENDICES to Sub-Enclosure C. to Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

APPENDIX A.

[Copies of Kharitas, &c, in Persian.]

APPENDIX B.

TRANSLATION of a Kharita from Major *W. H. Curzon Wylie*, C.I.E., Political Agent, to his Highness the Maharaj Rana *Zalim Singh*, Bahadur, of Jhallawar; dated Kotah, the 24th August 1886.

After compliments.— At the beginning of this year the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana found it desirable to visit Jhalrapatan in person, in order to confer with your Highness on certain matters appertaining to the conduct of affairs in the Jhallawar State, and your Highness will doubtless recollect the question which formed on that occasion the chief subject of conversation between yourself and the Agent to the Governor General. Sir Edward Bradford had heard that your Highness was without doubt inclined to exclude the Political Agent from that share in the Councils and administrative proceedings of your Highness to which the conditions of his appointment and his position as representative of the British Government entitled him, and that your Highness had acted in a manner which clearly showed that your Highness resented the advice which it was the particular duty of the Political Agent to offer you.

The Agent to the Governor General had, however, hoped that the interview which took place in January might have borne good fruit, and that the erroneous views which your Highness entertained in regard to the position of the Political Agent might have been removed. It is, therefore, with extreme regret that he has learned from the Political Agent that your Highness has persisted in the previous objectionable conduct. Not only has this fact been communicated to the Agent to the Governor General, but rumours of a sinister character have even reached the Government of India, and inquiries on the subject have been made of the Agent to the Governor General by those in the highest authority.

It is difficult for Sir Edward Bradford to submit in reply other than a very unsatisfactory report on your Highness's behaviour, for he is informed that your Highness has not only continued to treat the representations of the Political Agent, Major Wylie, with indifference, but that your Highness has exhibited a marked want of courtesy to that officer, and, moreover, that your Highness in certain official matters has taken up a position which savours unmistakeably of complete independence.

My friend, in consequence of what the Agent to the Governor General has heard, I am desired once more to repeat, what your Highness has already been so often told, that when in February 1884 the administration of the Jhallawar State was transferred, under the orders of the Government of India, from the hands of the Superintendent to your own, it was expressly declared that in all important matters your Highness should obtain and follow the advice of the Political Agent accredited to your State. Bearing this stipulation in view, I am now directed to bring certain matters explicitly to your Highness's notice, and to request the favour of an early and full explanation in respect to each.

I.—Your Highness is aware that at the beginning of this year it was decided, in accordance with your Highness's own wish, that Major Wylie should continue to make in the district of Central Jhallawar inquiries into the revenue settlement completed during your Highness's minority, similar to those which he had prosecuted with your Highness's approval in the Chowmela. As he was about to proceed on tour, your Highness expressed a desire to accompany him, and as this wish had for its expressed object the acquisition of experience and was coupled with a disclaimer of any intention of interference, it was readily

acceded to. On the first day it was found, as in the Chowmela, that serious complaints were few, whereupon your Highness, assigning as a reason for the paucity of complaints, the absence of previous intimation of the visit, took upon yourself to request that the inquiry might be stopped. In order to satisfy your Highness's scruples, Major Wylie agreed to cease work for the time, and to permit a notice to be issued before again proceeding on tour. Your Highness then took a step entirely at variance with all previous professions. Without giving Major Wylie an opportunity of acquainting himself with its terms, your Highness issued, on your own authority, to all Tehsildars a circular which was calculated, not only to protract to an unnecessary length the investigations which Major Wylie had undertaken, but to excite factious opposition to the settlement assessments.

Notwithstanding this, Major Wylie was sufficiently forbearing once again to attempt, in company with your Highness, the prosecution of his inquiries. But where there were no complaints before, there arose now, as might have been foreseen, a flood of fictitious petitions; progress was practically barred; and when your Highness proposed that Major Wylie should relinquish the business in hand, the proposal, although discourteous, was one which Major Wylie had already felt to be inevitable. Since that time the Political Agent has been favoured with no information from your Highness regarding settlement affairs, but the Agent to the Governor General has heard with astonishment that on the 21st of June your Highness took upon yourself to dismiss the Superintendent of the Settlement with the whole of his establishment, without making any reference to the Political Agent, and without supplying any information as to the arrangements proposed for the discharge of the duties previously performed by these officers. This is a measure regarding which your Highness must be aware that the advice of the Political Agent is indispensable, and the Agent to the Governor General wishes to be fully informed of the circumstances under which it was carried out without the Political Agent being first consulted. Your Highness may at the same time desire to furnish some explanation of your Highness's other acts connected with the land settlement to which allusion has been made above.

II—The Agent to the Governor General has been informed that when Major Wylie, in the course of his duties, applied to your Highness for certain particulars regarding the revenue administration of the Jhallawar State, which were needful for the preparation of the annual report to Government, your Highness objected to supplying him with the information he required. My friend, the financial condition of a State is a test of its prosperity; without financial returns to compare with those of previous years, it is impossible to form any opinion on the condition of the Administration, and this, as your Highness is aware, it is the right of the Political Agent to be acquainted with. I am therefore to ask on what grounds your Highness withheld the information asked for by Major Wylie, and I am to request that an abstract statement of revenue and expenditure for Sambat 1942 may be forwarded with your reply to the present kharita. Your Highness's action in not replying to Major Wylie's letter in this connection, otherwise than by sending a verbal message through one of your clerks deprecating Major Wylie's right to call for the information needed, also requires to be explained.

III—Next it has been brought to the Agent to the Governor General's notice that on the occasion of a public Darbar in May last, held in honour of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's birthday, your Highness, contrary to etiquette, and in defiance of the custom obtaining in Rajputana, seated the Political Agent on your left hand instead of your right. This amounts to a distinct act of discourtesy towards the representative of Her Majesty, and I am to request that your Highness will be so good as to account for your proceedings on that occasion.

IV.—There is another point in which your Highness has acted with what is apparently an unwarrantable disregard of the Political Agent's position. Major Wylie lately had cause to dismiss the Mir Munshi of his office, and in so doing he intimated to your Highness that he was compelled to part with him because he had found him untrustworthy. Very shortly after this, your Highness, without any apparent reason, dismissed from attendance on the Political Agent your Vakil Mohib Hussain, a man in whom Major Wylie had confidence,

confidence, and appointed in his place the very Mir Munshi whom Major Wylie had found it necessary to remove. Your Highness must have been conscious that the appointment of this man as Agency Vakil would be particularly distasteful to Major Wylie, and I am to request that you will explain, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General, the objects of the measure.

After patient consideration of the facts, as they stand at present, the Agent to the Governor General is unable to avoid the inference that for the last 15 months your Highness has assumed towards the Political Agent an attitude of growing unfriendliness, and that your Highness has declined to conform to the conditions on which administrative powers were delivered to you. I am now authorised to inform your Highness that the character of the Agent to the Governor General's report, which he has been called upon to submit to the Government of India, and the nature of his recommendations in respect to Jhallawar affairs, will depend in a great measure on the explanations your Highness may be able to offer in each of the various matters brought to your notice in the present kharita, and on any assurances you may wish to give in respect to your Highness's proceedings in the future.

I shall continue my stay in Jhalrapatan to await your Highness's reply to this communication until the 31st instant.

APPENDIX C.

TRANSLATION of a Kharita from the Political Agent, Jhallawar, to his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar; dated 30th August 1886.

WHEN I handed to your Highness at our interview on the 26th instant my kharita of the 24th idem I had hoped that your Highness might possibly be able to send me a reply within five or six days, which I could carry back to Kotah with me at the end of the month. This hope was grounded on the fact that the questions asked in my kharita relate to events of the past eight or nine months of which your Highness has full cognizance, and that the financial statement called for was for the Sambat year 1942 which closed on the 31st of July last.

Your Highness yesterday, however, at our meeting at the Agency house, gave me to understand that you wished to look over your papers and consider well before sending your reply. Your Highness also told me that the abstract financial statement for Sambat 1942 could not be forwarded at present owing to the balance sheet for the year not having been made out. My friend, I am glad that your Highness recognises the gravity of the situation, and I have no wish to hurry you in submitting your reply. I therefore fix the 26th of September as the date by which I shall expect to receive at Deoli from your Highness a full explanation of the different matters to which I have called your Highness's attention.

By that date I trust your Highness may also be in a position to submit the financial statement required. Should your Highness be unable to forward it there is no necessity to delay answering my kharita on that account, but your Highness will doubtless see the necessity of explaining in your reply why it is not sent.

APPENDIX D.

[Copies of Kharitas, &c., in Persian.]

APPENDIX E.

TRANSLATION of a Kharita from his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar to the Political Agent of Jhallawar; dated 16th September 1886.

YOUR kind letter, dated the 24th of August, 1886, has reached me. From its perusal it appears that instead of friendly feelings some dissatisfaction towards me exists in the minds of both yourself and the Agent to the Governor General, and therefore it is desirable to make clear any causes of dissatisfaction there may be, and so remove them from hearts well disposed towards me. Before furnishing the explanations called for it is fitting to mention the old connection which has from an early date existed between this State, the British Government and British officers; so that the comparison may show that no

reliance should be placed on the suspected causes of dissatisfaction. You must be acquainted with the history of the foundation of this State after the Regeicy of Kotah, how by the assistance of the English Government it was established and how its prosperity advanced under the kindness and direction of that Government, and what indescribable obligations my ancestors owed to that Government. Proof of this lies in the endeavours made in regard to my adoption, my education at the Mayo College, and in the prosperity of the State during my minority, and in the bestowal of full powers on my gaining my majority. In addition to all this it is evident, from the interest which Government shows in its dependants, that the chiefs enjoy a position which was never theirs before.

Under these circumstances a feeling akin to pain and surprise stirred me on reading the expressions contained in your letter. But I write now to state the true facts of the matter by way of refuting the statements made.

In respect to the point that I have sought to exclude the Political Agent from a share in the Council and the administrative proceedings of the State, the fact is this, that ever since the Agent to the Governor General, with the sanction of the Government of India, bestowed on me full powers in this State, and ever since I began personally to administrate, I have been in the habit of referring to Major Abbott and Major Wylie and taking advice in matters of importance which my limited experience did not qualify me to understand, and as I was engaged in State business every day my experience quickly increased, and after a short time I could easily grasp those important matters which previously had occasioned me difficulty, and in this way I omitted to seek advice. As it happened that for some time I did not have occasion to seek advice, it is clear from what I have said that I did not purposely abandon the habit, but rather in consequence of the experience I had gained the need for reference did not arise, for, had it been otherwise, there would have been from the outset a repugnance to taking counsel, and the settlement affairs, which were of great importance and concerned the whole State, would not have been entrusted to the Political Agent. If, as I understand, it be this declining to take counsel that has given rise to this suspicion of perverseness and bad conduct which are hinted at in your letter, then it has already been explained, and if there be any other cause for such suspicion I do not know what it can be and am unable to explain it.

The rumour which has reached the Government of India that I am of a perverse disposition, is not worthy of credit. Were I so, I would not have accepted profitable counsel, and the affairs of the State, in which I am engaged day and night, would have fallen into great disorder. This too attests that the rumour in question is not to be relied upon, and I trust that you will personally endeavour to prove the falsity of the rumour. I am still more pained at the expressions in your letter of my treating the Political Agent with indifference, especially the disrespect referred to, for, as far as I can think, I can recall no such act, nor is it likely such behaviour could be shown towards such a friend, but since no detailed particulars of this disrespect have been given I cannot say more on the subject.

I am further astonished at the rumour of my exercising complete independence, and cannot understand what causes have given rise to suspicions which otherwise I might explain to your satisfaction by offering excuses for what has occurred. Indeed, the independence of Chiefs is in these days only such as the British Government has conferred upon them, and it is unreasonable to suppose that I should do any act which would place me in opposition to so paternal a Government.

In answer to the first point on which I am asked regarding the issue of a circular notice (to cultivators), I beg to reply that I have in no way interfered in the investigation into complaints which Major Wylie had undertaken. In the same way that Major Wylie, according to his custom of giving me assistance and according to his duty, had taken the trouble to go into these settlement cases, so in like manner, on his proceeding to the villages of Sarangkheri and Chatterpura, in the Khyrabad pargana, to make local enquiries on the matters in dispute. Major Wylie, having come to those places, requested my opinion as to what I thought it was right to do under the circumstances. Being asked by Major Wylie, and for the sake of gaining experience myself, I answered as I thought best. When we reached Sarangkheri no complainants appeared and it became necessary to send a sowar to call them, the reason for their

non-

non-appearance being, it was found, the absence of previous intimation (of our visit). As Major Wylie had given me the opportunity, as before stated, of expressing my opinion, I mentioned that it was advisable to give previous notice of our coming, that officer in justice stopped the enquiry and approved of a notice being issued to those ryots who were helping at the enquiry into their complaints and gave me permission to issue the notice.

On this account Major Wylie postponed going to Zalimpura as arranged, and proceeded to the Durrah, saying that he would visit the former place after issue of the notice. At that time I plainly stated the purport of the notice to Major Wylie, and as the revenue work was being performed by me I issued the notice.

Under these circumstances the sending out of the circular was not thought to be opposed to our previous proceedings; indeed, it may be considered to have facilitated the investigation into the settlement objections. The issue of the notice cannot be held to be likely to excite factious opposition to the settlement, as it is clearly stated to the Tahsildars that should any tenant have a complaint to prefer regarding one field out of his holding of ten fields, he should put forward his objection only as regards the former. Groundless objection should on no account be presented, and the cultivators should not come in bodies, nor can this order be regarded as lengthening the work in hand or as superfluous. It was only a step necessarily taken to afford information, as is ordinarily the custom in dealings between the State officials and the ryots. Beyond the intimation to tenants, regarding which I had consulted the Political Agent, the notice contained nothing of which it can be thought I kept the Political Agent in ignorance. The fact that the circular was issued after consultation with the Political Agent can be established by a perusal of the circular, and by reference to the statement in your kharita that the Political Agent stopped the enquiry and approved of the issue of the notice. The power given to the Political Agent of investigating the complaints made against the settlement was not discourteously rescinded. My intention to maintain the settlement exists from the beginning, as I have stated on several previous occasions. The business of inquiry into the settlement was made over to the Political Agent mainly for the purpose of satisfying the ryots, and to carry it out fully needed much time and expense, and the State could not bear such heavy expense, and in Central Jhallawar the system of farming land, such as prevails in the Chowmela, does not exist so as to admit of objections being summarily dealt with. Therefore the Political Agent's writing that further inquiry would entail much loss of time and expense, coupled with what I had seen of the circumstances of the objectors on the spot with my own eyes, at once came home to me, it was consequently deemed advisable to work the settlement as it stood. For this reason the Political Agent, who had out of friendship undertaken the trouble of dealing with the complaints, was relieved of the charge. Stopping the investigation into the settlement objections which the Political Agent had, in a private capacity and out of friendship for me, agreed to make, was not, it follows, an act of discourtesy. Had the enquiry been continued by me or entrusted to others, the act might have been considered discourteous. There remains the point that no information on settlement affairs was (afterwards) given to the Political Agent; that is explained by the fact that the present settlement is being maintained by every possible endeavour, and up to date no difficulty has arisen which needed mentioning, nor has the Political Agent ever enquired into any settlement matters; had he done so, there would have been no hesitation in gladly explaining it. As to the dismissal of the Superintendent and his office establishment, regarding which I am questioned, the facts are that in December 1884 I had some talk with Major Abbott about Tazuddin's appointment. At that time I told that officer that it was advisable to appoint Tazuddin as Assistant Revenue Officer for a short time. In accordance with this advice, in December 1884, in respect to the appointment of Tajuddin as Naib Hakim Mal, it was ordered that as the Settlement Department will be abolished in the month of December 1884, the work in the Revenue Sadr Office will somewhat increase, and as the revenue office establishment is not at present acquainted with settlement duties, therefore for a short time Tazuddin is appointed as Assistant to the Revenue Officer. Orders to this effect were issued to Tajuddin and the Revenue Office which the Political Agent may have seen in Tajuddin's possession. Hence it became a settled fact that owing to the ignorance of the Mal Sadr establishment of settlement duties, Tajuddin was

appointed for a short time only. In June 1886, when it became known from the Revenue Office report that its establishment and tehsildars have now become acquainted with settlement work, and that the Kanungos are now present at head-quarters and in the tehsils to conduct the settlement work, Tajuddin's dismissal was found proper, and for this reason a second consultation on the subject was not considered necessary. As to the enquiries made about my carrying on the administration without taking the advice of the Political Agent, and my other proceedings relating to the land settlement, the state of the case is this, that the settlement exists in its original form, and whatever action has to be taken in revenue matters, *i.e.*, in matters relating to land, &c., everything is done in accordance with the settlement rules.

As to the second question raised regarding the non-submission of the revenue report, and my sending a verbal message through a clerk in reply to the Political Agent's letter, I beg to state that it is not necessary here to say more than that the Political Agent, in his letter to me, had said that he was writing the Jhallawar Annual Administration Report, and if anything relating to the revenue was approved for insertion, I should write and send it. As in that year there was nothing especially noticeable about the State revenue, I could not understand what particulars were worth entering, and lest my reply should be foreign to the question, I sent my clerk to the Political Agent to ascertain verbally. On his return the clerk gave me to understand that the Political Agent wanted to know anything specially worth mentioning. As there was nothing special, I was unable to write in compliance with that letter, and from that time up to now the Political Agent has not again written, telling me what particular information I am to send, or it is not possible that in furnishing such important particulars as the Political Agent desired to know there would have been any hesitation.

According to the friendship prevailing between the Political Agent and myself from the beginning, it is the custom at once to call for any replies that do not come in important matters, and the request is immediately complied with; in the same way verbal messages have continued to pass between us. Under these circumstances, this action of mine cannot be regarded as out of the common. The abstract statement of income and expenditure for Sambat 1942 asked for is enclosed.

Third question.—Regarding your enquiry about the left hand seat given to Major Wylie at the Darbar held in May last, in honor of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's birth-day. The real explanation is that the Darbar was specially held inside the place with a view only to express the sincere friendship and loyalty I bear towards the British Government. How then was it possible to give a seat to that officer contrary to the prevailing custom of the State? A perusal of the State records really shows that when Political Agents have attended Darbars held inside the palace, they are always seated on the left hand. In this manner on the 5th Mah Budi, Sambat 1922, Colonel Eden, Resident in Rajputana, and Colonel Bruce, Political Agent, Deoli, and on the 4th Poss Budi, Sambat 1926, Colonel Keatinge, Resident in Rajputana, with Colonel Muir, Political Agent; in Sambat 1927, Colonel Probyn, Political Agent, Western Malwa, and in Sambat 1930 and 1931, Major Martin, Political Agent, Western Malwa, and in Sambat 1921, Captain Philpots, Political Agent, Deoli, besides other officers in other years, when attending Darbars, were seated on the left-hand side. Moreover, in 1884, in the plan of seats prepared for and signed by Major Abbott for the installation Darbar, the seat of the Political Agent is shown on the left. Under these circumstances, Major Wylie was seated on the left in accordance with the practice prevailing in the State. But as the anniversary Darbar mentioned above was especially held to show pleasure to the English Government and its officials, had Major Wylie expressed his wish to sit on the right hand, it would never have been denied to him on such an occasion, and now if the right-hand seat be preferred to the left, I am waiting for intimation, and in future it can be arranged accordingly, for I am in every way desirous of showing respect to the representative of the paternal British Government.

Fourth question.—Regarding the appointment of Jowala Pershad as a wakil, it is to be said that Major Wylie first verbally recommended him to me for an appointment in the State, and afterwards sent him to me with a note. It was only in consideration of the fact that Major Wylie held him in such estimation that he took the trouble twice to recommend him that I appointed him (as desired).

desired) vakil in place of Mohib Hussain, whose post was then vacant, owing to his having been dismissed on a charge of criminal breach of trust. His (Jowala Pershad's) untrustworthiness was not known to me, otherwise this post would never have been conferred on him. As soon as Major Wylie's wish for his removal from the vakilship was intimated he was at once withdrawn.

Beyond this, as regards my growing unfriendly relations towards the Political Agent during the last 15 months and my departure from the conditions of the kharita, giving me powers as you have written, so far as I can judge, there has been no such act on my part as to indicate an unfriendly feeling. Indeed, I have endeavoured, and am still endeavouring, to increase our friendly relations, and as far as I can think I have not in any way departed from the terms of the kharita. If it is meant that no advice has been taken, the matter has already been explained above. As to the remark entered in your kharita, that a report of my proceedings has been called for by Government from the Agent to the Governor General, and that its submission waits on the receipt of my replies to the matters enquired about, and that its character depends on the assurances I can offer for the future, in regard to this I give you my assurance that with a true heart I shall continue a sincere well-wisher of the paternal British Government and shall respect its officers and shall seek for the prosperity of my subjects. I request the favour of your forwarding this with your own recommendations to Sir Edward Bradford, with a view that that officer may continue to bestow in future the same kindness upon me that he has heretofore shown during my minority and education and by granting me full powers of the State.

APPENDIX F.

[Copies of Kharitas, &c., in Persian.]

APPENDIX G

Translation of a Rubkar from his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, dated the 22nd of February 1886

On the 17th of February 1886 I, in company with the Political Agent, who had come to adjust complaints against the settlement, proceeded from Khairabad, in the Cheehut pargana, to visit the localities where complaints exist in the villages of Sarangkheri, Chatterpura, Nurpura, and Jodhpura. On reaching these places—owing to no local intimation of our coming having been given—no complainants were found whose cases could be fully heard and determined. On questioning the Tehsildar, it appeared that no notice had been sent to complainants directing them to attend on the spot.

As most of the people have objections (to urge) against the settlement assessment, and owing to the non-adjustment of these complaints, it is thought that the benefit to the State which is to result from the settlement may, in future, be diminished, therefore, by the advice of the Political Agent, it is resolved that the Political Agent shall proceed to the localities where complaints remain to be settled and decide cases. Dates of his marches and the names of his halting places to be hereafter notified. The second opportunity is afforded in order that whatever objections a complainant has to offer may be settled in his presence, so that he may have no reason to complain again. Therefore it is ordered that, excepting in the Chowmela, all Tahsildars be directed to inform each cultivator through the Patels, &c., in their respective parganas, that if he has any complaint to prefer against the settlement, he should write it in detail, and lay it before the Political Agent and myself on our arrival. But, as far as possible, every endeavour should be made to let it be known that groundless complaints should not needlessly be presented, and that people should not come in bodies and prefer a joint complaint in behalf of all the villagers in the names of their Patels. By this it is meant that in every village, if a tenant has an objection to urge in regard to one out of ten fields he should complain about that one field only, and as Tehsildars are well acquainted with their respective districts, it is their duty to see that each complaint, when heard, shall be explained on the spot to the Political Agent, in behalf of the complainant, in such a way that the real point of the complaint may easily be understood by that officer. A copy of this to be forwarded to the Sadr Vakil with an order that he shall produce it in the Agency for information.

APPENDIX H.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Jhalliwar State for the Sambat year 1942.

Receipt.	Amount.		Total.	Grand Total.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.		Total.	Grand Total.									
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									
Balance brought forward from last year.	-	-	-	5,58,418	8	9	1	Tribute to British Government-	80,000	0	0								
Pargana - - -	11,09,779	1	6				2	Palace and Zenana - - -	33,811	0	0								
Do. out of arrears realised -	56,857	11	3				3	Courts - - - - -	31,925	3	0								
Customs - - - - -	1,10,244	1	0				4	Courts, Offices, and Departments	2,28,935	12	0								
Do. out of arrears realised -	5,212	2	6				5	Establishments - - -	1,31,975	6	3								
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,07,420	11	6				6	Army and Police - - -	3,36,244	2	9								
Do. out of arrears realised -	14,721	12	0				7	Religious and Charitable -	30,226	2	0								
Total receipts for Sambat 1942 -	13,27,443	14	0				8	Festivals - - - - -	12,926	1	3								
Do arrears realised in 1942 -	76,791	9	9				9	Parganas - - - - -	1,46,295	3	0								
Advances recovered - - -	1,10,990	6	0				10	Vakils - - - - -	21,491	2	6								
Do. out of arrears realised -	60,083	11	9				11	Public Works - - - - -	1,31,653	8	9								
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	21,33,728	2	3	12	Guests - - - - -	1,784	6	6								
							13	Rewards and Gifts - - -	6,565	1	3								
							14	Travelling and Batta - -	17,581	9	0								
							15	Miscellaneous - - - - -	71,909	10	6								
							16	Advances - - - - -	2,39,384	0	0								
							17	Extraordinary - - - - -	17,746	0	6								
							18	Settlement Survey - - -	13,481	6	0								
								Balance - - - - -	-	-	-								
											15,53,136*	0	9						
													15,53,136	0	9				
															5,80,592	1	6		
																	21,33,728	2	3

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* Note by Political Agent — A mistake of Rs. 0-5 6 would appear in the addition.

Jhalrapatan, 16 September 1946.

(signed) *Zalm Singh.*

APPENDIX I.

[Copies of Kharitas, &c., in Persian.]

APPENDIX J.

TRANSLATION of a Kharita from His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, to the Political Agent of Jhallawar; dated 7th October 1886.

After the usual compliments.—Oh friend, on the 4th October current, when we had an interview, you asked me what assurance I had to offer for the future good conduct of the administration, as nothing on the subject has been mentioned in my replying kharita, dated the 16th of September. I have now therefore made the following arrangements for the future:—

Ordinary work in the State has been made over to the Council.

Heavy cases and important miscellaneous matters will be disposed of by myself in Council.

As the present number of the Council members is insufficient, I have selected three additional members. The total number of members will therefore be seven, *e.g.*—

<i>Thakur Bijey Singh</i>	}	Old Members.
<i>Apji Nirput Singh</i>		
<i>Koonwur Sheodan Singh</i>		
<i>Maharaja Bul Bhader Singh</i>		
and		
<i>Dhabai Sheo Baksh</i>	}	Present Members.
<i>Chobey Ganga Pershad</i>		
and		
<i>Mittu Lal</i>		

As this suitable arrangement provides sufficient guarantee for the proper working of affairs in future, this second kharita is submitted with a request that the same may be attached to that of the 16th September 1886.

APPENDIX K.

[Copies of Kharitas, &c., in Persian.]

APPENDIX L.

KHARITA from the Political Agent, Jhallawar, to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar; dated 11th October 1886.

YOUR Highness's kharita, dated the 7th of October, reached me yesterday, and occasioned me much surprise. In my kharita, dated the 24th of August 1886, one of the chief points to which I drew your Highness's particular attention was the obligation you are under to consult the Political Agent of your State in all important matters relating to its administration, and yet your Highness now suddenly informs me that you have nominated three additional members to the State Council without having previously acquainted me with your wishes in regard to these persons or having asked my advice.

Your Highness's kharita containing this announcement is dated three days after my departure from Jhalrapatan. Had your Highness taken me into your counsels when you had the opportunity, it would have been my duty to remind your Highness of the assurance given by you to the Agent to the Governor-General in January last that Chobey Ganga Pershad should not again be consulted on State affairs; he is, moreover, in my opinion wholly disqualified to discharge the duties of the high post it is proposed to confer upon him.

Under these circumstances I regret I cannot accord my assent to the composition of the new Council as named by your Highness, and for the present I would request you to allow the Council to remain as it was before the additions specified by your Highness were made.

APPENDIX M.

TRANSLATION of a Kharita from His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar to the Political Agent of Jhallawar ; dated 18th October 1886.

MY friend's kharita, dated the 11th of October of this year, referring to my kharita of the 7th of October 1886, advising me to postpone the re-organization of the Council owing to my not having taken counsel with you before making the arrangement, has been received and I have learned its contents. My friend, the reasons for my not taking advice have been fully set forth in my kharita of the 16th of September, and will have been well understood. This arrangement about the Council has been made in accordance with your kharita of the 24th of August for the purpose of affording satisfactory assurances for the conduct of future proceedings. It is not now under consideration, and all orders on the subject as contained in the kharita, dated the 7th of October, have been completed and issued. So, under the circumstances above explained, I would trouble you by saying that if on account of my not seeking your advice it is hinted that the re-organization of the Council should be deferred, the matter has already been explained, or if any special order on the subject has been received from headquarters, be pleased to inform me of it.

As the kharita of 7th October and this kharita are appendices to that of the 16th September, it is asked that they may be attached to it.

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

LETTER from *H. M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana ; dated Simla, 4th May 1887.

I AM directed to reply to Sir Edward Bradford's letter, dated the 20th November 1886, regarding the affairs of the Jhallawar State.

2. In this letter it is reported that the disposition and conduct of the Maharaj Rana have been extremely unsatisfactory, and circumstances are described showing that his Highness misunderstands his position in respect of the British Government, and misinterprets the conditions under which he was entrusted with the administration of his State. It is therefore recommended that the arrangements in force during the Chief's minority may be restored and that the administration may be again placed under the control and supervision of a Political Officer.

3. I am to inform you that the Governor General in Council regards with grave concern the matters which have been reported, and agrees with Sir Edward Bradford in thinking that the attitude of the Maharaj Rana has been most unbecoming and reprehensible. The immediate adoption of the measure advocated by your predecessor could undoubtedly be justified, but after full consideration, the Governor General in Council has determined to give his Highness a last opportunity of amendment. The principal reasons which have inclined the Government of India to this view are the youth and inexperience of the Chief, the absence of clear proof against him of positive misgovernment, and the recent return to Jhallawar of Major Abbott, the Political Agent, who possesses a very special knowledge of the State and its Ruler. The Governor General in Council is reluctant to abandon the hope that a severe rebuke from his Excellency the Viceroy, combined with the personal influence of Major Abbott, may induce the Maharaj Rana to appreciate the folly of the course he has

has been pursuing. It seems at least expedient to try this alternative; and I am accordingly to forward, for delivery to his Highness, the accompanying kharita from his Excellency the Viceroy. I am at the same time to request that Major Abbott may be instructed to submit, by the end of next July, a full expression of his opinion regarding the conduct of the Chief and the condition of his State.

4. A copy and translation of the kharita and printed copies of the letter under reply and its enclosures are also sent.

Enclosure 6 in No. 3.

KHARITA, dated Simla, 4th May 1887, from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.

IN February 1884, after the end of your Highness's minority, Lord Ripon was pleased to accede to the recommendation made by Sir Edward Bradford that the administration of the Jhallawar State should be entrusted under certain conditions to your Highness. The conditions were similar to those which had been found expedient in other States. They were explained to your Highness in person by the Agent to the Governor General, and were set out in his kharita of the 21st February 1884 as follows:—

“That until your Highness gains more experience and can conduct the government of the State unaided, you should consult the Political Agent in all important matters, and be guided by his advice, that no measures or acts taken or performed by the Council during your Highness's minority should be altered or reversed without the concurrence of the Political Agent, and further, that no change in the administration should be introduced without the advice of the Political Agent being sought thereon.”

Your Highness cordially agreed to these conditions, and in a kharita of the 23rd February 1884 expressed to Lord Ripon your gratitude to the British Government for the favour which had been shown to you.

During the last year I have received reports which leave no doubt in my mind that your Highness has disregarded the obligations thus undertaken. I hear with surprise that your Highness has systematically refused to consult the Political Agent on important questions relating to the administration of your State; that you are altering the system established during your minority; that, without informing the Political Agent, you have dismissed tried officials and replaced them by unfit persons; that similarly you have made additional appointments to your Council, the selection in one instance at least being particularly unsuitable: and that you have ostentatiously set aside the advice and warnings which have from time to time been addressed to you by both the Political Agent and Sir Edward Bradford.

It always has been and will be my aim to uphold the legitimate rights and privileges of the rulers of Native States, and to promote their welfare; but I should be wanting in my duty if I permitted you to persist in a course of action which is in contravention of your engagements, and inconsistent with your position as a Feudatory of the Crown.

I have been forced by your Highness's conduct seriously to consider whether I should at once restore the arrangements for the administration of the Jhallawar State which were in force while you were a minor. Out of regard for your Highness's youth and inexperience, I have determined to afford you a last opportunity of amendment before thus superseding your authority. I therefore send your Highness this personal warning, and I hope that it may induce you to realise the impropriety of your recent behaviour. Your Highness has in Major Abbott a friend who thoroughly understands the affairs of your State, and I trust he may before long be able to inform the Agent to the Governor General that you have shown a desire to seek and follow his advice in a sincere and loyal spirit. I shall await with serious interest the report which he has been instructed to submit.

Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

LETTER from Colonel *C. K. M. Walter*, s.c., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Abu, 10th August 1887.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th May, with its enclosures, as per margin.

Kharita from his Excellency the Viceroy to the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, with copy and translation of the kharita, with printed copies of letters.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy's kharita was forwarded to the Political Agent of Jhallawar with my letter, dated 17th May, copy of which is herewith enclosed.

3. I have been in constant demi-official communication with Lieutenant Colonel Abbott during the past two and a half months, and it has been with much regret that I have heard that during this period no change for the better has taken place in the conduct of the Maharaj Rana.

4. His Excellency the Viceroy's kharita was presented to the young Chief in the presence of his Council on the 28th of May, and the translation read to him. After the reading of the kharita Lieutenant Colonel Abbott addressed a few words of exhortation to his Highness, who, after hearing the remarks, "left hurriedly, being evidently agitated."

5. On the day following the Maharaj Rana visited the Political Agent, and from the tenor of the first part of his conversation on that day Lieutenant Colonel Abbott was very hopeful that he was prepared to listen to reason, but when he was told that the first step he should take in order to place himself in a true position, and to restore the administration to efficiency, was the reform of his Council by the removal of the two obnoxious members, Thakur Bijey Singh, and Chobey Gunga Pershad, he at once began to make excuses on their behalf, and begged that they as well as he might be pardoned for what had passed, to which the Political Agent rejoined that there could be no hope for reform in the administration so long as these two men remained members of his Council, and that their removal was absolutely necessary.

6. Several other interviews took place, but with no good results. The Maharaj Rana once made a feint of consulting the Political Agent by asking his opinion of a certain thanadar whom he proposed to appoint as a district superintendent of police. This request, coupled with demands for proofs of the misconduct of the two councillors, notwithstanding that he had been told, not only by Lieutenant Colonel Abbott but by his predecessors, and also by the Agent to the Governor General, that these two men were totally unfitted for the positions which they held, and, finally, his request that all business matters should be carried on in writing rather than discussed in personal interviews between himself and the Political Agent, clearly showed that the young Chief had fully determined not to accept the friendly advice conveyed to him in his Excellency the Viceroy's kharita, and the Political Agent had no other course to pursue but to submit the report called for in your letter under reply, copy of which is herewith enclosed, marked B.

7. Lieutenant Colonel Abbott's report is a very lengthy one, but I would invite attention to paragraph 39, in which he shows the present condition of the Jhallawar State; paragraph 40, in which the conduct of the Maharaj Rana is discussed; and paragraphs 46 to 56, which contain his concluding remarks.

8. Lieutenant Colonel Abbott attributes the Maharaj Rana's misconduct chiefly to his Highness's own mother, to Dhabhai Sheo Bakhsh, to Chobey Gunga Pershad, Thakur Bijey Singh, and Chobey Dumme Lal, whose characters and antecedents are treated of in the 48th and succeeding paragraphs, and regarding whom Major Wylie also wrote very fully in his confidential letter to the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, dated the 3rd of March, copy of which was forwarded to Government with Sir E. Bradford's letter, dated the 31st March 1886.

9. Lieutenant

9. Lieutenant Colonel Abbott has made no suggestions in his report as to the future proceedings to be adopted. It remains therefore for me to record my opinion on this head.

10. I believe the Political Agent to have exhausted every effort to bring the Maharaj Rana to reason. He has been most patient and forbearing. His position has been a most difficult one, for when he returned from furlough and re-assumed charge of his duties in Jhallawar Sir Edward Bradford's letter, dated 28th of November, to your address, had been dispatched, and all that he could do, pending the receipt of orders on that letter, was to endeavour by personal influence to wean the young Chief from his evil ways, but in vain. And since the receipt of those orders he has been unremitting in his efforts to make the Maharaj Rana see the danger of his situation.

11. The State of Jhallawar owes its existence to the British Government. Its ruler received his title of Maharaj Rana from the same source, was placed on the same footing as other chiefs in Rajputana, and with them the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh was guaranteed the privilege of adoption, and it is owing to this circumstance that the present misguided young man has succeeded to the chiefship. During his minority the affairs of the State were carefully managed by Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Abbott, assisted by a Council, and early in 1884 Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was invested with full powers under certain conditions, which have, since Lieutenant Colonel Abbott's departure on furlough, been studiously ignored. Ordinary feelings of gratitude should have prevailed to make the Maharaj Rana more than commonly subservient to the wishes and advice of Government, but the contrary has been the result, and I cannot but think that it is possible that the circumstances of his father's condition, referred to in paragraph 55 of Lieutenant Colonel Abbott's letter, may have something to do with the present extraordinary conduct of the young Chief. For in all my long experience of native rulers I have never yet met with one who has so persistently refused to follow the counsel given him by officers in political charge of the State. The very last chance, viz., a letter of counsel and advice from the Viceroy himself, has been thrown away by the Maharaj Rana, and I am now quite convinced that no hope remains of any change for the better in his conduct.

12. I therefore, though with much regret, have now to recommend what I consider the only course open to us, viz., that proposed by Sir Edward Bradford in paragraph 6 of his letter dated the 20th of November 1886, the re-establishment of the superintendency of the Jhallawar State on its previous footing. I would further recommend that the Maharaj Rana be deprived of *all* power for one year from the date on which the orders of Government may issue. If in the course of the year the young chief shows any sign of amendment, then, after that period, and on the Agent to the Governor General being satisfied that the change is real, I would associate him with the Political Superintendent in the government of his country, but under no circumstances should he be allowed to exercise full powers for a period of three years, or until such subsequent date as he may show himself actually fitted for the performance of such duties.

13. I would at once remove Thakur Bijey Singh from the Council, and direct him to leave Jhalrapatan and proceed to his jagir within ten days of the receipt of orders.

14. I would follow the same course with Chobey Gunga Pershad, and further, dismiss him from the State.

15. The conduct of both these men has been so bad, and they exercise such a very baneful influence over the young Maharaj Rana, that their removal from the Council, and to a distance from the capital, is most desirable.

16. In the place of these two men I propose to appoint Hakim Saadat Ahmed and Dhabhai Hur Lal to the Council on the salaries they formerly received, viz, Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 per mensem respectively.

17. Other matters can be left to the discretion of Lieutenant Colonel Abbott, whose long experience of the working of the State specially fits him to carry out the arrangements that will become necessary.

18. In conclusion I would ask for the issue of very early orders. The conduct of the Maharaj Rana and our dealings with him are being very closely watched all over Rajputana, and I feel sure that the course I now propose is the only one open to us, and that there is no likelihood of our action being misunderstood or misinterpreted by the Chiefs of other States.

Sub-Enclosures in Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

A.

From Major *E. A. Fraser*, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Political Agent in Jhallawar; dated 17th May 1887.

In forwarding, with printed copies of the letters marginally noted, a kharita from his Excellency the Viceroy to the address of his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, I am directed to request that on receipt of this kharita you will desire the attendance of the Maharaj Rana with his Council at such place as you may consider most suitable, and will then deliver to his Highness the Viceroy's kharita, causing a copy of it in the vernacular to be read aloud to his Highness in the presence of his Council.

Dated the 4th May 1887, from the Foreign Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, enclosing kharita.

Dated the 20th November 1886, from the Agent to the Governor General to the Foreign Secretary, with enclosures

2. When this has been done, you should request the Maharaj Rana to consider well the warning that has in so friendly a manner been conveyed to him direct by his Excellency the Viceroy, and say that the Agent to the Governor General trusts that his Highness will take the warning very seriously to heart, and prove that he is doing so by showing his complete readiness to adopt the advice which will be tendered to him by you. You should allow the Maharaj Rana sufficient time to consider the letter which has been addressed to him by his Excellency, and should then be prepared to point out to his Highness the steps that he should take to put the administration of the State once more on the same sound footing that it had when the Government was conditionally made over to his Highness.

3. Your experience will enable you to offer the Maharaj Rana the very best and most practical advice. Colonel Walter therefore refrains from making any suggestions at present, but will await your report on the existing state of affairs and the recommendations that you may make to his Highness.

4. Very much must depend on the manner in which the Maharaj Rana receives the kharita of his Excellency and the advice given to him. If his Highness should show himself really in earnest in his desire to amend his ways, then you will assist him to the utmost of your power. If, on the contrary (which however the Agent to the Governor General earnestly hopes will not be the case), the Maharaj Rana should turn a deaf ear to the warnings he has received, you will refrain from interference, will watch the course of events, and submit at the end of next July the report called for by the Government of India.

5. It is needless to add that Colonel Walter wishes the Maharaj Rana to be addressed in this delicate matter with the utmost courtesy, whilst he must at the same time be made clearly to understand that his own position with reference to the future government of his State rests entirely in his own hands. If he loyally and heartily acts up to the advice which will be given to him, he will receive every support and encouragement from the Agent to the Governor General as well as from you, and the past will not be remembered against him. If, on the other hand, he throws away this his last chance of reinstating himself in the good opinion of the Government of India, he will only have himself to blame for the action which will undoubtedly follow any neglect on his part of the orders that have now been passed regarding him.

B.

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. B. Abbott*, Political Agent in Jhallawar, to Major *E. A. Fraser*, First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana; dated 30th July 1887.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter of the

(1) Printed letter, dated 20th November 1886, from the Agent to the Governor General to the Foreign Secretary, with enclosure.

(2) Printed letter, dated 4th May 1887, from the Foreign Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, with a printed translation of kharita.

(3) Kharita in sealed envelope from his Excellency the Viceroy to the address of his Highness the Maharaj Rana.

(4) Vernacular copy of the above kharita.

17th May, together with its accompaniments as marginally noted.

In accordance with the instructions received, the kharita from his Excellency the Viceroy was delivered to his Highness the Maharaj Rana in the presence of his Council, and the vernacular copy, which was read out

on that occasion, is now returned.

2. As directed in the latter part of the fourth paragraph of your letter under reply, I have now the honour to submit the report regarding the conduct of the Chief and the condition of his State, called for by the Government of India.

3. In order to connect this report with the previous correspondence on the same subject, and the more fully to exhibit his Highness's conduct, I will first briefly describe the course of events from the time I rejoined this Agency in January last up to the date of receipt of his Excellency the Viceroy's kharita to the address of his Highness the Maharaj Rana at the end of May.

Previous to joining at Jhalrapatan, I had the advantages of interviews with Sir Edward Bradford, and the perusal of the correspondence on Jhallawar affairs which had passed during my absence in England.

4. On my arrival at Jhalrapatan, my reception by the Maharaj Rana was polite but no more. Owing to his being engaged in preparations for his approaching marriage at Kishenghur, I found it not easy to get a business interview with his Highness. When one was at last obtained, I took the opportunity to inform his Highness that I had been made acquainted with all that had passed during my absence, and that I was, in all truth, painfully disappointed in him. I assured him he was being led in a very wrong and dangerous course, and urged him, as perhaps his oldest friend, to change at once before it was too late, concluding by informing him that my demeanour towards him would depend entirely on his official attitude, as there was no advantage in a pretence of cordiality where such did not exist.

His Highness listened attentively throughout, made one or two unimportant remarks, and assured me he would consider well all I had said.

5. A few days subsequently an invitation to dinner in honour of his wedding, and another to join his marriage procession (as his Highness's oldest friend in Jhallawar), were received. In replying I mentioned the pleasure I felt at being considered his oldest friend in Jhallawar, and as such expressed my great regret at being obliged to decline both invitations. I drew his Highness's attention to the fact that his continuance in the same improper attitude was the cause of the refusal, and pointed out I was acting the part of a true friend in thus prominently reminding him of the very false position he still occupied.

6. All the above occurred during the first half of January: his Highness was absent from the Chaoni until the 16th February. From this latter date up to the time of the presentation of his Excellency the Viceroy's kharita at the end of May, with the exception of an excursion to Anjar, near Ahmedabad, for 17 days in April, and a few weeks spent in shooting in the districts, his Highness had been uninterruptedly present at Jhalrapatan, and during all that time I received but four or five visits from him, at none of which, though he was given the opportunities, would he speak about the affairs of his State.

7. Having brought events up to the time of the arrival of his Excellency's kharita, I will now record the proceedings taken on receipt of the Government of India's orders and the occurrence subsequent to them.

When the orders arrived his Highness was in the Shahabad district, but carrying out the directions received from Colonel Walter, I wrote informing him of the arrival of an important kharita and desired to know when it would be convenient for His Highness to come to the Agency Bungalow with his councillors, as my orders were to present the kharita and to hear it read in the presence of the Council. His Highness returned three days after, and then replied, objecting to the Agency Bungalow as the place of meeting, and intimating that he would bring his full Council. In answer, his Highness was informed that the Agency had been selected as more convenient than other places, and that his Highness knew the estimation two members of his Council were held in, but if notwithstanding he still desired their presence I would receive them on that occasion, at least, on his account.

8. On the afternoon of the 28th May his Highness came to the Agency with his Council, including the members above referred, namely, Chobey Gunga Pershad and Munshi Mithu Lal.

The more to impress the gravity of the situation on his Highness and his councillors, I made the occasion as ceremonious as could be, and received his Highness in uniform and with a guard of honour of the Deoli Irregular Force. The kharita was then formally presented and its contents read aloud by the Agency Head Clerk, after which I addressed a few words of exhortation to his Highness from Colonel Walter and on my own behalf. Having heard my remarks the Maharaj Rana left hurriedly, being evidently agitated.

9. On the day following the Maharaj Rana came to see me, and in an excited and seemingly sincere manner declared he had behaved wrongly, was sorry for it, and hoped the past would be forgotten and forgiven. "As for the future," he said, "I am in the hands of Government, and am ready to do whatever is required of me." He continued: "I have told you always that I look upon you as my greatest friend, and now I only ask that whatever is wanted of me you will tell me privately as a friend, and not require it of me officially."

I expressed my pleasure at finding his Highness had taken so proper a view of the situation, assured him he would find it was my desire to persuade him in private as a friend, and proceeded to tell him the first steps he should take in order to place himself in a true position, and to restore the administration to efficiency, namely, the reform of his Council. For this purpose his Highness was told it was absolutely necessary to remove Thakur Bijey Singh and Chobey Gunga Pershad, directing the former to leave Jhalrapatan for his estate, and the latter to leave Jhallawar. In the place of these two persons it was required that those two old and faithful servants of his State, Hakim Saadat Ahmad and Dhabhai Hur Lal, should be recalled and appointed to the Council.

I pointed out to his Highness experience had shown him to be quite in the hands of Chobey Gunga Pershad and Thakur Bijey Singh, who, with the assistance of others, really controlled the administration in all its branches, whereas, their now well-known bad characters disqualified them not only from being employed in the service of the State, but from being in any way associated with him, or remaining in a position where their influence for evil could be felt. On the other hand, although, as his Highness well knew, his treatment of them had been very ungrateful, I was well aware that both Hakim Saadat Ahmad and Dhabhai Hur Lal bore nothing but good-will towards him and his State, and that they would serve him with more honest fidelity, and could give him more useful advice, than any other officials in his State.

10. After a pause, the Maharaj Rana asked that Thakur Bijey Singh and Chobey Gunga Pershad might like him be forgiven the past. I replied they were incorrigible, and there could be no hope of their changing their ways, or of their characters undergoing change. The rest of the interview, which lasted some time longer, consisted of renewed efforts on my part to induce his Highness to show himself a man, and shake himself clear of his evil geniuses, until he said he must have three or four days to consider the matter. Greatly fearing this delay would bear no good result, I tried further to persuade the Maharaja to make up his mind at once, but seeing he was getting obstinate on the subject, I reluctantly agreed to the delay, and he left me under the impression that at the next visit a satisfactory reply would be given.

11. On

11. On the fourth day after (2nd June), a second and long interview with the Maharaj Rana took place. On this occasion he spoke little, contenting himself with listening to all that was urged in order to show him the great importance of at once commencing to meet the wishes of Government by the reform of his Council. It was shown to him how his wish to shield the two objectionable Councillors, and his great reluctance to part with them, supplied further confirmation of the fact that he was unduly under their influence, and that no beginning could be made with several other pressing alterations in the present *régime* until this first great reform in his Council had been carried out, but all to no purpose. His Highness merely repeated again and again that the Councillors ought to be forgiven, and he was to blame, and not they, and at last again asked for a further delay of a few days.

12. On the 6th June his Highness sent me a note enclosing the copy of a telegram he had addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy, stating that he intended to proceed to Simla shortly to see his Excellency on the subject of the *kharita*; at the same time he desired me to be in readiness to accompany him on a date he would name hereafter. I replied, stating my inability to leave Jhallawar without the Agent to the Governor General's permission, and advised the Maharaj Rana not to leave for Simla without first obtaining the Viceroy's consent. The replies to the Maharaj Rana's telegram received by him from Abu and Simla are known to the Agent to the Governor-General.

13. The 14th June brought a note from the Maharaj Rana, saying that a District Inspectorship of Police was vacant, and he proposed to appoint a certain Thanadar, but wished to know first what I thought of the appointment. In replying to this I pointed out to his Highness that I could not look upon this reference, on a comparatively unimportant matter, as a true indication of a change in his Highness's disposition such as was desired, while as yet no steps had been taken to start all reform by the creation of a trustworthy and respectable Council. I further told his Highness that I had been looking forward to another visit from him, as matters could be so much better and easier discussed in that way than by writing or through others, and added a reminder that the weeks were passing by, and what was required of him would take time in the performance.

14. My next communication with the Maharaj Rana was at a visit he paid me on the 20th June, when referring to my letter of the 14th. His Highness said he had come to discuss the characters of Thakur Bijoy Singh and Chobey Gunga Pershad, as also the question of what had been mismanaged in the past which required rectification now, as, in his opinion, matters were as they used to be when he received power. It was hardly necessary, at this stage of affairs, to reply to questions which really took us back to the commencement of these difficulties, but as the sole object is to enable his Highness to realise his position, I answered him by stating the bad traits in the characters of his two Councillors, and the chief failings of his administration, and continued by saying that had anything been wanting to convince how completely he had been be-fooled and blindfolded by his worthless intimates, the questions he had just asked supplied that want. I ended with an earnest appeal to him to look with his own eyes, and not through those supplied by such men. This visit, like the others, closed with a request for further delay.

15. On the 29th June the Maharaj Rana wrote to me desiring to know, with reference to my note of the 14th, what was wanting in respect of the trustworthiness and respectability of his Council, as, in his opinion, the members were both one and the other; further, he wished to know what other reforms were considered necessary, with full reasons given for their being considered so. My reply was to the effect that my letter of the 14th had been misunderstood, as it had not been intended that discussion should turn on the question of the character of certain members of the Council, because about their bad characters there was no doubt; the matters now left for discussion were the ways in which his Highness could best carry out the wishes of Government, that was to say, ways which, while pleasant as possible for him, would surely lead to the results desired. As to other reforms, I remarked that I had already told his Highness I had purposely refrained from urging them at present out of

consideration for him, and in order that they might be introduced by degrees, as opportunity offered; further, there could be no advantage in arranging about other reforms until the first and most necessary one had been carried out. Once again I reminded his Highness that some time had elapsed since the receipt of his Excellency the Viceroy's kharita with, as yet, no result, and that he had barely time left in which to prove his sincerity in meeting the wishes of his Excellency. I await, I said, your next visit with the usual readiness to be of what assistance I can.

16. As several days passed without further sign from his Highness, on the 11th July I wrote him a note and inquired when I was to have the pleasure of another visit from him; to this he replied on the 13th idem, saying he hoped to see me shortly.

On the 20th July, in the hope of obtaining another chance of inducing his Highness to consider his ways, I went to his house to inquire if ill health had been the cause of his long absence. The Maharaj Rana explained that he had been much engaged with various ceremonies, but gave me to understand that I should see him on the 22nd.

17. His Highness did not, however, come on that day, but sent a letter, in which, referring to my note of the 28th ultimo, and agreeing that it was better to discuss matters personally than by writing, he yet desired that in future business between us should be conducted by letter (this is quite contrary to his express desire made known at our first interview that I should direct him as a friend in private; *vide* paragraph 9).

In this letter he again wished to be fully informed on what grounds his Councillors were considered unworthy, and desired to be supplied with proof on that point. Regarding my advice to his Highness to carry out the wishes of his Excellency the Viceroy, as expressed in the kharita to his Highness's address, the latter went on to say that the Maharaj Rana had already begun to consult me and to ask me about reforms, as could be seen from his letters of the 13th and 28th June, and that he was then again asking what reforms were required and for the reasons which made them necessary.

Following on the above letter another was received the day after asking my opinion on an acting appointment to a tehsil which his Highness proposed to make. My answer to both letters was that as the Chief had not followed my advice regarding his Council, a matter of the very first importance, it was of no use to ask my opinions on other subjects.

My correspondence with the Maharaj Rana closed with his reply to my last note, received on the 27th instant, in which his Highness said he was sorry to notice I wrote that he had not followed my advice about his Council, regarding which he wished to point out to me that he would gratefully follow my advice about reform in his Council provided the necessity for such was proved and he was fully convinced of the same.

18. I have now shown his Highness's conduct so far as I have been permitted to observe it by means of personal intercourse, but in order to comment upon it fully it is requisite that his behaviour should also be seen through the medium of his administration, and for this purpose I propose to report first on the condition of the State, and then return to the consideration of his Highness's conduct.

19. I would remark here that if the actual instances of mal-administration appear to be few and the observations or information too general, the position the Agent has been placed in should be borne in mind. The blockade against all intelligence has in no way been relaxed up to the present moment, and the Agent is so jealously watched that when I was on tour special arrangements were made to prevent villagers from approaching me. The information received has for by far the most part been volunteered, and is not the result of particular inquiry: it is on that account the more to be accepted as the actual knowledge and genuine belief or opinion of the informants.

20. In viewing the present state of affairs the great branches of the administration will be separately taken commencing with that of the Land Revenue.

The Land Revenue Administration and the Settlement.

21. The first important fact with respect to the administration of the Land Revenue, in accordance with the recent settlement, is that the trained establishment especially appointed to carry it on has been seriously affected by reduction and through dismissal of many of its most important members, whose places have almost entirely been given to ignorant men quite unfit for the posts assigned to them.

The following is a list of the persons thus reduced, dismissed and appointed :—

Mat Sadr.

Dismissed or reduced—

- (1) Sheikh Tajuddin, Assistant Deputy Collector
- (2) Shankar Lal, Sherishtadar.
- (3) Keshen Lal, Sadr Canungoe.
- (4) Ten Ahlmads.

Appointed—

- (1) Fotedar Muhammad Khan Girdawar of Tehsils.
- (2) Abdul Nabi Khan, Girdawar of Tehsils.
- (3) Abdul Aziz, Sherishtadar.
- (4) Sunder Sahi, Sadr Canungoe.

The Districts Tehsildars.

Dismissed—

- (1) Abdool Guffoor.
- (2) Jitan Lal.
- (3) Anand Sahi.
- (4) Ruton Lal.

Appointed—

- (1) Chagan Lal.
- (2) Nizam Ali Khan.
- (3) Abdul Nabi Khan.
- (4) Abdullah Khan.

Canungoes.

The Canungoes of the Pachpahar, Gandhar, and Awar tehsils have been replaced by men incapable of doing the work.

22. Fotedar Muhammad Khan is an ignorant, vulgar, and dishonest person, who cannot even read or write. He has a large family and caste connections with the pergunna of Monehar Thana, one of the most important in the district he has been put in charge of, and he was one of the members of the ring which misappropriated the revenue in the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Sing's time.

Abdul Nabi Khan, so far as my knowledge extends, has never been employed in revenue work, and he is a self-satisfied man with a decided turn for intrigue.

Abdul Aziz was found unfit for the post of Sherishtadar of the Civil Court, and was on that account dismissed during the minority; his knowledge of revenue business is nil.

Sunder Sahi, though qualified in some respects for his post, was noted for his unfriendly opposition to the former Settlement Superintendent.

Of the new Tehsildars appointed, Nos. 2 and 4 were, during the minority, discharged as incapable, the qualifications of No. 1 are doubtful, and No. 3 is the same self-satisfied person above alluded to, who is a Tehsildar as well as a Girdawar.

23. These changes for so much the worse in the *personnel* of the Revenue Department are bad enough, but they do not comprise all that the Department has suffered and is suffering from.

I have it on his own authority, and the statement is borne out by the information supplied to me by officials and others in a position to know, that the Deputy Collector, Pandit Ram Charan, has for some time past been merely the figure-head of the Revenue Department. The orders he issues are disregarded, and when this is brought to the notice of the Darbar no steps are taken to uphold his authority. An instance of the kind occurred recently. A special report had been made to the Deputy Collector to the effect that the Shahabad revenue rates had been altered, and several irregularities had come to light.

Pandit Ram Charan summoned to head-quarters the official who had reported in order that he might go over the papers with him. On his arrival the newly appointed Mal Sadar Sherishtadar was directed to produce the papers, the Sherishtadar flatly refused to do so, and as a reference to the Darbar had no result the Deputy Collector was, at last, obliged to send the official back to his district work with the report undisposed of.

24. In addition to the dismissal of four Tehsildars, two others, who did good work during the minority, have been the objects of persecution. A charge of criminal breach of trust was brought against one of these officials, and kept hanging over him for 18 months, his acquittal having been announced last month.

The other Tehsildar was under a charge of corruption for five months and declared innocent at the end of last May.

The Canungoes, with whom it rests more than any other officials to see to the Settlement Regulations being observed and the revenue records properly kept, are as a body set on one side and are permitted to do little more than yearly make *fac-simile* copies of the records of the previous year, which are of course useless.

While the qualified members of the Revenue Department have thus been reduced in numbers and made of little or no account, three of the newly appointed and incapable members may be said to do much as they pleased. They are—

Fotedar Muhammad Khan.
Abdul Nabi Khan.
Abdul Aziz.

All three have the ready ear of the Chief at all times, and most land revenue matters are settled over the head of the Deputy Collector, at interviews between them and the Maharaj Rana.

25. Such a condition of the Revenue Department is, in itself, sufficient to show that the Revenue administration, founded on the settlement, has been set aside for no system whatever.

But it is not necessary to stop at conjecture, however well-founded, as I have been placed in the possession of information which shows the actual mismanagement and speculation prevailing, and the bad results which proceed from them.

26. With regard to Central Jhallawar, I learn from Pandit Ram Charan, two of the discharged Tehsildars, and some of the best Canungoes now employed, that Fotedar Muhammad Khan, utterly ignoring the settlement records, founds new villages out of the areas of existing ones, appoints and discharges patels, and enhances or reduces the revenue rates on his own verbal authority, and more or less in each of the nine Tehsils of this district.

Of the Chowmehla District one of the former Tehsildars and a Canungo say that there has been much mismanagement in two of the Tehsils, and the revenue is not collected from the persons responsible under the settlement.

As stated before, a report on the alteration and enhancement of rates at Shahabad had been made; that report has not yet been disposed of. In conformity with it I learnt, when on tour last April, from the chaodri or pergunnah patel of the Upreti pergunnah of Shahabad that the putwaris assessed as they pleased, and rates had been placed on fresh irrigation contrary to the terms of the settlement.

27. To the above irregularities have to be added two dishonest practices which must largely reduce the revenue; I have been told about them by former Tehsildars, some of the Canungoes, and the District Treasurer.

The first consists of the misuse of the rules framed for the encouragement of the fresh cultivation.

The hint to do this was given by the Commission appointed by his Highness, and referred to by Major H. Wylie at paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 7 of his confidential report of the 3rd March 1886, and Fotedar Muhammad Khan has greatly favoured the abuse. Acting under his directions, the cultivators have unnecessarily left large areas of land fallow in order to escape present payments and

re-till the lands at favoured rates, improperly obtained in the following
 Meanwhile they have broken up fresh areas which do not come under
 settlement at once. The next year, by abandoning these fresh areas and
 cultivating those designedly left fallow, the cultivators will succeed in occupy-
 ing or two years, on the payment of half a year's revenue (the re-cultivated
 land paying only half revenue on the first year), that is to say, the State
 loses one and a-half year's revenue.

The second plan is the falsification of fallow land returns. By this arrange-
 ment land is returned as fallow which has actually been cultivated (Under the
 settlement all land held pays revenue, whether cultivated or not, but that rule
 is to have been disregarded, and land can now be held without payment if
 cultivated.)

The revenue of such land as has thus been returned fallow, but has really
 been cultivated, has escaped the State revenue roll, but having actually been
 collected, it has been misappropriated by Muhammad Khan and others. This
 is one of the plans practised by the old revenue ring with but too much success
 at the time of the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh.

3. As might be expected from all this disorder and dishonesty in the De-
 partment, the revenue from land has greatly fallen off. The last estimate of it
 given to me by the District Treasurer was between nine and ten lakhs, or
 between four or five lakhs less than the full demand fixed at the settlement
 which amounts to Rs. 14,05,968

do not lose sight of the facts that the full demand is not yet realisable, and
 the low prices of the chief produce (opium and wheat), as well as the partial
 abolition of the Manoidari, or agricultural banking system, consequent thereon
 remain as sources of difficulty in realising the revenue, but these causes, in
 my opinion, are not sufficient to account for so large a difference; they have
 been supplemented by the confusion wrought and the dishonesty introduced
 in the last two years or so, as noted above

9. Lastly, all doubt about the fate in store for the settlement is set at rest
 by the knowledge that its overthrow was expressly called for by the Chief in
 my last.

When Abdul Aziz was appointed Sheristadar to the Mal Sadar, he took
 upon himself to seize all the papers in that office, and at different times making
 selections from them, produced them before the Council as examples of the
 organised condition of the Deputy Collector's Office. After a time, Pandit
 Ram Charan was summoned before the Chief, and told that he was deserving
 severe punishment for the condition of his office, but his faults would be
 overlooked if he undertook to do away with the settlement. On Pandit Ram
 Charan declining, and saying it was impossible, he was told he must take the
 consequences.

The Administration of Justice.

30. In this department also a change of officers, highly injurious to the public
 service, has been made. The names of the presiding officers of the different
 courts and their Assistants at the close of the minority, and of those who have
 since succeeded them, are given below :—

The Appellate Court.

<i>Presiding Officers—</i>		<i>Succeeded by—</i>
Hakim Saadat Ahmed	- -	Hakim Muhammad Amir.
Dhabhai Hur Lal	- - -	Lala Munna Lal.
Munshi Kala Charan	- - -	Unchanged.

Civil Court.

Lala Sukh Ram	- - - -	Lala Devi Lal.
Lala Devi Lal (Assistant)	- -	Vacant.

Criminal Court.

Babu Dip Chand	- - -	Bhaiji Ram Chander.
Bhaiji Ram Chander (Assistant)	-	Nawal Ram.

31. Hakim Saadat Ahmed and Dhabhai Hur Lal, the two best members of the Appellate Court, were forced to resign consequent on the very unkind way in which they were treated by the Chief, and the incessant annoyance he permitted them to be subjected to. There remained only Munshi Kali Charan, a well-disposed official, but with little strength of character. The Chief associated with him, Hakim Muhammad Amir, whose character has been portrayed to me in the following terms:—A pleader of the Court says of him: “He is quite ignorant of rules and regulations, and he is very severe in his punishments.” A highly-placed official talks of him as a man in whose opinion the accuser or plaintiff must be in the right, and his ideas of punishment are derived from the perusal of penal codes of a time when the cutting off of hands was common. Another official observes that Muhammad Amir considers every accused person is deserving of punishment, because no one is found in such a position until he has already committed one hundred faults.

The third of the present members, Lala Munna Lal, is in many respects suited to his appointment though rather wanting in moral courage, but his appointment has been quite recently made, up to which time Muhammad Amir had it all his own way.

32. When I left Jhallawar there was a case pending against Lala Surk Ram, the Civil Judge, and from what I had heard of it I gathered that he had been careless in the supervision of his office; but that there was nothing further against him.

The Chief, however, called upon him to resign, and his post was given to his assistant, Lala Devi Lal. As an assistant this official did fairly well, but being weak, susceptible to outside influences, and to be led by his inclinations, he is not fit to preside alone.

33. The Criminal Judge, Babu Dip Chand, was disposed of by being accused of making use of State servants for private purposes. In acknowledging he had done so to a small extent, he pointed out that it was a custom of the State and generally indulged in. His explanation was unheeded, and his place given to his assistant, Bhaiaji Ram Chander.

This young man is generally distrusted, his morals are not of a high order, and there is much malice in his nature. As an assistant he was kept under control; in his present position he is certainly dangerous.

His assistant, Nawal Ram, is an untried youth and not promising.

34. The opinions I have heard expressed about the Courts and of the course of justice are as follows:—

Seth Moti Lal, a merchant of an old-established firm in Jhalrapatan, says: “Confidence in all the Courts has gone, Thakur Bijey Singh’s directions are accepted by all personally. I am so persecuted by the Courts, whose object is to worry and place me in some position of indignity, that I am seriously thinking of leaving Jhallawar and living in Kotah. The Maharaj Rana settles no case without first consulting Chobey Gunga Pershad in private”

Seth Bul Chand, another merchant, and head of an old Jhalrapatan house, says: “For the past two years people have been directed to make use of the Courts to annoy me, and the consequence is that in some Court or another a case against me is always proceeding; they come to nothing, because there is nothing in them, but the desired object of causing me vexation and anxiety is gained. I find it better, therefore, to reside away from Jhallawar as much as I can.”

A pleader, employed by one of the local firms, told me that the presiding officers of the Courts are so arbitrary and unjust in their orders that it is impossible to practise, while the Hospital assistant at Jhalrapatan has assured me that the soucars and buniahs of that town are loudly complaining of the injustice of the Courts. Abdul Ghani, a Bombay cloth merchant, with a branch shop here, informed me that he intended to give up business because it was impossible to recover debts, appeal to the Courts being useless, as the Judges were under the influence of his debtors, who were mostly Darbar officials and Sirdars.

35. Passing from general statements to particular cases, I will take first the civil side:

Mr.

Mr. John, the Head Master of the Chaoni School, told me that a cloth shopkeeper, with whom he had never had any dealings, was instigated more than a year ago to bring a suit against him, the proceedings in which were from time to time adjourned until some two months since when the Civil Court at last threw out the claim, but apparently without reason sent the file to the Appellate Court. This latter Court directed the lower one to review its judgment, on which the Civil Court gave a decree against Mr. John. He then spoke to the Maharaj Rana, who, from a remark he made, Mr. John believes is quite conversant with the case. His Highness told Mr. John to petition him, and thus the matter stands.

Seth Bal Chand instances one of the cases got up for his annoyance, in which a distant connection has been induced to claim a sum of Rs. 53,000 from him.

The Maharaj Rana, on receiving the petition, commenced what was termed a summary investigation, which was conducted for a year and a half, during which time witnesses now and again appeared and were examined, while Bal Chand was never made officially cognisant of there being any claim against him. At the end of 18 months an order was passed directing the claimant, if he thought fit, to sue in the Courts.

After the lapse of another two or three months the claimant is now about to bring forward his suit in the Civil Court.

Seth Moti Lal has mentioned some six cases in which he considers barefaced injustice has been done. They are ordinary civil causes with no special features, but if his statements be true he has much reason for complaint, and the proceedings altogether look as if they aimed at the ruin of Seth's commercial credit, by obliging him to declare himself bankrupt, which Seth Moti Lal says is the design of the instigators.

36 The first criminal case I have to mention is one in which I have had the opportunity of reading all the proceedings.

The accused persons, a Thannadar and a Duffadar, were charged together with four other persons, unnamed, with having committed adultery with the wife of a Rajput.

The Thannadar on hearing of the accusation petitioned the Foujdar to either at once despatch the Police Inspector to inquire into the matter or to investigate the case himself, but on no account to make the case over to the Tehsildar, whom he distrusted. In spite of the Thannadar's request, which was according to rule, the Foujdar at once directed the Tehsildar to take up the case, with the result that that official recorded an utterly absurd story, quite at variance with the original report in the important particulars of the charge, which was altered from adultery by six persons to rape by two, namely, the Thannadar and Duffadar. Not satisfied with this, the Tehsildar further recorded a confession by the Thannadar, in which that official made his supposed offence look blacker even than the woman had described it; but as the Thannadar had not signed the supposed confession, the Tehsildar accounted for the refusal to sign as due to an afterthought on the Thannadar's part. In this condition the case was passed on to the Foujdar, who, without troubling himself to listen to the defence, or to thoroughly investigate so extraordinary a case, was content with recording his opinion that rape had not been proved, but that the accused were guilty of adultery, and he referred the matter to the Appellate Court.

From the time this latter Court commenced to deal with the case the accused were treated like condemned culprits. Requests to have the woman's and her husband's stories thoroughly sifted, for witnesses for the defence to be examined, in order to expose what the accused declared was a conspiracy, for inquiries to be made as to the accused's antecedents and character, and as to the physical fitness of one of them to commit the offence charged, were all ignored, so, when the Thannadar had reason to believe it was the intention of the Court to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment, he absconded to Kotah, leaving his address in case the Political Agent, after seeing the proceedings, thought his surrender should be demanded. On surrender being asked for I called for the proceedings, and after some delay these were forwarded with an order from the Darbar, saying that on a reconsideration of the case having been directed the Appellate Court had found one of the accused quite innocent and the other only guilty of adultery, and, therefore, no surrender was called for.

When returning the proceedings to the Darbar, and commenting on the very unjust manner in which the accused had been treated, and showing that even adultery was not fairly proved, I pointed out that but for the accident of my interference two innocent men, after over seven months' suspense, would have been pronounced guilty of and unjustly punished for the crime of rape. I am not aware of the Darbar having taken any steps to signify its displeasure at the conduct of the officials concerned.

Besides the two Tehsildars against whom many charges had been brought, and whose cases have been mentioned under the Revenue administration, another Tehsildar (Jitan Lal) was accused of misappropriation. The charge was framed about eighteen months ago, and the supposed act was said to have been committed one and a half year before that. Investigation was carried on for nine months before Jitan Lal was informed of there being anything against him: finally, he was found guilty, punished and discharged. Quite recently he has had significant hints from a Member of Council and the new Member of the Appellate Court to send in a petition for revision in his case.

Khwaja Khan, the superintendent of the stables, was in September 1886 charged with criminal breach of trust. The Criminal Court considered him not guilty, the Appellate found him first guilty, then innocent, and now after ten months the case is still before the Darbar.

About the same time in 1886, Govind Lal, a Chaoni schoolboy, who was employed in the "Kapra-bandhar," was accused of embezzlement. The Criminal Court acquitted him, but Mahomed Amir of the Appellate Court found him guilty and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, Rs. 400 fine, and dismissal. The new member of the Appellate Court now finds him not guilty, and the case, like the one before, is still pending with the Darbar.

A boy, the son of a Patem shop manager, sued a local pleader on behalf of his father on a mortgage deed. This so incensed the pleader that he accused the boy of theft and succeeded in getting him sent to gaol for six months on his own accusation alone. The case created so much excitement and was brought so prominently to the Chief's notice that at last the youth was released.

Some months back Chunni Lal, the official in charge of grass collections, was on the accusation of a subordinate placed on his trial for breach of trust of Rs. 3. Two successive Judges of the Criminal Court and one of the Judges of the Appellate Court acquitted him, but the other Appellate Court Judge (Mahomed Amir) found him guilty and sentenced him to Rs. 100 fine and dismissal. The Darbar approved of Mahomed Amir's order. Chunni Lal appealed to the Darbar, and as 4½ months had elapsed without result, he personally presented a petition to the Chief, pointing out the great inconvenience and loss he was suffering owing to this undecided case. He was informed the case would be taken up in due time, and so the matter now stands.

37 The notable fact with respect to the defendants and the accused in the above cases is that with one exception they were all particularly well thought of during the minority, and nearly all had done excellent work for the State during that period. Considering all I have written above on this subject, I cannot but come to the conclusion that the Courts, as at present constituted and supervised, are not worthy of confidence, and are all largely used for the purpose of oppression, annoyance, and the indulgence of spite.

38 In other important branches of the Administration the following changes have been made among the higher posts:—

	<i>Former.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
Daftar Sadar, or Accounts and Audit Office.	Dewan Lala Murlidhar.	Chobey Narain Dass.

Educational.

Inspector of Schools - Babu Syam Sunder Lall. Mr. Surgia.

Gaol.

Darogah Tunsukh Rai - - - - - Alif Beg.

Lala

Lala Murlidhar, the former head of the Persian Department in the Daftar Sadar, is an exceptionally upright official, whose presence in the accounts and audit office acted as a check on Lala Behari Lal, his Hindi colleague, whose honesty was not above suspicion, he having been trained in an immoral school. Murlidhar was evidently found to be in the way, and having declined repeated directions to send in his resignation, the Chief at last was induced to summarily dismiss him; his vacancy was given to Chobey Narain Dass, who is a brother of Chobey Gunga Pershad. I believe him to be a different character to his brother, but he is quite unable to resist his relative in any desire, and may be looked upon as the obedient servant of Lala Behari Lal and Chobey Gunga Pershad.

These changes in the Daftar Sadar, coupled with the position Chobey Gunga Pershad occupies as virtual Kamdar, and Fotedar Muhammad Khan's authority in the Revenue Department, plainly pointed to the resuscitation of the Revenue ring of Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh's time, the prominent members of which were the late Kamdar, the former head of the accounts and audit office, and Fotedar Muhammad Khan. To assist them in their dishonest plot, the present ring have procured the rejection of the clear form of revenue accounts (carefully prepared after the completion of the revenue settlement) and a return to the old confused and incomplete statements in use before which seem designed for the purpose of concealing peculation.

Mr. Surgia, as noticed in the annual report, pays little attention to his educational duties, and his time is devoted to assisting Chobey Gunga Pershad in his intrigues and manipulation of the Chief.

Tunsukh Rai, an experienced jail official, was discharged on what appears to have been a frivolous charge. Alif Beg, who succeeded him, is a useless old official without energy, with few thoughts, and not at all the official to manage a jail.

39. The present condition then of the Jhallawar State I take to be as follows :—

The revenue, largely owing to mismanagement and embezzlement, is considerably diminished and is sure, for the above reasons, to continue to decrease yearly.

Of the expenditure no trustworthy information has been obtained. The Chief is parsimoniously inclined, but his advisers have led him into the approval of useless and wasteful disbursements, such as the establishment of a secret service shop, and ill-considered advances to cultivators, which probably in great part are misapplied. The two recent marriages of His Highness have also caused exceptional calls on the State purse.

With a fallen and declining revenue, and these extraordinary expenses, it is not surprising to hear that the finances are embarrassed, and that all departments have been told to cut down their expenditure to the lowest possible amount, while the Public Works Budget has been reduced from the Rs. 1,15,000 estimated by Mr. Miles to the nominal sum of Rs. 46,000.

By the treatment the land settlement has received not only has the revenue been injuriously affected and its administration disorganized, but it will certainly be found that both patels and cultivators have been demoralised and oppressed, while the records have fallen into complete confusion.

The administration of justice is such that no upright official can feel himself safe for a day from annoyance and even dangers; at the same time the general public have little, if any, confidence in the Courts from the highest to the lowest, and many persons have cause to dread them as the instruments of malice.

The tone of the administration generally has been lowered, public works and education are beginning to be looked upon as expensive luxuries, straightforward behaviour is in disfavour, and daily intrigues occupy most of the thoughts of the chief, his Sirdars, and officials either as plotters or possible victims.

To complete this unpleasant picture, the Maharaj Rana is not popular. He has quarrelled with most of the inmates of the zenana and his harsh and unsympathetic proceedings (being ever ready to blame and punish, and but seldom given to praise or reward) cause his Sirdars and officials to fear but not to love or respect him. His close intimacy with Chobey Gunga Pershad is

resented, and combined with his own insincerity, bring about a distrust of him as well.

The conduct of His Highness The Maharaj Rana.

40. In the confidential reports of Jhallawar affairs made since March 1886, His Highness has been represented as being engaged in considerably weakening his administration by changing his *personnel* for the worse and in thwarting, if not actually attempting to set aside, the Land Revenue Settlement. At the same time he had not only almost ignored the Political Agent officially altogether, but behaved publicly in an unfriendly and discourteous manner towards him.

I cannot say that in any of these particulars has His Highness's conduct improved, but on the contrary it has become more pronounced in the wrong direction.

41. Notwithstanding that the matter has been brought so seriously and directly to his notice by the Government of India, His Highness both continues to retain in his service the unworthy and dishonest officials who have been so much objected to, and declines to reinstate the well-tried and capable men he has driven from his employ, and by whose help alone he can expect to restore good government. Not only does he do this, but he also has the boldness to assert that the men he has appointed are in every way worthy of his confidence!

42. In the matter of the Land Revenue Settlement, this report shows conclusively that the Maharaj Rana's aim has been, and is, to secure its complete disappearance, and that he stated what was contrary to fact, when he declared the settlement was being worked in its integrity.

In telling Major Curzon, Wyllie that Sheikh Tajuddin and a large portion of the Revenue office had been reduced in conformity with my recommendation, His Highness made unfair use of my advice which was given in reply to a question from him as to the period of their entertainment, when I said their services should be retained for as long as they appeared requisite, and that certainly he would not be in a position to judge on this point for at least another two years or so from the time I spoke.

On the approach of the expiry of that term attempts were made to induce Pandit Ram Charan, by playing upon his well-known jealousy, to report that the services of Sheikh Tajuddin and many of his subordinates might be dispensed with. These having failed, His Highness employed open threats, and at last Pundit Ram Charan was weak enough to report against his convictions, and through means of that report His Highness was enabled to say that he had acted in accordance with my intentions in reducing that portion of the Revenue office establishment whose services were no longer required.

Much time was bestowed on explaining the principles of the settlement to His Highness, and showing him the details of its working, and not only did he on several occasions declare that he understood and approved of the settlement, but also spoke in terms of great praise of Sheikh Tajuddin's industry, ability, and the accuracy of his work. More than this, he was fully warned of the assaults that were likely to be made on the settlement, the directions they were to be expected from, their causes, and the serious evils that would result if they were successful. Hence, his conduct in this matter is entirely without excuse.

43. His Highness's official relations with the Political Agent for the past seven months have been set forth in that portion of this report which deals with the course of events from last January up to the present. It will be seen that although up to the receipt of Government orders I had on purpose abstained from the usual cordial relations which exist between the Agency and the Darbar, in order that His Highness might be kept in constant and even daily remembrance of the fact that his proceedings were not approved of, and further that after the receipt of the Viceroy's kharita, while re-establishing cordial relations in order to show my trust in his good intentions, I have lost no opportunity of urging His Highness to change his attitude, he has never got further than making a slight pretence of seeking the Political Agent's advice, which he has not followed at all.

44. The

44. The prohibition to visit the Agent, as I have already said, is in full force up to the time I write; with the exception of a formal visit from the Council a day or two after my arrival, and one or two visits shortly after from two of the Councillors separately, not one of the Sirdars of the State has come to the Agency, and on an average my visits per month have amounted to 10, the greater number of which have been paid by non-officials. In contrast with this I may mention that before going on furlough, three or four hours twice a week had to be set aside to receive the persons who came to see me.

In a friendly way I have twice pointed out to His Highness that this regular and continued abstention of everybody does not look well. On the first occasion he declared he had given no order on the subject, and on the second he added to that declaration by saying he could not compel people to visit the Agent.

In this matter also the Maharaj Rana has been insincere, for I have been credibly informed that he has caused it to be unmistakeably known that any one who visits the Agent does so with his disapproval and at his own peril, also that Chobey Gunga Pershad has men on the watch at all the approaches to the Agency, and there have been instances of persons, when close to the house, finding themselves watched turning away again. Some of my visitors, wise in their generation, have taken the precaution of going to His Highness first, and framing a plausible excuse for the visit, obtained His Highness's consent, but this can only be seldom done. Among the others several at present are in trouble of some kind which is said to be ready prepared for the disobedient.

Of public discourtesy, such as providing the Agent with a wrong seat in Darbar, I have had no experience, due probably to want of opportunity, as His Highness has since my return successfully evaded every chance there has been of holding a Darbar.

45. In another respect His Highness has shown himself wanting in official consideration. I allude to references from this office which receive tardy attention from the Darbar, in connection with which I may mention the following instance, namely, that of the agreement regarding the proposed alteration in the extradition treaty which was replied to after more than six months' delay, during which time five reminders had to be sent.

46. In conclusion, I hope to be permitted, as the officer who has had the longest acquaintance with the Maharaj Rana, to make some remarks on the extremely unsatisfactory and disappointing development of His Highness's character.

As recorded by Sir Edward Bradford, there were great capabilities for good and evil in his disposition. Prominent on the favourable side were good sense, manliness, and gentlemanly tastes, combined with active and regular habits. In conflict with these traits were conceit, jealousy, hasty and capricious temper, and a readiness to believe ill.

When His Highness started on his administration the evil was to a large extent under the control of the good in his nature, and I am still perfectly satisfied after all that occurred that he had then the laudable ambition to shine as an exceptionally enlightened ruler though the intention may not—and probably was not—deep seated or the result of careful thought.

47. Unfortunately, as is known to the Agent to the Governor General, this State is singularly deficient in able and trustworthy officials, while it has more than its share of such as are weak, or dishonest and intriguing.

The best, however, was made of what was at hand; the few trustworthy officials held all the important posts, the young Chief was provided with a head to his office thoroughly experienced in all the business of administration, and he was given as a private secretary a well-educated native gentleman (Babu Syam Sundah Lal) of high character and perfectly able to give sound advice in all matters, while the Chief himself had been made thoroughly conversant with the kind of men who, and the matters which, were likely to act as snares and interfere seriously with his good intentions.

48. The wicked elements in the State, however, soon set to work to strengthen all the evil in the Maharaj Rana's character.

The process was commenced by the Chief's own mother, Dhabhai Sheo Bux, and Chobey Gunga Pershad.

(For the past few months Dhabhai Sheo Bux and the Maharaj Rana's mother, finding the Chief was going too far in his opposition to the views of the Government, have been trying to exert a moderating influence over him, but without success as he has passed out of their hands.)

I have had before to remark on the great desire for power and the curious dislike to Englishmen possessed by the Maharaj Rana's mother, as also to bring to notice the sour temperament of Dhabhai Sheo Bux, which frequently cause him to spitefully adopt the wrong course contrary to his better judgment, but I have not had cause to specially note the character of Chobey Gunga Pershad for the reason that his capacity for wrong-doing had not, at those times, shown itself. He was known to me formerly as an average schoolmaster with a bad temper, and possessed of sufficient self-admiration to believe his merits did not receive proper recognition. Later on he showed signs of a fondness for intrigue and his morals were not spoken well of, but during the past two years he has proved himself to be a much more undesirable person.

He has displayed great cunning in drawing out the Maharaj Rana's conceit and jealousy, the ingenuity with which he worked upon these two weaknesses made him the most intimate companion of the Chief, and this position he has utilised to the full, in making and unmaking officials for the purpose of advancing the interests of his followers and himself, and venting his animosity against those who had been held in esteem under the British management, whom he has looked upon as enemies, for it now appears that this Chobey is distinctly disloyal.

In the pursuance of his objects he has not hesitated to persistently traduce the British, and to greatly misrepresent all the motives and actions of the officers of Government. During this time his arrogance and vindictiveness have apparently known no bounds. His influence over the Maharaj Rana is truly extraordinary; to all intents and purposes they are one and the same person.

49 The above three who commenced to work on the Maharaj Rana's failings were speedily joined by Thakur Bijey Sing, who lent his powerful influence, as Head Councillor and chief jagirdar of the State, to the intrigues of others. He vied with Chobey Gunga Pershad in poisoning the Chief's mind against the officials employed during the minority and began to instil into the Maharaj Rana's mind those absurd ideas as to his relations with the Government of India which have since got such hold of him. At the same time the Thakur's constant interference with the Courts, his promptings against the settlement, and his open patronage of bad characters has hampered and lowered the tone of the Administration.

50. To confirm the Maharaj Rana in the wrong way, there appeared upon the scene that plausible adventurer, Chobey Dumme Lal. This individual's supercilious air, confident manner of expressing himself in measured terms, and the contempt he professed to feel for European intellect and ways, as also indignation at their selfish aims, seemed to at once attract his Highness, prepared as his mind had been for the reception of such ideas by Dumme Lal's fellow Chobey and others. He had been called to Jhalrapatan to superintend the educational department, but finding he had a mission to open the Chief's eyes regarding the mismanagement of his State during the minority, and to educate him as to his true position with regard to the British Government, he turned his attention to those objects. With his aid the Maharaj Rana's character was transformed, and the evil in him unmistakably began to triumph over the good.

The removal of this highly mischievous person from the State saved his Highness from a rapid advance on the wrong path, which further contact with Chobey Dumme Lal would assuredly have led him into, but his absence has not delivered his Highness from the ascendancy the Chobey had acquired over his mind, and therefore Dumme Lal is consulted still on any matter of the least importance before a final decision is arrived at; in fact, so late as the first week in this month, Chobey Dumme Lal was sent for and was secretly closeted with the Maharaj Rana for two days, and the consequence is to be seen in the Maharaj Rana's attitude since.

51. Chobey Dumme Lal's place as wrong Councillor in attendance has been filled by Mr. Surgia. He owes the favour he is held in to the use of much the same

same kind of means as both the Chobeys have employed, and it has been generally observed that the Maharaj Rana has become even more intractable since Mr. Surgia has been so much with him, owing, it is said, to his Highness having been convinced by this young man that he has only to remain firm, and if from no one else he is sure to gain his ends through Parliament.

52. The above are the persons who are chiefly responsible for the Maharaj Rana's present disposition and attitude; there are others who have assisted according to their abilities and opportunities, but those I have mentioned are the prime offenders.

I had hoped for more from the band of good officials (old servants of the State and new), and thought that by working well together and combining for the purpose of resisting the intrigues, and refusing as a body to in any way lend their assistance in wrong courses, they would have saved the Chief from falling into bad hands, as well as by their determined attitude strengthened the Political Agent's hands in his remonstrances.

Individually some of them tried to stem the rising tide, but finding their efforts useless and their own positions intolerable resigned. Others, when they found events too strong for them, swam with the tide, and have in consequence become, in a more or less degree, somewhat answerable for the present position of affairs. Prominent among the latter is Munshi Mithu Lal. To what extent he has aided the party of intrigue it is not easy at present to ascertain, but that he has, of late at least, given up resisting them there can be no doubt, and his surrender, while unworthy of an old Government official, was at the same time very harmful, as his knowledge of affairs enabled the Darbar to keep up the outward forms of good administration while beneath the surface matters were far otherwise. This was the policy advocated by Chobey Dumme Lal, and could not well have been carried on without Munshi Mithu Lal's co-operation. In justice to him it should be noted that so long as he felt his remarks were attended to, he did try and often succeeded in saving the Chief from issuing wrong orders, and his Highness is not a little indebted to him for the success of his first year's administration; but when Munshi Mithu Lal had resigned the Government service, and his Highness felt he had him in his power he gave up listening to the Munshi's protests and met his objections by severe reprimands, from which time Munshi Mithu Lal evidently changed his tactics.

53. The Maharaj Rana's present character is a combination of the early defects in his own, unduly expanded, and the bad ways he has learnt from the people I have mentioned.

His conceit has been fanned with intense vanity, so, though absolutely led by others, he firmly believes no one is capable of advising him on any subject. Owing to the same cause endeavours to conciliate him or spare his feelings are misinterpreted as signs of fear or misgiving and thus fail of their object.

His jealousy and suspicion have been fully aroused and directed against the Government of India and its Agents, owing to which the advice tendered to him by officers is heavily discounted from the first.

Meanwhile his good sense has disappeared, and with it the laudable desire to shine as an enlightened ruler, which has given place to the idea instilled into him that by fearlessly asserting his fancied rights to rule his State as is best pleasing to himself, he is destined to stand forth as the champion of all Native Rulers.

To the above three traits of vanity, jealousy, and suspicion is due his present attitude.

He is taught to see in the carrying out of the wishes of Government something very derogatory to his position, as requiring the cancelling of orders he has issued, the retracing of steps he has taken, and the base desertion of his favourites at the bidding of some one else, and his natural obstinacy which has got stronger with years, confirms him in his resolution not to carry out those wishes.

To his own original failings have been added the two bad characteristics of malice and cunning. (It may be that these were latent in his nature from the first, and only required time and opportunity for their display.)

It seems to delight him now to plan, or see planned, schemes for the annoyance and oppression of persons he dislikes, and his cunning is apparent all through the make-believe moves to follow the Agent's advice which he has made

during the past 18 months, and in the appearance of candour and humility he now so readily adopts, on occasion, and which is so well assumed as to nearly deceive one, even after lengthened experience of his ways.

54. My object in thus tracing His Highness's backward career is not by way of offering any apology for his conduct, for in the face of his stubborn refusal to listen to the advice of any of the several officers who have constantly striven so earnestly to save him, and his now equally determined and deliberate attitude in endeavouring to evade compliance with the wishes of Government, after the solemn warning he received at the expiry of a long term of grace, it is not possible in the smallest degree to extenuate his conduct, but my intention is to bring to notice the names and characters of the persons primarily answerable for the present position of affairs, show the methods they have worked by, and point out how easy it is for a few unscrupulous and determined men, when the conditions are favourable in the character of the ruler, to upset the arrangements of years and greatly alter the tone of an administration.

55. Before closing this report I must refer to a matter with which I have but recently become acquainted. Having been informed that His Highness's father, when 26 years of age, had become insane, that his insanity assumed a violent form which obliged him to be kept in restraint, and that eventually he died mad at the age of 32, I wrote to the Political Agent in Kattywar, and from him learnt that His Highness's father had indeed gone out of his mind, and having twice violently assaulted sepoys had to be placed under restraint. This occurred a year previous to His Highness's adoption into the Jhallawar family, and I can only suppose the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh was kept in ignorance of the unpleasant fact; indeed, the secret has been so well kept here that it only reached my ears two months ago. His Highness has never to my knowledge shown any symptom of this dire disease, though his general behaviour of late might lead one to say he had taken leave of his senses, but it is just possible that hereafter his strange conduct may be found attributable, in some degree, to the germs of insanity.

56. I trust the Agent to the Governor-General will consider I have not spared any efforts to induce the Maharaj Rana to re-consider his position, for this object has been ever present in my thoughts since my return to Jhallawar.

Enclosure No. 8 in No. 3.

LETTER from *H. M. Durand*, Esq., c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana; dated Simla, the 16th September 1887.

I AM directed to reply to your letter of the 10th August 1887, regarding the affairs of the Jhallawar State.

2. The Viceroy has received with much regret the information that the Maharaj Rana has neglected the final warning conveyed to him in His Excellency's kharita of the 4th May, and that His Highness has persisted, notwithstanding the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, in disregarding the conditions upon which he was entrusted with the government of his State.

3 Under the circumstances the Governor-General in Council concurs in your opinion that there is now no alternative except to deprive the Maharaj Rana at once of all power, and to replace him in the position of a minor chief until such time as you are able to give a satisfactory account of his behaviour and attitude towards the British Government. A suitable allowance and establishment should be provided for His Highness at the cost of his State.

4. In the meanwhile the administration of Jhallawar will be carried on, as it was during the Chief's minority, by a Political Superintendent aided by a Council. Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott is appointed to be the Superintendent, and your proposals for reforming the Council are approved.

5. I am to request you to report the steps taken to give effect to these orders.

Enclosure No. 9 in No. 3.

TELEGRAM, dated the 1st October 1887, from Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu, to Foreign Secretary, Simla

YOUR letter, dated 16th September. Your orders have been carried out without any *contre-temps*. When I hear officially from Abbott, I will send report.

Enclosure No. 10 in No. 3.

LETTER from Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Abu, 26th October 1887.

IN continuation of correspondence on the affairs of Jhallawar, ending with my telegram, dated 1st October 1887, I have the honour to report that the orders conveyed in your letter, dated 16th September 1887, were duly communicated to Colonel Abbott, who was directed, in giving effect to them, to avoid, as far as possible, all public ceremony, except such as was absolutely necessary to render the change in the administration perfectly well known and recognised throughout the State.

2. The Political Superintendent reports that the purport of the orders of Government, regarding the transfer of the administration, was communicated in writing to the Maharaj Rana and the Council Sardars on the day they were received, viz, the 24th ultimo, when His Highness and the Sardars were informed that, in accordance with the orders of Government, Colonel Abbott had assumed charge of the State as Political Superintendent. In the afternoon of the same day, in the presence of the remaining Council—Sardars Apji Nurpat Singh, Maharaj Bulbadra Singh, and Dhabai Sheo Bux, the Superintendent took over charge of the State Treasury, and on return from that duty received *nazrs* from all the Sardars, Heads of Departments, Commandants of Corps, and other officials at the Agency, this proceeding terminating all the formal ceremonies observed in the transfer of the administration, which was throughout effected without a sign of obstruction or untoward accident.

3. On examination of the Treasury, the Political Superintendent found that the cash balance for the time of the year was satisfactory. It was only possible to enter cursorily into the accounts, but those for the past year, and the rough estimate for the current year (which at this time is alone practicable) showed that the financial position is favourable. A more careful investigation of the accounts will be made, and a further report submitted by the Political Superintendent.

4. The Council, as reorganised, now consists of the members whose names

Names.	Jaghire			Allowances.			TOTAL.		
	Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs	a	p.
<i>Former Members.</i>									
1 Apji Nurpat Singh - -	1,494	10	0	900	0	0	2,394	10	0
2 Maharaja Bulbadra Singh -	2,000	0	0	720	0	0	2,720	0	0
3. Dhabai Sheo Bux - -	1,235	2	6	1,106	6	0	2,341	8	6
<i>New Members.</i>									
4. Hakeem Saadut Ahmed - -	—			2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0
5. Dhabai Hui Lal - -	—			1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0

and salaries are specified on the margin, and there is reason to hope that they will work cordially and well.

5. Inquiries into the working of the various Courts have commenced, and the reorganisation of the Revenue Department

will be undertaken as soon as possible. Inquiries have also been set on foot to ascertain the actual payments made by cultivators during the past two years, after completion of which, these payments will be compared with the sums that have reached the Treasury in order that misappropriation of revenue may be detected.

6. Thakur Bijey Singh and Chobey Gunga Pershad, who have exercised such a bad influence in the State, and whose conduct has been so much animadverted on in previous letters, have both left Jhalrapatan.

7. The attention of the Political Superintendent and the Council has been devoted to the question of providing a suitable allowance and establishment for the Maharaj Rana, and they have proposed to allot a sum of Rs. 70,301 annually for this purpose. The details of the arrangement, which appears to me to be in all respects suitable and sufficient, will be found in Colonel Abbott's letter of 19th October 1887, which forms an enclosure to this report, and I trust that his proposals may meet with approval.

8. His Highness the Maharaj Rana desires to leave Jhallawar in the course of a few days to visit Hurdwar, and to return by the middle of December. As his visit is to be quite of a private character, I see no objection to it. I purpose myself to be in Jhallawar with my camp towards the end of the year, and shall devote some time there to obtaining a full insight into the new order of affairs, and the working of the various departments. In the meantime, I am confident that Colonel Abbott's ability and experience may be relied on in all matters requiring close investigation and reform, and that the management of the State could not, under present circumstances, be in better hands.

Sub-Enclosure.

LETTER from Lieutenant-Colonel *H. B. Abbott*, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, to the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, dated 19th October 1887.

I HAVE the honour to submit a statement showing the allowances and establishments proposed by the Council Sardars and myself for His Highness the Maharaj Rana, which shows a total of Rs. 70,301, a sum bearing much the same proportion to the income of the Jhallawar State, as the allowance, &c., originally sanctioned for the late Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh, bore to the income of the State of Ulwar.

2. The items under the head of allowances are the same as His Highness had sanctioned in the estimate for the current year, and the pocket money proposed is similar to that received by His Highness the Maharao of Kotah.

It is suggested that month by month, as the portion of this sum of Rs. 37,215 falls due, it be placed to His Highness's credit in the Treasury and be drawn out on his written requisitions.

3. As regards the establishments, it is proposed to set apart certain portions of the existing establishments to the extent shown under each head, for the exclusive use of the Maharaj Rana, the pay of the employes being distributed bi-monthly with the remaining portions of the establishments by the officials in charge as at present.

The control of these special portions of the establishments will, however, be so far in His Highness's hands, that appointments, dismissals, and punishments will rest with His Highness.

The above arrangement will ensure due payments, will lessen the expense of supervision, and preserve the present organisation of the various departments.

	<i>Allowances.</i>	Rs.
Pocket money	- - - - -	12,000
Religious and charitable	- - - - -	4,800
Festivals	- - - - -	4,001
Kitchen supplies	- - - - -	9,339
Clothes	- - - - -	3,500
Contingencies	- - - - -	3,575
Total	-	37,215

<i>Establishments</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Office - - - - -	- - - - -	1,924
Carriage Department - - - - -	- - - - -	5,034
Ruth - - ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	1,444
Stables - - - - -	- - - - -	4,766
Elephants - - - - -	- - - - -	2,386
Camels - - - - -	- - - - -	2,760
Gardens - - - - -	- - - - -	1,331
Animals and birds - - - - -	- - - - -	1,263
Dairy - - - - -	- - - - -	745
Dancers and singers - - - - -	- - - - -	2,172
Miscellaneous small establishments - - - - -	- - - - -	2,561
Personal attendants - - - - -	- - - - -	2,740
Household and general servants - - - - -	- - - - -	3,960
Total - - - - -		<u>33,086</u>
Grand Total - - - - -		<u>Rs. 70,301</u>

Enclosure No. 11 in No. 3.

LETTER from *J. A. Crawford, Esq.*, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana; dated Fort William, 16th January 1888

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th October last, regarding Jhallawar affairs.

2. In reply I am to inform you that the measures taken by Colonel Abbott under your orders for the transfer of the administration of the State to the Political Superintendent are approved by the Governor-General in Council.

— No. 4. —

COPY of DESPATCH from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated London, India Office, 29th March 1888.

I HAVE considered in Council the letter from your Excellency's Government of the 7th February 1888, relating to the affairs of the Jhallawar State.

2. I learn with much regret that the hopes entertained by my predecessor in 1884 that the Maharaj Rana, Zalim Singh, would prove to be a loyal and enlightened ruler have not been realised.

3. His persistent disregard of the counsels of the Political Agent in respect to important questions relating to the administration of the State caused your Excellency to convey a warning to the Maharaj Rana that, if he failed to observe the conditions on which he was entrusted with its government, your Excellency would be compelled to supersede his authority, and make other arrangements for the administration of his State.

4. As the warning given by your Excellency has remained unheeded by the Maharaj Rana, and as misrule in the State was increasing, orders have been issued that the administration shall be carried on by the Political Superintendent, with the assistance of a council.

5. After a careful consideration of the papers submitted with your letter, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that these measures were unavoidable, and your proceedings are accordingly approved. I trust, however, that before long you may be able to report to me some improvement in the behaviour and attitude towards the British Government of the Maharaj Rana.

I have, &c
(signed) *Cross.*

— No. 5. —

COPY of LETTER from Government of India to Secretary of State, dated Fort William, 18th January 1893. (Received 6th February.)

WE have the honour to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with Lord Cross's Despatch, dated the 29th March 1888, regarding the affairs of the Jhallawar State.

2. As the conduct of Maharaj Rana, Zalim Singh, and his attitude towards the British Government continued unsatisfactory, his Excellency the Viceroy found it advisable to convey to him a severe admonition in a kharita, dated the 13th March 1891. This warning appears to have seriously impressed his Highness, and his subsequent behaviour has been such that the Agent to the Governor General was able in October last to submit a recommendation that ruling powers should be restored to the young Chief with certain specified restrictions.

3. We have now the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship that we have accepted Colonel Trevor's proposal, and that the Maharaj Rana has again been entrusted with a share in the government of his State.

4. A copy of the correspondence on the subject is enclosed.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Lansdowne.*
P. P. Hutchins.
D. Barbour.
A. E. Miller.
H. Brackenbury.
C. B. Pritchard.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 5.

LETTER from Colonel *G. H. Trevor*, c.s.i., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Raipur, 15th January 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter, dated 29th September 1890, to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General from his Highness the Maharaj Rana, of Jhallawar, which reached me at Mount Abu on the 4th October 1890.

2. As I was then about to visit Jhallawar shortly, I deferred transmitting this letter till I had had an opportunity of talking about it to his Highness and conversing with him on the subject of his present situation, which a perusal of the records in my office sufficed to show was one which no officer in my position could desire to prolong. I was moreover anxious to visit his Highness whom I had never seen, and after my visit to Jhallawar to say all I could in favour of his being re-invested, with or without conditions, with the governing powers of which he had been deprived by the Government of India in 1887.

It will be remembered that when Government felt compelled to take this extreme step after a previous warning which had remained unheeded, his Highness was informed that he would be deprived of power and replaced in the position of a minor chief until such time as the Agent to the Governor General could give a satisfactory account of his behaviour and attitude towards the British Government.

3. Before Colonel Abbott left Jhallawar in July 1890, his communications and that of the Council had represented to me in anything but a favourable light the behaviour of the Maharaj Rana, who, it was stated, had not broken off all communication with Chobey Gunga Pershad, the man whom he had appointed to the Council in the teeth of the Political Agent's advice, and whom he had neglected to remove even after the warning addressed to him in the Viceroy's kharita, dated 4th May 1887. His Highness was also alleged to have allowed

allowed his mother to exercise an influence prejudicial to the cause of good government in Jhallawar and hurtful to the feelings of his adoptive mother, the senior Rani of the late Maharaj Rana.

4. As statements of this kind are not always susceptible of proof, and as it struck me that the Maharaj Rana might be more willing to adopt a friendly attitude towards a new Political Agent and new Agent to the Governor General, it being obviously to his interest to remove from their minds impressions which he conceived to be false, I instructed Colonel Reynolds, who succeeded Colonel Abbott, to ascertain if his Highness wished to pay his respects to the Viceroy at Ajmere when his Excellency visited that place at the end of October, and if he expressed a wish to do so to get him to put it into writing, and at the same time to give assurances in writing that he had broken off all connection with Chobey Gunga Pershad, and would not allow his mother to exercise a mischievous

influence in the State. An extract from my* confidential letter to Colonel Reynolds on this subject and from his reply is appended. It will be seen that his Highness denied having any communications with Gunga Pershad, or that his mother interfered in the affairs of the State, but would not undertake to give the written assurances asked for. I may add that his Highness subsequently took no step towards obtaining permission to wait upon his Excellency the Viceroy at Ajmere. His behaviour in this matter could not but leave an unfavourable impression on my mind, which, nevertheless, I trusted he would be able to dispel when I met him, as it was so clearly to his advantage to have procured the honour of an interview with the Viceroy last October.

5. I visited Jhalrapatan with my camp on the 23rd December, and during three days' stay there had three private interviews with the Maharaj Rana, besides exchanging formal visits with him. I pointed out to him in a friendly manner—

- (1) That his letter to the Viceroy was not a politic statement of his case even if it were correct, which it was not, inasmuch as its object was to argue that he had been unjustly treated, and that his own assertions should be accepted against those of the Political officers with whom he had had to deal,
- (2) That even if his previous conduct had been misrepresented, the printed correspondence submitted with his letter showed that he had defied the warning given in the Viceroy's kharita, by not removing Chobey Gunga Pershad from his Council, and by his neglect to follow the advice of Colonel Abbott or to treat that officer in a becoming manner,
- (3) That there was no expression of regret in the letter for any act of his, but all was in a vein of self-justification.

I asked him to consider if such a letter would be likely to procure for him a restoration of his powers, and how I was to make the satisfactory report of his behaviour and attitude towards the British Government which I was anxious to submit as soon as possible. I also requested him to explain his attitude as noted in paragraph 4 above, saying I was sorry he had lost an opportunity of showing his loyalty to the Government, by not accepting the hand I had held out to him with the object of obtaining permission for him to pay his respects to the Viceroy at Ajmere.

6. All that I said at our first private interview his Highness received in silence, merely saying he would speak about it the next day. At the second interview he maintained the same silence in a very remarkable manner, though he then stated that he had written Colonel Abbott two letters, saying he would reform his Council if he would tell him how to do so, and that these letters must have been lost. The next day he pointed to his letters of 22nd and 27th July 1887, as proof of this statement, and when I explained that these letters called on Colonel Abbott to prove to him the necessity for making reforms (*i.e.*, for removing Chobey Gunga Pershad from the Council), retorted that he could not be expected to act without proof. I laboured in vain to show his Highness that these letters were not in accordance with the serious advice given in the Viceroy's kharita.

7. Though it was difficult to conduct a conversation with his Highness because of the silence with which he met remarks and even questions, I did all I could to convince him that I was actuated by a kindly spirit towards him, and a wish to see him replaced in power, and also to make him talk in order that I might judge of his mental capacity, and whether his actions in the past were of his own prompting or not. But his persistent silence baffled this latter attempt. Even when I said I felt sure he did not mean to be rude, but that his not replying to any question might almost be construed as rudeness, he answered: "I will speak to you to-morrow." The next day when he asked for an interview he had nothing to say. At the second private visit I told him he must tell me definitely whether he wished his letter to the Viceroy to be forwarded without alteration or addition after what I had said to him, and he must also explain why he would not give Colonel Reynolds the written assurances I had asked for preparatory to his being permitted to join the other Chiefs assembled to meet his Excellency the Viceroy at Ajmere. On both heads he promised a reply the next day. Then he stated that the reason why he had not given the written assurances was that Colonel Reynolds was only officiating as Political Superintendent, and had besides gone off to Kotah immediately after he had spoken to him (the Maharaj Rana), and therefore he did not think it necessary to take further notice of what Colonel Reynolds had said on the subject. On my asking him if he thought I was a child and could accept an excuse of this kind, the Maharaj Rana replied: "I am helpless. I can say no more." As to whether his letter to the Viceroy should be forwarded without amendment or addition, his Highness said he wished it to be sent on, as it was after eight or 10 days during which he would consider if he had anything to add to it.

8. I expressed to his Highness more than once my sincere disappointment that he would not respond to my endeavours to improve his position, and warned him that his demeanour in the face of those endeavours would probably be considered a further proof of the pride and obstinacy which I had been informed were characteristic of his nature. He replied to this: "Who am I to be proud? I sit at home and do nothing."

9. The general result of my communications with the Maharaj Rana is still to my mind perplexing. Whenever I spoke on ordinary matters in which he was interested, such as shooting, riding horses, &c., his Highness replied intelligently though always briefly, but when I referred in our private interviews to topics of a business character, he set his face like a flint, looked down, and remained silent, as if he were determined not to commit himself by a word. More than once the expression on his face recalled to me the fact reported by Colonel Abbott that his father died insane, but I do not know that this would have occurred to me had I been able to account for the manner in which he received my advances on any other hypothesis than that of wounded pride and obstinacy which he disclaimed. It may be that he attributed my kindness and the disposition I showed to help him to my having received instructions to restore to him his governing powers without any conditions, and that he had been counselled to preserve rigid silence and say nothing which could hamper his future independence. I was informed that a rumour had been circulated in Jhalrapatan on the day of my visit that I had come to reinvest him with powers. But whatever the cause, the result I regret to say is that I am now unable to give a satisfactory account of the behaviour of his Highness the Maharaj Rana and his attitude towards the British Government.

10. Were he to be restored to power now, he would, I fear, regard the act as one of tardy reparation by the Government for previous injustice, and this notion might get abroad in Rajputana. That restoration could be due to clemency and a sense that he had expiated his faults by punishment, and would profit by the lessons of the past, would not be admitted by him so far as I can form an opinion, and I doubt if in his present mood he would govern his State in a spirit of loyalty towards the British Government. He appears to be either under the control of bad advisers or, if sane, of a pride that cares little what view may be taken of his conduct by the officers with whom he has to deal in Rajputana, still less for their advice. Time may yet work a change for the better, though I am not hopeful that it will.

11. Should

11. Should things remain as they are it will be necessary, I think, to consider the question whether his Highness should be permitted to reside in Jhallawar. His presence there keeps almost every one, including the officials and Council, continually sitting on a rail, anxious on the one hand to secure his favour in the event of his return to power, and on the other afraid to speak out when there is a chance of offending him by doing so. It acts, moreover, as a focus for intrigue.

12. And here I may fittingly notice the complaint made in the Maharaj Rana's letter to his Excellency the Viceroy that his Highness has been "openly treated with marked disrespect by the State servants and the officers within" his own territory. In a letter to Colonel Walter, dated 27th October 1888, Colonel Abbott wrote thus of his Highness :—

"He came with a complaint against the Sardars and officials of having treated him and his Maharani with neglect and disrespect in the matter of salutes and certain arrangements when visiting Suket for Dusserah worship. I expressed great regret, said inquiries should be made, and that I felt sure it was owing to some misunderstanding, while he hinted it had been done on purpose. Inquiry brought out the fact that by his own express orders, when in power, the salutes had been discontinued, and that the arrangements he had spoken of had never at any time been made"

When I spoke to the Maharaj Rana about this complaint and referred to the above statement of Colonel Abbott's, he simply contradicted it by saying it was not correct and relapsed into silence. Details as to the disrespect complained of he would not give, and having regard to the general situation and what I have already mentioned, it is hardly conceivable that State officials liable to be any day under his orders would treat the Maharaj Rana with disrespect. I ascertained that it is the custom for them, and even for the members of the Council, to attend his palace every Sunday, and make their salaams to his Highness, who I was informed generally, if not always, received them in silence. There is one servant of the State, however, in a subordinate position to whom his Highness admitted to me that he sometimes gave audience, and that is a brother of the dismissed Chobey Gunga Pershad. His Highness told me that he did not talk to him about his brother, and on my expressing some surprise that he talked to him at all, said Colonel Abbott saw no harm in his coming to the palace. By this I understand that Colonel Abbott did not think it necessary to dismiss this man or to forbid his visiting the Maharaj Rana—a proof of his moderation and wish to avoid giving offence to his Highness in any way. Since my visit to Jhallawar, Colonel Reynolds, with my approval, has thought fit to tell this brother of Chobey Gunga Pershad to leave the State, as it is currently reported that he was a medium of communication between Chobey Gunga Pershad and his Highness's mother. True or false, the credence given to the rumour rendered it desirable in my opinion that this man should not be retained in the service of the State.

13. Turning again to the complaint of disrespect, I need hardly say that, if any grounds for it were shown, the Superintendent and the Agent to the Governor General would be the first to condemn and put a stop to any such conduct towards the Maharaj Rana. But his Highness must first be good enough to make specific representations to them on the subject, instead of launching a general accusation in a letter to the Viceroy, and failing, when asked, to establish it in any way or to give instances of the disrespect complained of. That a young man in his position, which is one that must command sympathy, would be apt to fancy, even to invent slights, is perhaps natural; the remedy as I tried to show him is in his own hands, and if he will not have that which I desire for him, but which I do not think can be granted to him now, the alternative seems to be to require his Highness to live somewhere else than in Jhalrapatan. Having been adopted from a Kathiawar family, he has no ties there, no friends apparently, and no pursuits except shooting and driving, to which he is much devoted.

At present I would merely advise that his Highness should be warned that if the Agent to the Governor General is not able to give a satisfactory report of his behaviour and attitude towards the British Government at the end of two years more, the Government of India will not permit him to reside in Rajputana.

A warning of this kind would show him and his advisers that it is quite possible he may never be restored to power, and thus have a good effect all round. It would also show that, in consequence of his present attitude, the Government of India will not restore his powers for at least two years more. and this might be a useful lesson.

14. I have detained these remarks for 20 days since I saw the Maharaj Rana at Jhalrapatan, in the hope that he would send me another, or at least an additional letter for transmission to his Excellency the Viceroy, but he has not done so; nor has he intimated that he wishes to say anything more.

Sub-Enclosure.

To his Excellency the Most Honourable Sir *Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitz-Maurice*, Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

My dear Friend,

I crave permission to submit the following brief statement of my case for your Lordship's consideration and judgment.

I am, my Lord, one of the feudatory princes of Rajputana, and was vested with the power of administering the government of my State at the end of my minority in February 1884. In consequence of my youth and inexperience, his Excellency the Marquess of Ripon, deeming it expedient that I should be assisted and guided for a time, required that I should agree to the following three conditions:—

- 1st.—That until I gained more experience and could conduct the government of the State unaided, I should consult the Political Agent in all important matters, and be guided by his advice.
- 2nd.—That no measure or act taken or performed by the Council during my minority should be altered or reversed without the concurrence of the Political Agent.
- 3rd.—That no change in the administration should be introduced by me without the advice of the Agent being taken by me.

I accepted these conditions and endeavoured to the best of my ability to act up to them; but after conducting the government for some time and believing that my experience had ripened sufficiently to enable me to act in matters which appeared to me unimportant, I admit I ceased in several instances to consult the Political Agent regarding them. If my idea of "important matters" differed from that of the Political Agent, it was, I submit, at the most an error of judgment on my part. It has not, however, that I am aware been alleged that evil consequences have resulted in any instance in which I acted independently of the Political Agent's advice. I hope, therefore, that it will not be considered presumptuous on my part in thinking that my fault was at the most, one of erring judgment rather than of conceited self-assertion. However, it having been reported to the Government that I had deliberately disregarded the obligations I had agreed to observe, his Excellency in Council in the year 1887 directed that I should be deprived of all power and replaced in the position of a minor chief until such time as the Agent to the Governor General was able to give a satisfactory report of my behaviour and attitude towards the British Government. Three years have nearly expired since I was deprived of my position, which has been rendered all the more humiliating by my being openly treated with marked disrespect by the State servants and the officers within my own territories. It is with all submission I venture to make this statement, because I feel assured that this state of things is unknown, distasteful to, and contrary to the policy pursued by the just and benevolent Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

The other, and I believe the chief, reason for depriving me of my administrative powers is my supposed "attitude to the British Government." I was under the impression that the circumstances which gave rise to this charge had been fully and satisfactorily explained by me. The charge stated was that, at a public

a public Darbar held at my palace in honour of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress's birthday; I had shown marked disrespect to the Political Agent, the representative of the British Government, by placing a seat for him on my left instead of on my right hand. My Lord, the idea that I, who owe everything to the generosity of the British Government, should have been thought capable of such meaningless folly and presumption passes belief. In my explanation of this charge, I produced several instances on record for a series of years, which showed that in the instance complained of I had merely followed a long-established precedent, and one which, on the occasion of a previous Darbar, had been recognised and followed by Colonel Abbott, the Political Agent, in a scheme of the Darbar drawn up by himself. This record, bearing his signature, is preserved among the archives, and is available for inspection. I fear that my explanation has been overlooked. I therefore most earnestly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to re-examine this question and relieve me of this most distressing imputation of disloyalty and want of respect to my benefactors, the British Government. I assure your Lordship that it was far from my thoughts to offer any insult to the representative of the British Government.

I have already briefly replied to the two subordinate charges connected with the above, viz., that of showing "a spirit of independence," and, latterly, of want of friendly feeling towards the Political Agent, and I beg once again most respectfully to state, that being wholly unconscious of having exhibited a spirit of independence and want of friendly feeling for the Political Agent, and no instance having been given, I feel at a loss to offer any other explanation than what I have already given.

I would most respectfully submit that there has been no infraction on my part of the second condition imposed by his Excellency the Marquess of Ripon, for I have not altered or reversed any measures or acts done by the Council during my minority.

I would with the same respectful submission state that the third condition imposed upon me has not been violated, for, beyond adding three new members to the Council Board, which I did with the intention of making it stronger and more effective, I made no change in the administration.

I may be permitted to state, for your Lordship's information, that I received my training and education at the Mayo College, and look back with grateful feelings for the influence they have exercised on my character and disposition. It is to that training so wisely provided by the British Government for Native Princes that I owe my exemption from such serious charges as that of mal-administration, immoral conduct, extravagance, neglect of duty and oppression, during the three years and seven months I governed my territory. I have endeavoured to state the facts of my case to your Lordship briefly and in an unvarnished manner, and I annex, for your Lordship's perusal, a print* of the correspondence regarding my case.

* Not forwarded with these papers

I am not aware that any other delinquency or misdeed, except what is set forth in the Political Agent's kharita of the 24th August 1886, has been reported against me. To the accusations contained in that paper I gave what I conceived to be full, clear and candid replies, but which, to my great regret, were not considered satisfactory by the Government. I now submit myself to your Lordship's impartial judgment, feeling assured of your Lordship's goodwill and generosity of feeling towards one who, whatever his failings may have been, is most devotedly loyal to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and is your Lordship's sincere friend and well-wisher.

Jhallawar, Rajputana,
The 29th September 1890.

Zalim Singh,
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.

P.S. Should these papers be wanting in any customary form of the State, I trust it will be overlooked considering my present circumstances.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 5.

LETTER from *H. S. Barnes, Esq.*, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, dated Fort William, the 13th March 1891.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th January 1891, forwarding a *khairita* addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy by His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar regarding the administration of his State, and to enclose for delivery to his Highness a letter from his Excellency the Viceroy.

2. A copy of his Excellency's reply is forwarded for information and record in your office.

 Sub-Enclosure.

KHARITA from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, dated Fort William, the 13th March 1891.

I HAVE received your Highness's letter of the 29th September 1890, and have given full attention to all that you have written.

I have also heard from Colonel Trevor, who delayed sending me your letter until he had been to Jhalrapatan and had paid your Highness a visit, in order that he might hear personally anything you might wish to say in favour of your restoration to the position and power which you enjoyed before 1887.

Colonel Trevor hoped that your Highness would be induced to adopt a friendly attitude towards a new Agent to the Governor General and a new Political Agent, and that you would endeavour to remove the painful impression which the correspondence in his office had left upon his mind. To his regret, however, he failed to induce your Highness to discuss, in a frank and friendly spirit, matters in which you are so much interested, or affairs of importance to the Jhallawar State. He reports to me also that your Highness is unable to support the charge that the State officials openly treat you with disrespect; and that, on the contrary, he is unable to discover that this accusation is well founded.

I cannot conceal my surprise at learning from Your Highness's letter that, after the time which has elapsed since my predecessor, Lord Dufferin, wrote you an emphatic warning on the subject of your breaking the conditions which were laid down by the Marquis of Ripon, you should so far fail to realize the gravity of the position as to permit yourself to argue that your "fault was, at the most, one of erring judgment." You were told by Lord Dufferin that you were blamed for having dismissed tried officials, and for having replaced them by unfit persons, and, after all this time for reflection, Your Highness submits that you added three new members to your Council with the intention of making it stronger and more effective. To your original error of judgment you have added a continued and studious disregard of the advice of the British Government and its agents, a disposition to set up your own judgment against that of the Government, and a determination to act under the counsel of irresponsible advisers. All this is abundantly evident, not only from Your Highness's conduct, but also from your conversations with the Political Officers and from your writings.

Under these circumstances, I cannot but regard Your Highness's presence in Jhallawar as provocative of mischief to the interests of the State, and I take this opportunity to warn you seriously that a continuance of your present attitude will oblige me to consider, before the end of the year 1891, whether Your Highness can be allowed to reside there any longer.

Enclosure No. 3 in No. 5

LETTER from Colonel *G. H. Trevor*, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Jey pore, 1st January 1892

I HAVE the honour to transmit a kharita (with English translation) from his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, forwarded through the Political Agent, copy of whose letter dated the 3rd of October last is also enclosed. As I was absent on leave when these papers were received, Colonel Powlett, who acted for me, left them to be dealt with by me.

2. The kharita is with reference to that addressed to the Maharaj Rana by his Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 13th March last, and forwarded by me on the 21st of the same month. It was preceded by inquiries made by the Maharaj Rana to the Political Agent and to myself personally in July when the Maharaj Rana came up to Abu to see me, the object of which was to ascertain what steps his Highness ought to take to avert the displeasure of the Government and regain the powers of administration, of which he has been deprived.

3. What took place at his Highness's interview with me may be seen from a letter* (copy attached) I wrote to the Political Agent immediately after it, and to which I would invite attention as explaining the reason of his Highness's present kharita, which may be taken to show that the Maharaj Rana has been seriously impressed by the warning conveyed to him in his Excellency's kharita of 13th March.

4. It is, in my opinion, too early to judge if any further value can be attached to the expressions contained in this communication from the Maharaj Rana, though I note with pleasure the satisfactory report made in the Political Agent's letter regarding his Highness's personal relations with that officer and conduct generally. I trust his Highness will enable me a year hence to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the question of his restoration to power, conditionally or otherwise, as may then seem expedient.

Sub-Enclosure A.

TRANSLATION of a Kharita, dated the 25th of September 1891, from His Highness the *Maharaj Rana* of Jhallawar, to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

After compliments.—Relying on the justice of my (the British) Government I am hopeful that they will at some time consider my distracted state, which I am unable to express in words, and assist me to obtain what I desire. Four years have passed since I was deprived of my powers, and the thought of the displeasure (of Government) and my suspension distracts me.

Making the desire to please Government my principal object I ask for forgiveness, and trust that Government will kindly, and in view of the former relations (existing between this State and Government), overlook the impressions which they have formed of me.

In the event of my being restored to power I will continue to strive to place the relations between my State and Government on a more friendly, cordial, and firmer basis than they were in the time of the Burra Maharaj Madan Singh Sahib and Maharaj Prithi Singh Sahib Bahadur, whose administration approved itself to Government.

I trust Government will always consider me as one of its loyal well-wishers and honour me with their correspondence, etc., etc.

Sub-Enclosure B.

LETTER from Major *J. Hayes Sadler*, Officiating Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, to the Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, dated 3rd October 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward a kharita,* with English translation, from his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

* Dated 25th September, received 29th September

2. Although mention is not made in this kharita of regret for the past, and the assurances as to future good behaviour are general rather than specific, I am happy to see that his Highness is beginning to understand what incurring the displeasure of Government really means; the tone of self justification which characterised his last kharita to his Excellency the Viceroy has been dropped, and he now begs for forgiveness as one who would seem to recognise that there is something to forgive.

3. As a report is due on the attitude of the Maharaj Rana before the close of the year, I would prefer not to report at length in the present letter, more especially as my acquaintance with his Highness is of recent date, and I would wish for further opportunity of studying his Highness's character so that I may see how far I shall be justified in supporting his request to be eventually restored to power.

I trust that this kharita is but the beginning of the change I am hopeful to see in his attitude towards Government.

4. In our personal relations his Highness leaves nothing to be desired; he at all times seems pleased to see me, and talks freely and affably on ordinary topics. I think he really tries to please.

On matters of business he is much more reticent, though not to the extent I had expected. I always speak plainly and to the point on questions of business and matters on which he asks my advice, and I find this has the effect of removing in some degree the hesitation he has in discussing subjects which are naturally not always pleasant to him. That his Highness now realises the gravity of the situation is evident; I look upon the present kharita as the result of the apprehension he feels with regard to his further residence in Jhallawar quite as much as to the hope he expresses of restoration to power.

5. On one point I am glad to be able to report favourably. On no side do I hear anything of either his Highness or his mother in any way interfering in State affairs, nor of any correspondence taking place with undesirable persons outside the State.

 Enclosure No. 4 in No. 5.

LETTER from Lieutenant *C. Archer*, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, dated Fort William, 11th March 1892.

I AM directed to forward, for delivery to his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, a kharita from his Excellency the Viceroy, replying to the communication enclosed in your letter dated the 1st January 1892.

2. A copy of the kharita is forwarded herewith for record in your office.

Sub-Enclosure.

KHARITA, dated Fort William, 11th March 1892, from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to His Highness the *Maharaj Rana* of Jhallawar.

I HAVE received your Highness's letter of the 25th September 1891, in which you ask me to re-consider the orders passed in 1887 by Lord Dufferin with regard to your position in the Jhallawar State.

As your Highness has probably been informed by the Political Agent, the transmission of your letter to me was delayed owing to the absence of Colonel Trevor on leave, and the wish of Colonel Powlitt that your representations should receive Colonel Trevor's personal consideration before being submitted to me. I have read with pleasure the loyal expressions which are contained in your letter, and am glad to learn from your own words, and also from the report of my Agent in Rajputana, that the warning which I had to address to your Highness in my letter of the 13th of March 1891, has convinced you that your former conduct was imprudent and inimical both to your own welfare and to that of the Jhallawar State. Considering the very short period of time which has elapsed since I last addressed you, I am not yet in a position to meet your Highness's wishes by re-considering the decision which Lord Dufferin arrived at with regard to your position in Jhallawar.

I trust, however, that you will persevere in the line of conduct which you have recently adopted, and will still further improve your relations with the Political Officers who may, from time to time, be appointed by the British Government to the political charge of the Jhallawar State. Should you do so the question of restoring your position in the State will, in due time, receive every attention.

Enclosure No. 5 in No. 5.

From Colonel *G. H. Trevor*, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Mount Abu, 17th October 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a proposal that the ruling powers of which the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar was deprived under the orders conveyed in your letter, dated the 16th of September 1887, should now be partially restored.

2. Those orders were intended to have effect until the Agent to the Governor General was able to give a satisfactory account of the Maharaj Rana's behaviour and attitude towards the British Government. My letter, dated the 15th of January 1891, showed that two years ago I was anxious, but unfortunately unable, to give the account desired, while the letter from his Highness to the Viceroy then forwarded led to the warning contained in his Excellency's kharita to the Maharaj Rana, dated the 13th of March 1891.

3. After receiving that kharita the Maharaj Rana, I am happy to say, perceived that his previous attitude towards the Government and its officers had been ill-advised, and though slow to express regret and still, perhaps, cherishing a wounded pride, he has taken pains to avoid all appearance of disloyalty and to cultivate friendly relations with the Political Superintendent, who, when lately requested by me to consider the question whether his Highness might now be restored to power, wrote as follows:—

“ Five years have now elapsed since those powers were taken away; if they are ever to be returned the Chief is as fitted now to exercise them as he ever will be, and if the kharita he submitted last year to his Excellency the Viceroy is considered to be a sufficient expression of the change which has taken place in his attitude towards Government and of his readiness to rule his State in accordance with what he knows to be its wishes and advice, I am of opinion that

that nothing is to be gained by deferring the granting of powers beyond the close of the present year. The sooner the present peculiar situation of the Chief residing in his capital without a voice in the administration of his State can be brought to a close the better.

“ I think, too, the Maharaj Rana deserves credit for the thorough manner in which he has accepted this position and abstained from any interference, either directly or indirectly, with State affairs; it would have been possible for him indirectly to put difficulties in our way without doing anything that could be openly laid hold of; he has carefully abstained from any action of the kind, and I have noticed that when giving an opinion on State matters, which I have discussed with him, he does so with a certain amount of deference, as if unwilling that his opinion should at the present time influence those responsible for the conduct of affairs.

“ I am happy to say that since my connection with Jhallawar I can recall nothing in his conduct open to exception, whilst in many ways there has been much to commend. As regards guarantee for future good behaviour, we must trust to the lesson he has received, to the fact that a repetition of misconduct would result in his powers being finally withdrawn and his removal from the State, and to the promises he has made of reform. It is difficult to conceive that any young Prince could be placed in the unfortunate position he has been in for the last five years and not take warning from the past. So far as it is possible to judge, I believe he has taken his lesson to heart.

“ I cannot disguise from myself that he may be found difficult at times to manage on account of those traits in his character to which allusion has so often been made: I mean the peculiarity of his temperament, his belief in his own powers and a certain pride or obstinacy which makes him very tenacious of any opinion he has once formed. This difficulty, however, occurs in other States besides Jhallawar, and I should not have alluded to it particularly here had it not been, unfortunately, one of the most fruitful sources of trouble in the past. How far these traits in his Highness's character will affect his conduct after his return to power I doubt if it would be possible to judge; it rests entirely with himself, but if Government is now willing to forgive the Chief, I do not think it would be fair to recall the past and anticipate similar trouble after the promises he has made and the change which has taken place in his attitude; there can be, too, no question but that past experience and the fear of ulterior consequences will be powerful incentives to good behaviour.

4. Since these remarks, with which I concur, were written, I have conversed with the Political Agent (Major Hayes Sadler), and have during the last week had two interviews with his Highness the Maharaj Rana, who came to see me at Abu on my invitation; the result being that I am now able to recommend that his Highness be restored to power on the following conditions:—

- (1) That the control of the Revenue administration remain until further orders with the Political Agent and Council, all important matters connected with it being referred to his Highness for opinion. Should there be a doubt at any time as to whether any matter pertains to Revenue administration or not, the decision of the Political Agent shall be accepted.
- (2) That the Maharaj Rana will consult the Political Agent on all important matters, and will not act in opposition to advice, except with the previous consent of the Agent to the Governor General.
- (3) That the Maharaj Rana will not reverse or disturb any measures or acts of the Council authorised previous to the restoration of his present powers except with the assent of the Political Agent, or failing that of the Agent to the Governor General.

5. I have

5. I have informed his Highness of my intention to propose these conditions, and at the same time of my wish that they should not long continue. He asked if I would name a fixed time for their continuance, and I said I could not as that would depend on the manner in which he observed them, and satisfied the Government as to his fitness to rule his State without assistance. I told him plainly that though I had no wish to dwell on past errors, and my desire was and had been ever since I became the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana to see him restored to full powers, the intention of the Government was distinctly disciplinary, as after all that had occurred the Government of India might think a period of probation on limited powers was required to prove his fitness to be invested with full powers. He received my explanations on this point as well as I could have expected, and though he showed that he thought the first condition a hard one, he admitted that his position was such that he must accept whatever the Government of India might be pleased to give him and with as good a grace as possible.

6. With regard to the conditions I have proposed it seems desirable that I should recall the fact that those laid down by Lord Ripon when his Highness was invested with powers in 1884 were not sufficient to prevent his pleading that he was justified in appointing to the Council in opposition to the views of, and without reference to, the Political Agent persons against whom that officer urged strong objections, and also in taking measures which were considered dangerous to the maintenance of the land revenue settlement made during his minority. While admitting that he was bound to refer important questions for the advice of the Political Agent, he claimed, in fact, power to dispose of any which he did not consider of sufficient importance to be referred, and sought to justify his action on the ground that the acts complained of were not in his opinion of any great importance. A different temper on his part would have averted all the friction that ensued, because it does not seem desirable or possible to frame conditions of this nature so precisely that no misconception can arise if one side is bent on misunderstanding and thwarting the other; it is to the hope that a different temper will now prevail that I look for a safeguard against the repetition of former mistakes. Should the Government see fit to accede to the recommendation now made, it will be necessary for his Highness, as I have explained to him, to exercise tact and patience in his dealings with the Council and Political Agent, and it will be their duty to show the utmost possible deference for the wishes of the Maharaj Rana on all matters affecting the interests of the State, keeping before them the wish of the Government to see his Highness restored to full powers as soon as may be deemed expedient.

7. If my present proposals are approved, the Political Agent should no longer be styled Superintendent of the State. I intend to visit Jhallawar at the end of next month, and would suggest that I might then be authorised to communicate such orders as his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council may be pleased to pass on this representation. My visit would also afford me a suitable opportunity for initiating such arrangements as may be necessary for the future administration of the State. For this reason I would ask to be favoured with orders, if convenient, by the 20th November.

Enclosure No. 6 in No. 5.

LETTER from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, dated Viceroy's Camp, Mysore, the 14th November 1892.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th October 1892, regarding the administration of the State of Jhallawar.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to consent to the restoration of ruling powers to his Highness Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh under certain specified conditions; and I am to add that you are authorised to initiate the necessary arrangements on the occasion of your approaching visit

to Jhalrapatan. A full report of the action taken under the orders now conveyed to you should be submitted in due course.

3. The Political Agent will always act in subordination to yourself, and in matters of importance he should whenever possible assure himself in advance that you and he are in accord. The proviso regarding the assent of the Agent to the Governor General, which is contained in Nos. (2) and (3) of the conditions proposed in paragraph 4 of your letter, is therefore unnecessary, and it appears open to the objection that it might afford Zalim Singh a pretext for appealing directly to you, and for neglecting to consult the Political Agent.

4. In view of the past conduct of the Maharaj Rana it is considered desirable to guard against changes in, or additions to, the Council; and the conditions under which the management of his State may be again placed in his Highness's hands will therefore be as follows:—

- (i) The Maharaj Rana shall consult the Political Agent in all important matters, and shall not act in opposition to the Political Agent's advice. His Highness shall furnish such information regarding the administration as the Political Agent may from time to time require.
- (ii) The Maharaj Rana shall not without the full consent of the Political Agent
 - (a) alter or reverse any laws, regulations, or settlements introduced by the Council during the period for which his Highness's powers were withdrawn;
 - (b) make any change in, or addition to, the Council.
- (iii) The control of the revenue administration shall remain, until further orders, with the Political Agent and Council, but the Maharaj Rana's opinion will be invited in important matters.

5. I am to enclose a kharita addressed to his Highness by his Excellency the Viceroy, and to request that you will personally deliver it to him upon a suitable occasion. A copy of the kharita is forwarded for your information and for record in your office.

6. The Political Agent will, in accordance with your recommendation, no longer be styled "Superintendent" of the State.

7. In conclusion I am to say that in a case of this nature it would have been better not to communicate to the Chief the recommendations which you proposed submitting to the Government of India.

Sub-Enclosure.

KHARITA, dated Viceroy's Camp, Mysore, the 14th November 1892, from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.

After compliments.—In my kharita, dated the 11th March 1892, I informed your Highness that if you persevered in the line of conduct which you had recently adopted, the question of restoring your position in the State would in due time receive every attention.

The Agent to the Governor General now informs me that your Highness has perceived that your previous attitude towards the Government was ill-advised. Colonel Trevor is able to propose that ruling powers should be again entrusted to your Highness, and after consideration of his report, I am happy to be able to accept this recommendation.

The conditions on which it is thought advisable to insist, when replacing your Highness at the head of the administration of your State, will be communicated to you by Colonel Trevor. I trust that you will freely accept and loyally abide by them. Should you do so, you may rely upon the continued friendship and assistance of the Government of India.

Enclosure No. 7, in No. 5.

From Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajpurana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Kotah, 16th December 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the action taken under the orders conveyed in your letter, dated the 14th of November 1892, on the subject of the administration of the Jhallawar State.

2. I arrived at Jhalrapatan on the 30th November and remained there six days, during which the ruling powers to be exercised by the Maharaj Rana were explained by me to his Highness, the Political Agent, and the Council both in writing and still more fully by word of mouth; and to obviate risk of misapprehension I left on record a set of rules which were drawn up in consultation with his Highness and the Council, and which his Highness promised me he would follow. A copy of these rules is herewith appended.

3. On the day of my arrival I paid a formal visit to the Maharaj Rana accompanied by three officers of my staff, and in the presence of his Council and one or two attendants handed to his Highness the Viceroy's kharita announcing the partial restoration of his ruling powers, expressing at the same time the pleasure it gave me to be the bearer of such an announcement. His Highness, I regret to say, was in very bad health, having suffered from a recent sharp attack of fever and spleen, so my visit was made as brief as possible. I am glad to add he was much better before I left Jhalrapatan, and has since greatly improved in health.

4. I had the pleasure of a long drive with his Highness and of two private visits from him at which the Political Agent, Lieutenant Colonel Newill, was present. He spoke intelligently regarding the course to be pursued under his limited powers, and while professing himself anxious to follow my advice warned me that he had enemies in the Council who would make mischief. I asked him to try and dismiss this idea, and told him I had spoken to the Council on the subject of their duties and received from them assurances that they desired to be his Highness's most obedient servants. I begged him also to make a friend of the Political Agent and consult him freely, as this would be the best way of disposing of any difficulties that might arise, and also of procuring for him the restoration of full governing powers at some future date. With this hope as an incentive and the lesson of the past before him the Maharaj Rana ought not to go very far wrong; but it is too early to venture on any prediction at present. The State has long been under the superintendence of a British Officer, who, as will be seen from the rules appended, will continue to guide its administration to a great extent; no difficulties of any importance need be anticipated, and we must hope that none will arise.

5. There are only two points which I think it necessary to notice further in this report. I naturally impressed on the Maharaj Rana the importance of his not employing any relatives of men who had been dismissed in former days as considered objectionable by the Political Agent and advised him to be careful in forming his office to select no one who could be objected to. The office has since been formed, and a list of the employes in it seems to show that this advice has been duly attended to. The other point is the question of personal allowance to his Highness. I found that hitherto the sums granted under various heads for his personal expenditure amounted to rather more than Rs. 34,00 per annum, pocket money at Rs. 1,000 per mensem being one of the heads; and I settled that now that he has been reinstated as Chief of the State, he should receive to cover the charges in question an allowance of Rs. 6,000 per mensem, or Rs. 72,000 per annum. He asked for Rs. 15,000 per mensem, but I told him the State could not afford so much. Originally I had proposed to give him Rs. 5,000 per mensem, but at his urgent request increased this amount to Rs. 6,000, with which he appeared to be contented. All reports combine in stating that his Highness is rather of a frugal than extravagant disposition in the matter of expenditure.

6. The Maharaj Rana commenced to exercise the powers with which he had been re-invested on the 13th instant.

Sub-Enclosure.

Rules for Darbar Procedure.

I. The Revenue Department with its subordinate offices (including the Court of Wards) will be under the Council and the supervision of the Political Agent.

The offices subordinate to the Department are the Babargat, Zakat, Bagar, Nazul, Baghat, Dungar, Dak, Abkari and Tahsal.

II. As the Treasury is so closely connected with the revenue, it will remain under the supervision of the Political Agent, who will see the account book daily.

III. The annual Budget Estimate of income and expenditure framed by the Daftar Sadar will be examined by the Council and forwarded to the Darbar by whom it will be passed in consultation with the Political Agent.

IV. If any expenditure in excess of Budget provision under revenue administration be necessary, the Council shall, after representing the matter to the Political Agent, obtain the sanction of the Darbar for it.

Similarly, excess in other Departments under the control of the Darbar should not be sanctioned without the consent of the Political Agent.

V. Chitties or cheques drawn by the Daftar Sadar on the Treasury will be signed by the Council as before. The signature of one member to be sufficient.

VI. The pay bills of members of Council will be passed by the Darbar. In the event of his Highness being away from his capital, the bills will be passed by the Council.

VII. Appeals from the Civil and Criminal Courts, and applications for revision will be preferred to the Darbar. A register of them showing the manner in which they have been dealt with should be maintained and submitted for the inspection of the Political Agent, when that officer may think fit to call for it.

VIII. Important cases such as murder, culpable homicide, and dakaiti shall be disposed of by the Darbar, but sentences will not be confirmed without consulting the Political Agent.

IX. No change in existing State usage and customs of long standing should be carried out without consulting the Political Agent.

X. Business connected with the extradition of offenders should be transacted by the Darbar through the Political Agent.

XI. In all matters not provided for in the foregoing rules, the Darbar is recommended to work through the Council as its responsible advisers, bearing in mind the orders of Government that the Political Agent is to be consulted in all matters of importance, and his advice followed. The Council shall be bound to attend to any business referred to it by the Darbar for opinion or disposal, whether included in these instructions or not.

No. 6.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Secretary of State to the Government of India ;
dated India Office, London, 2nd March 1893.

I HAVE considered in Council the proceedings of your Excellency's Government, reported in the letter marginally noted,* in connection with the affairs of the Jhallawar State, and I have to express my satisfaction that the recent behaviour of his Highness the Maharaj Rana has been such as to justify your Excellency in consenting to the partial restoration of the powers of which it was necessary to deprive him in 1887.

* Dated 18th January 1893.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Kimberley.*

No. 7.

COPY of Letter from Government of India to Secretary of State ; dated Simla, the 11th September 1894. (Received 1st October.)

WITH reference to Lord Kimberley's Despatch, dated the 2nd March 1893, we have the honour to report, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that acting on the recommendation of the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, we have ordered the restoration of full administrative powers to his Highness Maharaj Rana Zalm Singh of Jhallawar.

2. A copy of the correspondence on the subject is enclosed.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elgin.*
G. S. White.
A. E. Miller.
H. Brackenbury.
C. B. Pritchard.
J. Westland.
A. P. MacDonnell

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

LETTER from Colonel *G. H. Trevor*, c.s.i., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department ; dated Mount Abu, the 10th May 1894.

THE Government of India are aware that the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar has been exercising, since December 1892, the ruling powers of a Chief subject to certain limitations, the revenue administration having been left in the hands of the State Council. That Council has during the last few months been reduced from five members to two, two vacancies having occurred by death and one by the appointment of Maharaj Balbhadra Singh as Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General. The two remaining members, Khan Bahadur Hakim Saadut Ahmed and Hur Lal Dhabhai, have never been regarded by the Maharaj Rana with a friendly eye, and on a full review of the whole situation, I have now the honour to propose, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, that the entire administration of his State should be restored to his Highness, and that he should be allowed to determine whether he will have a Diwan or Council, and also as to the person or persons who should serve as a Diwan or on the Council, subject to the condition that he will nominate no one to whom the Agent to the Governor General objects.

2. It would also seem necessary to stipulate that if the present two members of Council are retired against their will, such provision shall be made for them as the Agent to the Governor General may think necessary. If the Chief obtains full powers, he will probably get rid of them or they will go of their own accord. In the former case as being the existing revenue administration, and as having incurred the displeasure of the Chief mainly through the position they were placed in by the Government which he considered antagonistic to his own, they would have a claim on us which we should, I think, be bound to recognise. And even in the latter case the Government could not well ignore that claim as their retiring of their own accord would, considering the Chief's feelings towards them, be practically, I apprehend, a measure of necessity. I should not be disposed to insist on any very liberal compensation for them, because it is well understood in a Native State that pensions or gratuities cannot be claimed and are not usual; but I think the Chief should be asked to grant them some compensation, and that I could induce him to do so.

3. It is important that the Government should stipulate for the observance of two of the three conditions laid down by the Marquess of Ripon in 1884, viz. —

- (1.) That no measure or act taken or performed by the Council previous to the restoration of full powers to the Chief should be altered or reversed without the concurrence of the Political Agent.
- (2.) That no change in the laws or administration of the State should be introduced by the Chief without the advice of the Political Agent being previously taken.

4. With these conditions, I think the Chief should now be granted full powers, being told by his Excellency the Viceroy that this is done as an experiment and because the Government do not wish to prolong the existence of a divided administration brought about by circumstances which it is not now necessary to refer to; that the Government rely on his Highness to keep the Political Agent informed, of his own free will, of all matters with which that officer ought to be made acquainted, and that if the administration now placed entirely in the hands of the Chief should prove unsatisfactory, the present decision will have to be reconsidered.

5. I saw the Maharaj Rana at Neemuch on the 27th and 28th February last, and in discussing with him the question of a Diwan or Council tried to procure his assent to a condition that whichever alternative was adopted he should engage not to dismiss either Diwan or member of Council without previously taking the advice of the Agent to the Governor General. This seemed to me important, because I understood that there was no one in the State who could efficiently undertake the duties of Diwan or even of a working member of Council independent enough to give an opinion contrary to that of the Chief, and I thought it would be hardly possible to get any competent person from outside to accept office under the Maharaj Rana without some such protection from the British Government. The Maharaj Rana, however, replied that if such a condition were imposed, it must be by order of Government, as he could not willingly consent to it, as it would place him in a position of subordination and difficulty in the event of disagreement between himself and one of his own officers if the Political Agent sided with the latter. He said further that he had no hope of being able to nominate a Diwan who would be approved by the Agent to the Governor General as well as himself; that he was competent to manage the State without the assistance of either Diwan or Council, and desired to have full powers accompanied by no restrictions. I have waited in the hope that his Highness might be induced to reconsider the position he then took up, but the Political Agent tells me he remains inflexible on the point that any servant of the State should be liable to dismissal at his own will and pleasure.

I enclose a copy of Mr. Irwin's letter on the subject, dated 2nd ultimo, which shows, I think, that the Government need formulate no special condition on this point if the conditions specified in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this letter are imposed.

6. I do

6. I do not conceal from myself that, if left to himself, the Maharaj Rana will either appoint a Diwan or Kamdar or a Council who will be subservient to himself and possibly incapable from our point of view. But so long as his nominee or nominees are not open to objection on other grounds, I think it better to accept this risk, which I should, of course, endeavour to minimise as far as possible, rather than continue the present situation which should be terminated for the two main reasons:

- (1) That it is ineffective and not good for the State, and
- (2) That it serves to irritate the Chief, who will probably never be better fitted to govern his State than he is at present.

It should be remembered also, as the Political Agent observes, "that since he got his partial powers his Highness has behaved on the whole well; he might, if he chose, make it extremely difficult to carry on matters at all on their present footing."

Sub-Enclosure.

LETTER from *G. R. Irwin*, Esq., c s, Political Agent, Jhallawar to Colonel *G. H. Trevor*, c.s.i., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana; dated the 2nd April 1894.

THE Maharaj Rana will, I fear, never voluntarily acquiesce in any restriction being placed upon his power to dismiss his Diwan, and, as long as his acceptance of such a restriction is required as a preliminary to his being given full powers, he will not nominate any person for the appointment.

I have had several conversations with him on the subject, and he has spoken to me with apparent frankness. He says, in substance, that the idea of having any of his officials not entirely under his own orders is, in the abstract, extremely distasteful to him, and that in practice he does not believe there is more than an infinitesimal chance of a Diwan being found with whom he could get on under such conditions. He apparently cannot divest himself of the idea that a Diwan who was not removable without British sanction would certainly rely on being supported against the Chief and would play for his own hand.

I suppose I need hardly recapitulate all I have said to his Highness on the subject. The result is only that he says. "It would never work, and how can I profess to accept willingly an arrangement which I feel certain would only land me in irretrievable difficulties sooner or later. I have no wish to be cantankerous or unreasonable, but I cannot accept this condition voluntarily. If I get an order that is another thing, and I must, of course, accept any arrangement that Government may think it necessary to make."

He is equally averse to the alternative of a Council of which the members should not be removable at his sole discretion. To enforce the restriction "by order" and to his intense disgust upon a man of the Maharaj Rana's temper and disposition would, I am sure, do more harm than good. The Diwan's position would, I fear, speedily be made impossible, and the end of it would be either that the Diwan would have to go or that the Chief would have to be set aside. If this condition is regarded as indispensable, I think that we must give up the idea of investing his Highness with full powers.

In that case the only alternative really open would be to maintain the existing arrangement of a dual control, for the Chief has done nothing to justify his being deprived of the partial powers which he now exercises. The dual control is, however, at best a temporary expedient necessitating an administration of compromise and makeshift which can hardly in fairness to the State be indefinitely prolonged. If I thought there was any reasonable prospect that by maintaining it we might before very long bring his Highness round to accept the Neemuch proposals in the spirit which alone would give a fair likelihood of their being honestly worked, then I should recommend no alteration being made for the present. But I do not think the Maharaj Rana is in the least likely to change his views in reality, whatever professions he might possibly make; unless I am very much mistaken, he would only be rendered more intractable than he is now by irritation and disappointment, and we should in

the end have to face once more our present problem with its difficulties, considerably aggravated. It should be remembered too that hitherto, since he got his partial powers, his Highness has behaved on the whole well; he might if he chose make it extremely difficult to carry on matters at all on their present footing. I therefore venture to submit for consideration that perhaps the best course would be to give his Highness full powers provided he takes a Diwan whom the Agent to the Governor General can approve. It may be difficult, but it should not be impossible, to get such a man to come here without our guaranteeing his tenure of the appointment; there must be some men of good character, tact and fair abilities in our service who would be willing to try the experiment if they were allowed to retain a lien on their British appointments. If the Maharaj Rana can't find such a man himself he might be induced to let us find one for him.

Subsidiary points, such as protection for the interests of those who have served under the Agency and are obnoxious to his Highness, consultation with the Political Agent on important matters, &c., could, I think, be satisfactorily arranged if the great stumbling-block were got over. I do not think the Maharaj Rana will ever make a really good Chief, and I cannot say that I quite like giving him such a free hand as he will have if my proposal is accepted, but at the same time I don't believe that he will govern his State any worse than some Chiefs who have full powers. In any case the course I suggest seems to me the most hopeful way out of our present difficulties, and I would therefore recommend its adoption if only as a choice of evils.

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

LETTER from *W. J. Cunningham* Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, dated Simla, the 30th June 1894.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th May 1894, regarding affairs in Jhallawar.

2. The Governor General in Council accepts your recommendation that full powers should now be restored to Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, and I am to forward a letter to his Highness from His Excellency the Viceroy, in which this decision is conveyed. A copy of the letter is enclosed for your information.

3. It has been thought best to leave it to the Maharaj Rana to decide what course he will adopt in the matter of the retention of a Council or of the appointment of a Diwan; and it should be explained to his Highness that, subject to the proviso that he appoints, in the capacity of Diwan or of member of Council, no person whose selection the Political Agent or the Agent to the Governor General considers objectionable, he will be free to determine whether he retains a Council or nominates a Diwan.

4. As regards provision for the two present members of the Jhallawar State Council, should they now retire or be dismissed by the Maharaj Rana, I am to say that the Government of India concur in the views expressed in paragraph 2 of your letter under acknowledgment. It has not, however, appeared necessary to make any reference to this subject in the letter to his Highness, and it is left to you to take such action in the matter as may seem advisable.

5. I am to request that you will arrange for the delivery of His Excellency's letter to the Maharaj Rana in a fitting manner, and will furnish, for the information of the Governor General in Council, a full report of the measures taken in consequence of the decision now arrived at.

Sub-Enclosure

LETTER from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to his Highness Maharaj Rana *Zalim Singh*, Bahadur, of Jhallawar, dated Simla, the 30th June 1894.

THE position of your Highness in respect to the administration of your State has continued to claim the careful consideration of the Government of India since

since my predecessor, in December 1892, re-intrusted you with ruling powers subject to certain limitations; and I have the pleasure of informing your Highness that, on the recommendation of Colonel Trevor, my agent in Rajputana, I have decided that full powers shall now be restored to you, and that you are at liberty to determine whether a Diwan or a Council will best assist you in the administration of your State.

In announcing this important decision, which will, I doubt not, be highly gratifying to you, the sole reservations which I have to make are that I expect and require your Highness not to alter or reverse any existing laws, measures, or acts without the advice and approval of the Political Agent, and not to appoint as a member of your Highness's Council, or as your Diwan, any person to whose selection the Political Agent or the Agent to the Governor General may see sufficient objection.

I rely upon your Highness to keep the Political Agent freely and fully informed of all matters with which he ought to be acquainted, and it is necessary that I should add a caution that, if unhappily the Government of India should hereafter be unable to approve of your Highness's conduct of the administration, the present decision will be liable to reconsideration.

It is my earnest hope that your Highness will make good and judicious use of the powers now entrusted you, and will thus justify the confidence which, in view of Colonel Trevor's reports, I feel able to repose in you.

Enclosure 3 in No. 7.

LETTER from Colonel *G. H. Trevor*, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Abu, 20th July 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the kharita, from his Excellency the Viceroy to the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, forwarded with your letter, dated 30th June 1894, was delivered to his Highness by the Political Agent, Mr. Irwin, on the 16th instant at a Darbar held in the Palace at Jhalripatan. The Political Agent explained the general purport of the orders of Government restoring to his Highness full powers of administration, and conveyed an expression of my satisfaction and hope that his Highness would justify the confidence thus reposed in him. His Highness, in replying, announced the very great satisfaction with which he had received the decision of the Government of India, and begged that his best thanks might be conveyed to his Excellency the Viceroy and also to the Agent to the Governor General.

2. The Political Agent reports that his Highness wishes to conduct the administration of the State in future through a Diwan instead of a Council, and is now making inquiries with a view to the selection of a suitable person.

Enclosure 4 in No. 7.

From Colonel *G. H. Trevor*, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Abu, 1st August 1894.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to forward a Kharita from his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, in reply to the Kharita from his Excellency, forwarded with your letter, dated the 30th June 1894.

A translation of the Kharita is also enclosed.

Sub-Enclosure.

TRANSLATION of a Kharita, dated the 24th July 1894, from his Highness Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in India.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's kind Kharita dated the 30th June 1894, received by me through the Political Agent on the 16th July 1894, in which your Lordship announced to me that on the recommendation of Colonel Trevor, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, the Government of India had again entrusted me with full powers for the administration of my State. I heartily thank Government for the justice done me in restoring my full powers.

Having full confidence in your Lordship's great kindness, I hope your Excellency will continue to promote the welfare of this State.

I trust your Lordship would consider me as one of your true well-wishers and personal friends and continue giving pleasure by writing a few lines of your Excellency's welfare in future.

No. 8.

COPY of Letter from Government of India to Secretary of State; dated Fort William, the 18th March 1896. (Received 4th April).

My Lord,

It is with much regret that we have to report to Her Majesty's Government the unfortunate events which have necessitated the deposition of his Highness Zalim Singh, Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.

2. The Jhallawar State owes its foundation to Raj Rana Zalim Singh, who as minister of the Kotah State was among the first to establish friendly relations between the British Government and the Darbars of Rajputana. By the Treaty of 1817, Kotah was taken under British protection, and the administration of the State was guaranteed to Zalim Singh and his heirs, as perpetual Ministers to the titular Chiefs. On his death, however, dissensions broke out between his successor and the then Chief with the result that, in 1838, it was decided to dismember the Kotah State and create the new principality of Jhallawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. The last Chief in direct descent, his Highness Prithi Singh, died in 1875, and was succeeded by the subject of the present reference, his Highness Zalim Singh, whom under the terms of Lord Canning's *Sunad* he had been allowed to adopt from a family in Kathiawar, which, though not descended from, claimed common ancestry with, the first Zalim Singh.

3. The new Chief being a minor, the State was taken under management and every effort was made, first at the Mayo College and afterwards by private tuition, to fit his Highness by the best education procurable for the duties of his future position. These measures were so far successful that, on his Highness attaining his majority in 1883, the administration and finances of the State had been completely restored from the disorder which previously existed; and Sir Edward Bradford, who was then agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, was able to recommend that, in spite of "a quickness of temper to which the natives attached considerable importance," the Maharaj Rana should be entrusted with full governing powers, subject to certain usual conditions which his Highness accepted. These were that he would "consult the Political Agent in all important matters, and be guided by his advice, that no measures or acts taken or performed by the Council during his minority should be altered or reversed without the concurrence of the Political Agent, and further, that no
change

change in the administration should be introduced without the advice of the Political Agent being sought thereon." On these conditions, the Maharaj Rana was placed in power, and in acknowledging the decision he wrote to Lord Ripon, "I cannot express in words all the gratitude I feel in my heart to the British Government for the great care and kindness bestowed on me since the first day I was installed on the *masnad* of Jhallawar."

4. His Highness at first exercised a creditable diligence in matters of business and manifested an anxious desire to master the details of administration, but in 1885 Sir Edward Bradford reported that "his natural good sense and well-intentioned ambition are marred by a boyish self-conceit and intolerance of advice, while the extraordinary reserve, which is one of the strongest traits in his character, and the unfortunate distrustfulness of his nature, combined with a somewhat hasty and capricious temper, give grounds for apprehension that the too early withdrawal of the checks hitherto imposed upon him might result in this promising young Ruler becoming a tool in the hands of designing flatterers," of whom, he said, unhappily, a large number existed among the officials of the State. These fears were unfortunately realised, and in March 1886 the Government received intelligence of determined efforts on the part of his Highness to ignore his obligations; without informing the Political Agent he had, among other steps, sought to undo two of the most important reforms introduced during his minority, *viz.*, the revenue settlement and the reorganization of the customs; many of the best officials had been dismissed or forced to resign, and worthless characters had been appointed in their place; the Political Agent had been treated with studied discourtesy. The personal influence of Sir Edward Bradford induced his Highness to dismiss some of the persons to whose evil influence these results were due, but he did so with "a most rude and ungracious reluctance," and the improvement which resulted in the administration was but temporary. The Chief continued his attacks on the settlement, issuing a circular inviting complaints against it, and dismissing the Settlement Superintendent and the whole of his establishment; one of the worst intriguers, against whom the Agent to the Governor-General had specially warned his Highness, was promoted to a seat in the State Council, information regarding the progress of the administration was refused, and the usual channels of intelligence were closed to the Political Agent: remonstrances passed unheeded, and on the plea that his experience rendered further control unnecessary, his Highness declined to retrace his steps or brook interference. The injurious effect in other places than Jhallawar of such disobedience to the Supreme Government will readily be apparent, but in view of the youth and inexperience of the Maharaj Rana and from various other considerations, the Governor-General in Council decided to administer a severe rebuke to his Highness as a final resort before reducing him to the position of a minor Chief, as Sir Edward Bradford had recommended, and as he deserved. Lord Dufferin accordingly wrote to the Maharaj Rana a letter, in which, after recapitulating the conditions which his Highness had accepted at his installation, his Lordship observed—"During the last year I have received reports which leave no doubt in my mind that your Highness has disregarded the obligations thus undertaken. I hear with surprise that your Highness has systematically refused to consult the Political Agent on important questions relating to the administration of your State; that you are altering the system established during your minority; that without informing the Political Agent you have dismissed tried officials and replaced them by unfit persons; that similarly you have made additional appointments to your Council, the selection in one instance being particularly unsuitable: and that you have ostentatiously set aside the advice and warnings which have from time to time been addressed to you by both the Political Agent and Sir Edward Bradford. It has always been and will be my aim to uphold the legitimate rights and privileges of the rulers of Native States and to promote their welfare; but I should be wanting in my duty if I permitted you to persist in a course of action which is in contravention of your engagements and inconsistent with your position as a feudatory of the Crown. I have been forced by your Highness's conduct seriously to consider whether I should at once restore the arrangements for the administration of the Jhallawar State which were in force while you were a minor. Out of regard for your Highness's youth and inexperience, I have

determined to afford you a last opportunity of amendment before thus superseding your authority. I therefore send your Highness this personal warning, and I hope that it may induce you to realise the impropriety of your recent behaviour."

5. Even this warning had no effect, for, unmindful of the consideration shown to him, His Highness persisted in his previous course of conduct. His case was again fully reported on by the local authorities, and it was decided to deprive him of all power and to entrust the administration of the State to a Political Superintendent aided by a Council, until such time as he should give signs of a satisfactory attitude towards the British Government. These proceedings were reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Despatch No. 21, dated the 7th February 1888, and were approved as unavoidable in Lord Cross's reply of the 29th March. His Highness, however, persevered in the same attitude, until in consequence of a letter written in September 1890, in which he tried to justify his previous conduct, the Viceroy addressed to him a further warning. On that occasion Lord Lansdowne observed—"To your original error of judgment you have added a continued and studious disregard of the advice of the British Government and its agents, a disposition to set up your own judgment against that of the Government, and a determination to act under the counsel of irresponsible advisers. Under these circumstances, I cannot but regard your Highness's presence in Jhallawar as provocative of mischief to the interests of the State, and I warn you seriously that a continuance of your present attitude will oblige me to consider whether your Highness can be allowed to reside there any longer." After six months, the Maharaj Rana replied asking forgiveness, and promising, if restored to power, to place the relations between his State and the Government on a more friendly footing. In March 1892, His Highness was told that if he persevered in his good intentions the question of his restoration would receive every attention.

6 During the ensuing six months His Highness's conduct continued satisfactory, and he was therefore again entrusted with powers on the same conditions as before, but with the additional proviso that the control of the revenue administration would remain for the time being with the Political Agent and Council, though His Highness's opinion would be invited in important matters. These proceedings also were reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and received Lord Kimberley's approval in his Despatch No. 18, dated the 2nd March 1893.

7. A fair amount of success attended these measures, but as the dual control somewhat hampered the administration and irritated the Chief, our agent in Rajputana suggested that, as an experiment, full powers might be entrusted to His Highness, who, he said, would never be better fitted to govern his State. To this proposal we assented, but when restoring the Maharaj Rana to his full dignity, the Viceroy warned His Highness that he required him "not to alter or reverse any existing laws, measures or acts, without the advice and approval of the Political Agent, and not to appoint as a member of his Council, or as his Diwan, any person to whose selection the Political Agent or the Agent to the Governor General may see sufficient objection." The letter, of which a copy has been furnished to Her Majesty's Government with our Despatch No. 164, dated the 11th September 1894, added—"I rely upon your Highness to keep the Political Agent freely and fully informed of all matters with which he ought to be acquainted, and it is necessary that I should add a caution that, if unhappily the Government of India should hereafter be unable to approve of your Highness's conduct of the administration, the present decision will be liable to reconsideration."

8. These instructions, allowing His Highness, as they did, to choose whether he would administer his State with the assistance of a Diwan or a Council, offered him every opportunity to re-establish his reputation as a ruler. History, however, has repeated itself, as the enclosed papers cited in the accompanying list will prove to Your Lordship. In September 1895, Colonel Abbott (the original Superintendent of the Jhallawar State, whose success in its administration is referred to above), who was then acting as our agent in Rajputana,

* Enclosure No 2. reported* that the Chief had re-employed in his service a creature of his who had been previously expelled from the State for misconduct, and that this person had endeavoured to bribe the Political

Political Agent not to exercise any supervision over the administration. The occurrence was brought to His Highness's notice, who banished the offender, but expressed no regret at the incident. This was followed by a second report* from Colonel Abbott, furnishing detailed information from the Political Agent, which tended to show that His Highness had contravened the stipulations attached to his return to power, that, as before, he had studiously concealed his administrative actions from the Political Agent's knowledge, and had again dismissed the best officials of his State, or forced them to resign, and that he had disregarded the warnings of the Political Agent. In these circumstances Colonel Abbott was obliged regretfully to admit that His Highness had forfeited all claims to further consideration, and that no other course was open but to remove him from the position he had proved himself incapable of occupying. We could not fail to attach great weight to the deliberate opinion expressed by Colonel Abbott, who knows the State well, and whose sympathies, naturally in favour of the Maharaj Rana, would lead him to hope for the best, but we were loth to think that the state of affairs was such as to preclude all remedy except the removal of the Chief. We therefore took advantage of the appointment of a new agent in Rajputana, Mr. Crosthwaite, to instruct him to proceed to Jhallawar to inquire on the spot into the circumstances which had led to the unfavourable reports of His Highness's conduct and administration, to warn the Chief of the serious nature of the case presented against him, and invite any explanation he might have to offer. Mr. Crosthwaite not only approached the question of the Maharaj Rana's conduct with an unbiassed mind, but is an officer whose previous service and experience specially qualified him to undertake an inquiry of this kind.

9. Mr. Crosthwaite reached Jhalrapatan, the capital of the State, on the 31st December 1895, and received the Maharaj Rana in an unceremonial interview on the following day. His Highness at first declined to come unless Mr. Crosthwaite first paid him a ceremonial visit, then he demanded an assurance that he would not be arrested and deported, and finally he attended with a revolver in his belt, prepared, it would appear, to resist the arrest which he seems to have apprehended. The Maharaj Rana affirms that the statements of his having armed and posted a considerable body of his troops near the scene of the interview with orders to intervene on a sign from himself are false. The Government of India do not desire to give undue prominence to this incident, which, if true, is but one of a series of contumacious acts, and they do not base their action upon it; it is sufficient to point out that a good deal of evidence is forthcoming to show that steps of the kind were taken, and that an outbreak of lawlessness was not outside the range of probability. To ensure the State against any such calamity, Mr. Crosthwaite arranged for the presence of a sufficient military force.

10. The Chief had on December 28th written what purported to be an answer to a letter, dated September 16th, in which the Political Agent had asked for an explanation of His Highness's actions. The fact of this communication being so timed as to coincide with the arrival of the Agent to the Governor-General, to whom His Highness sent a copy, points very clearly to a deliberate intention of disregarding the obligation to consult the Political Agent, which, as will be seen from what we have already stated, has throughout been one of the conditions on which the Maharaj Rana has exercised his powers. But further, the Maharaj Rana's letter itself in reality only amounted to a declaration that the information on which the Political Agent had based his inquiries was false and interested, and that His Highness was only bound to keep the Political Agent informed on matters which he thought of sufficient importance. As His Highness expressed it, "His Excellency's *kharta* † does not define these matters, but leaves me a full discretion on the point." The Maharaj Rana's attitude towards Mr. Crosthwaite was equally uncompromising; he refused to accept or follow his advice in any way; and steadily maintained that he was right in what he had done, that the Viceroy had given him full powers, and that he had a full right to exercise those powers without interference. He had previously sent away his Diwan and some other officials so as to prevent them

* Enclosure No 3

Enclosure in No 9

† Quoted in Paragraph 7 above

them from communicating with our Agent, but Mr. Crosthwaite recalled the Diwan, and his testimony, and that of several nobles of the State, confirmed the report of the Political Agent that His Highness had been conducting the administration in a manner inconsistent with the proper exercise of his powers and the obligation he had undertaken when they were restored to him. Under these circumstances, Mr. Crosthwaite agreed with Colonel Abbott that the Maharaj Rana was absolutely-unfit to have charge of the State.

11. The Chief submitted three separate representations to the Viceroy. Properly speaking he should have made these communications through our Agent who was investigating the case, but under the special circumstances their direct submission was permitted. These representations, however, furnish neither defence nor explanation, but under protestations of obedience and good-will contain little besides baseless charges, founded on the ridiculous supposition that the Political Agent (who is retiring from the service of Government in July) wishes to obtain for himself the superintendency of the State, and a fresh assertion of His Highness's intention to act in accordance with his own opinion and wishes.

The demand for a Commission made by the Maharaj Rana in his kharita of 12th February is founded on a misapprehension of the circumstances. The question before us has been not so much specific acts of the Maharaj Rana which called for censure or punishment, as the condition of his State and his fitness to rule it. It must not be forgotten that it is to the Paramount Power alone that the inhabitants of a Native State can look for protection against mis-government. The Chiefs no longer have to fear the revolutionary outbreaks which were of old the remedy for tyranny and oppression, but which could not be tolerated in any part of the dominions of the Queen Empress. Thus, as Lord Dufferin pointed out to the Maharaj Rana himself in the letter from which we have quoted above, it has become the duty of the Government of India to interfere where any Chief persists in a course of action which is in contravention of his engagement, or his position as a feudatory of the Crown. Misrule on the part of a Government which is upheld by the British power is misrule in the responsibility for which the British Government becomes in a measure involved. It becomes, therefore, not only the right, but the positive duty of the British Government to see that the administration of a State in such a condition is reformed, and that gross abuses are removed. The duty which is thus imposed on the Government of India is one of a most onerous and delicate character, and involves considerations on the one hand of policy, and justice, on the other hand of the personal qualifications of individuals and the temper and condition of the masses of the people. It is impossible that it can be adequately performed unless the Rulers of Native States fully recognise that it is in the hands of an authority that is strong enough alike to act promptly and with vigour where occasion requires, and to overlook even transgression if it sees cause and prospect of amendment. In the present circumstances of India this means that any interference with the exercise of his powers by a Ruling Chief must be undertaken by the Executive Government as an act of administration, which it decides upon after such investigation as it deems necessary, and under the same responsibility that attaches to all its administrative action.

12. Under the whole circumstances of the case, looking both to the previous history of the Maharaj Rana, and the reports now before us from responsible and reliable officers, it appears to us that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh has signally failed to profit by the experience of the past, and that unable as he is to appreciate the limitations which are necessarily put upon the arbitrary exercise of personal will by a Ruling Chief in India, he is not and never can be fit to rule his State. The position is now that which was predicted in Lord Lansdowne's letter of the 13th March 1891, and we have to deal with "a continued and studious disregard of the advice of the British Government and its Agents, a disposition to set up his own judgment against that of the Government, and a determination to act under the counsel of irresponsible advisers." We have accordingly directed that he must be deposed and must henceforth reside outside the limits of Rajputana and Central India, receiving however a liberal allowance from the Jhallawar State. Our Agent proceeded to Jhalrapatan for the purpose of carrying out these orders, and as His Highness availed himself of the option, granted to him out of consideration for his feelings,

of

of not attending in person to receive them, they were transmitted to him in the communication of which a copy is given in the last enclosure of this Despatch. The nobles of the State were simultaneously informed of the decision, and the Political Agent was then placed in temporary charge of the administration. We now await our Agent's suggestions regarding the future residence of His Highness and his proposals concerning the devolution of the State. His Highness has no male children; his Maharani, who was reported in October to be pregnant, bore a daughter. We have called for a report as to whether there is any male descendant of Raj Rana Mudun Singh, the first Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, to whom, his heirs and successors, being the descendants of Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the British Government granted the Jhallawar State. The result of these inquiries will be communicated to your Lordship in due course. We have, of course, no other intention than that of continuing native administration in the Jhallawar State.

13. We trust that our proceedings will receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Elgin*
A. E. Miller.
H. Brackenbury.
J. Westland.
J. Woodburn.
A. Cadell.

Enclosure 1 in No 8.

LETTER from Colonel *E. R. C. Bradford*, c.s 1, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to *H. M. Durand*, Esq, c.s 1, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Rajputana, 15 January 1885.

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of the political supervision of the State of Jhallawar, the point for consideration being the manner in which this supervision shall be conducted after the departure of Major Abbott, the present Political Agent, whose application for furlough in April of the current year will shortly be submitted through this office.

Previous to the succession of the present Maharaj Rana, the affairs of Jhallawar were under the political surveillance of the Haraoti Agency, and the alternative which now presents itself is a return to the former system, or the appointment of an officer to succeed Major Abbott in the Jhallawar Agency.

Shortly after the death, in August 1875, of the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh, his successor, the present Maharaj Rana, being then a minor, it was deemed advisable to secure a somewhat more direct control over the administration of the State than could be conveniently exercised by the Political Officer whose head-quarters were at Deoli. Accordingly, in March 1876, Jhallawar was detached from the Haraoti Agency and placed in charge of an officer directly under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana. The circumstances under which the Haraoti Agency formerly held political control over Jhallawar have, however, been since radically affected by the establishment in September 1876 of another separate Agency at Kotah, which State had also been previously under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Haraoti, and since the Kotah territory completely separates that of Jhallawar from the districts at present comprised in the Haraoti Agency, it would appear both inconvenient and anomalous to re-establish the old political union now that the pre-existing territorial connection has ceased to exist. I may here mention that political considerations arising from the peculiar circumstances to which it owes its origin form an insuperable bar to any scheme for associating the charge of the Jhallawar State with that of the neighbouring Kotah Agency.

When in the early part of 1884 the Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was invested with full powers, it was stipulated that His Highness was to consult the Political Agent on all matters of importance, and to refrain from introducing

any changes into the then existing form of administration without previously obtaining his consent, while no limit was fixed for the duration of the Agency.

I am happy to say that the Political Agent has been enabled to report that since his investiture the young Maharaj Rana has exercised a most creditable diligence in matters of business, and has manifested an anxious desire to master the details of administration. Major Abbott has let slip no opportunity of making himself acquainted with the disposition of the young Chief under his charge, and the following estimate of his character is based on Major Abbott's correspondence with me on the subject. Zalim Singh is a youth of marked character with manly tastes and regular and active habits, but his natural good sense and well-intentioned ambition are marred by a boyish self-conceit and intolerance of advice, while the extraordinary reserve, which is one of the strongest traits in his character, and the unfortunate distrustfulness of his nature, combined with a somewhat hasty and capricious temper, give grounds for apprehension that the too early withdrawal of the checks hitherto imposed upon him might result in this promising young Ruler becoming a mere tool in the hands of designing flatterers.

Up to the present time the Maharaj Rana has had the advantage of the Council and advice of able and high principled officials, and it is to this fact in conjunction with the healthy effects of the restrictions by which he has so far been bound, that Major Abbott ascribes the harmonious working of the administration during the past year. Unhappily, however, there exists among the officials of the Jhallawar State a large element of intriguers, and although during his Highness's minority this class kept studiously in the background, it is believed that since his investiture they have been actively endeavouring by misrepresentation and flattery to undermine their Chief's confidence in the more honourable officials now employed in the administration. The Maharaj Rana's sustained reserve has also given some colour to the belief held by many of those about his person that he is playing a studied part, and is now showing off his better qualities with a view to getting the Agency abolished and the administration entirely into his own hands. Too much weight need not, of course, be given to Court gossip of this kind, yet, in view of the fact that the Maharaj Rana's undoubted good qualities have as yet hardly had time to mature, I am inclined to the opinion that he is not at present strong enough to stand quite alone.

In conclusion, therefore, I would beg to recommend that the Agency may be continued; and I trust that, should this proposal meet with the approval and sanction of the Government of India, the appointment to the post of an officer of tact and judgment will be attended with salutary results in fostering an increased interchange of confidence between the young Maharaj Rana and his advisers, and in gradually weaning him from those habits of distrust and reserve which are the chief blots on the character of a Ruler of much promise and marked ability, whose shortcomings are rather to be attributed to youth and inexperience than to any ineradicable faults in his disposition.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

LETTER from Colonel *H. B. Abbott*, Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Abu, the 26th September 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Government of India, that in January 1891 an employé of the Jhallawar State, Pirdhan Bhowani Lall by name, was, with 13 other persons, expelled from the State for misconduct. In July of the following year, Bhowani Lall was allowed to return temporarily to Jhallawar on the condition that his future residence there should depend on his good behaviour.

In August last Bhowani Lall was appointed by his Highness the Maharaj Rana Munsarim of the Stables. On receipt of this information the Political Agent addressed his Highness and asked for an explanation as to the reason of this appointment having been made without consulting him. Of this letter no notice was taken.

On

On the 4th instant Attar Singh, a servant of the Political Agent, and a pensioned sowar of the Central India Horse, informed his master that at an interview some ten days before, Bhowani Lall had offered to pay Captain Evans Gordon the sum of ten or fifteen thousand rupees if he would refrain from further action against him and become friendly to the Chief, who was anxious to restore good relations, and from whom the offer came. The meeting took place at the house of Indur Lal, and in the presence of Durjan Lal, whose father, Thakur Indur Lal, is one of the few Thakurs admitted to comparatively intimate intercourse with his Highness. A few days after this occurrence, Durjan Lal asked Attar Singh if he had spoken to the Political Agent on the subject.

On hearing this from Attar Singh, Captain Evans Gordon at once wrote to his Highness and informed him of the insult that had been offered, and advised the banishment of Bhowani Lall from the State. On the next day, Durjan Lal was summoned before the Political Agent, and, though at first he denied all knowledge of Attar Singh's story, subsequently admitted the truth of the statement in the presence of Captain Evans Gordon and Surgeon-Major Crofts, and established the fact that, with or without the knowledge of his Highness, an attempt had been made to bribe the Political Agent by Bhowani Lall.

I instructed Captain Evans Gordon that he should inform his Highness that, as the case concerned the personal honour of an officer of Government, the matter would have to be reported, and that I hoped I should be able to inform Government that the Maharaj Rana had taken proper notice of the incident, had expelled Bhowani Lall from Jhalawar, and had directed Durjan Lal and his father, Maharaj Indur Lal, to leave Jhalrapatan and retire to their jagir. His Highness has published an order banishing Bhowani Lall for "having attempted some improper practice through the private servant of the Political Agent," and has directed the Thakur and his son to return to their jagir.

Although his Highness has thus complied with the request that specified notice should be taken of the highly improper conduct of the persons implicated in this affair, I am surprised and disappointed at his expressing no regret whatever at the occurrence of this discreditable incident, and I have requested the Political Agent to mention to His Highness my surprise and disappointment at his failure in this respect,

Enclosure 3 in No. 8.

LETTER from Colonel *H. B. Abbott*, Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Mount Abu the 18th October 1895.

I HAVE the honour to submit very clear confidential communications from the Political Agent, Jhalawar (with accompaniments) reporting on what amounts to a scandalous condition of affairs in that State.

As his Highness the Maharaj Rana has striven his utmost to keep his proceedings concealed from the Political Agent, and Captain Evans Gordon, for the reasons given in his letter, has been from the first most desirous of avoiding any action that might in the least occasion mistrust of him in his Highness's mind, the little information, which reached him did not attract his serious attention until comparatively recently, when the true condition of matters could no longer be hidden, and he has since had displayed to his view such misconduct, misrule and oppression on the part of the Maharaj Rana as to oblige him to bring all to notice as early as possible.

The actions of the Maharaj Rana which have been forced on the attention of the Political Agent consist of (1) those which form breaches of the understanding on which ruling powers were restored to him in July 1894 and (2) those which are either or both acts of oppression and misgovernment, and are enumerated in Captain Evans Gordon's letter to his Highness and the accompanying lists A. and B. as well as mentioned in his report.

When the Political Agent first brought these actions to my notice I directed him to ask his Highness for explanations, more with the slight hope that the Maharaj Rana might be aroused to a sense of his position and be induced to seize the opportunity of showing that he was sorry for the grave mistakes committed and would give assurances for the future, than in the belief that he would be able to at all satisfactorily explain what had occurred, because most of the occurrences are not capable of such explanation for the reasons given in Captain Evans Gordon's report.

I have ascertained that up to the present time his Highness has offered no sort of explanation, except in the case of the re-employment of Bhawani Lall, in which he has stated to Captain Evans Gordon that he thinks he consulted Mr. Irwin verbally as to the appointment of a Kamdar, a reply which is both unsatisfactory and evasive, nor has he evinced any desire to alter his attitude of determined opposition to the Political Agent's counsel.

In order to convict the Jhallawar Chief of wilfully and repeatedly disregarding his obligations, seriously misgoverning and committing oppression, it is not necessary to suppose that, in a few of the instances mentioned, he is not so much in fault as at present appears; the broad facts are, however, undeniable; they are vouched for by the Political Agent and the Dewan, who of all others is in the best position to be well informed (and who is, for reasons given by Captain Evans Gordon in his report, a very important witness), and can be corroborated by many witnesses, by information which has reached me directly, and by the distressing evidence afforded of Jhallawar outcast officials seeking for employment all over Rajputana.

The position now is this: the Chief of a State created by the British Government became its ruler by adoption with Government sanction. After much attention bestowed on his education and training he was granted ruling powers under conditions which he deliberately and after much warning broke, thus compelling Government to deprive him of those powers. Four years afterwards powers were restored to him, not (as I take it) because it was perfectly evident he deserved the renewed trust, but from a kindly desire to give him another chance, trusting that, as it were, a fresh start begun under altered conditions, which conceded not a little to his particular desires (I allude to the abolition of the Council and the appointment of a Dewan of his own choice), would enable his peculiar nature, with the aid of the warnings of the past, to comprehend and abide by both his relations with Government and his duties to his State.

The report of the Political Agent, supplemented by facts within my own knowledge and above alluded to, leave no manner of doubt that the Maharaj Rana has completely failed to appreciate the kindness extended to him, and has designedly set himself once more to brush aside the conditions imposed on him, and has taken advantage of the Political Agent's anxiety to allow him to work as much as possible by his own methods to misgovern and oppress to an extent that has brought State business almost to a standstill, and has established something like a reign of terror at his capital.

With every precaution taken to prevent information reaching the Political Agent, it is certain the full extent of misrule is by no means known, but when the most important and competent officials are got rid of, and their places taken by unfit and underpaid persons, and when no self-respecting man can serve the Chief, it can readily be imagined to what a pass the administration has already arrived at.

Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh having thus for the second time, after constant and the most solemn warnings and lessons possible (more completely than before), disregarded his duties as a protected Chief and the ruler of a State, I can see no other course but to remove him for ever from the exalted position he has proved himself perfectly incapable of occupying, be this the result (as I and almost all natives who know him well think) of mania, or of traits of character which embrace disloyalty and are portrayed in a downright manner in the Political Agent's report.

It is a matter of special regret to me to have to condemn and make recommendations as noted above in the case of a Chief whom I have known from childhood, and who at one time I considered quite promising in many respects, but the time has come when I can no longer conceal from myself that

that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh has forfeited all claims for any further consideration. Attention has now to be bestowed on the family into which he was adopted, but which he has never properly recognised and has always ill-treated, and the subjects who, as Captain Evans Gordon reports, are almost to a man longing to be released from a ruler who to them is the personification of all that brings misery.

In conclusion, I would respectfully solicit as early orders as possible, because events are marching fast at Jhalrapatan, and the draining of the treasury, which I am in hopes has been temporarily stopped by Captain Evans Gordon's communication to the Maharaj Rana (of which I have approved), may be renewed any day.

Sub-Enclosure (1) to Enclosure No. 3.

EXTRACT of Letter from Captain *W. Evans Gordon*, Political Agent, Jhallawar, to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana; dated 27th September 1895

THE information received during the past few months will to some extent have prepared Colonel Abbott for the painful disclosures I am reluctantly compelled to make. Before doing so I would, however, briefly refer to the opinions expressed by Mr. Irwin when the change, which has since proved so disastrous, was under discussion.

In a memorandum without date, but written in the early part of 1894, Mr. Irwin makes the following observations:—

“I have very grave doubts whether Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh will ever make a good Chief. His Highness is certainly intellectually acute, but he is at the same time, I fear, narrow in his views. He has too high an opinion of his own powers to be tolerant of independent advice, while he can be readily worked upon by flatterers and intriguers, at least I think so.

“He is intensely jealous of his own authority, and too mistrustful of ability to place confidence in any adviser, however honest and reliable, and I fear his primary impulse is to run counter to any opinion expressed by anybody whom he does not regard entirely as his own creature. He is, beyond doubt, intensely vindictive and obstinate, and I am afraid not very scrupulous as to means, when he has an end before him on which he has set his heart.”

Mr. Irwin admitted that the above remarks were not promising, but still he recommended that full powers should be restored under certain conditions, the most important of which was the appointment of a thoroughly reliable Dewan with control of all departments outside the Judicial, Medical, and Public Works Department.

Mr. Irwin was of opinion that the then existing arrangements of a division of powers between the Agency and the Chief could not be maintained, and this being so, the alternative lay between depriving his Highness altogether of authority or completely restoring it to him.

The tentative attitude adopted by Mr. Irwin leads one to believe that he regarded the Maharaj Rana's restoration to power in the light of an experiment.

Lord Elgin's kharita, dated 30th June 1894, was delivered to the Chief on the 16th July. In September we find Mr. Irwin addressing the Agent to the Governor General regarding the treatment of Hakim Saadut Ahmed, which, in spite of the strongest remonstrance to the Chief, he characterised as very bad, at the same time observing that there was absolutely nothing against the Hakim, except that he had been loyal to the Superintendent and Agency. I refer to the matter in order to show that the Maharaj Rana immediately recommenced the course of conduct which led to his original downfall. In November Mr. Irwin was apparently beginning to be aware that a mistake had been made. On the second of that month he told Colonel Trevor that the Dewan had already formed a very poor opinion of the Maharaj Rana's methods of administration; and that the former, though capable of good influence and anxious to exercise it, was not trusted by his Highness.

Mr Irwin further expressed the opinion that the Maharaj Rana would be even a less successful ruler than he had expected. He observed that the officials of the State generally were out of heart and discontented with the way they were treated; and that he had strongly urged his Highness to treat his Dewan with more confidence, and the State servants with more consideration, but that he feared very little heed was paid to his advice.

From the above it is possible to form some opinion as to the condition into which the affairs of the State had already drifted at the end of last year.

In January (8th) 1895 Mr. Irwin left for England. Colonel Fraser arrived on the 7th January 1895 and left again on 16th February. I arrived on 23rd March last

Mr. Irwin's early doubts as to the position of the Dewan have since received the fullest confirmation. It will be remembered that his Highness was allowed to elect between retaining a Council or choosing a Minister who should be approved of by the Agent to the Governor General. It was at first further stipulated that this official should not be dismissed without the sanction of the Political Agent, but to this his Highness offered such strenuous objections that the point was yielded. The man selected by the Maharaj Rana was Munshi Permanand Chaturvedi, Mir Munshi of the Bhopal Agency. After he had been appointed it was discovered that he was a Chowbey by caste, and related to the gang who had originally caused so much trouble in the State. References to Major Meade and others elicited the information that the Munshi, though an able man, did not bear a very good reputation.

By choosing a Dewan in preference to a Council, his Highness was merely adopting the course by which unfettered power could be secured to himself. His jealousy in this respect is quite abnormal. He never delegates the smallest particle of authority to any official, and this, as I shall show, among other things, completely paralyses the administration.

The Dewan, therefore, as Mr. Irwin suspected, soon found himself in the same position as other officials without the least influence or authority; he cannot indeed give orders upon the veriest trifle without his Highness's permission. He is unquestionably an able man, and it is my opinion that he came here fully intending to do his best by the Chief and the State. Had he been allowed to act, or had his advice even been taken, I feel sure that the present deplorable condition of affairs would have at least been modified, if not altogether avoided.

Munshi Permanand, however, found not only that he had no power, but that his advice, when not falling in with the Chief's views, was invariably regarded with the utmost suspicion. The only people to whom his Highness listens are such as abuse the Political Agent and establishment, or bring false charges against officials. These he at once considers his best friends. In this respect the Dewan's experience closely coincides with that of such men as Khan Bahadur Saadut Ahmed, whom I have had the advantage of seeing, and who tells me that from the moment he attempted to give the Chief sound advice the latter regarded him as his bitterest enemy.

The Dewan assures me that he made a determined effort to keep his Highness straight, and that he realised from the first the inevitable ruin awaiting him; but that his endeavours only drove the Chief further in the wrong direction.

From the date of my arrival, I endeavoured by every means in my power to ingratiate myself with the Chief. I treated him with the utmost consideration, and determined to approach him without any bias as to his past history, and to give him every chance of profiting by the severe lesson he had received. I even refrained from reading more of the previous correspondence than was absolutely necessary for the performance of my duties, in order that I might form an unprejudiced opinion regarding him. I, however, soon found that the Agency was boycotted, and that no one beside the Dewan came to see me. I waited more than a month before taking any notice of this, hoping that, if meanwhile it became apparent that I was on good terms with his Highness, the officials, Sardars, and others would gain confidence, and call upon me. As this did not occur, I considered it necessary to notice the complete isolation in which I was kept. I accordingly spoke to the Dewan, and pointed out to him that the treatment I was receiving amounted to disrespect. His Highness thereupon issued written orders to certain officials to the effect that they were occasionally to go and see me. This they occasionally have done, but always two at a time, in
order

order that one may act as a spy upon the other. When later on I spoke to the Maharaj Rana on this subject, and warned him of the bad effects which must result from his attitude towards the Agency, he referred to these written orders as a proof of his good-will, but could not see that the very fact of their issue being necessary afforded the strongest proof that the Sardars and officials had hitherto been afraid to come. I also became aware that a list containing the names of everyone who visited me was kept and daily submitted to his Highness, and that persons coming without permission became the object of the Chief's hatred. One old man named Syed Zaffer Ali, who had the temerity thus to transgress, was ordered to leave the State at three hours' notice; and, though an old servant of the Raj, with his home and family long established here, I had great difficulty in preventing this merciless order from being executed.

Many people sent me messages saying they were afraid to come, while others begged for interviews under the cover of night. About this time a few petitions reached me, and I began to suspect that matters were far from right. I, however, endeavoured by every means I could think of to avoid taking official action, sending petitions, &c., with verbal messages through the Dewan to his Highness, and begging him to settle them, and so save the necessity for my interference.

Every such attempt was, however, only treated with indifference, until the Dewan went so far as to beg me never to address him direct upon any matter of business, however trivial, as my doing so only rendered him the object of the Chief's anger and suspicion.

Several cases of gross oppression had, meanwhile, come to my notice; those concerning Khaju Khan, Manager of the Stable, and the Kothari Hazari Lal will be within the recollection of Colonel Abbott.

Upon further inquiry I found, to my dismay, that nearly all the old officials, who had done good work under the Agency, had been dismissed or driven into resigning by various forms of persecution, and that others were being constantly fined, or had been subjected to permanent reductions of pay. I found, too, that the Agency correspondence was neglected, and that numbers of cases had been pending for periods varying from a year to three months. I addressed repeated appeals to his Highness, but with little effect, when at length I spoke to him plainly and severely, he shut himself up, and refused to come near me for more than six weeks.

It now became apparent that the Viceroy's orders of June 1894 were being completely disregarded, and that the Chief was surrounding himself with bad characters, and re-employing persons who had been dismissed and disgraced by former Political Officers.

Affairs reached a climax in a bare-faced attempt to bribe me into inaction; and after consulting Colonel Abbott, it was decided that I should embody the principal causes of complaint against the Chief in a letter to his Highness, and so give him an opportunity of explaining matters. I enclose a copy of this communication, dated 17th September, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General. I have hitherto received no reply, and, as the Dewan informs me that the Maharaj Rana means to put off answering as long as possible, and is supposed to be in treaty with two barristers from Bombay to help him in preparing a letter, I have thought it more convenient to submit this report at once, and deal with his Highness' reply in a separate letter.

In this connection I should add that upon receipt of my letter his Highness sent for Munshi Permanand to consult him as to the best course to pursue. The Munshi told the Chief plainly that it would be useless to deny or argue the points noticed in my letter, and urged him most strongly to see me, explain what he could, and apologise for the rest. His Highness, however, remained obdurate, cursed the Dewan as being in league with me to ruin him, said he would demean himself with no apologies, and would fight every charge in my letter. Since this interview the Chief has refused to see the Dewan, and has put him off with childish excuses as to health, &c.

It will be observed that I have divided the charges against the Maharaj Rana under two heads, namely:—

- (1). Specific breaches of the Viceroy's orders; and
- (2). General maladministration.

Before discussing these in greater detail, his Highness's reply may perhaps be awaited; at the same time, no explanation which he can offer can alter the facts that, as regards keeping the Political Agent informed upon all matters with which he should be made acquainted, his Highness has completely neglected the Governor-General's orders.

Far from giving any information, the Maharaj Rana has used every means in his power to withhold it, and by systematically isolating the Agency and treating intercourse with me as a crime, has endeavoured to keep me in the dark as to what is going on. The other matters referred to in the letter are equally unanswerable. Possibly the Maharaj Rana may have a valid excuse to offer here and there, but the bulk of the charges must from their very nature remain unrefuted. His Highness cannot, for instance, deny that very large numbers of officials and others have either been dismissed the service or the State, and I would invite special attention to the list attached.

The fines and reductions of pay referred to are also matters of facts, as are the appointments of disgraced men like Bhawani Lal, Parbatti Charan, and many others. Moreover, these things, together with the other direct infringements of the terms under which his powers were restored, though they constitute very serious offences, merely touch the surface of the evils which exist under his Highness's Government. They, however, prove that his Highness has in no way profited by past experience, and that we have to deal with a nature in no way changed or reformed.

The accounts which have from time to time been written by Sir Edward Bradford, Colonel Abbott, Colonel Curzon Wyllie, and others, leave little room for doubt as to the Maharaj Rana's character. All the bad features which were so prominent in his youth have become accentuated with increasing years. The Dewan states that he has observed a steady change for the worse even during the past year; that his Highness's outbursts of temper and cruelty have become more frequent; that he has lost all self-respect, and receives everyone who comes near him with the foulest abuse.

In whichever direction one turns, the evidences of misgovernment are all too apparent. The Courts of Justice are mere instruments of oppression in the Chief's hands; when they adjudicate on the facts as opposed to his wishes he overrides their decisions. I can produce several instances in which persons acquitted by the Courts have been re-arrested by the Maharaj Rana and thrown into jail without trial. On 1st September there were between 60 and 70 prisoners confined in the gaol in whose cases no judicial proceedings had been taken. Most of these men have been lying there for many months.

As stated above, the Chief will allow no authority out of his own hands. The simplest case cannot be decided without his orders, and these, orders, except they relate to some form of punishment or persecution, are never passed. The result is that there are more than 2,000 cases undisposed of in his Highness's vernacular office alone; among them many judicial appeals outstanding since 1893, when the foudari was handed back to him.

Financially, I have good reason to know that the State funds are being made away with. On the plea of expenses connected with the Maharani's pregnancy, a sum of $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs has recently been removed from the Treasury to his Highness's house, and is being squandered on intriguers by him. Such unworthy objects are the only ones upon which the Maharaj Rana will ever consent to spend money. A separate reference on this subject has been made to the Darbar, which I hope will check further demands for the time. Meanwhile, one quarter of the entire yearly revenue has been lost at a blow.

Again, trade is being interfered with by the establishment, against previous orders, of a Raj shop, which enters into a one-sided competition with the bazar, and from which employés of the State—Sepoys, &c.—are forced to purchase their necessaries.

New imposts have been placed upon exports and the commercial community is thoroughly discontent.

In the Medical Department a similar state of things exist, and the reasonable and moderate demands of Surgeon-Major Crofts for the welfare of the people are uniformly neglected. A separate report will be submitted on this subject, from which the Maharaj Rana's methods will become sufficiently apparent.

Besides

Besides numberless cases of individual oppression, many forms of petty tyranny have been introduced, whereby the privileges of the people are interfered with, and their religions and caste feeling gratuitously offended. Among these I may mention an order by which anyone found outside his house at night after 10 P.M. is arrested; and another compelling all Muhammadan officials to wear a Hindu pugree. The Sardars and Jagirdars are one and all bitterly discontented.

Every opportunity is taken of insulting them and depriving them of their ancestral rights, confiscating their lands and reducing them to penury. I have cases before me in which the representatives of families which originally came here from Kotah are at this moment actually starving, and have been refused by the Chief the means even to buy bread.

I have also recently received a kharita from his Highness' grandmother, the wife of the late Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, in which she bitterly complains of her treatment and condition, and seeks our help. It will thus be seen that even the ladies of his Highness' family are made miserable by him and reduced to sending in petitions.

From the above remarks, it will be gathered that I consider the Maharaj Rana entirely unfit to rule the State, and that his restoration to power has been a disastrous experiment for the country and the people. After the severest lesson which could be given to him, he at once resumed the course of conduct which originally led to his deposition. The ruin and confusion into which the administration has fallen is far greater now than it was then. The discontent and suffering of the officials and people are more accentuated; the number of persons driven from the State is far larger than in 1885; and the bad characters, with whom the Chief surrounded himself then, have been re-employed or replaced by others equally bad.

It is to be remembered that, with the exception of the brief period of ill-usage and misrule which followed upon the original grant of full powers to Zalim Singh, the people of Jhallawar have, for many years past, been accustomed to good and just government; the galling yoke of the existing régime bears, therefore, all the more painfully upon them. I can, therefore, see no reason for maintaining it.

Regarded as a matter of expediency, there can be little doubt as to the desirability of a change. The tyranny and injustice which have marked his Highness' rule are notorious throughout Rajputana, and I feel sure that the prompt action of Government would be as widely applauded as it would be clearly understood.

The vindictive and harsh manner in which every one who has done good work under our orders has been treated, can moreover hardly be a good example for other Native States. I can suggest no middle course which would secure even a moderately good administration so long as the Maharaj Rana has any part in it. Mischiefs already done which will take a long time to repair, and every day the Chief remains in power will increase the disorder.

In conclusion, I can only express sincere regret being compelled to submit so unfavourable a report. I approached my duties here in the hope that I might succeed even where so many others had failed, but I am now persuaded that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh is beyond the reach of any good influence.

As Colonel Abbott is aware, I took no action for a long time, and reported nothing till I was driven into doing so. No one with any sympathy for his fellow creatures could, however, live here for six months without feeling the deepest pity for their present condition in Jhallawar, or without experiencing the liveliest indignation against a ruler, who blessed with every worldly advantage himself, deliberately causes so much suffering to others and persistently flies in the face of every law, human and divine.

Both circumstances and disposition would have strongly inclined me towards a policy of non-interference, and had I seen the smallest indication of good intention or effort towards better things, the Chief would have met with nothing but encouragement, help, and forbearance from me. For the reasons stated in this letter, I am, however, convinced that we shall never see any attempt towards even a moderately good government under Zalim Singh. On the contrary, his one endeavour is and ever has been to run counter to the simplest dictates of civilisation, and to obliterate as speedily as possible all traces of good administration which our officers have left behind them here. The Maharaj.

Rana has been given his chance and has deliberately thrown it away. In laying the facts before the Agent to the Governor General, I can, therefore, only express an earnest hope that, in the interests of the people of this State, he will concur with me in thinking that the warning clause in his Excellency the Viceroy's kharita of June 1894 should now be applied, and that the restoration of power therein granted is in urgent need of reconsideration.

Sub-Enclosure 2, to Enclosure No. 3.

LETTER from Captain *W. Evans Gordon*, Political Agent, Jhallawar, to his Highness Maharaj Rana *Zalim Singh*, of Jhallawar; dated Jhallawar Agency, 16th September 1895.

I HAVE received your Highness' letter, dated 7th September 1895, giving an explanation regarding the appointment of Bhowani Lal as Munsarim of the Stables, and will forward the same for the information and orders of the Agent to the Governor General. There was, however, a number of other matters upon which it will be necessary for me to report, and before doing so I wish to give your Highness an opportunity of offering any explanation you may think proper.

2. The matters to which I refer may conveniently be divided under two heads, viz.

I. Those in which your Highness has failed to abide by the conditions laid down in his Excellency the Viceroy's kharita, dated June 1894, under the terms of which full powers were restored to you; and

II. Those which are calculated to injuriously affect the administration and create suffering and discontent among the officials and people.

3. With regard to the first of these divisions, the principal reservations made by Lord Elgin were that his Excellency expected and required your Highness "not to alter or reverse any existing laws, measures or acts without the approval of the Political Agent;"

and relied upon your Highness—

"to keep the Political Agent freely and fully informed of all matters with which he ought to be acquainted."

With reference to the latter clause, I may at once say that since my arrival here, your Highness has never voluntarily given me any information upon any matter, although many things have occurred with which I should have been made acquainted.

4. I will now specify the measures and acts which have been altered or reversed without my approval, or indeed reference of any kind to this office.

5. *The case of Bhowani Lal.*—This man, though expelled from the State by the Agent to the Governor General, and only allowed to return temporarily, was appointed first Kamdar to the Maharani, and then Munsarim of the Stables. Your Highness has already offered an explanation in this case, so that no further reference to it need be made here.

6. *The case of Ram Narain.*—This man was originally in the mint, but was turned out by Colonel Abbott for embezzlement of State funds. He was also fined and disgraced. I learn that he has recently been appointed as Munsarim of Zenana Deori. A similar case is that of one Chutterbuj, formerly a Nazir in the Settlement Department, who was turned out of his appointment for bad behaviour, and upon whose petitions repeated orders were passed by the Political Agent that he was never to be employed again. In spite of this, your Highness has, I understand, selected him for preferment and appointed him Kanongo to Asnawar Tehsil.

Note—By the order of the Agent to the Governor General, this gentleman was confirmed in a hereditary jagir during the minority administration. His Highness passed an unheard of order directing that the jagir be considered a pension on condition of residence in the State. On its being pointed out to him that his order was in contravention of the order passed by the Agent to the Governor General, the Maharaj Rana replied he had no idea his order was contrary to that of the Agent to the Governor General, and directed the removal of the word "pension" from the order. H. B. Abbott.

7. *Dhabai Hurlal's Jaghir.*—This case has been separately dealt with. I merely note it here as being one which will have to be reported to Government.

8. *The*

8. *The case of Chain Singh, Jagirdar of Hurnikhera.*—This Sardar's jagir was given to his grandfather after full enquiry by order of the Agent to the Governor General as far back as 1877. Chain Singh now states that orders have been issued by your Highness for the survey and division of his property with a distant relation who, as far as my office records show, has never hitherto put in any claim. Quite apart from the justice or merits of the case, your Highness' action appears to be a reversal of an arrangement made during your minority, and therefore not within the powers restored to you in 1894. I have already referred the matter to your Highness, but have as yet received no reply.

9. *The case of the opening of a Raj shop.*—A Raj shop formerly opened by your Highness was closed by Colonel Abbott's order dated 13th June 1888, on the ground that it was derogatory for the State to compete in business with the trading community, and for other similar reasons. In spite of this order, your Highness has, I am informed, again opened a shop here.

10. *Case of the Chamars.*—I am informed that a tax of Rs. 2 per skin has recently been imposed as an export duty upon certain hides leaving the State, and 12 annas upon others. Transport and other duties were fixed under orders from the Agency and should not have been altered without reference to this office. This tax would, moreover, appear to be a great hardship on the Chamars.

11. *Reductions of pay.*—During the superintendency, the salaries attaching to the different offices and appointments were fixed with a view to the efficient performance of the duties and the good administration of the State. I find that since your Highness' return to power there has been a wholesale reduction of these salaries. This is contrary to the spirit of his Excellency the Viceroy's orders, and the cause of much discontent. I append a list marked A of the persons whose pay has been cut down, and shall be glad to hear from your Highness why these reductions have been made.

12. In this connection it is necessary for me to notice the practice introduced by your Highness of combining two offices under one man. I am informed that the important position of Revenue* Superintendent and Deputy Collector have been united in the person of Seth Doulat Ram. It is impossible that both duties can be efficiently performed by one official, but apart from this the appointments were separate under the Agency administration, and the pay attaching to them was fixed then. Your Highness was not competent to make such alterations without reference to the Political Officer.

The same remarks apply to the recent appointment of Amba Lall to the very important office of Dewan Daftar Sadar, in addition to his own duties as English Clerk to your Highness.

This appointment, which is one of the most responsible in the State, formerly carried with it a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Amba Lall is, however, I understand, to receive only a small extra allowance.

I am also informed that Rissaldar Khusal Singh has been appointed Bakshi Sebundi in addition to his own duties. This post was formerly held by Bakshi Jaggannath on Rs. 100, whereas I understand that the Rissaldar only draws Rs. 30 for the same duties.

Yet another similar case is the appointment of Pandit Kishen Lall as Assistant Deputy Collector while still carrying on his own duties of Kanongo.

The establishment of the Appellate Court as fixed by Colonel Abbott included two Nahib Serishtedars. One of these was abolished by your Highness, when full powers were originally given to you. During the second Agency administration, another Serishtedar was again appointed. I hear however, that your Highness has again upset those orders and abolished the post.

13. All the above cases appear to constitute infringements of the terms of Lord Elgin's kharita, and therefore require explanation. They, however, only constitute a small proportion of the irregularities and changes which have come to my notice.

I will now point out to your Highness some of the measures which come

under the second clause of paragraph 2 of this letter, namely, those which are calculated to injuriously affect the administration and create serious discontent.

14. *Fines*.—I have already referred to the wholesale reductions of pay which your Highness has made; in addition to this, however, a large number of officials have been and are still constantly being fined. The rate of pay in Jhallawar is not too high, and if, on the smallest provocation, they are deprived of a large portion of it, the result will inevitably show itself in their work and in creating bad feeling among them.

15. Another very serious matter is the number of officials who have either been dismissed or have resigned their appointments since your Highness' powers were restored.

I attach a list marked B, from which it appears that no less than 73 men have thus left the State service. Even admitting some of these to have committed faults, such sweeping punishments and changes can only be attended by the worst results to the administration. Besides the officials proper, there are a large number of *rozmadars*, *sowars*, *sepoys*, &c., who have been dismissed.

As far as I can learn, a large proportion of the State officials have been subjected to punishment in one form or another. Those who have not been dismissed have been fined, while others again have had their pay permanently reduced. I am unfortunately too well aware of the universal discontent which has been caused by the policy. Under such circumstances and with no sort of encouragement or hope of promotion or increased pay, it cannot be expected that any man will work honestly or well.

16. Such information as I have been able to obtain, leads me to believe that the work of the various departments is in confusion and arrears.

I hear, for instance, of large numbers of criminal and civil appeal cases lying undisposed of for months, while up to 1st September there were some 60 under-trial prisoners in the *havalat* and jail, many of them having been detained for months without trial.

As to petition cases I can speak with more certainty, for among those which have come before me there are some in which as many as 16 applications have been made to your Highness, without any reply being granted.

The small amount of work which passes through the Agency is also invariably in arrears.

17. Another matter to which I must invite your Highness' attention is the question of *Bukshan*.

In your letter No. *nil*, dated 29th June 1893, to Mr. Irwin, your Highness stated that a sum of about five lakhs was due under this head, and that the honour of the State was pledged to its speedy payment. I am, however, informed that from that time to this practically none of the sums due have been paid, and I must ask you to furnish me with a statement of the facts.

18. *Engineer*.—Your Highness has appointed a man, named Babu Parbati Charan Chattarji, as Superintendent Engineer of the State. This appointment was never notified to me, nor was I aware that the man was here until many weeks after his arrival. I find on inquiry that he is a person of very bad character and a disgraced pleader from the Allahabad High Court, whence he was expelled for malpractices. I do not know what qualifications he can possibly possess for the work entrusted to him, but it is evident that he is not a person whom it is creditable for your Highness to employ in any capacity.

19. In conclusion, I would point out that the *kharita* to which frequent reference has been made in this letter contained a warning to your Highness that, if the administration was not carried out in a manner satisfactory to the Government of India, the restoration of your Highness' powers would be liable to reconsideration.

I much regret to say that the condition of affairs in Jhalrapatan appears to be far from satisfactory. On every hand I find evidences of bad administration, injustice, neglect, and consequent discontent. For the information of Government I am bound to report the bad opinion I have formed, but I shall be truly glad if your Highness can give me an early explanation regarding the different matters touched upon in this letter.

A.
LIST showing Reduction of Pay.

No	Names	Appointment.	Original Pay	Reduced Pay	Amount Reduced	Term of Service.	Remarks.
			<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs</i>		
1	Mr John - - -	Inspector of Schools - -	200	150	50	13 years	
2	Dhani Ram - - -	Head Master - - -	100	80	20	8 years	
3	—	Naib Sarishtadar of Mal -	45	25	20	—	
4	—	Munsarim of Stables -	60	45	15	—	
5	Roshan Khan - - -	- - ditto - - -	40	35	5	6 years -	Was appointed in his father's place
6	Ali Bahadur - - -	- - ditto - - -	70	60	10	43 years.	
7	—	Deputy Collector of Revenue.	300	100	200	—	
8	—	Assistant Deputy Collector, Mal.	150	50	100	—	
9	—	Sarishtadar - - -	60	35	15	—	
10	Muhammad Saddik - -	Sarishtadar Committee, Tiyaq.	20	17	3	8 years.	
11	—	Bukshi Sebendi - -	100	30	70	—	
12	—	Mumb, Daftar Sadar -	150	80	70	—	
13	Basdeo Pershad - - -	Ahlamad, Daftar Sadar -	30	25	5	17 years.	
14	Abdulla Khan - - -	Thanadar - - -	40	15	25	20 years.	
15	Abdul Ruzzak Khan -	Naib Sarishtadar, Appeal -	27 8	25	2 8	17 years.	
16	Sirajul Hak - - -	Girai Officer - - -	40	20	20	19 years	
17	Mohib Hosain - - -	Guardian in Mayo College	70	55	15	15 years	
18	Faizullah Khan - - -	Ahlamad - - -	25	15	10	20 years	
19	Ahmad Khan - - -	Subedar - - -	18	8	10	Late Chief's time.	
20	Durga Pershad - - -	Ahlamad - - -	25	15	10	17 years	
21	Salamatullah - - -	Second Master - - -	55	40	15	10 years	
22	Ausaf Ali - - -	Kotwal - - -	35	15	20	35 years.	
23	Abdul Shakur - - -	Tehsildar - - -	100	60	40	19 years	
24	Mansur Alam Khan -	Ahlamad, - - -	25	15	10	19 years	
25	Nasrullah - - -	Thanadar - - -	25	20	5	19 years.	
26	Majid Bux - - -	Sarishtadar - - -	45	30	15	18 years	
27	Ali Naki - - -	- ditto - - -	-	-	-	17 years.	
28	Jamal-ud-din - - -	Girai Officer - - -	50	40	10	—	
29	Chotal Lall - - -	Tehsildar, Gangdhar -	100	80	20	More than 20 years.	
30	—	Tehsildar, Pach Pahar -	100	60	40	—	
31	Manna Lall - - -	Manager - - -	70	55	15	19 years	
32	Hazar Lall - - -	Kothari - - -	100	95	5	18 years	
33	Jawahir Lall - - -	Karkun - - -	14	12	2	23 years.	
34	Akram Khan - - -	Bukshi - - -	50	45	5	More than 20 years	
35	Tafazzul Hosein - - -	Ahlamad - - -	-	-	-	5 years	
36	Kishen Kawar - - -	- ditto - - -	15	13	2	5 years	
37	Moshal-ud-din - - -	Kanongo, Daftar Sadar -	30	20	10	15 years	

W. Evans Gordon, Captain,
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

B.

LIST showing the Names of Officials who have been Dismissed or who have Resigned the Service or left the State.

No	Name.	Office	Period of Service	Remarks.
1	Biraj Nandan Lall -	Munsarim of Bakaya -	8 years -	He was dismissed on the abolition of the Department No other post was offered, so went away
2	Jiwan Khan - -	Darogha Filkhana -	Several generations.	Dismissed for "bad behaviour," no real fault. Turned out of State, afterwards allowed return on security being given
3	Mehbub Ali - -	Kanungo of Chupa Barode	—	He was charged recovering cost of a goat killed by a Mahajan. Moti Lall, Sarishtadar of Foujdari, was sent on special duty to investigate the case on the spot. The charge alleged was not proved. The Appellate Court Judge Raja Sawant Singh acquitted Mehbul Ali. His Highness, on hearing of his acquittal, gave orders that he should be again arrested, but he fled immediately after his release. On this His Highness was very angry, and gave orders that Raja Sawant Singh in future should not pass orders in criminal cases.
4	Moti Lall - -	Jagirdar and Munsarim of Zenani Dheori.	Several generations.	Imprisoned in a criminal case. The charge was that he had inserted a word in some file. Much cruelty was done to this Jagirdar. The file was sent to the Dewan for opinion, who reported that Moree Lall, Munsarim, should undergo the same punishment which was inflicted upon Moti Lall. His Highness took no notice of the Dewan's report. His jagir has also been taken. In this case I believe there has been gross miscarriage of justice, and I have the matter under inquiry.
5	Kanwar Bhawani Singh.	Assistant Fouzdar -	- ditto -	His pay was much reduced, so employment at Jodhpore was found for him. He is a near relative of the Chief, and a man of excellent character and attainments.
6	Amin-ud-din - -	Private Doctor to His Highness	More than 20 years	His Highness was eniaged with this man, it is said, for visiting Dr Crofts. Orders were issued to seize and imprison him, but he escaped in time to save himself. He was at one time a great favourite of the Chief.
7	Abdul Karim -	Mohurrir, Thana Gang-dhar.	18 years -	He quarrelled with a relative of the Mir Munshi to the Darbar, for which he was transferred to Kailwarra. On his refusing to go there he was ordered to be put in custody, and afterwards dismissed.
8	Usman Ali - -	Mohurrir, Vekalat -	15 years -	He was employed in the first Superintendency as Mohurrir of the Loket Thana and Kotwah Chaom. On His Highness assuming powers he dismissed him. In the second Superintendency he was again employed as Munshi under Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, and then a Mohurrir in the Vekalat. When His Highness came to powers again he again dismissed him. The charge alleged was that he went to Gagrone when the Maharaja of Kotah came there, and on account of bad conduct.
9	Muhammad Hosain	Assistant Deputy Collector	17 years -	For fear of his honour, resigned the service.
10	Ram Charan - -	Deputy Collector - -	—	Became aware of His Highness's intention to ruin him, and resigned. Was one of the best officials in the State.
11	Muhammad Ali -	Master of High School -	15 years -	Went on leave and sent application for an extension, so dismissed.
12	Sham Lall - -	Mohurrir, Fatedari -	2 years -	He and his family persecuted into resigning.
13	Muhammad Hosain	Master of School - -	7 years -	His pay was much reduced, so he went away.
14	Mohan Dass - -	Naib Sarishtadar of Revenue Department.	7 years -	Implicated in a false criminal case. Acquitted by the Appellate Court. The Darbar reappointed him on much reduced pay, so he went away.
15	Ragbhar Dyal -	Sarishtadar of Revenue Department.	28 years -	Under fear of persecution left the State.
		Mohurrir of Revenue Department	8 years -	Was going to marry a woman of bad character, so dismissed and turned out.

I am glad if your Highn matters touched

LIST showing the Names of Officials who have been Dismissed or who have Resigned, &c.—continued.

No.	Name.	Office	Period of Service	Remarks
17	Wazir Muhammad Khan.	Tehsildar of Loket	Very old	Was put in Havalat for several months Acquitted by the Appellate Court, but His Highness dismissed him.
18	Ghulam Raza	Kanungo of Chipa Barode	15 years	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
19	Abdul Gaffur	Tehsildar of Asnawar	19 years	An old and experienced official Dismissed in the first Government of His Highness, again employed in the second Superintendency as Nazim of Shahabad His Highness, on assuming powers, again dismissed him for laziness
20	Niranjan Lall	Thanadar	15 years	Went on leave. Darbar dismissed him, saying that he seemed to be a man of bad conduct.
21	Dina Nath	- ditto - - -	15 years	Some spies were employed to see if women were visiting him Owing to this he left the State
22	Yasin Khan	- ditto - - -	15 years	In His Highness's first Government he was dismissed. Again employed in second Superintendency as Girai officer When His Highness came to powers he first degraded him from his post of Girai officer to the Thanadari and then dismissed him
23	Sheo Sahai	Kotwal of Patan	More than 20 years	Dismissed
24	Amirulla	Mohurrir, Thana Asnawar	Old servant	Was sentenced to imprisonment with fine On his appeal to the Darbar his term of imprisonment was enhanced
25	Mehfuz Ali	Thanadar of Asnawar	1 year	Was imprisoned by the Appellate Court in the same case as Amirullah On latter's appeal the term of imprisonment of Mehfuz Ali was also enhanced, though he did not appeal himself.
26	Akbar Khan	Munsam Filkhana	Very old	Was fined several times and then dismissed. Family in the State for generations He is now penniless and a beggar
27	Pari Lal	Mohurrir, Thana	—	Imprisoned in a criminal case and dismissed.
28	Baldeo Pershad	Sarishtadar of Patan Municipal Committee.	—	On an informer's stating that he was an adulterer he was suspended The Criminal Court acquitted him. The Darbar asked an explanation why the man was not put in custody, and dismissed him from the State service
29	Alim-ud-din	Mohurrir of the Darbar Office.	—	Dismissed without any fault.
30	Bhawani Sahai	Mohurrir of Jail	1 year	Dismissed
31	Naram Dass	Mohurrir, Daftar Sadar	19 years	Applied for sick leave, on this he was dismissed.
32	Abdul Shakur Khan	Sarishtadar, Charan Committee.	12 years	The Naib Foujdar implicated him in a criminal case and put him in Havalat The Appellate Court acquitted him The Darbar, hearing this, gave orders that he should be put in Havalat again, but Abdul Shakur Khan fled the State after his release, otherwise he would have been imprisoned.
33	Ramji Dass	Ahlamad	Several generations	Went away on account of decrease of pay.
34	Bashir Ahmad	Mohurrir	2 years	Dismissed
35	Ram Sarup	Record-keeper of Appellate Court.	18 years	Dismissed without any fault.
36	Chutta	Chobdar	More than 20 years.	Dismissed for bad conduct and turned out of the State.
37	Kulla Nakib	Nakib	- ditto -	Dismissed for bad conduct.
38	Gya Lall	Mohurrir of Tehsil	17 years	Imprisoned for six months and dismissed.
39	Moti Lall	Karkun of Kothar	16 years	Dismissed
40	Dabi Lall	Mutasaddi	5 years	Imprisoned and fined.
41	Ali-ud-din	Darogha, Gadikhana	More than 20 years.	Dismissed on the complaint of certain cartmen No real fault.
42	Jawahar Lall	Thanadar	16 years	Dismissed
43	Muhammad Sadik	Record keeper, Faujdari	6 years	Went on leave and dismissed.

List showing the Names of Officials who have been Dismissed or who have Resigned, &c.—continued.

No.	Name.	Office.	Period of Service.	REMARKS.
44	Moti Lall - -	Patwari - - -	15 years -	Imprisoned and fined.
45	Tilok Chand - -	Darogha of Gardens -	5 years -	Dismissed.
46	Muksud Ali - -	Ahlamad Appellate Court	7 years -	Went on leave and dismissed.
47	Nathu Lall - -	Mohurrir of Tehsil -	16 years -	Went away for fear of persecution and dishonour.
48	Hur Pershad - -	- - ditto - - -	4 years -	Dismissed.
49	Gobindji - -	Servant of Sebundi -	Very old -	On account of great reduction in his pay, he went away
50	Pertab Narain -	Naib Muhafiz Daftar -	- ditto -	Dismissed for no cause
51	Lachman Pershad -	Vakil - - - -	8 years -	Turned out of the State
52	Iqbal Ahmad - -	Mohurrir, Thana - -	5 years -	Went on leave and dismissed.
53	Khoaju Khan - -	Munsarim of Stables -	19 years -	On account of reduction of pay and false charges, left the service
54	Muhammad Omar Khan	Naib Munsarim of Stables	18 years -	Dismissed.
55	Manohar Lall -	Girdawar - - - -	14 years -	He was degraded, so left the service.
56	Kalu Ram - -	Darogha of Kothar -	15 years -	Dismissed.
57	Anandi Lall - -	Mirdha - - - -	Very old -	- ditto.
58	Azmatulla - -	Mohurrir, Zakat - -	2 years -	- ditto.
59	Girdham Lall - -	Duffri, Daibar Office -	1 year -	- ditto.
60	Jowala Saha - -	Diwan - - - -	5 years -	Resigned the service.
61	Arjan - - -	Palama - - - -	8 years -	Dismissed.
62	Safdar Beg - -	Mohurrir, Educational Department	15 years -	- ditto.
63	Muhammad Beg -	Sharishtadar - - -	17 years -	Dismissed for no cause
64	Momin Ali - -	Head-master - - -	6 years -	Resigned the service
65	Panna Lall - -	Mutasaddi, Daftar Sadar	7 years -	Dismissed
66	Alaf Khan - -	Ahlamad Fouzdari -	6 years -	- ditto.
67	Kishen Lall - -	Vakil - - - -	- -	- ditto
68	Baldeo Pershad -	Vakil - - - -	- -	- ditto.
69	Nadir Singh - -	Ahlamad Appellate Court	6 months -	- ditto
70	Balmokund - -	Mutasaddi - - - -	6 years -	Imprisoned for four months and dismissed
71	Ram Pershad - -	Of Jail - - - -	19 years -	Dismissed.
72	Hyder Hosain -	Vakil - - - -	19 years -	Went away
73	Unkar Dhabai -	Servant of Sebundi -	Very old -	Dismissed

Note—Besides the above, there are a large number of Rozmadars, Sowars, Sepoys, who have been dismissed, vide also correspondence ending with No. A-G, dated 31st January 1894, Mr Irwin's letter to First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

(signed) W. Evans Gordon, Captain,
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Sub-Enclosure (3) to Enclosure No. 3.

LETTER from Captain *W. Evans Gordon*, Political Agent, Jhallawar, to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana; dated the 2nd October 1895.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report regarding certain financial transactions in this State, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General.

In July last a sum of 10,000 rupees was granted for expenses connected with the Maharani's pregnancy. On 8th August a representation was made by Bhawani Lal to his Highness, stating that this amount was insufficient for the purpose, and asking for a sum of 50,000 rupees more. Upon this demand 35,000 rupees were sanctioned.

On 16th August Bhawani Lal sent in a further petition to the Maharaj Rana, stating that the jagir of the Maharani was insufficient for the extra expenses involved by her condition, that the late chief on a similar occasion had granted Maharani Nathawatji a sum of 8 lakhs, and humbly requesting that a similar sum might now be provided. To this request the Maharaj Rana replied on 20th August that the State was "at present" unable to provide such a heavy sum, but that 4½ lakhs would be sanctioned. This amount was accordingly removed to his Highness' kothi.

Please see attached copy of original Darbar Orders, with translation.

In the first place I would invite attention to the fact of these transactions having been arranged by the man, Bhowani Lal, whose character is well known to Colonel Abbott. The chief's parsimony is, however, notorious; and he is reputed to refuse such money as is required for the ordinary expense of the ladies of his family. It is not, therefore, to be credited that his Highness would, on the simple demand of one of his servants, grant such a large sum to his wife.

I would also point out that 45,000 rupees had already been granted for expenses in connection with the ceremonies, so that the total sum demanded reaches the large figure of 4,70,000 rupees.

The Dewan informs me that the real objects for the withdrawal of the 4½ lakhs were probably as follows:—

Firstly.—That the chief, fearing that he may be removed from power, wishes to make a purse for himself.

Secondly.—That he requires money to subsidise the various missions he is in the habit of sending away to bribe the native press, obtain information, &c.

Thirdly.—That he wanted an excuse for refusing to subscribe to the projected railway.

I think it likely that all these objects had a place in his Highness' mind. In replying to me about the railway, he did refer to the expenses connected with the Maharani's condition as a reason for not subscribing.

Of one thing I am practically certain, namely, that the lady will not be given the money. Under ordinary circumstances I should not interfere in such a matter, but as I considered the circumstances extremely suspicious, and as a sum of 8,00,000 was asked for, and the chief from the wording of his reply indicated an intention of withdrawing the balance or a portion thereof, it seemed necessary to let his Highness know that I was aware of the transaction.

I accordingly sent him the letter, a copy of which I enclose. Demi-official Letter, dated 21 September 1895. I purposely worded it in a somewhat uncompromising style. I have as yet received no reply to this communication, and the Dewan informs me that his Highness will refuse to answer it, but at the same time is alarmed at its tone, and will probably hesitate before drawing any more money, at all events at present. I trust that the steps I have taken to prevent as far as possible a depletion of the State Treasury will meet with the approval of the Agent to the Governor General.

TRANSLATION of a Kaifat from the Kamdar of Sri Maharani *Rathorji Sahiba* to the Dewan Sahib of the State ; dated 8th August 1895.

You have sanctioned Rs. 10,000 to be spent on the occasion of Sri Maharani's eight months' pregnancy, but this sum is quite insufficient for this purpose of extreme happiness. It cannot meet the expenses of rewards to Zenana Sardars and the feasts to be given on this happy event. Therefore I beg to trouble you to sanction Rs. 50,000 more for this purpose. If this amount is considered as extravagant, then Rs. 30,000, besides the item of Rs. 10,000 already granted, be sanctioned. In case of this being sanctioned, good arrangements can be made to grant feast, rewards, and gifts to Zenana Sardars and guests.

From the Dewan of the State ; dated 8th August 1895.

THE sum of Rs. 10,000 is certainly quite insufficient for this purpose. The request of Bhawani Lal being reasonable, it is ordered that the original kaifat should be forwarded to his Highness the Maharaj Rana.

ORDER from the Darbar ; dated 8th August 1895.

It has been verbally communicated to me that the sum of Rs. 30,000 will not suffice for the expenditure, so it is thought advisable that, besides the amount already sanctioned, a further grant of Rs. 35,000 be made ; hence it is ordered that the original be forwarded to Daftar Sadar to issue a cheque for Rs. 35,000.

PETITION from *Bhawani Lal*, Kamdar of Sri Maharaniji, to His Highness the Maharaj Rana ; dated 16th August 1895.

It is requested that, shortly after the eight months' term of pregnancy being over, the happy time will come. Formerly his Highness the late Maharaj Rana on a similar occasion had granted eight lakhs of rupees to Maharani Nathawatji. The present Maharani will soon have the similar happy time, on which she will have to distribute rewards and gifts. The Maharani does not hold such a jagir as will meet the requirements. She with much difficulty meets her daily expenses with it by making economy in all her requirements. This is such a happy time that she should spend as she likes.

So it is requested that eight lakhs of rupees should be granted to her Highness on this occasion. If so, your Highness will not be troubled for any extra grant.

ORDER from the Darbar ; dated 20th August 1895.

As the State at present being unable to provide the money asked for, so it is ordered that the sum of Rs. 4.25,000 be sanctioned, The original paper should be forwarded to Daftar Sadar for compliance.

LETTER from the Political Agent, Jhallawar, to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar ; dated 21st September 1895

IN my letter, dated the 17th instant, I omitted to mention a matter of considerable importance closely concerning the finances of the State.

About the middle of last month the man, Bhowani Lal, made an application for some eight lakhs of rupees for expenses in connection with her Highness the Maharani's condition. To this your Highness replied that the whole sum could not be at once granted, but that 4½ lakhs would be sanctioned.

This sum of money was accordingly removed to your Highness' Kothi.

As

As such a demand on the Treasury was quite unusual, and far in excess of any similar expenses incurred by the largest and richest States of Rajputana, it was certainly a matter upon which, under the terms of Lord Elgin's kharita, I should have been given free and full information. Your Highness, however, carefully concealed the circumstances from me, and it was only by chance that I heard of it.'

I must now ask your Highness to furnish me with the following information :—

- (i.) The reason for such a large demand, amounting as it does to more than one-half the entire yearly revenue.
- (ii.) An account showing in detail the manner in which this money has been and is being expended.
- (iii.) The reason why a matter of such importance was not reported to me.

Enclosure 4 in No. 8.

LETTER from *W. J. Cunningham*, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to *R. J. Crosthwaite*, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana; dated Madras, 6th December 1895.

I AM directed to reply to Colonel Abbott's letter, dated the 18th October 1895, reporting on the affairs of Jhallawar.

Colonel Abbott forwarded two reports by Captain Evans Gordon, the Political Agent, Jhallawar, and said that the actions of the Maharaj Rana which had been forced on the attention of the Political Agent consist of breaches of the understanding on which ruling powers were restored to him in July 1894, and acts of oppression and misgovernment. Colonel Abbott had directed the Political Agent to ask his Highness for explanations, but up to the time of writing none had been received, except one which Colonel Abbott characterised as unsatisfactory and evasive.

The report of the Political Agent, supplemented by facts within Colonel Abbott's own knowledge, left in his mind no doubt that the Maharaj Rana had completely failed to appreciate the kindness extended to him, and had designedly set himself once more to brush aside the conditions imposed upon him, besides misgoverning and oppressing to an extent that has brought State business almost to a standstill, and has established something like a reign of terror at his capital.

In these circumstances Colonel Abbott was obliged regretfully to admit that he could no longer conceal from himself that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh had forfeited all claims to further consideration, and he could see no other course but to remove him for ever from the exalted position he has proved himself incapable of occupying.

It is with the greatest regret that the Governor General in Council has received so melancholy an account of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Jhallawar. The Government of India are extremely loth to think that the state of affairs in Jhallawar is such as to preclude all remedy except the removal of the Chief; they cannot at the same time fail to attach great weight to the deliberate opinion expressed by Colonel Abbott, who knows the State so well, and whose sympathies, naturally in favour of the Maharaj Rana, would lead him to hope and wish for the best.

I am to say that the Political Agent's reports appear to the Governor General in Council to be defective in the extent to which the facts upon which Captain Evans Gordon has been brought to form his opinions are recorded. The Governor General in Council has no reason to question the care and thought which Captain Evans Gordon has bestowed upon the case, but at the same time the Government of India must be placed in a position to form their own conclusions definitely from a statement of those facts to which Colonel Abbott alludes without actually recounting them. I am therefore to request you, in the course of your approaching tour, to visit Jhalrapatan, to obtain from the Political Agent a selection of the instances which he regards as the gravest breaches of the conditions upon which the ruler was restored to power, and

as the most serious cases of misrule or oppression. You should if you agree with the Political Agent in his estimation of the gravity of the facts, state the circumstances to the Maharaj Rana, warn him of the serious nature of the case which has been presented against him, and invite from his Highness an expression of what he has to say in explanation or extenuation. The Government of India will await your report of your proceedings and an expression of your opinion upon the facts elicited.

Enclosure 5 in No. 8.

FROM the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Jhalrapatan, to the Foreign Secretary, Calcutta; dated 2nd January 1896.

Telegraphic.

I ARRIVED at Patan on the 31st December. In reply to Evans-Gordon's letter dated the 16th September, a letter from the Chief was received on the 30th December, but it is not material. I have seen the Chief. His attitude is hostile and such that I cannot leave Evans-Gordon in his power. Evans-Gordon reports that Pathians have been collected and ball cartridges seized out to the infantry. The Diwan and other officials have been sent out of the way. In my opinion the Chief must be deposed. Report will follow. If the Government of India decide to await this, Evans-Gordon must have sufficient escort. Can I call two squadrons of the Central India Horse from Agar if necessary? Please telegraph reply to-day.

Enclosure 6 in No. 8.

FROM His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, Jhalrapatan, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta; dated 3rd January 1896.

Telegraphic.

MR. CROSTHWAITE came to Jhallawar, 31st December noon. On 30th, Captain Gordon met him in camp outside Jhallawar territory. Mr. Crosthwaite immediately on the *ex parte* statement of Captain Gordon formed an unfavourable opinion without hearing me and intimated to me officially from there. When he came here he dispensed with the formal visit and other ceremonies, but he called me in writing to see him privately to hear certain instructions from Your Excellency. I called, but no instructions from the Government of India were read out or spoken to me, except a portion of what the Political Agent said, which has already been sufficiently replied to. I pray Your Excellency may be pleased to pass final orders in my case after reading my kharita, which is being prepared, which explains away everything satisfactorily to your Excellency.

Enclosure 7 in No. 8.

FROM His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, Jhalrapatan, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta; dated 3rd January 1896.

Telegraphic.

SUBSEQUENTLY I hear, in order to implicate me falsely, some of my enemies spread rumours absolutely false against me. I pray your Excellency not to pay attention to those rumours. My enemies for their own interests are spreading these rumours. I wrote to Mr. Crosthwaite requesting for a private visit alone for these false rumours. He has not replied that letter, nor allowed me to see him. I volunteered to go alone in his camp. My case will be before your Excellency; in the meantime I pray your Excellency may order peace here to Mr. Crosthwaite.

Enclosure 8 in No. 8.

FROM the Foreign Secretary, Calcutta, to *R. J. Crosthwaite*, Esq., C.S.I.,
Governor General's Agent, Rajputana, Jhalrapatan; dated 5th January 1896,

Telegraphic.

THE Viceroy has received a telegram, dated Jhalrapatan, 3rd January, to the following effect: Mr. Crosthwaite came to Jhallawar on the 31st December at noon. The day before Captain Evans-Gordon met him in camp outside Jhallawar territory. Mr. Crosthwaite immediately on the *ex parte* statement of Captain Evans-Gordon formed an unfavourable opinion without hearing the chief, and at once addressed him an official communication. On his arrival Mr. Crosthwaite dispensed with the formal visit and other ceremonies, but sent the Chief a written invitation to see him privately to hear certain instructions from the Governor General. When the Chief called, no instructions from the Government of India were read out or spoken to him, except a portion of what the Political Agent said, which had already been sufficiently replied to. He prays that the Viceroy may be pleased to pass final orders in his case after reading his kharita, which is being prepared, and which will afford a complete and satisfactory explanation to his Excellency. He adds that, in order to implicate him falsely some of his enemies are spreading against him rumours absolutely false. He prays his Excellency not to pay attention to those rumours, which are spread by his enemies for their own interests. Mr. Crosthwaite, he states, was requested to accord him a private visit alone for these false rumours, but has not replied to his letter nor allowed the Chief to see him, although he volunteered to go alone in his camp. The Chief states in conclusion that his case will be before the Viceroy, whom in the meantime he prays that he should order peace to Mr. Crosthwaite at Jhalrapatan.

His Highness should be informed that this communication has been sent to you, that you are entrusted by the Government of India with the duty of enquiring into the affairs of Jhallawar, that the suggestion that you are in any way prejudiced in the matter is unwarranted, and that when the Governor General's agent is on the spot, the Government of India can give no consideration to representations which are made to them direct.

Enclosure 9 in No. 8.

LETTER from *R. J. Crosthwaite*, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Jhalrapatan, 3rd January 1896.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter, dated the 6th of December 1895.

I arrived at Jhalrapatan on the 31st of December. On the preceding day I received a letter which I submit, in original, from his Highness the Maharaj Rana, enclosing his reply to Captain Evans-Gordon's letter, dated the 16th of September 1895, a copy of which was submitted to the Government of India with Colonel Abbott's, dated the 18th of October 1895. I had also previous to my arrival at Patan been informed by the Political Agent that the Chief had ordered away from Patan the Diwan, one of the principal judges, and some other officials, in order that they might not be able to give information to me as to the state of affairs.

The conduct of the Maharaj Rana towards Captain Evans-Gordon has been unfriendly for some time and some of his recent letters have been very discourteous. Having regard to all the circumstances, especially the disregard shown by his Highness for the Political Agent and the disrespect shown to myself in removing the Diwan and others, I declined to have any formal peshwai or ceremonial visits.

On the 31st I had a letter sent to his Highness asking him to come and see me. He at first declined to come unless I paid him a ceremonial visit. He then said he would come if I assured him that at the interview he would not be arrested and deported to Benares. I replied that he would at the conclusion of the visit be allowed to leave in the usual manner, and that, if his Excellency the Viceroy were to order his arrest, the arrest would be made

publicly and not by inviting him to visit me in my tent. I also told him that I had been directed to warn him of the serious nature of the case against him, and to invite from him an expression of what he had to say in explanation or extenuation.

After receiving this letter his Highness came and saw me. He had a revolver in his belt. The Political Agent and Captain Impey, the First Assistant, were present at the interview. His Highness's attitude was unfriendly and uncompromising, and he appeared to be very angry. He refused to shake hands with Captain Evans-Gordon. He steadily maintained that he was right in what he had done. The Viceroy had given him full powers and he had a full right to exercise those powers without interference. He had not, in his opinion, done anything contrary to the injunctions contained in his Excellency's kharita. With regard to his dealings with the Political Agent, he said that he was not to blame: he had been very good friends until Captain Gordon had shaken his fist in his (his Highness's) face, and told him to accept a certain official's resignation.

I told his Highness that I considered his action in sending away his Diwan and some other officials just before my visit was wrong; that his Highness was bound, in accordance with the Viceroy's instructions, to furnish all material information; and that sending away the Diwan so that he should not speak to me was a violation of those instructions. His Highness said that he had sent the Diwan off on State business, and had done nothing unusual or contrary to the Viceroy's orders.

I must mention that on the 30th of December I wrote to the Maharaj Rana, objecting to his sending away the Diwan, to whom I wished to speak on State matters, and requesting his Highness to recall that officer to Patan. To that he replied, "I do not think I ought knowingly to allow him (the Diwan) to speak against me behind my back with the object of promoting his desires and to increase the present difficulties." He concluded by requesting me to put in writing any questions I wanted to put to the Diwan, and he (his Highness) would get his written reply. No attention was paid to my request for the recall of the Diwan, and on the 31st of December I wrote to his Highness and told him that I should like to see the Diwan on the 1st of January. His Highness replied that he had sent the Diwan off to a place 60 miles away, and he could not return within the time required.

Another important official, who was the Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeal, and who could have spoken to me regarding the arbitrary interference of his Highness with the Courts of Justice, was transferred to a distant and unhealthy pargana just before my arrival. I cannot accept his Highness's assertion that this officer's transfer was necessitated by the requirements of the Darbar.

With regard to the cases in which the Maharaj Rana had refused or neglected to comply with the Political Agent's request for information, his Highness said that the Political Agent's communications were disrespectful, and that he had called for records, which he had no right to do.

I drew his Highness's attention to a case in which his police had arrested six men in Gwalior territory. In accordance with my orders, the Political Agent had asked for the evidence on which these Gwalior subjects had been arrested. His Highness had never complied. Three of these men had died, and as my request for evidence was not complied with, I ordered that the three survivors should be made over to the Political Agent. I pointed out to his Highness that he had not given the men up as I requested. He maintained that the men were legally arrested, that it would have been injudicious to disclose the evidence to the Political Agent, and for not releasing them as I requested he gave no intelligible reason except that they had been lawfully arrested.

I also spoke to the Maharaj Rana about a Brahmin, who complained that he had been beaten with shoes for presenting a petition to the Political Agent, and about a man named Jafir Ali, whom he had arrested without cause. He denied the truth of the story about the Brahmin, and said that Jafir Ali was arrested because he had been defaming or speaking disrespectfully of his Highness.

I also spoke to the Chief about the number of persons whom he had fined or dismissed from office. He said that these people mentioned in Captain Gordon's list had been fined or dismissed in the course of the last three years.

I also

I also said that the appointments of the Vilayati Akram Khan to the command of the troops and of Babu Chatterji to the Public Works Department were appointments regarding which the Political Agent's wishes should have been considered.

Throughout the interview his Highness showed no sign of withdrawing from his uncompromising attitude of hostility. He maintained that he was right and that the Political Agent was wrong. He displayed a violent dislike of Captain Evans-Gordon and showed no disposition to conciliate me, or to accept or follow my advice in any way. He gave me the impression that he believed that he had absolute power, and that, if the Government of India interfered with him, he would be able to have their orders reversed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The Babu Chatterji whom he has employed has no doubt persuaded him of this; but his Highness assured me that he never listened to Chatterji's advice, and that he wrote all his English letters himself.

I have seen since I have been here several of the Sardars of the State. The Vakil was asked as usual to send them to me, but no one was sent, and the Political Agent had to procure their attendance. They are all much dissatisfied. They tell me they live in fear of dishonour. The principal Sardar, Thakur Chatur Sal, one of the first Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh's family, told me that he could not stop here after I left and would have to go with me.

The Political Agent has ascertained that the Maharaj Rana interferes with the action of the Criminal Courts with a view to making them the instruments of his tyranny. The foudar or magistrate assures me that the Maharaj Rana orders the courts to abstain from delivering judgment until he has previously approved of it. The principal criminal judge, whom I might have asked about this, has been removed to a distance, as I have already mentioned, and in my opinion the Political Agent's information in this respect is correct.

The case generally is this, that his Highness is conducting his administration as regards his sardars and officials in a tyrannical manner. He listens to no advice except that of the Babu Chatterji, the Vilayati Akram Khan and persons of inferior rank. He hates the Political Agent intensely, and will have no advice from him. He has disregarded my orders and shows no disposition whatever to listen to my advice. With regard to the charges of refusing to give the Political Agent information, he denies that he was bound to give information, or pleads that he was improperly asked for records instead of information. Considering the circumstances in which he was trusted with full powers, he was, as I pointed out to him, bound at least to give full information in reply to the Political Agent's request, even though he considered that he was not bound to send records to the Political Agent.

With regard to cases of oppression or injustice, his Highness is prepared to deny that any have occurred.

Without holding a formal inquiry it is impossible to say whether he speaks the truth; but I do not believe him. In the case of Jafir Ali, I believe the Political Agent's information is correct. His Highness first ordered Jafir Ali to leave the State; but on the Political Agent's intervention this order was cancelled. Jafir Ali was then prosecuted by a servant of his Highness for striking a little boy who was no relation of the prosecutor. This case was dismissed by the magistrate, and soon after Jafir Ali was arrested and placed in confinement. The Maharaj Rana says he knows nothing of the previous prosecution, but that he has had Jafir Ali arrested for defaming him. The magistrate informs me that the facts regarding the previous prosecution as given above are correct.

In another case the Maharaj Rana commenced prosecuting a Duffadar named Moiz-ud-din, who took refuge in the agency compound. Moiz-ud-din's son was thereupon turned out of the State school. His Highness told me that the boy was a sowar in the cavalry and had to leave school to attend to his duties.

I think that these cases of oppression are of minor importance compared with the Chief's attitude towards the British Government. His conduct at present is open to grave suspicion. A short time ago he removed the hereditary commander of the troops and appointed a Vilayati Akram Khan, who had been recently sent away from Mount Abu by Colonel Abbott. Just before my arrival his Highness collected a number of Vilayatis in his capital. We have credible information that there is a picquet of them not far from my camp; that yesterday there were armed men stationed near my tent during his Highness's interview with me, and that two regiments were supplied with ball cartridge, and yesterday and to-day held in readiness at a convenient distance.

With regard to the charge against Captain Evans-Gordon that he shook his fist in His Highness's face, that officer asserts that it is a positive falsehood. His Highness asked me to mention, for his Excellency's information, that he could call no witnesses to prove this charge. I have no hesitation in accepting Captain Evans Gordon's statement. His Highness has announced his intention of complaining to the Viceroy regarding the Political Agent's conduct. Among other matters he complains that Captain Evans-Gordon insisted on his Highness having the Maharani examined to see if she were pregnant. This the Political Agent denies, and there can be no doubt that his Highness's story is false.

In my opinion the Maharaj Rana is absolutely unfit to have charge of the State. I agree with Colonel Abbot in his estimation of his Highness's character, and considering the Maharaj Rana's manifest violent hatred of Captain Evans-Gordon, I also agree with Colonel Abbot that his Highness, when deprived of powers, should be ordered not to reside in the Jhallawar State. Considering the violence of the Maharaj Rana's temper, which approaches insanity, I am not sure that I shall be able without further military assistance to carry out orders of the Government to remove his Highness from power.

There are indications that his Highness has some intention of resorting to force, and whether his troops will obey him or not is doubtful.

Since writing the above, I have received your telegram and have called for two squadrons of the Central India Horse, as it is necessary to provide a sufficient escort for the Political Agent, and, if I have to remove the Chief myself, it is desirable to have a sufficient show of force to prevent any resort to violence. My escort consists of 62 men and Captain Gordon has 15.

I have also seen the Diwan whom I called in, as the Chief refused to do so on the ground that he was too far away. The Diwan confirms the reports of the Sardars and also the report referred to in paragraph 18 of the arming of the regiments. He also stated that sowars were posted with orders to gallop to the lines, and direct the troops to fire directly the Maharaj Rana gave the signal.

I have also seen the Chief, who came to inform me that a report had been spread in the bazar that he meant to fight, and that the report was false. I said that a report that he meant to fight had not been made to me (no one had gone so far as this), but that, if he wanted to put an end to the rumour, all he had to do was to replace the hereditary commander of the army and turn out the Vilayati Akram Khan. He then said that he could not do this as Akram Khan had committed no fault. I pointed out to him that he had refused to comply with a single request I had made and to accept any advice. He remained obstinate and unyielding. I warned him of the serious nature of his position, and told him that, as he was determined to go his own way, he must take the consequences.

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure No. 9.

LETTER from his Highness Maharaj Rana *Zalim Singh* of Jhallawar, to *R. J. Crosthwaite*, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana; dated Jhalrapatan, 28th December 1895.

I BELIEVE that a copy of the letter, dated 16th September 1895, addressed to me by Captain Gordon, must have reached your office.

I, therefore, take this opportunity of forwarding to you a copy of my reply to Captain Gordon's letter.

My Dear Captain Gordon,

28 December 1895.

YOUR letter No. 268 of 1895, dated the 16th September last, reached me in due time. I need hardly say that I much regret my inability to reply it earlier, as I have already intimated to you in my note of the 17th September (and subsequently) "the letter is a long one, and it will take some time to reply it." As a matter of fact, I found on going through the letter and the Exhibits A and B attached thereto, that a full and comprehensive reply (the only one I would think of sending you) would involve an examination of over a hundred and eighteen cases and records, some of which are heavy. I have also, as you are aware, been ill for some time during the interval: and this has further prevented

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me from giving the matters in your letter that prompt attention which they deserved, and which I was anxious to give them.

2. I trust it is unnecessary for me to state that my loyalty to the British Government remains unabated. A reply to your letter under notice unfortunately does not afford me an opportunity of expressing that loyalty and also my gratitude at the restoration to me by His Excellency the Viceroy of full ruling powers. I know, however, that I shall not deserve the confidence of His Excellency the Viceroy if I fail to carry out the instructions conveyed to me in His Excellency's kharita, dated the 30th June 1894; and I am fully aware that representing, as you do, the suzerain at my capital, I am bound to give due attention to your representation upon matters and points covered by the terms of that kharita. I need hardly assure you, because you are already aware of the fact, that I am sincerely anxious that our relations, both public and private, should be and always remain of a cordial and friendly character.

3. Vested by His Excellency with full ruling powers, it is my earnest desire to administer my State in an orderly and peaceful manner with the advice and help of the representatives of the Government of India in case of need. But I venture to refer to you for somewhat more of consideration and sympathy for me in my tasks. It was in July last, barely 14 months since full powers were restored to me, and I put it to you whether sufficient time has yet been given to me to become thoroughly accustomed to my multifarious duties. I have honestly tried to do my best, but after all, like all men, I am liable to err. The task of administration is a difficult and complex one: and your residence at my capital has covered so short a period that, if you will allow me to say so without offence, it seems hardly possible for you to have already grasped all the difficulties under which I labour. I request you to go through your letter under notice, and see for yourself upon consideration whether it does not afford evidence of what I venture to call an unsympathetic attitude on your part towards myself. If I commit mistakes I hope you will attribute them to my youth and not to any sinister motives, either towards you or the sovereign power you represent. I think I shall be able to satisfy you in the present instance that much of what you have written in your letter under notice is derived from sources whose interests it unhappily seems to me to misrepresent and distort to you my smallest action: and, under the circumstances, I am glad to have this opportunity of vindicating myself before you and putting you in possession of the actual facts of the many cases you cite. In fine, if you find anything in my conduct which is really wrong, I ask you to do me the friendly action of pointing the same out to me, and I think you will find, as you have already done in some, that I will not only try to remedy the defect if any, but be grateful for the services you have rendered by calling my attention to it. On my part, I repeat that I shall be most glad to furnish you with any information regarding the affairs of the State when necessary, and which you request me to supply. If I fail to comply with your request upon any point, I shall furnish you with reasons in detail which I trust will prove satisfactory to you.

4. I may incidentally mention one circumstance, before proceeding to reply your letter in detail, which has, I fear, partly created the impression in your mind that things are not what they should be. You are aware that a large number of the servants of the State are foreigners, and not natives of Jhallawar, most of whom received their appointments during the period of the superintendency. You will remember that some time ago I had intended to issue a circular to the effect that none of my subjects or servants should visit or worry you with State affairs without my previous permission. My object in intending to do so, I can assure you, with all sincerity, was to protect you from the intrigues of some interested persons, whose sole object was to create a breach of the friendly relations between you and myself. Had my intention been carried out, I feel certain that the present entirely baseless and unfounded complaints would never have been brought to your notice. But unfortunately you did not look at the matter from the same standpoint as myself, and on your representations my intention could not be carried out. Believe that if I did not then enter a strong protest, it was because I was more desirous to create no unpleasantness between us: and I am truly sorry to find that the occasion which I strove to avoid has now arisen. Most of the cases in lists A. and B. are not based on any authori-

tative information from me, and I am led to conclude therefore that they must have been furnished to you by some of the malcontents referred to above. Again, much of the information must have been given to the Agency at different times, extending over a period of two years and a half. May I say that if you or your predecessors in office had referred to me for those matters, of which you now complain, at the time you or they received the informations, as you did in certain other cases, or had asked me for details concerning them, I should at once have then and there explained everything, and the present unfortunate state of affairs would have been avoided.

5. I will now proceed to reply your letter in detail and in the order you have observed therein with regard to the matters requiring explanation. If I have not misinterpreted His Excellency the Viceroy's kharita of the 30th June 1894, in which His Excellency relied upon me to keep the Political Agent freely and fully informed of all matters with which he ought to be acquainted, I understand the matters about which you were to be kept informed to refer to important matters, and secondly that the information on such matters is to be officially conveyed to you on your demanding it officially. I think you will bear me out when I say that I have given you information on all matters on which you have requested me to inform you officially; and being, as you are, so close to me, I am aware that you keep yourself informed of everything that I do, or that I have been doing, down to the minutest detail. That my interpretation of His Excellency's kharita is correct, is apparent from your own line of action and that of your predecessors since the 30th June 1894, or ever since 1st December 1892. Most of the matters set out in lists A and B have, as I have already said, not come to your notice in a day, but have, since the last two years or more, been within the knowledge of yourself and your predecessors, as the explanations which I enclose herewith will show. But neither yourself nor your predecessors thought fit at the time to raise an objection, and this has naturally caused me to presume that the interpretation put by me upon His Excellency's kharita was correct, and that the one now advanced by you was not accepted by yourself or your predecessors. In this connection it may not be out of place to draw your attention to the letter of 1st December 1892, written by the then Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, to the Political Agent, Jhallawar, in which, while investing me with limited powers, it was laid down that I should furnish "such information regarding the administration of the State as the Political Agent (might) from time to time require." I think you will agree with me that, when full powers were granted to me (as reported in the Foreign Office Administration Report of Rajputana for 1894-95, page 5), I was correct in assuming that the line would necessarily be drawn somewhere, and that you need be informed in important matters only. For I notice that His Excellency's kharita does not define these matters, but leaves me a full discretion on the point. Indeed, the express restriction with regard to the appointment of a Diwan by the abolition of the Council, if I so thought fit, would seem to imply that the matter of the appointment, suspension and dismissal of other servants of the State was left to my choice. If I am empowered to remove a Council, it follows that I am empowered to dismiss the subordinate officers of the State. I venture to think that it was the intention of His Excellency the Viceroy to give me a free scope for the administration of the State, and that intention can hardly be given effect to if I have not the power to reduce the pay of officials who are found to be unworthy and to dismiss or suspend them as may be necessary.

However, I need hardly say that I have no objection to give you the information you seek, and do so herewith with the request, which I feel sure you will have no difficulty in granting, that in future you will be so good as to ask at the time for information regarding any matter which may seem to you to require it, in order that it may be disposed of in the ordinary course of business.

6. The first case to which you refer is that of Bhawani Lal. I have already detailed to you the circumstances connected with this case, and as the man has been dismissed and left my territory (facts of which I believe you were aware at the time of writing your letter under reply), and as you appear to be satisfied with the statement made to you in my letters in connection with
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Bhawani Lal, it is unnecessary for me to state anything further here, unless you raise the question again, when I may have to say something more.

7. Ram Narain.—This man was holding the post of a treasury clerk even during the Agency and at the time when I got full powers; this post was none the less a post of much trust and responsibility; and in transferring him to the Zanani Dheori, it does not seem to me how I have reversed any action of the Agency period. The man was no doubt connected with or rather embroiled in certain defalcations at the mint; but he was pronounced clear of all the charges that were adduced against him, and for that very reason he was kept, even during the Agency, in the State service. Besides, the appointment of the Munsarim of Zanani Dheori is directly a matter of my private household, and depends upon my choice and selection, and has little connection with the administration of the State generally. It will easily be seen, therefore, that this case, also, is not open to any objection. The case of Chaturbhuj might similarly be accounted for. It was I who first, before the Agency period, dismissed him, his post having come into reduction then, and therefore, in giving him a temporary poor living, I was not aware that I was reversing the action of anyone except myself.

8. I am surprised to see the most ordinary things included here, and which can scarcely be held noticeable. No laws, acts or measures have been reversed; they remain intact, fortunately, in just the same condition as before, up to today. The system of administration has not been even slightly touched; and, happily, the very heads of the several Departments are almost all the same, except one or two, whose resignations I was obliged to accept at the express permission of the late Agent to the Governor General.

9. In paragraph 7 of your letter you note the case of Dhabai Har Lalas, one which it will be your duty, you write, to report to Government. In this connection I am glad to draw your attention to my letter of 1st September last, and to state that the corrections therein mentioned have been made and Har Lal informed accordingly.

The letter was as follows:--

My dear Captain Gordon,

Jhalrapatan,

1 September 1895.

WITH reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, regarding the case of the jaghir of Dhabai Har Lal, I wish to say that, when I passed the order (that Dhabai Har Lal was to hold his jaghir as a pension), I had not the remotest idea that my order would, in any way, go against that of the Agent to the Governor General. What I meant by giving Har Lal his jaghir as a pension was simply that, as he already held a jaghir, there was no need of giving him a separate pension.

However, as the expression has been considered objectionable, I have corrected it by removing the word pension altogether, and am going to inform Har Lal accordingly.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *Zalim Singh.*

10. In paragraph 8 you refer to the case of Chain Singh, Jaghirdar of Harni Khera. I would draw your attention to my letter of the 16th September last upon the point, which runs as follows:—

My dear Captain Gordon,

Jhalrapatan,

16 September 1895.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 228, of the 27th ultimo, in the matter of a petition from Chain Singh of Harni Khera, I have the pleasure to say that no orders for partition have ever been passed by me, as mentioned in the veruacular petition.

An only order, however, for certain survey to be made was given by me, and that, too, has not been carried out, on a representation having been made to me by the petitioner some time ago.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *Zalim Singh.*

I venture to think that after these informations you will find that there hardly remains any necessity for reporting these cases of Dhabai Har Lal and Chain Singh to the Government.

11. With reference to paragraph 9 of your letter, I have to think that I have not opened any Raj shop in competition with the trading community—just as the stores-godown has been established for the supply of English provisions, &c., to you and your servants, and has not ever been considered injurious to the interests of the shopkeepers in general; the so-called stores depôt was also never intended to do any harm to the baniahs. Indeed, I have received no complaint or protest on the subject. Purely for the supply of certain things for my private use; such things as were found, by experience, to be very difficult to get in the bazaar, the depôt was established. All that I have done was with a view to my private comfort and to encourage and patronise a particular individual who has undertaken to supply me with some of my necessaries and for those of my servants.

I am going, however, now to close this depôt.

12. In paragraph 10 of your letter I am referred to the imposition of a tax of 2 rupees on certain skins leaving the territory. The necessity of such a tax is very great. Should the Chamars find the business very lucrative, they will take to poisoning cattle in order to secure the skins (a form of crime which has attracted considerable attention in British India), and the result would be not only mischievous, but fruitful of serious crime. I was about to make a formal reference to you on the subject for the purpose of consulting you, although it is not covered by the terms of the kharita of his Excellency, when I was forestalled by the receipt of your letter under reply.

13. In paragraph 11 of your letter you have taken exception to the reduction which has been made in the pay of certain officers. You have appended a list, marked A., of 34 persons whose pay has been reduced. There have been various reasons for these reductions, as you yourself admit them. There are, for instance, men among these 34 persons whose character is (and I believe is known to you to be) such as to justify their immediate dismissal. I am, however, unwilling to take so severe a step, and have contented myself by marking my sense of displeasure at their conduct by reducing their salary, in the hope that the punishment will be sufficient to induce them to mend their ways. I need hardly add that, if their future conduct be such as to deserve it, I had in mind to restore their salaries, by degrees, to their former amounts. A statement showing the circumstances in each case accompanies this letter, and will, I trust, be considered satisfactory by you. I desire, however, to draw your attention to one or two cases, as illustrations of the manner in which, I am sorry to say, you have been misled by persons whom I can call intentionally malicious and designing:—

(a) Ali Naki (No. 27). This man's pay has never been decreased. He was receiving 15 rupees as before, and now 20 rupees.

(b) Tribeni Sahai (No. 3) and Gouri Sahai (No. 9) have been, it is true, appointed on smaller pay. But they are only at present acting in their appointment and have not yet been confirmed. They have only recently been appointed, and I am waiting for a report as to the manner in which they are discharging their duties before I finally dispose of the question of their pay. They have not suffered in any way by their temporary reduction. And I am sure you will agree with me when I say that, when new men are appointed to posts, they cannot reasonably expect the highest salaries attaching to those posts, although the last incumbent might have drawn such salaries.

(c) Seth Dowlat Ram has been put in charge of the offices of Revenue Superintendent and Deputy Collector, as a temporary arrangement. The fact is that I am on the lookout for a Deputy Collector to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Pandit Ram Charan, and I did not think it necessary to refer the matter to you; and for whom the "Pioneer" was written to advertise some days before your letter under notice came to me. I may remark here, in passing, that if I have combined

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at all, as you say, any two offices, I have followed, even in this particular, the precedents of the Agency time. Dr. Crofts is working for both the States, Mr. Miles held charge of the Jhallawar and Kotah Public Works Departments for years together; and Pandit Syam Sunder Lall was my Secretary and as well Inspector of Schools with the Political Agent's instructions. I need not multiply these instances. The few I have given will be found enough for present purposes. In a temporary or exceptional case, the objection disappears altogether. Besides, you will find this system in the other States of Rajputana even to a greater extent.

(d) The case of the Assistant Deputy Collector is still under consideration, and no final decision has yet been arrived at, although I have appointed Pandit Kishen Lal on trial, and am looking out for a separate man in his place as Sadar Kanungo.

(e) The English work in my office is not considerable. There is of course the English correspondence with the Agency and the State Engineer, &c. Pandit Amba Lal is a man of good education and holds the Degree of Master of Arts; and he is a respectable and old resident of this place. He can easily discharge the double duties; and has agreed to act in the two capacities without any complaint whatsoever. The arrangement is, however, liable to re-consideration and at present is only by way of a temporary measure. I am surprised to see that you are against some of my able officers also who are likely to be of some assistance to me.

(f) The appointment of Risaldar Khushal Singh (No. 11) as Bakhsish Sebundi, in addition to his own duties, was purely temporary, pending the selection of a permanent incumbent. He has been removed by this time.

With regard to the reduction of a certain Naib Sarishtadar in the Court of Appeal, I am glad to observe that there was not sufficient work in these days for this man - to keep him without anything to do would have been mere waste of the State money. The man whose post had come into reduction has been appointed upon a Thanadari of about equal pay. The Sarishtadars are carrying on the work satisfactorily, indeed I have received no report up to now of any excess in the correspondence work. Since then I have increased posts too wherever I have found necessary. Possessing full powers, I was not conscious that in making this petty alteration in the ordinary course of business I was reversing any actions or measures deserving the name; and I have seen your remark with some surprise.

14. In paragraph 14 you refer to the practice of fining the officials in Jhallawar, and suggest that the result will show itself in their work and in creating bad feeling among them. I am much obliged to you for your timely advice. I had no idea that the system was so distasteful to you, and can assure you I was merely acting upon the principle which I am given to understand obtains in the Government offices in British India: there I am informed the practice of fining erring officials prevails, and the result is stated to me to be very different from that which you anticipate in Jhallawar. However, I accept your advice in good part, and in future, as hitherto, shall fully consider each case before I fine any official in my employ. It might be mentioned here that such punishments have not been given on the slightest provocation, but on the second, third, or even fourth occasion. The remarks on the cases shall make it further clear. If I have erred at all, I have erred on the side of leniency. It may not be unnecessary to state that if I have reduced the pay of some officials or fined others, I have also on the other hand given encouragement, and given reasonable increments to those others who have deserved them. Unfortunately, however, the latter facts have not been brought to your notice, or very carefully have been concealed from you. I cannot help thinking that your informants have maliciously misrepresented certain things and wilfully created others.

15. In paragraph 15 of your letter you state that a large number of officials have left the State service, and a list marked B. is appended of some 73 persons who are said to have left the State service on resignation or dismissal. It is, no doubt, most unfortunate that officials and servants should have to be dismissed. No one can regret the fact more than I do; and it is no pleasant

duty for me to sanction their dismissal. But it may often happen that persons by their conduct leave no other alternative open to their employer. For instance, when servants overstay their leave, as in cases 5, 11, 31, 42, 46, 47, 48, 55, and 66; when servants repeatedly disobey orders, as in case 9; when servants are convicted of criminal offences, as in cases 3, 4, 17, 18, 24, 25, 27, 28, 32, and 40; when servants become incorrigibly negligent, as in cases 2, 5, 8, 26, 30, 31, and 52; when servants make false reports to me, as in cases 22 and 23; when superior officers report for the dismissal or other punishment of subordinates under them, as in many cases, I feel sure you will agree with me in thinking that the best course is to dismiss them. No other course, in fact, is open to me if servants insist upon resigning and going away, as in cases 61, 9, 52; or leave their posts without permission, as in case 6. Again, if a servant is attacked by a contagious disease, as in case 43, the best and safest course is to dispense with his services. I may add that Colonel Trevor, when Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, advised me not to keep in my employment any person who chose to tender his resignation, or against whom his immediate superior made a report: *vide* remarks in No. 9 of Exhibit B.

I may observe that the cases cited 73 and 74 cover a period of some three years, the greater number of the lists falling before I was recommended for full powers. Of the cases in list A, cases Nos. 10, 14, 16, 21, 25, 26, 28, 32 and 33, took place before I got full powers, and were within the knowledge of the then Political Agent, who did not even take any notice of them. Besides, of the cases on list B too:—1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 41, 42, 44, 51, 52, 67, 68, 69, and 70, belong to a period before 30th June 1894, when I had limited powers, these cases were happening within the knowledge of the then political agent, and on some of these information even was asked and satisfactory reply was given: so little did Mr Irwin, c.s., apparently think of these cases that without taking any notice of them, he and Colonel Trevor recommended that full powers be given to me. Of the remaining cases of the lists A and B, proceedings in the majority of the cases were initiated within the knowledge of the then Political Agent, after which I was recommended for full powers.

On a proper analysis of your lists A and B, therefore, you will find none that they do not deserve any notice whatsoever.

16. That mischievous persons have endeavoured to misrepresent facts to you in the hope of prejudicing me and causing friction between us is (I am sorry to say) made apparent by the fact that in list B you have entered, as case No. 4, the name of Moti Lal Jaghirdar. This man was implicated in a forgery case and was sentenced to undergo imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 300. He has not yet served out his term and is still in jail, and even if he were now at liberty, I should feel it to be impossible to retain such a man in my service. I should also observe that on reference to the records I do not find the names mentioned in cases 33, 37 and 38 as those of dismissed servants, while the man given in case 34 is still in my employment. I feel sure that had the real facts been placed before you, you would never have required an explanation from me as to the resignation or dismissal of any of these persons, and I am sincerely sorry that you were not informed accurately. I enclose a detailed statement in Urdu of the circumstances of each case, and I trust the reasons therein given will commend themselves to you.

17. In paragraph 16 of your letter you refer to the arrears of work in some departments. When powers were given to me permit me to mention that heaps of files of undecided cases from the Council and the Agency offices were transferred to my office, and it did take some time to clear them off. The present judge of the Appellate Court has been indisposed for some time past, within your own knowledge, and the work in his court has consequently fallen somewhat into arrears. I have advertised for a competent and energetic man to succeed him, and hope before long to be able to appoint an efficient judge in the place of the present incumbent, who will shortly retire. With respect to the under-trial prisoners the number never exceeds 30 or thereabout, and I personally see the Weekly Returns so that things be done in time. On this special occasion you refer, the No. 60 was owing to the fact that the courts were closed for eight days in connection with the "Athwan Razai and other ceremonies," otherwise no Hawaluti is detained unnecessarily. With regard
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to other matters, it has always been my endeavour to expedite the business that has to be conducted with the agency. Whenever delay occurs in any case, I endeavour to state my reasons. In the present case I have no doubt been very late in replying your letter under notice. For this I once again express my regret and trust that my reasons will prove satisfactory to you.

18 In paragraph 17 of your letter you have asked me to state about the rewards (Bukhsan). I wish to say that about 122 Bukhsan cases have been disposed of. Whatever objection that might be in this respect had already been anticipated by me and replied at length in my letter of 28th November 1893, to your predecessor, Mr. Irwin, which please see.

You have also touched upon the "petitions," and that no attention was being paid to them. I wish to say that I generally devote all my Saturdays to this business as is well-known to the public, and, after personally conferring with the applicants, pass such orders as they deserve. On some days the number of applicants heard reaches even up to 200, but generally varies between 150 and 200. Of course, certain Badmashes have the habit of giving applications upon applications unnecessarily, even after final orders have been passed on their previous applications; and, in such cases, no further notice can be taken (the man of 17 applications you refer is such a one), for I have not yet thought it proper to punish them for contempt, ill advised and misguided as they appear to be.

19. In paragraph 18 of your letter you refer to the appointment of Babu Parbati Charan Chatterji, as superintendent engineer of the State. The reorganisation and management of the Public Works Department was placed in my hands by permission of His Excellency the Viceroy, and I took advantage of the retirement of Mr. Miles to avail myself of the privilege. A passed assistant engineer was advertised for in the columns of the "Pioneer," to which paper I understand you are a subscriber. Many candidates applied for the post, and Babu Parbati Charan Chatterji, a passed assistant engineer from the Roorkee College, was selected as possessing the best testimonials and apparently the best qualifications for the post. You will remember that you came in contact with him very soon after his arrival, and I have reason to believe met with him on the best of terms, and have discussed with him the various matters connected with his department, on which he came to consult you. In particular, he met you more than once in order to get your approval to a plan he had prepared for a new building you requested him to construct in the agency compound in anticipation of the arrival of your wife, Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale. I received no complaint from you as to his alleged antecedents from the date of his arrival in May until your letter in September, during which period he had been, as stated above, asking and receiving instructions from you. It was on the 16th September last when he was away at Allahabad and elsewhere, on temporary leave, that I first learnt from you that he was not only a bad character but that he possessed absolutely no qualifications for his present post. It is true, as I have learnt, that he was ordered by the High Court at Allahabad to be struck off the roll of Vakils; but on appeal to the Privy Council the order was considerably modified, and he was merely suspended from practising for four years. A copy of the judgment of the Privy Council was published in the "Pioneer" of 9th July last as well as in other journals, and the fact was widely known throughout in Jhallawar. I notice that it has apparently escaped your attention, for you do not refer to it in your letter under reply, but merely state that he was "expelled from Allahabad High Court for malpractices." So far as I have been able to judge from the certificates furnished and from other inquiries, I find him to be of respectable connection and good position. He has had a University education, and in particular possesses qualifications for the post of engineer. I can only add that up to the present he has fulfilled his duties to my satisfaction.

With reference to the fact of his suspension from practising as a Vakil, he is not in my service in that capacity, and I am informed that in the various Feudatory States there are many such persons in the service of the different princes and chiefs. To take only one instance, amongst many, Raj Hukumchand, M.A., now judge of the City Court at Hyderabad, and the author of a law treatise which has attracted considerable attention even in Europe, was, I am informed, formerly an extra assistant commissioner under the Punjab

Government, and was dismissed from the British service for misconduct. He is now, as I have said, serving His Highness the Nizam in a high position of trust.

I shall, however, ask Babu Parbati Charan Chatterji to submit an explanation, and I shall forward it to you immediately on its receipt. Meanwhile I ask you to be so good as to furnish me with the specific instances of malpractices for which you say he was expelled from Allahabad High Court, and which I presume were in your mind when you penned the remarks with reference to him in your letter under notice, and of any acts of misconduct, if any, of which he may have been guilty:—I will call upon him to explain.

20. In paragraph 19 of your letter you have referred to the warning conveyed to me in His Excellency the Viceroy's kharita, of the 30th June 1894, and you have been pleased to state that on every hand you find evidence of bad administration, injustice, neglect and consequent discontent, and you have observed that you are bound to report for the information of Government the bad opinion you have formed. I trust that what I have written in this letter will serve in great measure to disabuse your mind of the erroneous impressions which your informants have created. I have been restored to my full powers for so short a period—barely 14 months—that the results of the many good steps (which have been concealed from you by your ill-informants) I have taken for the proper administration of the State and the benefit of my subjects have not yet had time to become apparent, nor can I successfully carry out reforms without creating enemies and offending some of my officials.

It may not be out of place to state here that I am in contemplation of introducing some useful reforms which I hope will give satisfaction to you and to Government. I earnestly beseech you to pay no heed to those backbiters, but to judge my work by its results. The discontent to which you refer is more imaginary than real. If it exists at all, it only exists in the minds of those who seem determined *per fas et nefas* to create a breach between you and myself. My subjects have, so far as I have been able to ascertain, given no indication that they are in any way displeased with my administration, and my firm conviction is that they are contented and happy. I request you to give your most careful attention to the papers annexed herewith, which relate to the reduction of pay and dismissal of officials, &c. &c. (very insignificant matters in themselves, which occur anywhere and everywhere in the ordinary course of business, and for which if any administration will be called to answer, as I have been, it will certainly not be found, I believe, infallible in many cases); and I feel confident that if you will do so, you will find that the occasion for an unfavourable report has not arrived at all.

May I venture to say in this connection that your own action in sending for records daily from the Darbar, as if you had appellate powers, causes a good deal of confusion. It may not be your intention to do so, but unhappily it has that effect. I will quote only one instance from several, and will refer you to the following letter of yours:—

My dear Maharaj Rana,

Jhalrapatan ;
dated 17 October 1895.

I have received a petition from Apji Buldeo Singh, regarding a kharijat which has been issued from the Sebundi, ordering him to supply two sowars from Raj service.

As these sowars were apparently not supplied by the petitioner's father, and as he has appealed to this office, I beg to request Your Highness to stay any proceedings pending an inquiry into this matter.

Yours sincerely,
(signed) W. Evans-Gordon.

In conclusion I would add that no laws, acts, or measures, as such, have been reversed; neither any official fined, degraded or dismissed without adequate consideration or sufficient cause, and the kharita of His Excellency the Viceroy never intentionally or actually infringed in any sense. On the other hand, I have constantly (even during this brief interval) kept and have been keeping it as a most solemn and valuable document for my guidance.

I sincerely

I sincerely and earnestly hope that after going through all this with the attention it deserves, you will find it not very difficult to change whatever opinions you have hastily formed regarding the several matters dealt with in this letter

Yours, &c.,
(signed) *Zalim Singh.*

Enclosure 10 in No. 8.

NOTE.

ENCLOSED statements were voluntarily made to me. Three of the men gave me the information on 4th January.

The evidence proves that orders were issued to the troops to assemble, that ball ammunition was distributed, and that the rifles were loaded.

The place of assembly was the Fateh Pultan lines, near the grass stacks and close to the Agency and Agent to the Governor General's Camp.

The movement of the troops and preparations were well-known in the town, and the matter was at once reported to me from half a-dozen different quarters.

We know that His Highness feared arrest, and it is my opinion that any supposed attempt upon him would have been resisted. It was merely a chance that some violence did not take place, for had we, who were in the tent, unwittingly done anything to alarm him, His Highness would have given the signal and trouble would most likely have ensued.

The Chief came to the interview armed with a revolver, and he was constantly looking out through the chikhs to see whether his men were there.

Ahmed Shah Khan, Akram Khan's son, was seen behind the Agent to the Governor General's Camp, with some Vilayatis while the interview was going on, by my own office people.

If it is thought necessary more evidence can be obtained, but the officers and men are very much afraid of being left to the mercy of the Chief, and it is remarkable that any of them should dare to come forward at all.

It is believed that all their names are in the possession of His Highness, and that he intends taking some measures to make them deny what they have said.

12 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

(28 Statements follow as Sub-Enclosures.)

I.—*STATEMENT of Subedar *Abdul Hamid Khan*, Ram Ghol Regiment Infantry.

ON the 1st of January I received orders from Major Debi Singh of my regiment to direct my company to load their rifles, to serve out 10 rounds ball ammunition per man, and to hold the men in readiness at the lines to obey any orders that might be issued.

I carried out the orders accordingly. I found out that similar orders had been issued to the other regiments, and that the men had loaded their rifles and were collected in the lines.

I warned them against making any attack on the Europeans or Government troops, and they said that, if orders to do so were given, they would lay down their arms.

The cartridges are still in possession of the men, but the charges in the rifles had been drawn.

For four days I was watched by Akram Khan's men and prevented from coming to the Agency. When Akram went to the Kothi, I got away and came here.

10 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

* Note.—This man made a similar statement to me on 4th January.—W. EVANS-GORDON

II.—STATEMENT of *Billal Khan*, Kot Duffadar of Cavalry.

ON the 1st January, I heard from the people in the town that His Highness the Maharaj Rana was going to pay a visit to the Agent to the Governor General, and that orders had been issued to all the sepoy to load their rifles and be present in the lines.

I was standing in front of my house before 2 p.m. Akbar Shah Khan, son of Akram Khan, Bakshi and Subedar of the Vilayatis, accompanied by two of the latter passed me. Akbar Khan had a double barrelled rifle with him and his men had swords. I followed them.

When they reached the godown, I stopped and sent for my brother, Abas Ali Khan, Jemadar of the Gopal Pultan. Akram Khan then sent down Major Muhammad Baksh to call me, and I went to him in the Fateh Pultan lines.

There I found Akram Khan and the Munsarim of the elephant stable sitting on a charpoy. Akram Khan had a pistol and cartridges, and the Munsarim a sword. On another charpoy were sitting Bhowani Singh, Subedar of the Fateh Pultan, Niaz Muhammad Khan, Adjutant, Bahadur Pultan, and Akram Shah Khan, Subedar of Vilayatis; Bhowani Singh had a rifle and Niaz Muhammad Khan a sword Akbar Shah Khan a rifle, pistol and sword. I stayed there a few minutes. All the men were in the lines with loaded rifles. The Fateh Pultan lines are closed to the Agent to the Governor General's Camp Akram Khan told me that the Maharaj Rana was paying a visit to the Agent to the Governor General.

He and the others were all watching the tents and waiting for some signal. A line of men was posted between the tents and the regimental lines, and Akram Khan from time to time spoke to these men. I watched what was going on, and left for my house. All the sowars of my regiment are in the district.

10 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

III.—STATEMENT of *Musharakh Ali*, Subedar, Bahadur Pultan.*

ON the 1st January, I was working in the Bakshi's Office. Nura of the band came there and told me that an order had come from the Bakshi Akram Khan for all the sepoy to load their rifles with ball cartridges and all proceed to the Fateh Pultan lines.

Hearing this I went to my lines. I said to my sepoy that I did not know why such orders had been issued, as there was no enemy here, and if an attack was intended upon the Agent to the Governor General we should not join. There were only a few sepoy in the lines, and they agreed. I went to my house, and in the town I heard that Akram Khan and others were assembled in the Fateh Pultan lines, and that the sepoy had their rifles loaded.

10 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

IV.—STATEMENT of Adjutant *Bhowani Singh* of the Orderly Regiment.

ON the 1st January, I received orders from Bakshi Akram Khan for all the sepoy to load their rifles, and to remain in their lines and await further orders.

The men assembled accordingly; we waited till towards evening, when orders were received from Akram Khan to disperse. Akram Khan gave me orders that if a sowar came I was to follow him.

10 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

V.—STATEMENT of Subedar *Ahmed Baksh*, 2nd Company, Gopal Regiment.

ON the 1st January in the morning Bakshi Akram Khan told the Adjutant, Raghunath Singh, that all sepoy and officers were to be present in their lines. At 11 a.m. the Bakshi sent for the Major of the regiment and ordered him to bring

* Note.—This man made a similar statement to me on 4th January —W. EVANS-GORDON.

bring all the men to the lines near the grass stacks I and all the sepoy's accordingly marched to these lines. The Adjutant then went back to Akram Khan, who told him to distribute ball cartridges among the men and to have all their rifles loaded; they were then to await further orders, and upon their receipt to come to the Bakshi.

All the men loaded their rifles. Both I and all the sepoy's believed that these arrangements were made with the intention of attacking the Agency or the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp.

I told the sepoy's that they should not fight against the Sahibs, but lay their arms at the feet of the European officers. The sepoy's replied that they would do this, and that they would never fight against the Sahibs.

In the evening we received orders from the Bakshi to return to our lines and houses.

I heard that Akram Khan was waiting in the Fateh Pultan lines fully armed.

In the evening Akram Khan sent for all the Adjutants and ordered them to have the rifles unloaded.

11 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

VI.—STATEMENT of Major *Debi Singh* of the Orderly Regiment.

ON the 1st of January Akram Khan sent Alam Naghieb to call me and ordered me to go to the lines and assemble the Ghol Regiment, two companies and one company of the Orderly Regiments.

He ordered me to inspect the caps and cartridges, and to see that each man loaded his rifle with ball.

I said before Alam Naghieb to Akram Khan — "What orders are these which you are giving?" Akram Khan replied — "If you are afraid you had better go to your house."

I then went to the lines and said to the Adjutant that Akram Khan had given orders to assemble the sepoy's and to load the rifles.

Akram Khan also told me that when I received orders I was to go to the Fateh Pultan lines. The rifles of the Ghol Regiment were loaded. The Sheristadar of the Bakshi's Office said I had better take care about carrying out the orders for loading the rifles, as I might get into trouble.

This frightened me, and consequently I only loaded a few rifles. I felt sure that, when we were called to the Fateh Pultan lines, we should be led to attack the Agency and Agent to the Governor General's Camp which are close by; but that if so I would not fight against the Government.

Akram Khan sent me no more orders, and I did not go near him afterwards. If he had called me I would not have gone, as I have no stomach for fighting against the Government.

11 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

VII.—STATEMENT of *Muhammad Amin Khan*, Major of Gopal Pultan.

ON the 1st January Akram Khan sent Alam Naghieb for me, and gave me orders to assemble the four companies of my regiment and distribute to each man a packet of ball ammunition and have every rifle loaded. I assembled the men in the lines near the grass stack. Akram Khan sent for the Adjutant and inquired of him what arrangements he had made.

The Adjutant replied that the Major had assembled all the men, distributed ammunition but not loaded the rifles. Akram Khan then told the Adjutant to send me to him, and to see to the loading of the rifles himself.

The Adjutant accordingly had all the rifles loaded. When I arrived at Akram Khan's house, he was mounting his horse, and on the way to the Fateh Pultan lines. He told me to remain at his house until he returned.

When Akram Khan came back, he told me to go to Sareva Batta* and ordered a pony for me. His Highness the Maharaj Rana sent for Akram Khan just then; he went and returned at 7.30 p.m., and told me to come to him in the morning.

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I told all these things to Kaka Chattar Sal. I sent to Akram Khan in the morning, saying I was ill and would not go to him, and so I did not go to Sareva Batta. The rifles were loaded in order to fight against the Political Agent and Agent to the Governor General. I know this because it was the common talk of the town and troops.

W. Evans-Gordon.

11 January 1896.

VIII.—STATEMENT of *Mohubulla Khan*, Subedar, 1st Company, Orderly Regiment.

ON the 1st January the Adjutant and Major came to me and gave orders to have the sepoys assembled in the lines in uniform and with ball ammunition. All the men got ready and came to the lines. The Ghol Regiment sepoys were also ready and present in the lines.

Some of the men had loaded their rifles. Akram Khan had told the Adjutant and Major that the intention was to attack the Agency and Agent to the Governor General's Camp.

Fearing this the Adjutant and Major prevented some of the men from loading their rifles. We considered the matter among ourselves and decided not to fight, but to place our arms at the feet of the Sahibs.

W. Evans-Gordon.

11 January 1896.

IX.—STATEMENT* of *Wali Muhammad*, Nishanburdar.

ON the 1st January Akram Khan sent for the Adjutant of the Gopal Regiment and ordered him to assemble all the men near the grass stacks, and to distribute one packet of ball ammunition to each man, and to have all the rifles loaded. All the men assembled in the lines mentioned and all had their rifles loaded.

Akram Khan also said that upon further orders being issued, the men were at once to advance upon the Agency house. I heard this from different men.

11 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

X.—STATEMENT of *Bal Khan*, Kot Havildar, 2nd Company, Gopal Pultan.

ON the 1st January Akram Khan gave orders through Muhammad Amin Khan, Major, that all officers and men were to assemble in the lines. Subsequently Akram Khan sent orders that the men were to march to the lines near the grass stack and to load their rifles with ball. Orders were also issued to the

* He says the Adjutant communicated these orders to him

W. Evans-Gordon.

Adjutant* that, when he heard a gun shot from the direction of the Agency, he was to attack the Agent to the Governor General's Camp at once.

When those orders were communicated to us we all, officers and sepoys, said that we would not fight against the British officers.

Akram Khan was waiting in the Fateh Pultan lines with the Vilayatis and loaded rifles.

At 9 p.m. we got orders to unload the rifles and go to our homes.

11 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XI.—STATEMENT of *Alam Nakib*.†

ON the 1st January at 9 a.m. Akram Khan went to the Maharaj Rana's house. I went with him. Akram Khan remained talking to his Highness for 1½ hours.

* Note.—This man made a similar statement to me on January 4th.

† Note.—This Naghib's duty is to always attend the Bakshi and carry his orders.

1½ hours. When we came away he told me to go as quickly as possible, and call the four Adjutants and four Majors of each regiment to his house. I at once went and called—

Adjutant Bishnath Singh, Fateh Pultan,
Major Nand Lal Singh, Fateh Pultan,
Adjutant Bhowani Singh, Orderly Company,
Major Debi Singh, Orderly Regiment,
Adjutant Roghunath Singh, Gopal Pultan,
Major Muhammad Amin Khan, Gopal Regiment,

and told them to go at once to the Bakshi's house.

Niaz Muhammad Khan, Adjutant of the Bahadur Regiment, and Major Nizat Muhammad Khan of the same regiment, were taken personally by Akram Khan to his house.

Bhowani Singh, Adjutant of the Orderly Regiment, did not go to Akram's house; the remaining officers went there.

Akram Khan called all of them to the upper part of the house and gave them orders.

When Major Debi Singh went up I went with him. The Bakshi said to Debi Singh that he and the Adjutant were to go at once to the lines, and serve out ball cartridges to all the men and to have all the rifles loaded.

Major Debi Singh said to Akram Khan—"What* sort of orders are these? you should consider them."

Akram Khan replied that he would dismiss Debi Singh and ordered him to his house, unless he obeyed orders at once. Akram Khan further said that when Debi Singh received orders he was to move on the Fateh Pultan lines.

The Major then came down. I waited for some time when Akram Khan took his rifle, powder and bullets, and came out. The Munsarim of the elephant stable was passing, and Akram Khan told him to wait; and he told me to call a sharp sowar from the Paigah Sheikh Chand Regiment.

Akram Khan, fully armed, then went with the Munsarim of the elephant stable to the Fateh Pultan lines.

I called the sowar as ordered, and took him to Akram Khan. Akram Khan sent the sowars to Hafiz Abdulla† and told him that, when the Maharaj Rana started to visit the Agent to the Governor General, he was to come and tell him (Akram Khan).

When the Maharaj Rana started, Hafiz Abdulla sent the sowar to Akram Khan. Hafiz Abdullah went with Maharaj Rana to the Agent to the Governor-General's camp.

† A Jemadar and favourite of his Highness
W E G.

When the sowars reached Akram Khan the latter loaded his rifles and was joined by his son and eight or ten Vilayatis.

Akram Khan told the sowars to go back to Hafiz Abdulla, and when the latter gave the signal to come back at the gallop to him, and said that he would then attack the Agent to the Governor General's camp.

The Fateh Pultan men were all armed and ready. The sowar remained with Hafiz Abdulla near the Agency. I was there too. When his Highness came out from the Agent to the Governor General's tent, Hafiz Abdulla said nothing to the sowar. The sowar went back to Akram Khan, and told him that the Maharaj Rana had gone back to his own house.

The Bakshi at once left the Fateh Pultan lines and went to the Maharaj Rana's Kothi, and came back after half an hour. He then ordered me to get the Adjutants to his house. I do not know if they went there. I went and told them. I came home to my house. My intention was to go and tell the Political Agent these things, but Akram Khan put Vilayatis on me, and ordered them to seize me if I went near the Agency. The clear and whole intention of these arrangements was to attack the Agent to the Governor General's camp.

Akram Khan told the Vilayatis that they were to attack the tent in front of which a flag was flying.

12 January 1896.

W. Evans-Gordon.

* Note—This is corroborated by Debi Singh.

XII.—STATEMENT of *Sheik Subhan*,* Subedar.

ON the day when the Agent to the Governor General received a visit from his Highness I was in my office of the Forest Department. About 4 p.m. I returned to my house and there I heard from many people that the sepoy of the Fateh, Gopal and Bahadur Pultans had been assembled in their lines with ball ammunition and loaded rifles.

They had, I was told, received orders to await a signal from his Highness. A dāk of sowars had been laid between the tents and the lines to convey the signal, and when it reached the men they were to obey any orders which might be issued by Akram Khan. I did not see anything of all this with my own eyes, but there is no doubt as to this, that the men were assembled and that the rifles, or a good part of them, especially in the Fateh Pultan, were loaded with ball.

Orders were sent in the evening by Akram Khan for the men to draw the cartridges from the rifles.

There is no doubt whatever that the rifles were loaded.

The facts were well known in the town, and the story could not have been invented by anyone. I am quite certain it is true. I reported the matter to Dr. Crofts.

18-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XIII.—STATEMENT of *Yusaf Khan*, Adjutant of Topkhana.

THE day his Highness came to visit the Agent to the Governor General in the camp I was attending to my business in the Topkhana. Ghulam Ali, Jemadar of the artillery, came to me and said that he heard that all the sepoy were being assembled in the Fateh Pultan lines, and that they had received ball cartridge from Akram Khan and had loaded their rifles with ball. He further said that no similar orders had been received by the artillery. I replied that I knew nothing about it, that I had only heard about it from him and that I had received no orders. If such orders had been issued I said it would be a very bad thing. I then went to my house thinking that, if any of the Topkhana people had got such orders without my knowledge, it would be better for me to get the keys of the guns and lock them up in my box.

On the road to my house I met many people running, and from them I heard the same thing about the assembly in the Fateh Pultan lines.

The day following, in the afternoon, an old "Nishanbardar" (flag-bearer) of the Bahadur Pultan, came to me with a ramrod, and asked me to have the screw extractor repaired.

I asked him why he wanted it repaired, and he replied that it was wanted for the purpose of drawing the ball cartridges with which the rifles had been loaded on the previous day.

I had the screw repaired, and he took it away. I do not remember the name of the "Nishanbardar," but will obtain it.

Question.—When the Agent to the Governor-General was here, did you at or about that time get any orders for an inspection of the Topkhana?

Answer.—I did not receive any such orders, either in writing or by word of mouth.

18-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XIV.—STATEMENT of *Nazir-ud-din* recorded before the Political Agent on 18 January 1896.

Question.—State on oath what you are going to say?

Answer.—On the 1st January 1896 I went to Majid Bux's house when I heard from the Sarishtadar that he had been informed by the Major of Gopal Pultan that orders had been issued to the army sepoy and officials to be present in the Fateh Pultan lines.

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* *Note.*—Though Sheikh Subhan was not an eye-witness of the proceedings, I still attach great weight to what he says. He is one of the best men in the State, and thoroughly trustworthy. He states that there is no doubt whatever as to the preparations which were made.—W. EVANS-GORDON.
18-1-96.

Hearing this news I ran to the Agency bungalow. On the way I heard from two sepoy that cartridges were being distributed to the sepoy. When I passed by the Gopal and Fateh Pultan lines, I saw all sepoy were ready in their lines.

18-1-96.

W. Evans Gordon.

XV.—STATEMENT of *Kazi Majid Bux*, Sarishtadar, Bakshigari.

Question.—Debi Singh, Major of the Orderly Regiment, has said in his statement that you told him to take much care in loading their guns, otherwise they would be disgraced. State on oath what you know in this matter?

Answer.—On the 1st January 1896, Muhammad Amin Khan, Major of the Orderly, came to me and said that Akram Khan had issued orders to the army that his Highness Maharaj Rana will go to see the Agent to the Governor-General to-day. The Agent to the Governor-General's attitude towards the Maharaj Rana does not seem to be good, so the whole of the army should be ready with loaded guns.

We will perhaps have to oppose the Agent to the Governor General.

Whereupon I warned Major Amin Khan, and told him distinctly that to oppose the Sovereign power is a difficult and impossible thing. It will bring ruin. Anything that you do, please do carefully. I sent this information to the Agency bungalow through Nazir-ud-din.

Debi Singh, Major, repeated to me the same circumstances, and asked my opinion. In reply, I gave him the same advice that was given to Major Amin Khan. I communicated the latter news through Elahi Bux to the Agency bungalow. The loading of guns in the Gopal and Fateh Pultans was done by Akram Khan's orders for the opposition of the Agent to the Governor-General.

I am a Sarishtadar of the Fauj, so all the officials of the army came and reported to me that the guns were being loaded to oppose the Agent to the Governor-General. I gave all of them the same advice, that they should not oppose the Sovereign power.

It was in obedience to my advice that very few guns were loaded in the Orderly and other Battalions. All guns of the Fateh Pultan were loaded. Akram Khan, with his two sons, went and sat in the lines with loaded guns.

The guns of Gopal Pultan were emptied in the night and washed with water.

19-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XVI.—STATEMENT of *Bala Bux*, Puna Mahajun, shop-keeper of the Chaoni; dated 19th January 1896.

Question.—State what action was taken in the army lines on the day Maharaj Rana went to see the Agent to the Governor-General?

Answer.—On the 1st January 1896, I heard that ball cartridges were distributed to the army. Before his going to see the Agent to the Governor-General, his Highness the Maharaj Rana sent for Akram Bakshi, and asked him to give his assistance if anything had happened to him. Akram Khan told his Highness that he would do all in his power. On return from the Kothi, Akram Khan distributed cartridges to the army. It was the common talk of the town that cartridges were distributed.

19-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XVII.—STATEMENT of *Kale Khan*, Sepoy, Fateh Pultan, Company I, recorded before the Political Agent, dated 14th January 1896.

Question.—What orders were issued to the army when the cartridges were distributed?

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Answer.—

Answer.—On the 1st January 1896, I was on guard in the Fateh Pultan lines. Akram Khan, Bakshi, sent a verbal order to Major Nandan Lal at 2 p.m. to keep all sepoy's present in their lines.

Accordingly the Major did so. Bakshi Akram Khan then came at 2.30 p.m. to the Fateh Pultan lines on a mare, having a double-barrelled gun, pistol and a sword with him. On coming to the lines, the Bakshi ordered the sepoy's to have their guns loaded with ball cartridges, and remain present in the lines and wait his order. I heard from the sepoy's that they would have to go to fight with the Political Agent and Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Akbah Shah Khan and Ahmad Shah Khan, sons of Akram Khan, also came there with guns, and sat with Akram Khan. I saw some Vilayatis standing outside the lines. Niaz Muhammad Khan, Adjutant, and Munsarim Filkhana were with Akram Khan when he came to our lines. Nuz Muhammad Khan had a sword, and the Munsarim had a sword and gun. I saw on the way Najab Muhammad, Major, going towards the Fateh Pultan. I immediately went and informed Abdul Hamid Khan, Subedar, of the above news. On hearing this the Subedar directed me to go and inform Babu Nabi Ahmed, head clerk. I immediately did so.

14-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XVIII.—STATEMENT of *Abdul Karim Khan*, Subedar, Phutkass, recorded before the Political Agent on 14th January 1896.

Question.—State what orders were issued on the day the ball cartridges were distributed to the army?

Answer.—On the 1st January 1896, Samira, sepoy, an orderly of Akram Khan, came to the Adjutant and Major of the Bahadur Pultan and said that the Bakshi had called them at once. They went to him, and on return informed me that Akram Khan had ordered them to distribute ball cartridges to the sepoy's and then take them to the Fateh Pultan lines. When they all reached the above lines, the Bakshi ordered them to keep watch towards the Agent to the Governor-General's tents, and if they heard any noise from that side they were to fire in that direction and run to the tents. Akram Khan ordered his son, Akbar Shah Khan, to go to the room in the lines and prepare all his Vilayatis in every way. On this Akbar Shah Khan replied that the Vilayatis and Fateh Pultan sepoy's were all ready. I gave this information at once to Dhabai Hur Lal, Kaka Chatar Sal and Babu Nabi Ahmed.

14-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XIX.—STATEMENT of *Kasi Mal*, Mutsaddi, of Fateh Pultan.

My duties consist in keeping the accounts of the Fateh Regiment, the roll of duties, &c. On the day of the visit of the Maharaj Rana to the Agent to the Governor-General cartridges and caps were served out from the Kot Havildar's stores to all the men who were not already provided, and others were issued for all rifles to be loaded with ball.

The ammunition is kept by the Kot Havildar for the use of his company, and if taken out it is usual for me to keep a record of it. Akram Khan, however, gave orders that nothing was to be written, and warned every one not to mention the subject. All the sepoy's assembled in the Fateh Pultan lines, Akram with his two sons and the Munsarim "Filkhana," Nazir-ud-din, were there.

Akram Khan was armed with a double-barrelled gun and pistols.

Akram Khan pointed out the Agent to the Governor-General's tents to Nain Singh, Adjutant. A dák of sowars was laid between the camp and the lines, and the sowars kept Akram Khan informed of what was going on. When the Maharaj Rana left the Agent to the Governor-General's tents, Akram Khan gave orders for the rifles to be unloaded, and again warned every one not to speak of what had been done. Major Nund Lal Singh of the Fateh Pultan

said

said to me "now what shall we do." I replied that he ought to go to the Political Agent and report the whole matter, and that he had committed a great mistake in carrying out such foolish orders.

Akram Khan found out that I had advised Nund Singh to go to the Sahib, and he thereupon warned and threatened him, and all the officers of the Fateh Pultan not to give any evidence. I only yesterday heard from the Kot Havildar that Nund Lal Singh was still warning the officers against going to the Agent Sahib.

19-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XX.—STATEMENT of *Pertab Narain*, late Kamdar of Maharaj Indar Sal.

ON the 1st January I was going to see the *tamasha* at the Agent to the Governor General's camp. When on way there I saw the sepoy's of the Gopal and Fateh Pultan getting ready. Some were loading their rifles. I saw Akram Khan and Nazir-ud-din, Munsarim of Filkhana, and heard Akram Khan say "get ready now by the Maharaj Rana's orders; this is the time for loyal service. Obey the Darbar orders, and when the signal comes run to the tents. If anyone refuses, he will be disgraced and punished."

Both Akram Khan's sons were there armed with rifles which were ready capped.

All the sepoy's collected in the Fateh Pultan lines. The sepoy's of the Gopal Pultan were assembled in the lines by the grass stack.

19-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XXI.—STATEMENT of *Muhammad Umar*.

ON the 1st January I was at the Agency compound to see the *tamasha*. There I met Mussi-ud-din, son of Moiz-ud-din, who told me that the Bakshi's Sarishtadar had just told him that cartridges had just been served out to the sepoy's, and that they had been ordered to be ready. I told Moiz-ud-din to report the matter to the Agent Sahib. He replied that it was no use reporting our hearsay evidence, that an eye-witness was necessary. He sent his son to find out what was going on. I went after the boy, and found Akram Khan and his two sons in the Fateh Pultan lines with Nazir ud din, Mun-arim of the Stables, and Bilal Khan, Kot Duffadar. They were all armed with guns. I came back and told Moiz-ud-din that there was now no doubt.

Ball cartridges were served out with the object that, when the Maharaj Rana came to the Agent to the Governor General's camp, he brought 10 sowars, one Duffadar and Hafiz Abdulla as an escort, and if any disturbance occurred, Hafiz Abdulla was at once to give news to Akram Khan.

I heard this from many officers of the army.

19-1-96.

W. Evans Gordon.

XXII.—STATEMENT of *Choga Lal*, 2nd Company of Gopal Regiment.

THE day his Highness visited the Agent to the Governor General, Salig Ram, Havildar, said to me that cartridges were being served out to the sepoy's, and that Akram Khan was in the Fateh Pultan lines armed with his rifles. Kot Havildar Baz Khan served out cartridges to all sepoy's. I was present when this was done. The men were all assembled in the lines by the grass stack.

After 4 p.m., Nund Lal, Kot Havildar of the Fateh Pultan, came and gave orders that all rifles were to be unloaded, and that no one was to mention the matter. My rifle was loaded. I drew out the charge accordingly. I have still got my cartridges, and all the sepoy's heard and were telling one another that

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that, if any trouble arose between the Agent to the Governor General and his Highness, we were to attack the tents and fire upon the Agent to the Governor General and Political Agent.

11-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XXIII.—STATEMENT of Sepoy *Illahi Baksh*, 2nd Company, Orderly Regiment.

ON the 1st January, when his Highness was going to visit the Agent to the Governor General, Subedar Akbar Khan gave me and all the sepoys orders to take our rifles, caps and cartridges, and assemble in the lines. The guards were reduced to one sentry each. All the men were assembled. Akbar Khan inspected all our cartridges and gave orders to load with ball.

All the men assembled in the lines, Akbar Khan gave orders that, when the bugle sounded, we were all to advance on the Agency and upon orders to open fire. All the men did not load their rifles, meaning to do so when orders to advance came. Akram Khan was waiting in the Fateh Pultan lines with his son, Akbar Shah Khan. His other son, Ahmed Shah Khan, was posted behind the Agent to the Governor General's tent by the agency garden with one or two Vilayatis all armed. I pretended to go to the latrine, and went to the agency Mir Munshi to report what was going on.

Another Vilayati, Munir Khan, who is always with his Highness, was also posted at one side of the Agent to the Governor General's tent. He was armed with rifle and sword.

19-1-96.

W. Evans-Gordon.

XXIV.—STATEMENT of *Resho Rao*, son of Mahanand, Jaghirdar in Gwalior State, age 20 years, a pupil in the Raj School.

ON the 1st January I was sitting with Pandit Chinta Muni* in the Putmu-
* This is the headman of the 'Bumis' or astrologers and soothsayers.—W E G. bilas gardens close to the Kothi of the Maharaj Rana.

Mitu Pasban came to Chinta Muni and said that the Maharaj Rana had given orders for him (the Pandit) to choose a propitious hour for his success. The Pandit replied that he must know the whole circumstances before fixing a propitious time.

Mitu replied that the Maharaj Rana had said that he had given orders to all the sepoys to await his signal and then attack the Agency bungalow. Chinta Muni then began to work out the omens, and I ran away to my house.

In the afternoon I passed the Fateh Pultan lines and saw Akram Khan and his son and the men assembled there

My relations in the Fateh Pultan told me that their rifles were loaded.

19-1-96

W. Evans-Gordon.

XXV.—†STATEMENT of *Sheikh Kumruddin*, of Gopal Pultan.

ABOUT 2 p.m. on 1st January, Kot Havildar Baz Khan came to me and said—
 "I have orders from Akram Khan to issue ammunition and load the rifles: here is the magazine key. I am going to tell the Agent Sahib what is going on. Open the door of the magazine, issue one packet per man and load; then assemble at No. 3 Company line of Gopal Pultan." All men loaded their rifles. I issued (? cartridges) only to 10 men who were ready to go, and they had two packets each.

† These statements were taken before Captain Sutton Jones, 19th January 1896.

XXVI.—*STATEMENT of Sepoy *Abdullah Khan*, Gopal Pultan, No. 2 Company.

ON the 1st January, Baz Khan, Kot Havildar, came to me and said open a packet of ammunition and load your rifle, as Akram Khan's orders are that, when a gunshot is heard at the Agent to the Governor General's camp, we are all to go there together. We were assembled at No. 3 Company's lines near the grass stack.

XXVII.—* STATEMENT of Sowar *Bishen Singh*, of Gopal Pultan, 2nd Cavalry.

JOWAHIR SINGH, Kot Duffadar, and Acting Rissaldar, came to me on 1st January, and said:

"Get ready, Akram Khan is ready in the Fateh Pultan lines. All your sepoy's get ready also, as it was the orders of the Maharaj Rana to be under arms." I refused to join. The Duffadar said when we get orders there will be an attack on the Agency.

XXVIII.—* STATEMENT of *Ram Singh*, 2nd Cavalry.

ON 1st January, the Kot Duffadar came to me in uniform and said—"Take these cartridges, there is to be an attack on the Burra Sahib. I have got orders from the Maharaj Rana and Akram Khan." I replied that I would not join in this business. We did not get the usual written orders.

The Kot Duffadar abused me, and said we were to assemble in the Fateh Pultan lines, and that Akram Khan and Nazir-ud din, Munsarim "Filkhana," were there. Akram Khan's son was there too. The Kot Duffadar went with his Highness as escort to give *khubber*.

Enclosure 11 in No. 8.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from His Highness *Zalim Singh*, Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, to His Excellency the Viceroy; dated 17 January 1896.

AFTER compliments.—I beg most respectfully to state that the devotion, with which I and my ancestors have tendered our obedience with loyalty to Government, is clearer than the sun. It is not therefore necessary to detail it further.

The affair of Darra-i-Mokan-Darah is a trivial instance of the acts of devotion and loyalty which the late Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh performed. This is preserved in the Government records.

I have been from my childhood brought up and educated under the kind protection of Government. I am unable to adequately express my gratitude for the fostering care and kindness which have been exercised in my education and careful training.

Never did any thoughts of disobedience enter my mind, none but those of good-will to Government.

I have been and am content to act in accordance with the wishes of Government, and I consider that my welfare and success lie in this course.

I am fully confident that even if a person were to bring any false charge whatever against me and use his best endeavours to prove it by means of fabricated evidence, the authorities, keeping in view my former and present loyalty, will never subject me to unjustifiable censure; and that in conformity with justice and kindness I shall never be subjected to censure on account of a fault which I have not committed.

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* These statements were taken before Captain Sutton Jones, 19th January 1896

In regard to the insults, hardships and high handed treatment to which I have been and am still subjected, although I wanted to send full particulars in a separate kharita, giving full and proper proofs, but I was ill, and while not yet fully restored to health, preparations were made to send troops against me, under the orders of the Political Agent and the Agent to the Governor General without any cause. Cavalry from Agar and troops and sowars from Deoli were sent for without any cause, and I have further heard that more troops have been ordered from Deoli.

In accordance with the desire of the Political Agent, the Bakhshi* of the troops, who was an old servant of the State, (s.e., Paymaster and Commander-in Chief) has been ordered to be dismissed without cause, and Bhawani Singhji, who is the son of a Jagirdar, and my mortal enemy, who declares falsely that he is the heir of the "Gadi," but in reality is not the heir, because if he or his family had been the heir, why should the late Maharaja Prithi Rajji have called me from Kathiawar and made me his heir, has been appointed "Bakhshi" of the army. From the date of his appointment, at the suggestion of the Political Agent, he has been fabricating false evidence about the distribution of cartridges, by tempting some of the men in the army by holding out hopes to them of promotion of rank and increase of salary, and by threatening others with bad treatment and harm.

He has got together about 10 to 11 men, who by his inducement, having sold their faith merely for the sake of their own welfare, or from fear of ill-treatment and harm, are giving such a false account of distribution of cartridges as cannot be even reasonably entertained or imagined. He causes it to be written down and then attested at the Agency.

Daily men, most of whom have been punished, are called to the Agency, and their statements are written down.

No attention is paid to the statements of those men who, fearing God and having regard to their conscience, decline to make false statements about the distribution of cartridges, and object that this had no foundation at all; nor is their statement taken down.

I beg to bring to your Excellency's notice the fraudulent and deceitful proceedings of this man, and request that your Excellency out of kindness and a sense of justice will not take into your consideration their fabricated evidence and artful proceedings. I hope that no attention will be paid to their *ex parte* and false proceedings, otherwise I shall be unjustly subjected to great oppression, and Government after becoming aware of the true circumstances, which I am ready to prove, will have cause for regret.

As for myself, I beg to state that I have neither done anything wrong, nor intend to do so, and that I have done nothing but remain silent and carry out orders.

The relatives of the Agency establishment have spread a report that the Dewan has been promised by the Political Agent that if he can get a Superintendency established, he (Political Agent) will become Agent there, and will make him Vice President of the Council. On this account the Dewan of the State, the Political Agent and Kunwar Bhawani Singh have induced most of the men of the army and other officials of the State to bring about mismanagement of the affairs of the State. In short they have induced them to act in opposition to me, and have thus subjected me to severe oppression. They have given such exaggerated accounts (of my proceedings) that I am in fear of my life. They have so disappointed those men, who do not wish to act against me, that they are ready to leave service and go away.

Even the English knowing head clerk, who was in my service, was so much threatened that he resigned his appointment. Now I have nobody who knows English. I have therefore had to write this kharita in Urdu.

As, in consideration of my good-will, I consider myself to be under the care and protection of Government, I have therefore given this brief account of my circumstances in the hope of obtaining justice.

I trust that mercy will be speedily shown to me, so that my life may be saved, and all the high-handed treatment to which I have been subjected at the instance of the Political Agent under the advice of the Agent to the Governor General, and to which I may be subjected in future, may be put a stop to with the utmost promptitude.

Yesterday

Yesterday when the Bakhshi was di-mi-sed, some wicked men informed the Political Agent that he had returned to his house. The Political Agent ordered the troops—which have arrived from Deoli—to surround his house. Perhaps at night his house will be searched and he will even be disgraced. Now I am in great anxiety lest I may also be subjected to similar treatment.

I have written about these two matters, which require to be made known very quickly; and I hope that your Excellency will soon make some arrangement about them, so that I may with confidence submit personally or through an Agent my complaint about the various insults, hardships and high-handed treatment, &c, to which I have been subjected. W. C. Bannerji, a Barrister-at-Law of the High Court, Calcutta, will conduct my case on my behalf; I hope your Excellency will consider me as one of your Excellency's well-wishers, and honour me by always favouring me with your Excellency's esteemed letters

Enclosure 12 in No 8.

TRANSLATION of a Kharita from *Zalim Singh*, Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, to His Excellency the Viceroy; dated 28th of January 1896.

AFTER compliments.—I beg most respectfully to inform your Excellency that the Political Agent has told me to quickly send in my Kharita. I myself am extremely anxious to send it in, because there are many matters which it is highly necessary to represent in hopes of receiving justice. But I have been ill since the first week of January 1896, and have not yet recovered perfect health; and I am very weak, owing to which I am unable to send in my Kharita before 31st January 1896, within which period I had asked to do so. Two or three weeks after fully regaining my health I will prepare and send the Kharita, and submit whatever matter I may have to represent.

The tradespeople here are now in distress, because of the Political Agent summoning troops from Deoli without cause and posting them here for some time past. It is requested that out of kindness orders may be issued for the removal of the troops from here, because my State is one of the protected States of India; and I ask the exalted Government for my own protection. As my ancestors have been well-wishers so I am also a well-wisher of the Government; never at any time did any thought of resisting the Government enter my mind; and I have never suspected that any idea of my acting in that way would arise. On the contrary, I have considered and do now regard the Government as my patron.

In my first Kharita I wrote about two matters. Two or three days after my sending the Kharita, the new Bakhshi caused all the cartridges in possession of the men of the State troops to be collected at his office. This is six or seven days ago, and he has not yet counted them, because in this affair no mistake has been discovered, and therefore he does not dispose of the matter. He is mischievously cogitating how to act irregularly in regard to the false charge. I think that he has acted in this manner on the secret opinion and with the permission of the Dewan and the Political Agent, and has kept the cartridges. I have considered it urgent to mention the matter to your Excellency.

Formerly there was a Naib Bakhshi appointed. On the re-establishment of the Agency he was removed, and reverted to his appointment as a resaldar in the army. A short time ago, on his turn coming, he was ordered to his post, at Shahabad to protect the people there. Since the establishment of the Agency an officer with a detachment used to be sent annually to that district, because, owing to the density of the scrub and jungle, and the close proximity of other States, raids are frequently committed by dakaitis; recently several reports of their raids have been received from that district. I suspect that he has come to the Cantonment on a hint from the Political Agent or the Dewan, leaving the district in this state.

Immediately after his arrival he commenced to induce people to make false statements about the distribution of cartridges. Certain persons have come and told me about his irregular proceedings in inducing them to make false statements,

ments, and threatening and tutoring them to do so in view to these being written down. They have in the same manner sent for one or two other officials also from their posts. I have learnt from city rumours that they have summoned these officials with the special object of helping the new Bakhshi in his irregular proceedings in regard to the report about the distribution of cartridges, which is a pure fabrication. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that when they came to the Cantonment, I sent for them, but on the pretence of being asleep they did not come. They daily go to the Agency. Further, these officials have come without permission, leaving their work; and they are tutoring other people to make false statements. Some grain-sellers had occasion to go to the Agency, where they were made much of and were pressed to give false statements about the distribution of cartridges, which has no foundation at all. When they refused to do so, adding that they would not act against their true faith, that they had not even heard of such a thing themselves, and had only then for the first time done so, they were treated with contempt and turned out of the Agency. The men of the local troops and the inhabitants of the city who are honest are not questioned about anything.

Such are the proceedings of Captain Gordon and the Dewan of the State, in order to get a Superintendency established over the State, to himself become Superintendent, and to appoint the Dewan as President of the Council of State; thus to ruin the State and to enjoy and benefit themselves. It has always been the desire and intention of the Political Agent and the Dewan that Superintendency should be established over the State. For the last 3 or 4 months they have been endeavouring to get this done.

I feel certain that the Government will not issue a final order in regard to these proceedings, which have been purposely undertaken by them to cause me injury and harm, because I have been invested with full powers by your Excellency's hand—after giving me a trial and being satisfied (of my fitness). Your Excellency will therefore not issue, without any cause, orders contrary to justice in regard to such proceedings. I await the justice of the Government. Although I do not expect from the justice of Government that it will listen to one-sided proceedings, still the men of the Agency establishment have been circulating a report in the city that within a few days a Superintendency will be established, that the Dewan will be made President of the Council, and that Captain Gordon will become Superintendent.

If the Government do not mean to do so, and if they intend to justly and kindly continue to me the full powers which were granted according to the Kharita, dated the 30th of June 1894, then in a few days I will arrange my affairs in accordance with my own wishes, and I will engage myself in duly rectifying the irregularities which have been established in this State. I would not have written this letter, but that these people spread such reports, and, with the object of giving me a bad name, create disorder in the management of the State. I have therefore made your Excellency aware of the circumstance.

If the Government, without paying attention to the one-sided and altogether tortuous action of the new Bakhshi, the Dewan and others, wish to allow me to retain the full powers granted to me according to the Kharita, dated the 30th of June 1894, after due trial and with perfect confidence (in me)—although what I say below relates to my full powers, and is not necessary for me to mention here—I beg on this occasion to specially inform your Excellency that in order to remove the complaints of evil-wishers, I will arrange to dismiss the officials and the Dewan, who without cause are endeavouring to do me harm, with the object of giving me a bad name for the disorder in the State, and who wish to get a Superintendency established with the object of personal gain, and I will replace them by officials in whom I have confidence, so that the work of the State may go on smoothly and properly. I have always been, and am, a well-wisher of Government. My ancestors also were well-wishers. I trust that owing to the mischievous proceedings of the evil-wishers I may not be considered an evil-wisher.

I hope that your Excellency will consider me as one of your Excellency's well-wishers, and will always favour and honour me by sending your Excellency's esteemed letters.

Enclosure 13 in No. 8.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Zalim Singh*, Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, dated the 12th February 1896.

After compliments.—I have the honour most respectfully to state that Captain Gordon kept sending *ex parte* statements containing false complaints, and on his receiving satisfactory replies (from the Agent to the Governor General?), he thought that all the false complaints would not carry weight in the eyes of his Excellency the Governor General. Then without cause and without any fault on my part, owing to the cunning and mischief-making of some of the servants of the State, of whom some have already received punishment, they began to think of bringing a false charge against me, and on the advice of my evil-wishers *ex parte* inquiries were made.

I also hear that another false charge has also been made against me, viz., that I have begun to engage in my service new armed Pathans, although I have not taken any new Pathans into my service. The quarterly, half-yearly and annual statements which are sent to the Residency Office may be sent for and inspected. Only those Pathans come who come to sell fruit annually every year, and are owed the price of the fruit purchased by people of the cantonment. On receipt of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana's letter, dated the 9th of January 1896, requesting me to issue orders that all Pathans, who were not old inhabitants of the place, should at once leave the cantonment and Patan, I issued instructions on the same day to the Foujdari Court to carry out the order. As the Pathans who had come were fruit sellers, who were in the habit of coming for purposes of trade, and no new Pathans had come, the Court, in accordance with the order, enjoined them to leave the place. They then sent a petition to the Agency; and an order, dated the 12th of January 1896, was passed on it to the effect that inquiries are being made from the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana about them, and that pending receipt of a reply they might be allowed to remain.

This order was duly carried out. From an examination of my statements already submitted, this can be satisfactorily confirmed. I got no opportunity of reporting personally, or through an agent, the various hardships and high-handed treatment to which I was and am being exposed, and sickness at the time did not leave me, so that I could give in detail all the particulars of my wretched condition.

I had and have hope in the justice of the exalted Government; indeed, I feel certain that on hearing my explanations your Excellency by way of justice will not fail to duly consider the case, and will not take notice of the false and fabricated charge against me. Notwithstanding this, considering that I am a human being and in a distressed state, if your Excellency has any kind of doubt that the one-sided and false proceedings which have been designedly taken, at the instance of my evil-wishers, to cause me harm are untrue, then in such a case I request that a Commission may be appointed to make inquiries, and the members should be such as have no connection with the Rajputana Residency. They should be just and upright, so that they may carry on straightforward inquiries without partiality or showing favour to either side, and submit the true result. One-half of the members of the Commission should be natives of India and the other half Europeans, in order that they may make inquiries, and submit to your Excellency a true and detailed account. If owing to the justice of Government and of the Commission this false charge be not proved, then Government will have to consider and do justice in regard to the cost. This is my request. If it is granted, I should be given leave to take steps through an agent.

Captain Gordon's letter, dated the 16th of September 1895, to my address, and my reply to it, dated the 28th of December 1895, and all the letters which have passed between me and Captain Gordon from the 1st of September 1895, as well as all the letters which have passed between me and the present Agent to the Governor General, ought to be seen by the exalted Government. These letters should be sent for from both gentlemen and be perused, so that the true state of affairs may become clearly evident to the Government.

X

I trust

I trust that your Excellency will regard me as a well-wisher, and favour and honour me by sending me your Excellency's esteemed letters.

Enclosure 14 in No. 8.

LETTER from *W. J. Cuninghame*, Esq., c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to *R. J. Crosthwaite*, Esq., c.s.i., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana; dated Fort William, 25th February 1896.

I AM directed to convey to you the instructions of the Governor General in Council regarding the affairs of the Jhallawar State upon which you reported under date the 3rd January 1896, and I am to enclose, in continuation of my letter, dated the 4th February 1896, translation of a further vernacular

* Dated the 12th February 1896. *kharita** received from the Maharaj Rana.

The Governor General in Council, in consideration of Colonel Abbott's report, dated the 28th October 1895, directed you to visit Jhalrapatan, and, if you agreed with the Political Agent in his estimation of the gravity of the facts, to state the circumstances to the Maharaj Rana, warn him of the serious nature of the case, and invite from his Highness an expression of what he had to say in explanation or extenuation.

You report that on the day before your arrival at Jhalrapatan you received from his Highness a copy of a letter addressed to Captain Evans-Gordon, dated 28th December. This purported to be an answer to Captain Evans-Gordon's letter of 16th September. It was in reality a declaration that the information on which the Political Agent based his inquiries was false and interested, and that his Highness himself was only bound to keep the Political Agent informed on important matters. As his Highness expressed it:—"His Excellency's *kharita* does not define these matters, but leaves me a full discretion on the point."

You reached Jhalrapatan upon the 31st December 1895, and received the Maharaj Rana in an unceremonial interview on the following day. His Highness at first declined to come to you unless you paid him a ceremonial visit, then he demanded an assurance that he would not be arrested and deported to Benares, and finally he attended with a revolver in his belt, prepared, it would appear, to resist the arrest which he seems to have been led to expect. His Highness affirms that the report about the distribution of cartridges to his troops is a "pure fabrication." The Government of India do not wish to insist upon this point, but from the evidence taken by Captain Gordon it is clear that an outbreak of lawlessness was not outside the range of probability, and to ensure the State against any such calamity you arranged for the presence of a sufficient military force.

You report that the Maharaj Rana had sent away his Dewan and some other officials, just before your visit, so as to prevent them from communicating with you, that he refused to recall them, that his attitude was unfriendly and uncompromising, that he refused to accept or follow your advice in any way, and that he steadily maintained he was right in what he had done, that the Viceroy had given him full powers and he had a full right to exercise those powers without interference.

You state that you have interviewed several of the Sardars of the State and also the Dewan, whom you called in, as the Chief refused to do so on the ground that he was too far away, and that their testimony confirms the report of the Political Agent that his Highness is conducting his administration in a tyrannical manner, and your conclusion both on this ground and also because of his attitude towards the British Government agrees with that of Colonel Abbott, *i.e.*, the Maharaj Rana is absolutely unfit to have charge of the State.

The Maharaj Rana having telegraphed his wish to submit a *kharita* which would explain everything, the Viceroy, although he might have required all communications to be made through yourself as his Agent, thought it better to grant the permission asked, and during the time occupied in disposing of the

case

case which has been prolonged on account of the Viceroy's illness, three kharitas have now been received from his Highness. Unfortunately they in no way alter the situation. Their protestations of obedience and good-will can only be treated as empty words when it is found that they contain little besides baseless charges founded on the supposition that the Political Agent wishes to obtain for himself the Superintendency of the State, and a fresh assertion of his intention to act in accordance with his own opinion and wishes. The charge against Captain Gordon is ridiculous in itself, and is besides contrary to that officer's known intention of retiring in July.

From this summary of the proceedings it will be evident that great care has been taken not to come to a hasty conclusion. On both occasions when the Maharaj Rana's conduct has been under consideration, the Government have not acted on the advice of the Political Agent alone, but in accordance with the unanimous opinion of officers of great experience. Here, although Colonel Abbott had peculiar qualifications for advising in this matter, advantage was taken of your return to India, and assumption of your appointment as Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana to obtain from you an impartial inquiry and a separate and independent judgment. The result has been that you have endorsed and adopted Colonel Abbott's recommendations.

The demand for a Commission made by the Maharaj Rana in his kharita of February 12th overlooks the true issue. The Government of India as the paramount power are bound in their dealings with native states to hold the scales equal, and, while they secure the chief in the exercise of the powers that belong to him, to protect his subjects from misgovernment by their misuse. Where it is necessary for the Government of India to interfere to secure good government, they must act on their responsibility and by the advice of their accredited agents, and can delegate their functions to no other authority or tribunal.

It appears to the Governor General in Council that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh has signally failed to profit by the experience of the past. Placed in partial authority early in 1884, he had, in little over three years' time, so completely disregarded the conditions imposed upon him, as well as the plain spoken but friendly warning of Lord Dufferin's kharita of the 4th May 1887, that the Government of India were forced to put his Highness, in the autumn of that year, back into the position of a minor Chief. The Government of India, when they had received favourable reports upon the Maharaj Rana, restored him to ruling powers. At first his authority was limited by specified restrictions.

* His Excellency the Viceroy's kharita of the 30th June 1894.

Later, in 1894, he was allowed the exercise of full powers, but expected and required* not to alter or reverse any existing laws, measures or acts without the advice and approval of the Political Agent. His Excellency the Viceroy relied upon his Highness to keep the Political Agent freely and fully informed of all matters with which he ought to be acquainted, and added the caution that if unhappily the Government of India should hereafter be unable to approve of his Highness's conduct of the administration, the decision to restore full powers to his Highness would be liable to reconsideration. The Maharaj Rana's own letters, no less than the reports made by Colonel Abbott and yourself, convince the Governor General in Council that his Highness is unable to appreciate the limitations which are necessarily put upon the arbitrary exercise of personal will by a Ruling Chief in India, and that it is now necessary to take action of which the possibility was indicated by the reservation expressed in the Viceroy's kharita above quoted.

The conclusion to which the Governor General in Council has come in this case, is that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh is not and never can be fit to rule his State and that he must be deposed. It will be your duty to make this decision known to him. Looking to the personal dislike which he has evinced for Captain Evans-Gordon, it would be undesirable to entrust the duty of announcing the decision of the Government of India to the Political Agent. You will have to tell the Maharaj Rana at the same time that he will be required to reside at some place outside Rajputana and Central India. His Highness may be asked if he has any preference for any particular place as a residence. A liberal allowance must be made from the revenues of the Jhallawar State for his Highness's suitable maintenance.

The next matter which demands careful consideration is the devolution of the rulership of Jhallawar when the *Gadi* is left vacant by the deposition of Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh. The Government of India have already learned from you that the Maharao of Kotah has sent you a letter in which he sets forth his claims for the restitution of Jhallawar to the Kotah State, from which it was severed in 1838. These claims will receive consideration, but in the meantime they are premature. The Political Agent reported in October 1895 the expenditure of considerable sums of money in July and August on account of the Maharani's pregnancy, and, if there is a probability of a son being born, the Government of India would prefer to await the event before deciding on the future. They are not definitely informed if there is or is not any male descendant of Raj Rana Mudun Singh, the first Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, to whom, his heirs and successors, being the descendants of Raj Rana Zalim Singh (the first hereditary Minister of Kotah), the British Government granted the Jhallawar State. Temporary arrangements for the administration of the State must be made pending final orders.

Enclosure 15 in No 8

From the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Jhalrapatan, to the Foreign Secretary, Calcutta; dated 2nd March 1896.

Telegraphic.

To my offer to call upon the Maharaj Rana and communicate orders, I received no reply, except a verbal message. I sent the orders written, together with a translation of them, by the First Assistant, who delivered it to the Maharaj Rana this morning. Subsequently I held a Darbar of Sardars and officials, to whom I communicated orders, and whom I informed that the Political Agent would carry on the administration. Everything is quiet.

Enclosure 16 in No. 8.

LETTER from *R. J. Crosthwaite*, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Jhalrapatan, 2nd March, 1896.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated February 25th, 1896, conveying the instructions of His Excellency the Governor General in Council regarding the affairs of the Jhallawar State.

2. I arrived at Jhalrapatan on the afternoon of the 1st of March and wrote to the Maharaj Rana, informing him that I had come to communicate to him the orders of his Excellency in Council. I said that with this object I proposed to call upon his Highness at 9 a.m. on the 2nd instant. The Maharaj Rana in reply merely sent a verbal message that he could see me at any time. The Vakil was asked for a written reply to my letter, and he then brought a message from the Maharaj Rana that his Highness had no one who could write letters. As this was obviously false, I sent my first assistant with a letter from myself conveying the orders, and he delivered it to the Maharaj Rana himself this morning at 9 a.m. As his Highness might allege that he could not understand a letter in English, I sent also a translation, so that there might be no doubt that he was made fully acquainted with the orders of the Government of India. I submit a copy of my letter for the information of his Excellency.

3. At 11.30 this morning I held a formal Darbar which was attended by the Sardars and officials of the State, and I communicated to them publicly in open Darbar the order that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was deposed. I also informed them

them that for the present the Political Agent would conduct the administration of the State, and that they should loyally comply with his orders. All the Sardars and officials then prevented their nazars in accordance with custom and the proceedings closed. The Maharaj Rana received no notice of this Darbar and was not invited to attend, the object of holding the Darbar being merely to announce publicly the orders of the Government of India and the assumption of the administration by the Political Agent.

4. I have also communicated to the ex-Maharaj Rana the order requiring him to reside at some place outside Rajputana and Central India, and have asked him if he has any preference for any particular place as a residence.

5. I will now proceed to inquire whether there is any male descendant of Raj Rana Madan Singh who is entitled to succeed to the Jhallawar Chiefship, and also, if necessary, as to the claims of the Kotah State. The Jhallawar Maharani was delivered of a daughter in the month of October last.

6. The Political Agent will not, in my opinion, have any difficulty in administering the State. The Diwan is an able and experienced official, and has behaved well during the recent troubles. As long as the ex-Maharaj Rana is in Jhallawar there is a possibility of intrigue; but the principal Sardars and people of the State will welcome the transfer of power to the Political Agent. Arrangements will be made at once for the better administration of justice, the improvement of the jail and other urgent matters.

Sub-Enclosure A. to Enclosure No. 16.

My Esteemed Friend,

Camp Jhalrapatan, 2 March 1896.

I AM instructed by the Government of India to communicate to your Highness the decision which they have come to on the present condition of the Jhallawar State. It would be a mistake for your Highness to suppose that this decision is based solely on considerations personal to yourself. The Government of India have always been tolerant when occasion has arisen for dealing with any foolish acts of the Chiefs of Native States, and your Highness has had a full measure of that toleration. His Excellency the Viceroy restored to you the powers which your misconduct had forfeited in 1887, hoping that you would have learned to conform to the rules of conduct which are necessary for good government. He has been disappointed, and he must act on the warning which accompanied the grant of powers, and reconsider your position.

The Government of India are satisfied that the condition of the Jhallawar State now closely resembles that to which it had been reduced in 1887, and that the same reasons exist for effecting a reform. The Government of India, while they respect the right of ruling Chiefs, cannot permit misgovernment of their subjects.

They have reluctantly come to the conclusion that your Highness, by the use you have made of the powers twice entrusted to you, has proved yourself incapable of appreciating the limitations which are necessarily put upon the arbitrary exercise of personal will by a ruling Chief in India. They are of opinion that the time has come when the inhabitants of the Jhallawar State should be relieved from apprehension of being again subjected to similar misgovernment, and they have therefore determined that your Highness must finally be deposed from the rulership of Jhallawar.

To His Highness
the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar

Yours, &c.
(signed) R. J. Crosthwaite.

Sub-Enclosure B. to Enclosure No. 16.

TRANSLATION of Address delivered in Darbar.

I HAVE assembled you all here to-day to announce the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General regarding the Maharaj Rana and the future management of the Jhallawar State.

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His

His Excellency has ordered that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh be finally deposed from the rulership of Jhallawar.

You all know that in 1884 the Maharaj Rana was invested with governing powers; upon which the management of the State proved bad and the people suffered hardship.

In 1887 Lord Dufferin addressed a kharita to the Maharaj Rana in which he was warned to govern the State with justness, but his Highness disregarded the warning of his Excellency. Hence it was found necessary to deprive his Highness of his powers. Again, in 1894, powers were restored to the Maharaj Rana, but the management was as bad as before and the people were thereby subjected to trouble.

For this reason it has been found that Zalim Singh is incapable of managing the State. Therefore, after full consideration, his Excellency the Viceroy has ordered that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh be deposed.

Be it known to you all that, hereafter, Zalim Singh will not be entrusted with any authority nor will be allowed to interfere in any way in the State.

For the present the government of the State will remain in the hands of the Political Agent. Captain Evans-Gordon will make the necessary arrangements for the management of the State, and I advise you all to act according to his orders. I am fully confident that you all will faithfully and loyally assist the Political Agent and carry out all his orders.

No. 9.

COPY of Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India; dated India Office, London, 1st May 1896.

I HAVE given my careful attention to your Excellency's Letter in the Foreign Department, of the 18th March, relative to the circumstances which led to the deposition of his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.

2. Zalim Singh, an adopted son of the last Chief, was, on attaining his majority, invested, in 1884, with administrative powers, subject to certain conditions which were devised to maintain the prosperity and efficiency of the administration introduced during his minority. Colonel Bradford, in addressing the Maharaj Rana on the 21st February 1884, informed him that one condition of his investiture was "that until your Highness gains more experience and can conduct the government of the State unaided, you should consult the Political Agent in all important matters and be guided by his advice; that no measures or acts taken or performed by the Council during your Highness's minority should be altered or reversed without the concurrence of the Political Agent; and further, that no change in the administration should be introduced without the advice of the Political Agent being sought thereon."

3. On the 4th May 1887 Lord Dufferin was obliged to remind his Highness of these conditions, and his Excellency informed him that he had heard "with surprise that your Highness has systematically refused to consult the Political Agent on important questions." The dismissal of tried officials and the appointment of unfit persons to succeed them, as well as the alteration of the system established during the minority, were specially mentioned, and an opportunity of amendment was offered to the Chief before his authority was superseded. The Maharaj Rana, however, showed no signs of amendment, and he was consequently deprived of his powers.

4. In March 1891 the Viceroy addressed a serious warning to Zalim Singh in respect of his "continued and studious disregard of the advice of the British Government," and intimated that it might become necessary to require him to reside altogether outside Jhallawar. This warning produced a change for the better, and in 1892 a partial restoration of ruling powers to his Highness was recommended, and sanctioned by the Government of India

on the 14th November under certain specified conditions. Lord Lansdowne, in communicating this decision, made reference to the fact that the Maharaj Rana had lately admitted that his previous attitude was ill-advised, and his Excellency expressed the hope that his Highness would freely accept and loyally abide by the conditions to be communicated to him. The foremost of these conditions was that the Maharaj Rana should consult the Political Agent in all important matters, and not act in opposition to his advice. The restoration of the Chief to the full extent of his powers was made complete in 1894, as reported in your Excellency's Letter, No. 164, dated 11th September; and your Excellency, in addressing the Maharaj Rana on the 30th June 1894, announced the reservations attached to your decision, and added:—"I rely upon your Highness to keep the Political Agent freely and fully informed of all matters with which he ought to be acquainted, and it is necessary that I should add a caution that, if unhappily the Government of India should hereafter be unable to approve of your Highness's conduct of the administration, the present decision will be liable to reconsideration."

5. I now learn that your Lordship has been obliged to disapprove entirely of the conduct of the Maharaj Rana, and that you have been compelled to withdraw his powers permanently and unreservedly. I notice with regret that his Highness did not freely and fully inform the Political Agent of all matters with which he ought to have been acquainted. The Political Agent complains of the "complete isolation in which I was kept," and he gives instances of persons being punished for visiting or representing their complaints to him. He moreover refers to arbitrary arrests of persons acquitted by the courts of law, and to excessive delay in the trial of accused persons, to the removal of 4½ lakhs from the treasury, to numerous dismissals and punishments of public servants, who were replaced by unworthy successors, and to the reduction of salaries and the combination of public offices. Upon the receipt of this unfavourable report, your Excellency did not at once take action, in accordance with the reservation made by you in 1894, and reconsider your previous decision. You very properly determined to examine with greater strictness the charges brought against the Chief, and to afford him every opportunity of personally explaining his conduct, and you accordingly deputed an officer of more than 32 years' standing in the Civil Service, and of long judicial experience to visit Jalrapatan. Mr. Crosthwaite, who approached the inquiry with an unprejudiced mind, found himself equally isolated, and his advice persistently disregarded. On one pretext or another the high officials, who could have supplied the requisite information, were ordered away by the Rana, and no attention was paid by his Highness to that officer's request for the recall of the Diwan. The attitude of his Highness was not only disrespectful but full of menace to your representative, and Mr. Crosthwaite reported that there were indications of a resort to violence.

6. Notwithstanding the attempts of his Highness to prevent the inquiry which justice to himself as well as to the Political Agent demanded, the Governor General's Agent selected and specified certain instances of misgovernment upon which the Maharaj Rana should have offered some explanation. The arrest of six men in foreign territory, of whom three died in custody, was a serious incident capable of denial or explanation, but his Highness neither produced the evidence on which they were arrested, nor did he surrender the survivors. The Chief Criminal Judge was another of the officials kept out of the way, but the Foujdar bore testimony to the interference of the Chief with the decisions of the Criminal Courts of Justice. The Sardars, whom the State Vakil would not send to the Agent, told Mr. Crosthwaite that they lived in fear of dishonour. I observe that in none of the communications subsequently addressed to you by his Highness is any explanation offered of the treatment accorded to your representative, although he was specially sent by you to hold the inquiry; while the specific cases of misgovernment, to which he called the attention of the Chief, remain unnoticed.

7. It appears then that the Maharaj Rana was repeatedly warned by your predecessors, and restored to power by your Excellency with a precise warning as to the consequences of any relapse. Being under a special obligation to keep the Political Agent informed of all matters with which he ought to be acquainted,

acquainted, he not only refused to consult him or take his advice, but he even punished those who approached him; and, when your Excellency sent a high and impartial official to inquire into the complaints of misgovernment, his Highness deliberately sent away his chief officials and refused compliance with your Agent's reasonable requests for their recall or for information. Under these conditions you consider that Zalim Singh has failed to profit by the experience of the past, and that his persistence in misgovernment proves his incapacity for the position of the State's ruler. As your Excellency observes, it is only to the paramount power that the inhabitants of a Native State can look for protection against misgovernment, and it becomes the positive duty of the British Government to see that gross abuses of administrative authority are removed. In the present instance you consider that His Highness the Maharaj Rana has shown himself unfit to be trusted with the powers with which you invested him, and I am reluctantly compelled to form the same conclusion.

8. I shall await a report, in due course, of the arrangements which have been made for the provision of a suitable maintenance for his Highness Zalim Singh, and for the future administration of the Jhallawar State.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Hamilton.*