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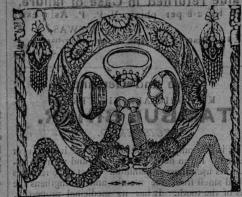
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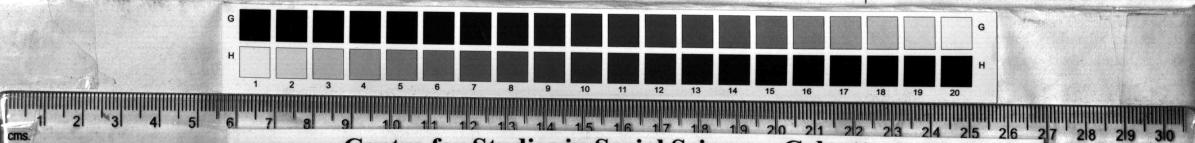
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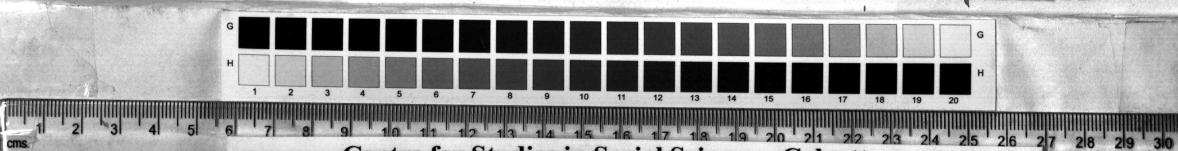
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THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6, 1898.

THE AMRAOTI CONGRESS.

THE following is a running narrative of the proceedings of the Congress from our special correspondent. We leave the description as it is, though we may not agree in all that the writer says :-

When the Bengal delegates arrived at Amraoti, on the 26th of December, the members of the Reception Committee and hundreds of Berar people received them with loud acclamation. One of the delegates, however, remarked that they had come neither to receive nor to give cheers, but "to mourr and weep." As a matter of fact, if it was a merry Christmas with the rulers of the land, the hearts of those who had come to meet at Amraoti on this joyous occasion to discuss the affairs of their unfortunate country, were full of sorrow, anxiety and alarm. There was nothing to give them joy. Plague and pestilence, famine and State prosecutions, had the effect of unnerving the boldest amongst them. What little remained to fill the cup of their misery had been accomplished by fne introduction of the new Sedition Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council just a week before the sitting of the

The only subject which occupied the minds of the two scores of Bengal delegates on their journey from Calcutta to Amraoti, was about the future of the Congress. Should the Congress be continued? Or should the thirteenth be the last Congress? The very idea of putting a stop to the national organization, of course, gave a rude shock to most of the delegates. The disagreeable subject was, however, approached and discussed from all points of view. It was vividly made clear to every one that, if the new Sedition Bill were really passed, it would be utterly impossible for the Congress to conduct its deliberations in the way it has been doing

"Take any resolution of the Congress," said one, "and it could be construed to mean 'contempt' for the Government. Any mover or seconder of a resolution might thus be hauled up and punished with transportation; or, at least, branded as a badmash, and bound down in heavy sureties? "An unguarded expression might escape the lips of a speaker, and he might be pounced upon and given ten years or sent to the Andamans," remarked another. A third delegate argued the question thus: "Police detectives might enter the Congress hall as visitors, and report that such and such a speaker had preached sedition; and the latter might be preached sedition; and the latter might be put to immense troubles. He might cite all the Congress delegates to prove his innocence; but yet, the trying Magistrate or Judge might disbelieve them all, and convict the speaker upon the evidence of the detectives." Every one in this way came to fully realize the gravity of the situation; and it was seriously conthe situation; and it was seriously contemplated that, at least by way of an emw, the Congress should be kept suspended till its stringent provisions were done away

In this gloomy state of mind, the Bengal delegates reached Amraoti, as stated above, in the evening of the 26th ultimo. Hope however, returned to their breasts when th Congress assembled the following day The pandal, if not as spacious as the one built at Calcutta last year, was perhaps the most picturesque and beautiful of all the pavilions hitherto used for the purpose of the Congress. The vast assembly of delegates and visitors, representing all sections of the Indian community, was a grand and hope-inspiring sight, indeed. Earnestness and a sense of deep responsi bility were depicted in the countenance of every one present in the hall. When Mr. Khaperde, President of the Reception Committee, rose to welcome the delegates, he was lustily cheered by the whole audience. His speech, which was delivered extempore, was stened to with rapt attention; and when he Ireferred to the Queen's Proclamation as the Magna Charta of the Indian nation, and said that the delegates had met there not to concert measures for the subversion of the British Government in the East, but to strengthen its foundation, —to bring about a better understanding between the rulers and the ruled, the spirit of despondency, with which most of the delegates were troubled, left them, and a determination of preserving the Congress at any cost took its place. The bold and vigorous speech of the President, who followed Mr. Khaperde, strengthened this determination; and, when the first day's proceedings were over, no one cared to bring forward the unwelcome proposal of suspending the Congress, though many were seriously contemplating to do so.

There was another good reason which pre-

vented the Amraoti Congress from being the last. It was apparent to every body that the closing of the Congress would mean a severe condemnation of present Government. Indeed, a serious the like that would likely be accepted as a representational agitation in this country. The

not at all anxious to even present a how of defiance to Government, or to widen the breach, unfortunately now ex-isting between the rulers and the ruled, of their acts. Then again, it was hoped, liberal legal adviser might very might was real and his personal friends of Mr. Tilak. They would however, wash their hands off the business if the Congress formally took up the subteral Liberal Governor-General and his personal friends of Mr. Tilak. Liberal legal adviser might yet re-consider the situation, and withhold the thrusting of proposed resolution regarding Mr. Tilak was a measure down the unwilling throats of the three hundred millions of helpless people, the inevitable effect of which would be to deal a deadly blow at the liberty of the press. and freedom of speech. It would thus be premature and impolitic of the leaders to sound the death-knell of the national movement. If, however, the worst happened and the Sedition Bill were passed in its present form, it would be then no disgrace on the part of the promoters to put a stop to the Congress, on the good ground that, under the laws, it could not be held:

Before I proceed further, I must express my deep admiration for the unflinching patriotism, indomitable will, and great powers of organization, of the Amraoti people. Berar is not larger than an ordinary district of Bengal. The vast majority of its people do not enjoy the benefits of English education. Its chief city, Amraoti, is a small town, as small perhaps as Krishnuggur or Jessore. The administration is neither British nor Native. The Resident and the Judicial Commissioner are the lords of the Province. Their will is law; and there is not one man in the whole of Berar who can afford to incur their displeasure and live there in peace. In spite of these natural disadvantages, and in the face of such insuperable difficulties as a universal faminei plague, pestilence and State prosecutions, the band of Berar patriots, headed by Messrs Mudholkar, Khaperde and Joshi had the boldness to invite the Congress to their native town, and the determination to prove to the world that a sacred cause was bound to succeed in the end if the promoters were actuated by pure and unselfish motives. The feat accomplished by the Berar people, is all the more glorious as, with the exception of the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Little-may God whole Indian people, when they would see bless him—there were not many officials in the whole Province who had any sympathy with the movement. It is short of a miracle indeed, that, notwithstanding the opposition of the officials, either active or passive, and the difficulties enumerated above, the Amraoti people were enabled to make the Congress a success.

It was feared, even a couple of days pefore the meeting of the Congress, that many leaders, owing to plague and diverse other causes, would not be able to attend the present session. Almost all, however, were there at the right moment. One prominent Congressman, before leaving for Amraoti, wrote to Mr. Mudhelkar Sectretary to the Reception Committee to the following effect: "I come more dead than alive, as I am suffering dreadfully from a bad pain all over my body. Remain prepared to read the burial service over my grave." The delegate kept his word, though ill; and, to the relief of Mr. Mudholkar, he had not to read the burial service over his grave, Babu Boikuntha phatic protest against the proposed Sedition fering from fever and a bad cold, and his wife seriously ailing, when he started for Amraoti, Babu Ambica Churn Mozumdar, of Faridpur, who had come to Calcutta with the object of proceeding to Berar, received an urgent telegram to the effect that his wife had been dangerously ill. He returned to Faridpur, made some arrangements for the treatment of his wife, and then ran for Amraoti, leaving her to the care of God, for the purpose of serving his country. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose had an attack of diarrhoea and severe, toothache, and yet he started with the other delegates, amidst the earnest protests and lamentations of his dear and near ones. Some of the Bombay and Poona delegates suffered most grievously, as they had been quarantined and had to spend a number of days in the segregation camp. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee himself was also detained, while coming direct from England to Amraoti, as he had to pass through Bombay. He was, however, released after a detention of six hours. There is yet hope for India when our leaders are prepared to make these sacrifices for the welfare of their dear, though ill-fated, country.

All the prominent leaders were in the Congress hall, as I said above; but there was not one and whom every body missed. Need I say who he is? Mr. Tilak's name was in the mouth of every body. Every one talked about him, and every one felt keenly that he was not amongst them. Mr. Tilak, however, could not come. For, he was rotting in the common jail of Bombay. Just then news came from Bombay that his health was fast failing. It could not be otherwise; for, coarse food, spiced with onion and garlic; and okumpicking are things not likely to keep a high v intellectual Brahmin in health, With vhat feeling was this news received in the Congress hall, may better be imagined than described. It was immediately resolved that a resolution, expressing deep sympathy with Mr. Tilak and protesting against his conviction should be passed by the Congress. Some Bombay delegates, however, intervened, and said that such a resolution might do more harm than good to Mr. Tilak personally, as the Bombay Government might not like such condemnation of itself at rious persons. Before offering his apology, the hands of the Congress, etc. etc. They Mr. Gokhale should have hunted out these

men as Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai and others had agreed to approach the Governor of Bombay on behalf of Mr. Tilak. They would, such portions of his statement as he were lentitled to great consideration of The thus abandoned, but 3d buc

But I though auformabilities olution was not passed, the Congress showed, in an unmistakable manner, how deeply had the incarceration of Mr. Filak moved the country. When Mr. Nair, in this presidential address, regretted the prosecution of Mr. Tilak, he was cheered. But the Con-gress hall presented a scene, the like of which was never seen before, when Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, while moving the resolu-tion regarding the Regulation, gave utterance to the following sentences:-

I declare on my behalf and on behalf of the entire native press that in our heart of hearts we believe Mr. Tilak to be innecent of the charge brought against him. The ends of technical justice may have been satisfied, but substantial justice has grievously failed. My sympathies go forth towards Mr. Tilak in his course home for whom a partion is in tears prison-home for whom a nation is in tears No native of India of the eminence and ability of Mr. Tilak can be disloyal; for, loyalty and patriotism are inseparably bound up

together.

The whole assembly rose to their feet and outpoured their hearts by cheering Mr. Tilak vociferously for several minutes, which drowned the speaker's voice. The demonstration was of a most solemn and impressive character, and its significance cannot be over estimated. The whole nation has bitterly mourned for Mr. Tilak's fate; and the Congress, as representing the nation, was bound to give expression to this feeling of sorrow. It would have been a deriliction of duty on the part of the Congress if it had failed to give vent to this national feeling. The English public would now come to realize the depth of the grief which Mr. Tilak's conviction has evoked in this country. They would further realize the intensity of the wrong done to Mr. Tilak and the that even a sober, wise and illustrious lawyer like Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee had to use the following expressions in his speech on the subject of the sedition law :-

There is not a single person present here in the Congress hall or there is not any person in India, who believes that Mr. Tilak was sediously-minded.

More in my next,

In the following narrative, our special corespondent deals mainly with the case of Mr. Gokhale. We stick to what we said about his case before, that his action could not be justified; but yet, many of his critics would have acted under the same circumstances as he was led to do. Says our correspondent :-I concluded my last letter with a short description of the ovation, accorded to Mr. Tilak, by the whole assembly in the Congress pandal rising to their feet, when his name was mentioned by Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee in his speech. Mr. Tilak is picking oakum in the common jail of Bombay and forcing down his unwilling throat the convict's food, spiced with garlie and onion, which is an abomination to a Brahmin of his class. It will be, how ever, some consolation to him to learn that a whole nation is sorrowing for him; I that there is scarcely an educated of Indian who has not mourned for him and who does not believe him to be innocent of any bad motive; and that if he has suffered grievously, his countrymen are sympathising with him. When I say, Mr. Tilak was very much missed in the Congress pandal, I must also say that Mr. Gokhale's presence emphasized that feeling. His appearance

caused a good deal of comment. There is no doubt of it that Mr. Gokhale did a considerable amount of service to the country by his evidence before the Royal Commission and by placing correct informa-Commission and by placing correct information before the English public about the Poona affairs, just after the sad murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. But that was the is a most straightforward and statesman-Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. But that was the greater reason why he should have stood by his gun and not allowed himself to be cowed law of supporting it, sought to neutralize its effect by pulling in down by official intimidation. In England, he spoke in the name of his countrymen, and his countrymen accepted him as their mouthpiece. He earned the gratitude of the Indians in general and the Mahrat; a3 in particular, when he narrated in England the tales of horror in connection with plague operations carried on by British soldiers, and proved the utter absurdity of the theory of an organized Hindu conspiracy for the purpose of murdering disagreeable European officers in Poona. But all the service he did by his speeches in Eng-land, was washed away by his acts in Bombay, immediately after his return there from London.

Nay, more: the apology, couched in the most abject terms, which he offered to Government, was calculated to dub his country men as a race of liars. In England, as their spokesman, he had given out that the conduct of the search parties, composed mainly of European soldiers, was not what it ought to have been; and in this statement he had the entire support of those Mahrattas who were on the spot and who were eye-witnesses to scenes of oppressions committed upon vaoters of the movement, were, however, further pointed out that such non-Congress men, and refused to retract one word of

could not substantiate. But what did he do? He agreed to offer an apology almost immediately after his arrival in

I, for one, however, do not wholly blame him if he did show some nervousness on the occasion; for, there are very few, who, under similar circumstances, would not have acted in the way he did. But the general complaint is that, as an accredited representative of the people, he should nave rather sacrificed himself than com promised his country; and that he should never have yielded to pressure, even if he were threatened with deportation like the Natus, What a contrast between his attitude and that of Mr. Tilak! No wonder, therefore, that Mr. Tilak's name called forth an outburst of deep sympathy, while Mr. Gokhale's presence in the Congress pandal was even resented in some quarters. Mr. Gokhale might have, at least, avoided offering a most humiliating apology to the soldiers and giving them a certificate of good conduct. It is only a court of justice, which is competent to de cide whether or not the charges, brought against a number of them, were true. What enhanced the feeling of annoyance

gainst Mr. Gokhale, was a rumour, circulated by some delegates to the effect that his apology was written by Mr. Bennett, editor of the Times of India. It is said that it was Mr. Wacha who had given this out, in strict confidence, but somehow or other it soon became public property. I learn from a gentleman with whom Mr. Gokhale had a talk on the subject, that the latter characterized the rumour as "a d—d lie." I learn, however, from an equally trustworthy gentleman that he had heard from Mr. Wacha himself that the editor of the Pimes of India had really a considerable hand in the drafting of the apology. For my part, I am on the two horns of a dilemma; for, I can neither believe nor disbelieve the statement. Mr. Wacha and Mr. Gokhale are, however, the properest parties to set the matter right. I sincerely hope, the statement is not true that Mr. Gokhale's apology was written by

Mr. Bennett. I regret, however, many of the Bengal delegates held a different opini-on. If they did not approve of Mr. Gokhale's apology, their resentment was heightened b the rumoured allegation that the editor of the *Times of India* had a hand in it. They, therefore, resolved to pass a vote of censure therefore, resolved to pass a vote of censure upon him. Some of the elderly delegates, however, interfered, and prevented the matter from being carried to this bitter end.

Mr. Gokhale's name naturally brings to my mind that of our illustrious countryman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade. He was present for a few minutes in the Congress pandal, and, as it befitted his high position, was received with cheers by the audience.

Mr. Gokhale is, to all interest and pure Mr. Gokhale is, to all intents and purposes, a child of Mr. Ranade, trained and brought up under his very eyes. Like Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Ranade was also a subject of some adverse comments amongst the delegates. It is no secret that the part he took, as a Judge of the High Court, in the Tilak case, had given consider able pain to the Indian public ment he gave in the Pratod case caused the greatest surprise and disappointment po sible. As an Indian, as a Hindu, and as Mahratta, he, of all men, was aware that no educated man in India was capable of nourishing disloyal feelings against the Government. It was, therefore, expected that he should have said so in his judgment in the case. He knew that he could apprehend no harm from the authorities if he had the boldly stated his conviction; for, the British Government is too enlightened, just and Government is too enlightened, just and generous to resent an honest expression of opinion. But if he did not see his way to do so, he might have at least given up the idea of writing a separate judgment,—which was a jumble, and in which he blew hot and cold in the same breath, and concurred with his colleague, Mr. Justice Parsons. Surely, he did not lack intelligence to find out the difference be another way and that in an awkward manner.

As a reporter, I have faithfully reported what the delegates said; whether they were right or wrong is no business of mine Nor do I agree in all that they said. The two subjects which taxed to the utmost the brains of the prominent members of the Congress, were, of course, those relating to the barbarous Regulation and the proposed Sedition Law. The Resolution on the subject of the Regulation was originally drafted by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee. It was to the effect that, considering the present circumstances of the country, there was absolutely no necessity for a barbarous provision like that of the Regulation, which might have been needed in the beginning of British rule, when the country was in the course of being "pacified." Here is a portion of this Resolution :-

Congress prays that Regulation III of 18 An attempt was, however, made ome timid delegates to introduce son a retrograde character In short, these nervo on urged that it would be too much ask the Government to repeal the gulation altogether; and that, therefor ey should modify the Resolution in suc way as only to deprecate the exercise, e Government, of the extraordinary powisted in them by the Regulation, but to use at in his case, should such powers extended to the extraordinary as the entire as person arrested under the before a court of justice. In the Subj Committee, there was a hot discussion the matter; and though the amended R it was practically passed under the protes of a large body of delegates, who di not give vent to it for fear of disturbing th harmony of the proceedings.

The Sedition Bill was the principal topic the day. Every Congress delegate saw char and fetters in it. If the Bill were passed it was, it was plain, every Congress speake was liable to be transported for life or to ten years, and every Congress member migh be hauled up before a Magistrate, brande as a budmash and bound down to keep the peace. Some lawyers amongst the de thought that the Congress could not, wi propriety, reject the proposed law as it w after the model of the English law on subject. It was, however, pointed out them that in England juries were not or judges of facts but also of the law; and there is no jury-trial in this country, English law here meant merely the without the antidote. The task of the Resolution fell upon Mr. J. and another gentleman. The down by them, were accept jects Committee; and that Resolutions, Mr. W. C. Bonne, quested to recast the Resolution and it a proper shape. He performed the task very well indeed; and no wonder tha the Sedition Resolution had the heart

nerline better

support of the entire Congress.

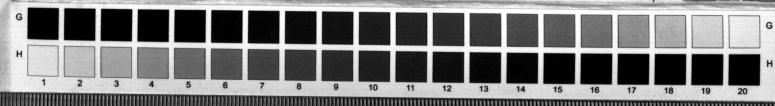
HERE is the third instalment of o special correspondent's letter about the Amraoti Congress:-

The delegates differed in opinion, as the differed in head-dress, about some questions But as most of them were sincere men wh desired nothing but good to their countr the differences disappeared as they can to know each other. Some were convince of their errors, and some yielded for the public good; and thus there was no div sion. One of the Resolutions threatened t cause a split; but an amicable arrangement was arrived at, to the satisfaction of

There were not many Europeans prest at the meeting as visitors. One gentlema however, requires special mention. He Mr. E. Webster, Traffic Inspector, G. I. I Railway, Nagpur. He not only punctual declared that he had devoured every wo which had fallen from the lips of the speakers, and with which, he said, he ve much sympathised. It is to him that the excellent railway arrangement, was due. It is not too much to say that but for his personal attention, most of the delegates would have suffered very much during their journey, specially as railway traffic was very heavy during the X'mas holidays and cold intensely bitter. In recognition of his services and as a token of their esteem, the Bengal delegates have subscribed a small sum amongst themselves, and are going to make him a small present in the shape of a little silver box.

There were, of course, some incidents to enliven the audience. One was the presence of a police officer at the meetings of the Congress. Nobody objected, as its proceedings were open to the public and above board. The official, however, gave out that he would attend the Subjects Con mitee meetings also. Now, the deliberation of this Committee are not open, even to a of this Committee are not open, even to at the delegates of the Congress. It is only select few who compose the Subjects Committee. When the fact was brought to the notice of the delegates, they were resolver to resist his presence. Indeed, Mr. Adams one of the Madras delegates, declared the he would not allow the policeman to sit with them unless he chose to do so at his ow isk. This determination had its effect

The President did his part satisfactoril.
The only complaint against him was that h allowed more time to some speakers, while he was very strict with regard to other According to the rules, the mover of a rese lution could speak for ten, and the second and supporter for five minutes. This rule wa not observed in the case of several speakers. Indeed, some of them were permitted to talk and talk till forty or fifty minute had passed away, while the gong was resorted to in the case of others as soon as they had exceeded their allotted time, apparently because they were not known to the President, or did not That this Congress desires to record its respectful but emphatic protest against the arrest and detention of the Natu brothers in pursuance of an old and obsolete Regulation and in entire conflict with the traditions of the British Government in India, which has established its claim to the gratitude of the people by its scrupulous regard for personal liberty and the rights of property, and this camp. There was a charm in the voice of Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt which resembled



on. He was, however, cut off in the mids of his speech by the President just as he had exceeded his five minutes, and the audience thus lost a treat.

As regards the speakers, none could, of course, equal Babu Surendra Nath in elo-quence. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee spoke to the point in an impressive way and finished is speech within the allotted time. Mr. Wacha spoke very fast and showed his mastery over the question of military expenditure in this country, Mr. Adams' speech was very practical too. Babu Baikantha Nath Sen is an effective speaker and he did his part creditably; and so did Babu Ambika Charan Mozumdar. Pundit Madan Mohun and Pundit Bishan Naryan Dhar also spoke well only that they might har also spoke well, only that they might we shortened their speeches. Indeed, one the faults of the Congress speakers, enerally speaking, is to take more time han is necessary to state their points.

A CORRESPONDENT of India has raised a pint in connection with the case of the vo Natu brothers, which should form a ct of interpellation, both in the Bomy Legislative Council and in Parliament. he Regulation under which they have n arrested, empowers the Government attach the land belonging to them. But Bombay Government has sequestered he property belonging to the family, and ave thereby punished the third brother, the is not suspected, along with the other we Natus. This proceeding is, according the correspondent, characterised as "pal-ble illegality" on the part of the authorites.

WE learn from the Indian Mechanic, of hinsura, that Babu Manmohun Ghose, 3.L., has taken lease of 200 bighas land, below Chandernagore, where tural farm has been established. the farm is to apply to our agriculture the lessons fic experiments in this to improve the quality and roduce. It is needless to say efforts of Babu Manmohun are laudable, and we wish him every suc-Sooner or later, we must fall back upon nd for a living; and in view of this inevite contingency, the larger the number of nilar farms under the auspices and control educated gentlemen, the better for the iterial prosperity of the nation. It is to hoped that every zemindar in the land,course, those among them, who can afford ould establish experimental agricultural rms to teach their ryots how to improve ir crops, in their own interests as well those of the latter. We are glad to learn at Mr. Allen, District Magistrate of thli, is taking very great interest in the ct; he deserves the thanks of the

y. First, they, the people, do not, nay, nnot, believe in the seditious intentions the persons convicted. Secondly, they to an editor is one proof of this fact. The her proof is the punishment of rigorous prisonment inflicted upon the accused. way Mr. Tilak and others are working the jail, does not, we believe, meet with sense of justice of the rulers of the d. The following we find in Archibald's leading and Evidence in Criminal Cases."

The Prison Commissioners shall see t any prisoner under sentence inflicted conviction for sedition or seditious , shall be treated as misdemeanant the First Division, notwithstanding any atute, provisions or rule to the contrary.' Indeed, we can assure the Government at the people are expecting every day to e the prisoners released. That the Governnt will eventually show clemency, we are nost sure. The sooner it is done, there-

THE Solar Eclipse on the 22nd instant, out which so much is being written and d just now, it will be interesting to note, nmences in the desert centre of Africa first contact between the two discs ig almost on the Equator-in longitude . The central line of the moon's dow will then cross the wide expanse of Indian Ocean, enter the Indian Empire low Bombay, somewhere near Ratnagiri, ke a north-westerly course through the vestern Presidency, the Central Provinces, char, into Nepal and then out behind the ow-capped Kamaschatka. The breadth of ne zone of totality is estimated at 50 iles and within this not very narrow belt ne sun will appear at places, altogether ec-psed by the moon's shadow. The inky rkness of midnight will appear at midday Ratnagiri, Satara, Wardha, Nagpur, Balat Ratnagiri, Satara, Wardha, Nagpur, Ballia, Sarun and Mount Everest, where the total eclipse will be visible; while at the following places, the darkening of the sun will be all but complete:—Poona, Jubbulpur, Akola, Ahmednagar, Elichpur, Chindwara, Rewa, Benares, Katamundu on the north, and Kolhapur, Sholapur, Bhandara, Patna, Tirhut, Durbhanga and Kinchiniunga on the south, of the central projudices of the south of the central projudices of the south of the central projudices of the south of the south of the central projudices of the south of the south of the central projudices of the south o Kinchinjunga on the south, of the central ne. A partial eclipse will be seen all over ia; from Spitzbergen to Sumatra. The

the Himalayas I minute and 30 seconds The eclipse will, however, last, more or less, for about three hours.

THE Society of Friends in England have done a service not only to their country but to done a service not only to their country but to the cause of humanity as well, by issuing "an appeal to the nation." The appeal is very interesting reading, and the following passages, that we quote from it, will be found specially so:—"We have been alarmed at the repeated proposals, from those high in authority, for a large increase of the Army—proposals which have suggested the introduction of conscription. Before the country is committed to any such Before the country is committed to any such disastrous policy, we would entreat all lovers of peace to join in a strong protest against it, not only as lovers of peace, but as lovers of not only as lovers of peace, but as lovers of country. It is because we are constantly carrying on war in India and in Africa that we are told our Army is too small. We now have an Army nearly twice as large as that under Wellington at Waterloo, engaged against the hill-tribes of India in a war brought about by our "forward" military policy; and we venture to say that 20 years policy; and we venture to say that 20 year hence there will be as few ready to defend that policy as would now defend the Crimean War. A Court for the administration of international justice would be a far more potent means of security than the largest Army and Navy. We need a strong expression by the people of this country, and especially by all connected with the different religious bodies, of their wish that our Government in its relations with other nations and with our dependencies should act on moral lines, that its policy should be one of forbearance and of consideration for the rights of others, a policy of peace and good will rather than one of war and aggression."

This is the time for the British Committee of the Congress to help their constituents in India. This is what our London correspondent says :-

This is the sort of work that ought to be the special province of the British Congress Committee. Meetings of this character ought to be held in every constituency in the United Kingdom while the interest is hot on the Frontier uestion. A golden opportunity is slipping by.
We believe Mr. Caine, in the above, voices the opinion of India. One difficulty of addressing a British constituency on Indian subjects is that the English people do not much care about this dependency of theirs. But now that is all changed. At the present moment, they will scarcely hear anything except about India. The Irish question has been relegated to the back-ground, and the Indian question has come to the front. We repeat, this is the time for the British Congress Committee to awaken the English people to their duties to India.

That the British Committee can do wonders, has been satisfactorily proved by what Babu Ananda Mohun Bose has been able to do single-handed in a short time. When he was taking his sons to England for educational purposes, he was request-ed by his friends here to stop there for THE way newspaper editors have been some time, and do something for his country, cked off to jail, is rankling in the hearts of if possible. Patriotic as he is, he readily some time, and do something for his country, territories outside British India. This principle, agreed off to jail, is rankling in the hearts of people of this country. We shall explain agreed. Now, just see what he has accomplished without any help from any quarter. The Cambridge Union is Tory to the backbone. He explained all the circumstances to the members of the Union and persuaded that body to vote against the repressive policy of the Indian Government. This defeat that the victims of that feeling. Seentence of transportation for life award-connected an editor is one proof of this fact. The members of that organization. They theremembers of that organization. They, therefore, convened a second meeting, for the purpose of nullifying the previous resolution, alluded to above. The Tory members were again defeated!

Now, here was a native of India, who was successful in convincing an eminently Tory assembly, that the repressive policy, introduced by Government here, was inexpedient and unjust. Why should not the members of the British Committee, some of whom hold leading positions, be able to do at least as well? Let the British Committee seek to familiarize the British constituencies with Indian affairs, and India will get the relief that it needs.

The British Committee would just now be very glad to have some delegates from India to assist them. Now, the people of India ought no longer remain apathetic. The sedition law and the way Magistrates are being empowered to haul up any man who is "seditiously" inclined, do not bode any peace to the country. Here let us remark en passant, that a rumour is rife, that the elective system in Calcutta is practically doomed. Of course, we have now a law providing for it; but, in India it does not require much labour to change it. If His Excellency is determined to change it this session, it is within his power to be able to do so.

Two of our best men can help us at this juncture. We allude to Babus Guru Prosad Sen and Baikantha Nath Sen. Every way fitted to represent their country, and with means to defray expenses, they can, if they are physically strong enough for the journey, proceed to England, and may do much to enlighten the English public on the needs

midnight will appear at midday, Satara, Wardha, Nagpur, Baland Mount Everest, where the will be visible; while at g places, the darkening of the eall but complete:—Poona, Akola, Ahmednagar, Elichpur, Rewa, Benares, Katamunduth, and Kolhapur, Sholapur, Patna, Tirhut, Durbhanga and a on the south, of the central ratial eclipse will be seen all over Spitzbergen to Sumatra. The ality and absolute darkness will disass as the eclipse proceeds at Ratnagiri the sun being of India.

FROM a private letter received by the last mail, we learn that the general impression in England is that the press prosecutions in Bombay were initiated neither by the Government of Bombay nor by Lord Hamilton, but by the British Cabinet. The Secretary of State was thus quite helpless in the matter. It is said that the prejudices of the Tories were excited by mischievous telegrams wired from India to England, which associated M1. Tilaks name with the Jubilee murders at Poona on the very first day of the ceremony. The murders were regarded in England in Well, I know better. From the latest accounts od of totalry and absolute darkness will name with the Jubilee murders at Poona less and assolute eclipse proceeds on the very first day of the ceremony.

hidden for 2 minutes and 11½ seconds, at the light of something like a personal affront Nagpur 1 minute and 55 seconds and on to the Queen; and Mr. Tilak, who was believed to be at the bottom of these foul deeds, was singled out for vengeance. The Tory papers raised a howl against him, and Lord Sandhurst received instructions from home not to nominate him to the Council, but the latter would not listen. His Lordship was, however, pressed to prosecute Mr. Tilak, and he had no alternative but to yield to the pressure. The Liberal papers gave a broad hint to the effect that the Lord Chancellor, as a member of the Cabinet, was consulted about the Tilak case. His appearance on the Privy Council to decide the application of Mr. Tilak, no doubt, strengthened this impression. We further learn that the rejection of Mr. Tilak's application was probably secured by the casting vote of the Lord Chancellor, his two other colleagues, Lord Hobhouse and Lord Davey, being supposed to be favourably disposed. The prevailing feeling in England was that Mr. Tilak's writings were not seditious, but that he had some hand in the murders. This feeling is now slowly wearing out, and the opinion is gaining ground that he ought to be released.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, DEC. 16.

BREACH OF FAITH" CONTROVERSY SURELY the final stage in the weary "Breach of Faith" controversy has been reached by the publication, this week, of the telegrams referred to in Sir Henry Fowler's great speech, which had passed privately between Lord Elgin and himself. Sir Henry writes to the press as

Lord Elgin has communicated to me, his desire that my telegram to him of May 30, 1895, and his telegram of May 31 should be published.

I am, therefore, enabled to send you copies for

From Secretary of State to the Viceroy, May 30,

Private. Chitral. No doubt you have considered probable charge of inconsistency between terms of your proclamation to tribes and policy advocated in your despatch of May 8.

As strong feeling on this subject exists here, I should be glad if you would telegraph privately any observations or explanations which occur to you.

From Viceroy to the Secretary of State, May 31, 1895.
Private. Yours of 30th. Chitral. I anticipated charge, but think that it is met by consideration

of circumstances :-First. Proclamation declared intention of pro viding against future invasion of Chitral as well as

for maintenance of garrison.

Second. We promised peaceful retirement, inviting co-operation of tribes. Their opposition altered

Third. We do not propose annexation of any territory or any interference with local independence, but to provide for opening of a road through territories outside British India. This principle,

for protection of road, but example of Hunza levies encourages belief that large part of work may eventually be done by levies and allowances to tribes.

I send you some extracts from various leading newspapers, Tory and Liberal, from which you will gather that the former contend that Lord Elgin has completely met and answered the charge of breach of faith, while the Liberals uphold that the telegrams prove it up to the hilt. I confess I am myself more concerned with the fact, so fully and completely justified by events, that the policy of Sir Henry Fowler and the late Cabinet was the only wise one, and that of the Government of India was hopelessly wrong. Whether or not Lord George Hamilton and the Viceroy were justified in holding that the construction of the Chitral road and its consequences was no violation of any pledge given in the Viceroy's proclamation, is a small matter compared with the fatal policy that dictated it. I canno but feel that the whole controversy about the Forward policy has been quite unnecessarily complicated by the importation of this charge of breach of faith. It is a great pity, it was ever raised at all. The case is strong enough with-

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH'S SPEECH.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just been making a speech to his constituents at Bristol. He only touched briefly on India, but his closing sentences were important, as being the first declaration by a Cabinet Minister, that the Forward policy was very likely to result in a charge upon the British taxpayer—a result that gives me infinite satisfaction, as nothing comes home to John Bull like a demand upon his breeches pocket.

we have been able to obtain—and I believe them to be correct—the cost of the operations that have taken place is put at 2½ millions sterling, which happens to be just a quarter of the sum that Mr. Morley mentioned last night. That, of course, may not be a final estimate; it may be that that estimate may be somewhat exceeded, but to talk of ten millions at the present time is simply absurd. But then can India bear it? That is a matter which I can assure you, is at present under the careful examination of her Majesty's Government. You know how India has suffered during the last 12 months from pestilence, from famine, and finally from the burden of this war. They have been helped to bear the burden, to some extent, by the voluntary and charitable contributions of the people of England, but if, in our judgment, the financial condition of India requires it, we shall not hesitate to ask the British Parliament to come to the aid of India. But, of course, in their interest not hesitate to ask the British Parliament to come to the aid of India. But, of course, in their interest no less than in our own, we are bound to institute a complete and thorough examination into the financial prospects of the coming year, which, I am thankful to say, as compared with the last, are very good before we impose any such burden upon the taxpayers of this country.

These are the guarded utterances of a cautious tatterance, but they would never have been

tious statesman, but they would never have been made at all, if it were not pretty certain that a grant-in-aid of the expenses of the war had not been already decided upon by the Cabinet. Sir Michael puts the cost of the operations, that have taken place up to date, at 2½ millions sterling; but, of course, nobody believes that with the army of invasion in fortified camps during the winter, with the whole business to do over again in the spring, that it will be any less but certainly a great deal more, than Morley's modest estimate of ten millions. Michæl's outlook for next session is anything but bright or cheerful. If India is to get any appreciable relief from impending bank-ruptcy, and the much debated addition is to be made to the strength of the army, Sir Michael's surplus, which promises to be about 1½ millions, will be only a drop in the bucket and he will have to face the unpleasant task of levving increased taxes. of levying increased taxes.

THE BRITISH COMMITTEE. The British Congress Committee, at their neeting this week, resolved to telegraph to the Amraoti Congress, urging that body to appoint not less than four of its most eloquent members to visit this country in February and March next, to attend and speak at a special Conference in London on Indian questions, and afterwards to visit all the great provincial towns to address public meetings. This appears to me to be exactly the work which the British Committee actly the work which the British Committee ought to be constantly doing, and I am glad they are at last making a break in that direction. I most earnestly hope that four or six really strong public speakers, Surendranath Banerjea, A. M. Bose, Madan Mohun Malaviya, Mudholkar or such like men with, if possible, a good Mussalman, may be delegated to this country, that India may, through her own sons, take part in the public agitation which is before us with regard to the Forward policy as well as the monstrous Poona policy of this infatuated Government. I hope the Congress will insist on one important reform in the operations of its British Committee, which need not in any way deplete the funds now set not in any way deplete the funds now set aside for the weekly "India," and which has now become imperative. It is a reform which I have constantly urged in these letters and which you have regularly endorsed and approved in editorial comments. It is that the British office shall at once make such arrangements othice shall at once make such arrangements that telegrams from India may be sent at press rates and that they shall then be distributed to the British daily papers, who very properly refuse to insert telegrams that are not vouched for by some responsible office in this country. On and after the first of January, *India* will be registered as a newspaper in terms that will command press rates. There is no more serious hindrance to the Congress agitation in this country. drance to the Congress agitation in this country than the constantly biassed messages sent by Reuter and the *Times'* correspondent. A recognized that the constant is a correspondent of the constant of the British Committee, could distribute independent elegrams with the certainty that they would be

DECADENCE OF THE ENGLISH ARMY The Daily News has done good service by pub-ishing a classified list of the dead and wounded during the operations of the frontier up to date. The total, including officers and men, British and Native troops, is 338 killed, and 973 wounded, with 54 camp followers to be added to these. The proportion of officers is unusually high, 100 British officers being either killed and wounded compared with 346 rank and file, (one to three and a-half). I suppose it is a low estimate to say that this death-roll will be doubled at least before we are out of the mess. The slaughter of the tribesmen must, with our superior armament, be four or five times as great. If any real advantage was being gained, either to ourselves or tage was being gained, either to ourselves or the tribes, one might put up with all this blood-shed and rapine, but these lives are absolutely flung away upon a reckless and fruitless cam-paign. What is to happen when the lion has killed enough flies? Is it all to be done over again next year? Will the bivil ad-ministration of India throw off the yoke of the military, and extricate itself from the predicament into which they have been led, or is India to be hopelessly ruined that a lot of barren hills and valleys may be annexed and roads for Russia made into India? The public at home are dead sick and ashamed of the whole business and are looking at the future with sore misgiving and deep anxiety Sir William Lockhart has done more by a single phrase, than all the statesmen by their long speeches, to bring home to the minds of people here the crass stupidity of the whole futile business. He says the "Afridis attacking the English are like flies attacking a lion." Folk here are paraphrasing it and say that the English attacking the Afridis are like a lion attacking flies. Nasty rumours are coming home about the want of go and pluck on the part of the British soldier and that in the presence of his Indian comrade. This is the inevitable result of enlisting raw boys. What with the increasing youthfulness of the British soldier, with the demoralization of the canteen and the bazaar prostitute superadded, our army of 75,000 men is hardly equal to 40,000 seasoned troops. A long service army of 50,000 men, not boys, with marriage, instead of polyandry, would cost less than the mass of raw lads who now fill the ranks of British regiments. their long speeches, to bring home to the who now fill the ranks of British regiments. This is a question which will have to be faced next session of Parliament, when the demand of the Government for more soldiers will be met by the counter demand of the opposition for less soldiers and more oppositi The short service system so costly

and inefficient, is hurrying to its doom. We have the finest and most efficient navy the world has ever seen, because its personnel is a long-service one. The British Blue-jacket and Marine is the most perfet and accomplished fighting man the world has ever seen, and can without brag meet successfully twice the number of any possible enemy.

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA. T

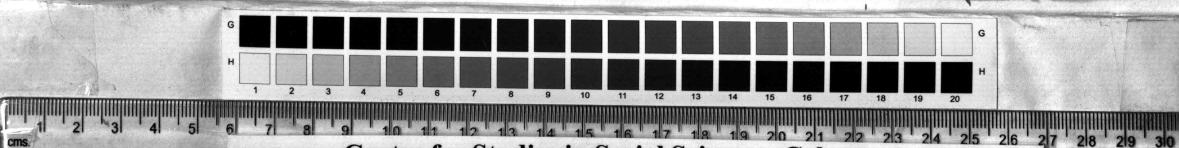
With all this in the air, it is little wonder tha

With all this in the air, it is little wonder that the persistent rumours of great changes in the Government in the near future grow stronger every day. It is said the rank and file of the Tory party in Parliament are insisting upon it, that the Government shall meet Parliament with stronger men at the India and War Offices than Lord Lansdowne and Lord George Hamilton. The "Birmingham Post," a journal inspired by Mr. Chamberlain and the great Liberal-Unionist organ in the provinces, has roundly stated last week that Lord Elgin is to come home and be replaced by Lord George Liberal-Union st organ in the provinces, has roundly stated last week that Lord Elgin is to come home and be replaced by Lord George Hamilton, Lord Lansdowne is to go to the India Office, and Mr. Chamberlain is to be transferred to the War Office, where a man specially skilled in business concerns, is badly wanted. All this is, of course, the merest rumour, 'ut it is believed on all hands that important changes are imminent. I can, however, hardly believe that even this Government will be so besotted as to send Lord George Hamilton to the Viceroyalty of India. If one tries to trace all this rumour to its source one is generally brought up short in front of some ordinary Tory M. P. The Parliamentary rank and file are very unhappy just now. The feud which rages beneath the surface, breaking out now and then, only promptly to be smothered back, between the old Tory party and their unnatural allies, the Liberal-Unionists; the constant anxiety about India and the Cape and the certainty of having to face the powerful attacks of the Opposition when the House meets—powerful because so amply justified by events are quite sufficient to account for the unhappiness and the unrest caused by it. The Cabinet have declared their intention to bring forward a measure of expansion and re-organization of the army, both of which their military experts declare to of expansion and re-organization of the army, both of which their military experts declare to be urgently needed, and for some reason or other, the Marquis of Lansdowne is considered to be unequal to the task. I should think he is as good as any other member of the Cabinet if he were not a peer, but I can quite understand that if grave and deep-rooted changes are to be made in one of deep-rooted changes are to be made in one of our two great spending departments, that the Cabinet may desire to have the Secretaryship of State for War in the hands of a competent member of the House of Commons, for a prolonged and bitter series of debates, will be necessary before any Army Reform Billican be allowed to pass through Parliament. There are two great Governorships falling vacant presently, India and Canada, which may be used as solatiums for Secretaries of State whom it may be desirable to shift, and this lends force to these persistent rumours. It whom it may be desirable to shift, and this lends force to these persistent rumours. It turns the average Tory M.P. sick to be asked how he likes the prospect of the defence to the Opposition attack on the Frontier being in the hands of Lord George Hamilton. It is no secret either that the Government would like their Viceroy to be one of their own sort, and more pliable to India Office pressure than Lord Elgin. Lord George Hamilton would suit them well in this respect, but there is some sort of unwritten law that no Ex-Viceroy must go to the India Office, and no Ex-Indian Secretary must go to Government House, Cal-Secretary must go to Government House, Cal-cutta. This is based on the old principle of the fresh mind," a very sound one at bottom. I don't suppose, however, that Lord Salisbury has any reverence for unwritten law, and he committed too many astounding acts in his day to shrink from sending Lord George Hamilton to India, if he thought it would serve his pur-However, I can prophesy nothing more than

thise deeply with the Tory rank and file in their dread of Lord George Hamilton's management in the great attack upon his policy which is im-pending, and there will be no difficulty in jug-gling him out of the India Office, and maintaindesirable. One can only pray that he may not be juggled into Lord Elgin's place, but may be sent to Canada, where his good qualities, and he has many, would be appreciated, and his bad qualities be harmless.

There can be little doubt that if Lord Salisbury were now constructing a Ministry afresh, knowing what was before him that Lord George would not be put at The India Office, nor Lord Landowne at the War Office, for the simple reason that hese are the two departments most certain to provide the chief diet of the House of Commons provide the chief diet of the House of Commons in the coming session, he would naturally want his best debate for India, and his most capable administrator for the War Office. Without doubt Mr. Goschen is the best debater and Mr. Chamberlain the best administrator in his Government, and if, without loss of dignity, Lord George Hamilton could go back to his old place at the Admiralty, which he filled creditably and honourably, and Mr. Goschen could take the India Office; and if Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne changed offices. berlain and Lord Lansdowne changed offices, it would enormously increase the position of the Government. Lord George could be consoled with a peerage, for both the Secretary and the Civil Lord of the Admiralty are in the Commons. This is the arrangement that would be most easily carried out, and therefore it is the most probable one. Mr. Chamberdin would be flattered by the compliment that he was considered, as he undoubtedly s, the most capable administrator in the Cabinet and Lansdowne could be squared with the promise of the reversion of Canada or a Dukedom. The whole business would also be greatly simplified by Lord Salisbury's retirement from the Foreign Office, long threatened, that he might the better concentrate his energies on the duties of the Prime Ministership. This would free the most important of all the Secreperlain and Lord Lansdowne changed offices, would free the most important of all the Secre-taryships of State, and made things easy all round. Anything, however, rather than have Lord George Hamilton made Viceroy of

DOWN ON THE POLITICAL. It would be an interesting enquiry, were it possible, to find out how far the "political" is responsible for the Forward Policy. Wherever the British political officer goes, annexation transl hard upon his heels. If, as Mr. Cao consother spokesmen for the Government their troops and annexation, let them with their troops and annexation, let them with their troops and annexation, let them with the entire border-land, political officers from the entire border-land, and employ natives of education, rank and positions.



tion, of whom there is an abundance, to act as tion, of whom there is an abundance, to act as the representatives of British authority at Chitral, and at the residences of the most important Afridi and other tribal chiefs. We are ready enough to employ Imperial Service troops with their native officers beyond the frontier, and there can be no reason why the great company of brilliant. Indians who fill the ranks of civil administrations in the leading Native States should not be drawn upon freely for the political agencies not merely across but within the cal agencies not merely across, but within, the frontiers of our Indian Empire. The Jhalawar incident and the Patna scandal of two years ago, incident and the Patna scandal of two years ago, would never have happened if some clever retired Dewan from Kathiawar or Rajputana had been Residents there, instead of the inferior and inexperienced European Military Marplots, who muddled the affairs of those two States. If a native of India has been thought fit for the highest political agency under the Indian Government, that of Cabul, it is futile to say that men equally suitable could not be found for other important Native States, and certainly for the border Khanates, where the very presence the border Khanates, where the very presence of an Englishman stirs up distrust and fanaticism. If the truth were known, I have no doubt, it could be shown that incompetent and ignorant politicals have had their full share in bringing about a condition of things that arousing the deep anger of the whole British nation—an anger that will be certainly visited on the heads of the Government, which is responsible for it.

Law Intellegence.

DISPUTE WITH A FACTORY PEOPLE.

MR. P. L. Roy, on behalf of J. C. M. Driver, Manager of the estate of the Rai Sahibs of Patna, moved the Calcutta High Court Patna, mored the Calcutta High Court for a rule on the District Magistrate of Monghyr, to show cause why his order, dated the 6th December last, under section 144 Cr. P. C., restraining the petitioner from cutting crops or interfering in any way with crops of a place known as Kabar Tal, should not be set aside. The Magistrate apprehended a breach of the peace between the petitioner's men and the servants of the Magistrate apprehender in the Beggsarai subof the Mungoul Concern in the Begusarai sub division, and with a view to stop that, bound down the petitioner in the sum of Rs. 5000 for one year. From the petition to the High Court it appeared that the Rai Sahibs, the employers of Mr. Driver, were the proprietors of certain mauzahs situated in Begusarai, of which twenty-six were held by the Mungoul Factory for a long period under divers leases, the last of which expired in September, 1896, since which time the mauzels have been in the Khas possession of the zemindars. It was alleged that since the time the mauzahs were taken that since the time the mauzahs were taken Khas possession of, the Factory people had taken up an attitude of active hostility towards the Rai Sahibs, their tenants and the petitioner, who was appointed Manager of the estate. It was also alleged that the proprietor of the factory made various endeavours to obtain a renewal of the lease; but his endeavours having proved unsuccessful, the factory people had had recourse to various unlawful and agg essive measures in order to secure the land for the cultivation of indigo. When the petitioner found that the factory people would oppose any attempt on his part to collect rents from those mauzahs, he made an application to the Sub-divisional Officer for a special police force to be deputed to keep the peace of the place. The Sub-divisional Officer forwarded the application to the District Magistrate, who, instead of granting the application as recommended by the Sub-divisional Officer, ordered a police enquiry into the matter. On the report of the police, he issued a rule on the petitioner to show cause why he should not be prohibited from cutting crops in the village, and subsequently bound him down in the sum

cause why the order complained of, should not be set aside on the ground that it was made without jurisdiction.

A CASE UNDER THE EXTRADITION

ACT. MR, JACKSON on Tuesday applied, in the Calcutta High Court, on behalf of Mahant Deba Das, for a rule on the District Magistrate of Mozafferpur to show cause why the trial of the petitioner pending in his court under the Extradition Act should not be transferred to some other competent Court, or, if necessary, the Governor-General in Council may be requested to appoint some other officer to make the enquiry. Mr. Jackson stated it was a very important case Jackson stated it was a very important case and meant life or death to the petitioner. The facts of the case briefly were, that the petitioner was admittedly the Mahant of Motihani mat, in Nepal and Cherout in British India. There were two shrines in those two places, called Asthans, with an income of about Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 32,000. Originally both these were in British territory, but at the commencement of this century, when there was a boundary delimitation between the British and Nepalese Governments, the territories in which the Motihani and its appendages were situated were Governments, the territories in which the Motihani and its appendages were situated were made over to Nepal, Cherout and its villages being cllowed to remain in British India. Now, within recent years, the Nepal Durbar had been endeavouring to make Deba Das consent to the appointing of Nepalese subjects us his chelas or disciples, although Deba Das has the right of choosing his own disciples, putting on the pugre and going through the ceremony of placing them on the guddi, or of leaving the property by will to whom he liked. Their Lordships would find, from the letter of Colonel Wyllie, attached to the petition, that about four or five years ago, for the first time, an attempt was made to change the proprietorship of the place and to try and make out that the Nepal Government and not the petitioner—was entitled to the place and property. What followed was that various attempts were made from time to time to get the Mahant to sign a Kabuliat. Deba Das declined to execute it and came away into British territory, determining, if came away into British territory, determining, if necessary, to stay in future at Cherout. Then the Nepal Durbar tried to get him back on two pretexts. It was said that the Mahant removed something from the Matihani property to Cherout and he was therefore charged with embezzlement. Then the Durbar trumped ap a charge of murder against the Mahant, with that he committed a murder on the committed a murder on the committed a murder on the committed as not even a successful of the committed as not even as not eve As to the embezzle

from his mat in Nepal to his mat in British India for his own safety, and the property, alleged to have been taken, was taken from one shrine to another. On the 24th June last, Col. Wyllie wrote that "there is no doubt that the Durbar will be glad to get back the property without the Mahant." Their Lordships would find from the evidence that the ships would find from the evidence that the Mohant was a Native Indian subject, though Col. Wyllie said that the Durbar insisted that he was a Nepalese subject. H. E. the Viceroy ordered an enquiry which began before the District Magistrate of Mozafferpore; and it was with regard to this enquiry that the present petition was made. Counsel drew the special attention of the Court to the "very curious procedure" that had been adopted. Their Lordships would find that the Magistrate himself confessed that he did not know trate himself confessed that he did not know

what procedure he was adopting.

Counsel then read the petition of which the Counse then tead the petition of which the following is a summary:

That some time before the year 1749 a shrine was established at Cherout by one Jai Kishen Dass. After Jai Kishen's death, during the Mahantship of his successors up to the time of the petitioner, a large number of properties were acquired by the successive Mahants, the income of which was roughly about Rs. 75,000 that in the year 1761 the Maharajas of Ma that in the year 1761 the Maharajas of Ma-kwani, who then ruled over the present Nepal-terai, made a grant of 500 beeghas of freehold land which got the name of Matihani to the said Jai Kishen Das, who, after the receipt of the grant, constructed a shrine, called Matihani temple. The properties pertaining to both the shrines were within the limit of British India till the delimitation of the frontier between British India and Nepal when Matihani fell within the limits of Nepal territory; that in the year 1896 the present Government of Nepal wanted to get written Government of Nepal wanted to get written engagement from the petitioner agreeing to the following conditions: "That any chela to be adopted by the Mahant of Matihani and Cherout should be a Nepalese subject and that the appointment of such chela should be with the permission of the Nepalese Government, and that amongst such chelas the Government would be entitled to choose a successor to the Asthans"; that the petitioner strenuously op-posed this requisition; that thereafter the Nepal Government seized the properties of the Matihani Asthan, and sometime after the Nepal Government made an appointment of one Ram Saran Das to be the Mahant of that Asthan that the petitioner never acquiesced in the ap-pointment; that thereafter an attempt was made by Ram Saran, through the help of the Prime Minister, to secure the registration of his name as to Cherout properties and a letter was written through the Resident of Nepal to the Magistrate of Mozafferpur for that purpose and he wrote in reply that the remedy should be sought in due course of law in the courts of British India, and that if the surrender of the petitioner, Deva Das, was wanted under the treaty evidence as to his criminality and nationality should be sent, that thereafter another letter was addressed by the Prime Minister of Nepal, through the Resident of the Governor-General in Council, submitting that Mahant Deva Das was a Nepalese subject and was liable to extradition; that thereafter an order was sent to the Magistrate of Mozafferpore by the Governor-General in Council, under powers vested by section 14 of Act XXI of 1879 Extradition Act) to issue process against the petitioner, and the Magistrate issued a warrant against him to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of the properties removed by him from Matihani to Cherout; that the enquiry was taken up by the Magistrate on the 20th December last and the petitioner was accused as well with the abetment of murder of one Janak Gir; that up to that the petitioner had been refused copies of correspondence antecedent to the enquiry and it was on the 21st December that at the request of his correct her contents.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Roy, ber that, at the request of his counsel, he granted a rule on the Magistrate to show obtained copies; that the petitioner's coursel then verbally asked the Magistrate to inform him whether his client was being prosecuted as a Nepalese subject or a native Indian subject of Her Majesty and what procedure was going to be adopted, but neither the Magistrate nor the coursel for the prosecution gave any information as to the same; that thereafter a formal petition was put into court by the counsel for the petitioner to ask the counthe counsel for the petitioner to ask the counsel for the prosecution as to whether he was proceeding against Deva Das as a Nepalese subject, but the court declined to answer that question; that subsequently the Magistrate said to the counsel for the prosecution "Have you anything to say, Mr. Pugh? I wish you to understand that the enquiry is now closed and I shall proceed to make my report;" that Mr. Jackson then asked the Court to wait till ath of January and was told in reply

wait till 4th of January and was told in reply, "I really cannot say and I do not know if the enquiry can be re-opened and I do not much care," and that Mr. Pugh then asked "may my witnesses go," the court answering, "yes, they will be discharged."

Hill, J.-I think this is a matter for the Executive entirely and that we have no right to interfere in any way. You say that a requisition was made to the Governor-General in Counciby a foreign power for the extradition of the petitioner and he directs an enquiry for his own information, so that he may be advised as to the course that How then can we interfere?

Mr. Jackson submitted that the enquiry was one which should be conducted according to the laws of the country. Even in England fifteen days were allowed to apply for a Habeas Corpus. In no part of the world, so far Mr. Jackson knew, were such matters determined in any other way than according to law. There was no-thing to prevent the Governor-General acting thing to prevent the Governor-General acting upon his own powers, but when he directs an enquiry it should take place according to law. If the Magistrate did not proceed according to law, what right had he to ask any question to any persons. Unless the enquiry was under the law, no human being was bound to answer any question that he was asked.

Hill, J.—An enquiry of this kind, one would infer, is out of the ordinary course. What is your prayer Mr. Jackson?

Mr. Jackson?

Mr. Jackson said that his client asked that this enquiry be taken up out of the hands of the Magistrate, at present engaged upon it, and be transferred to some other equally competent officer:

Hill, J.—The difficulty we feel is as to our authority to interfere at all in the matter.

Mr. Jackson. Do your Lordships think that the Code of Criminal Procedure does not apply to this enquiry under the Extradition

Hill, J.-I shall be glad to hear what you have to say on the subject, but I confess that as at present advised, I should feel some diffias at present advised, I should feel some diffi-culty in applying it. You ask for a transfer of the matter to some other Magistrate, but the officer who conducts an enquiry under the Extradition Act must be authorised by the Governor-General, and if we take the case out of the hands of the Magistrate authorised to hold enquiry and transfer it to some other person we may take it that the enquiry will be infructuous.

Counsel pointed out that no particular person was selected by name and it would in no way interfere with the wishes of Government who must desire that a proper enquiry should be held. Supposing their Lordships held that the enquiry had been held improperly, was there any difficulty in requesting the Government of India to allow the enquiry to go before

Hill, J.—That request should proceed from some one else. It is not for me to suggest anything, but I should think your client should move the Government himself and represent that he was being prejudiced if he considered he was being prejudiced. How can we inter-fere and take the enquiry out of the hands of

the officer appointed to conduct it? Mr. Jackson submitted that the Governor General was not acting in any executive capacity, but had ordered the enquiry and that the Magistrate acted under the ordinary law. The only way in which a person could be surrendered was after seeing that he was guilty of some offence according to the laws of the country. It was a very serious matter for his client, who would get a short shrift, once he was beyond the frontier. He asked his Lordship to issue a rule so that the matter

might be argued out.

Hill, J.—Can you show us any authority for interfering? I have never heard of an application in which this court has been asked, even in the case of Magistrates subordinate to this court, to indicate to them the law by which they should carry out proceedings. You have not satisfied us that we have any authority to point out the law in a general way or in a particular way by which a Magistrate conducting proceedings under the Act should be governed. Mr. Jackson contended that the Cr. P. Code ought to be followed. If it did apply, the present

proceedings must be set aside. proceedings must be set aside.

Hill, J. - Supposing for the sake of argument the Magistrate's report is unfavourable to your client, what can we do? Suppose he proceeded in any way and reports to the Governor-General against your client, and if the Governor-General takes action upon it and extradites you, can we do anything? We cannot discuss proceedings upon which we have cannot discuss proceedings upon which we have

no control. Mr. Jackson submitted that this was a judi cial proceeding, the only difference being that the Magistrate, instead of making out his commitment order and giving his reasons for so doing, makes out his report and sends it to the Governor-General. Beyond this there is absolutely no difference.

Hill, J.—This is a matter, it seems to me, which is before the Executive Government rather than before the Courts of justice. I do not see that we have any authority to inter

fere.
Mr. Jackson contended that the Governor-General had clothed this Court with sufficient authority by directing an enquiry by

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Hill, said that Mr. Jackson had failed to shake the opinion his Lordship and his learned colleague had formed as to their having no right to interfere.

After some further discussion his Lordship said: We are both of opinion that we do not think it desirable merely for the sake of the question being argued out to grant a rule.

Mr. Jackson.—It is our only means of testing the legality of these proceedings. It is a matter of vital importance to my client and if his Lordship has any doubt he should issue

Hill, J.—As at present advised, I do not entertain any doubt in the matter, and my learned colleague is of the same opinion. But I will take the papers home with me and will consider them in the course of the evening. The application was refused.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. C. E. Bucland, Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is transferred to the Presidency Mr. G. Stevenson, Offig. Dy. Commissioner, alpaiguri, is transferred temporarily to the Burdwan

Maulvi Mahammad Zaki Hasan, Rural Sub-Registrar of Siwan, is appointed to act as Special

Sub-Registrar of Savan, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Savan.

Maulvi Syed Zainal Abedin is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Siwan.

Mr. C. A. Rigby is appointed to act temporarily as Professor in the Sibpur Civil Engineering

Rai Radha Nath Rai Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations. Babu Madhu Sudan Rao, Head Master, Regulations. Babu Madhu Sudan Rao, Head Master, Cuttack Training School, acting for him.

Babu, Hari Charan Ray, Principal, Chittagong College, is promoted substantively pro tempore to class VII of the P. E. Service.

Babu Bijoy Gopal Mukerjea, Professor, Rajshahi College, is appointed substantively pro tempore to class VIII of the P. E. Service.

The undermentioned Asst. Commissioners are deputed temporarily to the Camp of the Professor.

The undermentioned 1Asst. Commissioners are deputed temporarily to the Camp of the Professional Survey Party in the district of Sylhet. Mr. S. S. Skinner, I. C. S., Sylhet, and Mr. J. F. Graham, I. C. S., Silchar.

Babu Sarada Prosad Basu, Munsif of Manickgnnge, is transferred to Jangipur.

Mr. W. Maxwell, Joint-Magistrate, Bhagalpur, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 144 and 524 of the Cod of Criminal Procedure.

The following promotions, confirmations and appointments are sanctioned in the Judicial Branch of the P. C. Service:—

Promoted substantively to the second grade of Subordinate Judges.—Babu Bhagavan Chandra Chatterjee.

cripee.
Confirmed in the third grade of Subordinate Judes.—Babu Mohendro Nath Mitter.
Appointed substantively pro tempore to the third rade of Subordinate Judges Babus Kartik Chandra all and Durga Charan Ghosh.
Confirmed in the first grade of Munsifs, Babus Govinda Chandra De.
Promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Munsifs.—Babus Hari Nath Ray and Landa Prosad Bagchi.

grade of Munsifs.—Babus Harl Nath kay and Annada Prosad Bagchi.
Confirmed in the second grade of Munsifs.—Babu Atul Chandra Batavyal.
Promoted substantively pro tempore to the second grade of Munsifs.—Babus Ambika Charan Mukerji nd Advaita Prasad De.

Confirmed in the third grade of Munsifs.—Babus Revati Kanta Nag and Ramapati Dey.

Prometed substantively protempore to the third grade of Munsifs.—Babus Asutosh Ghose; Shama Churn Chuckerbutty and Romesh Chunder Sen, Confirmed in the fourth grade of Munsifs.—Babu Keder Nath Chatterjee and Mr. Mahmud Hasan.

Appointed substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Munsifs.—Babus Debendra Nath Banerjee, and Monmohan Neogy.

Babu Mohendra Nath Mitter, officiating as SubJudge of Chittagong, is confirmed in his present appointment. Confirmed in the third grade of Munsifs.-Babu

pointment.

Babu Behari Lal Mallik, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Tippera, but to continue to act as an Addl. Sub-Judge of Faridpur.

Babu Kartik Chandar Pal, officiating as Sub Judge of Tippera, is appointed to be substantive pro tempore Addl. Sub Judge of Birbhum, Faridpur and Saran, but to continue to act in his present appoint-

Babu Ashutosh Ghose is confirmed as Munsifold

Babu Kartik Chandra Pal, now officiating a Subordinate Judge of Tippera, is appointed to be Munsif of Nabinagar, but to continue to act in his

Babu Debendra Nath Banerjee, B. I., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Nabinagar.

Babu Kali Nath Dhur, Munsif of Nabinagar, is

Babu Kali Nath Dhur, Munsif of Nabinagar, is transferred to Comilla.

Babu Durga Charan Ghosh now officiating as an Addl. Sub-Judge of Burdwan, is appointed to be an Additional Munsif of Magura and Narail, but to continue to act in his present appointment.

Mr. Mahmud Hasan is confirmed in his present appointment as Munsif of Muzaffarpur.

Babu Jogendro Lai Chaudhuri, Munsif of Jangipur, is transferred to Cox's Bazar.

Babu Nikunja Behari Roy, Munsif of Cox's Bazar, is transferred to Kandi.

Babu Kapali Praşanna Mukherji, Munsif of Kandi, is transferred to Janaipur.

Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Offig. Addl. Munsif at Comilla, is transferred to Manikganj, but to continue to act in his present appointment.

Maulvi Masudul Hosain, sub pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr, Monghyr, is transferred temporarily to Jananu.

Babu Rajmohan Gangonadhya, sub pro tempore.

Janun.
Babu Rajmohan Gangopadhya, sub pro tempore-Sub-Dy. Collr. is appointed to be Supdt. of the Dis-llery at Serampore.

Money market and Trade.

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Rentes 3 per cent Enfaced Rupee paper—

"MUHAMMADAN Mutual Sympathising and Relief Society' has been started at Lahore

An unprecedented flight of locusts, twenty miles long, settled on Dumding, covering the place entirely.

THE Rajah of Ramnad wired to the Pres dent of the Congress at Amrzoti, inviting the Congress to be held at Madura at his expense The original proposal was to hold it at Benares.

DURING the absence of the Raja of Chamba from his capital, no one is allowed to be seen in the streets or surroundings of the city after 9 P. M., unless very good reasons are ex-plained before the Superintendent of Police,

A ROW of mandaps at Surat, used as plague segregation camps, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at one lakh.

MR. B. P. LENTAIGNE, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to be Secretary to the Burma Legislative Council and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Burma Legislative Depart-

AT a GeneralCourt-martial, held at Quetta on the 27th December, Private William Belcher, and Border Regiment, was found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm to Private Alexander Clerk, of the same regiment, by striking him on the head with the iron leg of a cot. The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for two years and to be discharged with for two years, and to be discharged with ignominy from the service.

TELEGRAMS.

The list of New Years Honours contains t

Lord Halsbury is raised to an Earldom Sir William Hozier and Sir H. B. Farquha are raised to the Peerage.

Mr. Lipton, tea merchant and Mr. Acroyde ex-Judge of Hongkopa, are created Knigh

Bachelors.

Mr. Alonzo Money, Morice Pasha and Mr. Walter Mieville are created Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. McLeavy Brown, Major Munbury Brown and Major Hatch are created Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Advices from Seoul state that Mr. McLeavy Brown has concluded a compromise with M. Alexeiff, the Russian Controller, whereby the will work the Customs conjointly

The presence of British war-ships at Chemulpo signifies Great Britain's moral support of Mr. McLeavy Brown.

Mr. McLeavy Brown.

LONDON, JAN. 1. It is officially stated that there are no seven British warships at Chemulpo and to at Port Arthur. The Times in a telegra from Hongkong states that great activi prevails in the naval dockyard there and the secrecy is maintained regarding the mov

The Warwick and Lincoln regiments
Cairo have been ordered to proceed
Wadyhalfa, whence they probably advance
Abuhamed. This movement is due to nev
received that the Dervishes at Omdurma
are preparing to advance northward.

At a convention of Trades Unions a res

At a convention in Trades of the state of the country to contribute three pence each weekly to the engineers on strike. This wiproduce £25,000 weekly.

The death is announced of General States Airly

James Airly.
Colonel James Gildea and Major Goo Adams have been created Companions of t

The test match between Victoria and Ste dart's team has begun at Melbourne. T Victorians made 283 for three wickets, Mcle

Reuter wires from Pekin that the man Missionaries at Tsaothow are comping that they are threatened by the Chi Commandant there. The German M ter at Pekin has therefore demanded Commandant's dismissal and has threat to take his departure. The Chinese Cernment is alarmed at this threat.

A Cuban Ministry has been formed virtue of the Autonomy decrees and took to oath in the presence of Marshal Blanco at the Foreign Consuls.

China has complied with the demand of German Minister at Pekin for the dismissal the Commandant at Tsaochow.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that Alexeieff has been invested with authoto promote Russian commerce in Core competition with Great Britain and James and the construct and the construction and the construction and the construction are constructed as the to construct an orthodox church

The Cameronian Regiment in Egypt also been ordered to hold themselve readiness to proceed to the front, and Seaforths at Malta have been ordered

The first battalion of the Yorkshire Regin has been ordered to Gibraltar to replace Northumberlands, who go to Egypt. Times understands that two Battalions on the voyage home from India will be la in Egypt, and that this will permit of battalions going up the Nile, if necessary.

LONDON, JAN. The Times' Pekin correspondent states the arrangements for a new guaranteed Rus joan are actively proceeding.

In a match between Victoria and Stode team the Victorians were out for 520, of wh Trott made 79, Iredale 89, and Gregory Stoddart's team then went in and made

LONDON, JAN. Reuter learns that whatever privilege and Power may obtain, from China Great Br will demand an adequate compensa and do her utmost to uphold her exis

Advices from London, Ontario, state the while the successful candidates at the Mucipal election were addressing a great meing in the City Hall, part of the flooring ollapsed and 28 persons were killed and 1 injured. Advices from Yokohama state that . Marquis of Ito is forming a Japan

Mr. Stoddart's team against Victoria?

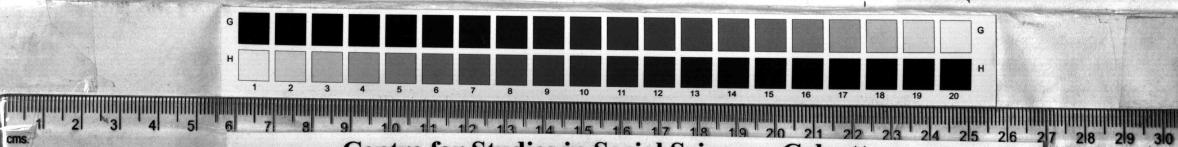
NEWS reaches Madras papers of a m daring torchlight dacoity committed the oth day in North Travancore by over a bendy armed Moplas. They are reported to he entered a temple and carried away prope worth Rs. 5,000. We trust the Travance fovernment will do their best to bring

CAPTAIN IVERS, the Cantonment Mag trate of Secunderabad, declined on the 3rd stant to issue a summons against Mr. Fern dez on a charge of defamation filed by Mr. J. Fellowes. The complainant averred that well-known European referred to in telegram published some weeks ago as be concerned in the reported incident at Wa meant himself.

DOCTOR HARRY SELBY, one of a party Doctors sent out from England to study plague, was found dead in his bed at plague, was found dead in his bed at Napier Hotel on Sunday morning. Onl few days ago he arrived in Poona. antopsy on the body by Doctor Heath, Asstant Civil Surgeon, Poona, showed that dewas due to heart disease. The deceased very perfectly well the previous day.

MR. UPCOTT, the Director-General of Railways, is inspecting the construction division of the Burma Railway Company's lines. He is at present going over the portions of the Mu Valley section, which are being completed, the Chief Engineer accompanying him; and by the end of the month, he will begin inspecting the Mandalay-Kunlod line, as far as the Gotek Gorge, 50 miles beyond Maymyo.

MR. SHUNGARA SOOBYER, C. I.E., Dewan Travancore, will, it is definitely stated, from the Dewanship after the Mal. He will be succeeded by Dewan Baha Travancore in assawmy Rao, Chief Justice of will, on retire ment, receive a bonus of the ment o



MISS LILIAN EDGER, M. A A SHORT SKECTH OF HER PREVIOUS CAREER.

OUR readers cannot but feel interested in erusing some details regarding the previous nd intellectual personages that have even sited our shores. Mass Edger has been escribed by those who have had occasion to udge her capabilities as ranking only next to hat most remarkable woman of the age, Mrs. Besant. Indeed anybody who has had the rivilege of hearing or conversing, with both annot help being struck by the many points of close similarity existing between them. As tiss Edger herself said at the Victoria Hall Miss Edger herself said at the Victoria Hall, the other evening, the fact that Mrs. Besant has been received by us as a loving and beloved sister, has helped her to make out a claim, and a very strong claim it is, to be similarly received, only as a younger sister, Mrs. Besant being the elder.

She was born in England, but did not happen to be long in the land of her birth, for,her father and mother migrated to New Zealand when she was but a few months old. Mr. Edger was a Baptist Minister at first, but he was a

was a Baptist Minister at first, but he was a hristian of very broad views and had a far ifferent conception of the religion of Christ can that taught by most Churches. Indeed, his deas of Christianity came very close to the Theosophical conception of the religion. The ardinal differences that gradually arose between his ideal of Christianity and that of e ministry to which he belonged, soon led up o his severance from the Baptist Church, and fr. Edger continued to work independently as a Nonconformist, quite apart from any sectarian creed. They were then living in a ract of country in New Zealand which in those days resembled a jungle, not having been fully explored and brought under occurrent in the second section. pation. But in a short time an incident curred, which made the brave non-confor-ist minister and his little daughter leave wo ded settlement and remove to Aucknd. Their house was destroyed by fire, and not having the means to rebuild it, or robably not relishing the idea of remaining ny longer amidst a people between whose onceptions of the principles of Christianity nd his own there was such a broad differce. Mr Edger chose to remove to Auck-d, where a few individuals who had had rasion to know him and appreciate the s to that town, offered to form themves into a congregation and accept him as ir Minister. Here the Edgers accordingly

ttled, and Mr. Edger continued to preach on the same unsectarian lines that he had following for some time in the settlement e had quitted, and supporting himself entirely om voluntary contributions from members his unsectarian congregation. Young Lilian's arly education began here, and was entirely mparted at home under the care of her father d her governess, and a most sound and perelementary education it must have been, the lay the foundations of the superior and the intellectual culture which she embodies ay. At sixteen, she obtained a scholarship the University, and in the year 1879—so r as she recollects she took her B. A dee in the New Zealand University, and a later, her M.A. She was then a teacher ome of the schools in New Zealand, d after spending some years as a suc-seful member of that profession in two of principal schools in Christchurch and principal schools in Christenesses, which is Edger started one of her own the started one of her own t dependently at Auckland. Here she met the considerable success, and the institu-in was a very flourishing one for some ars, until she had to face some obstacles d overcome prejudices owing to her ad-

wn who regretted her giving it up, and ressed her with requests to continue to mainin it. But the desire to pursue spiritual udies and investigations in the new and uitful field of Theosophy was strong within er, and she had to withdraw from the school. er, and she had to withdraw from the school. I should not have given up the school," she said, "except for Theosophy." It is now six tears since she joined the Society, and two tears since she withdrew from active life as a teacher, taud gave herself up entirely to assisting in the progress of the Theosophical Society. The branch Associations of this movement in New Zealand were all linked into one section, and Miss Edger was appointed General Secretary of the whole. She visited the various branches, giving lectures furing her tours. During this period, she visited Australia twice in connection with the work of the Theosophical Society. It was during her second tour there that she met Colonel Olcott, and accepted his invitation to proceed to India to be present during the present Convention. Before embarking with the Colonel, however, to India, she accompanied him on a tour through the Australasian Colonies, visiting the branches and giving ectures upon Theosophy and kindred sub-

yes upon Theosophy and kindred sub

Our representative would gladly have ailed himself of the opportunity of asking as Edger about her views upon the con-ion of women in India and of the socia Miss Edger about her views upon the conlition of women in India and of the social
austoms of our country, but refrained,
reing that the lady had been but
a few short days in our midst and
had during that period but little opportunity
of observing the social manners and home life
offindians. "I cannot tell you," she said, "for you
see, I have seen absolutely nothing of the home
life of the Hindus." "Nor can Mrs. Besant tell
you anything on the point," added the Colonel,
who was present during the interview, "for she
too has not seen much of the home life of the
Hindus" a very wise decision, our representative thought seeing that most Englishmen and
Englishwomen, having made a few short tours
across the country and seen but the surface of
the social life of the Natives, consider themselves competent to judge and deliver opinions upon our habits and customs.

Asked about her own country, Miss Edger
expressed a little Resitation in pronouncing
my very decided opinion about the progress
ton we Zealand, having been little accussocial to taking part in any of the greaty
such pf political movements that now form
that enterlient features in the progress of
these been asing colony. No doubt, there

that enterinent features in the progress of has been a ing colony. No doubt, there

and making due allowance for any extreme cases, Miss Edger did not in the least think that the advancement of women, or more plainly the coming of women to take the forefront in the great political and social movements of the country, could in any manner interfere with those womanly qualities which form the distinguishing virtues of the sex; and Miss Edger turned to the Colonel for approval, who took this opportunity of illustrating one of the principal doctrines taught by the Society. "Masculine women," said he, "are simply male souls in female bodies the transfer of the principal doctrines that the souls in female bodies the transfer of the principal doctrines are simply male souls in female bodies the transfer of the principal doctrines. dies, that is, souls that were previously engaged in masculine spheres of activity and that have now taken abode in female bodies. It is the same thing also in the case of feminine men. Do you believe in the doctrine of re-incarnation?" Our representative answered in the affirmative. "Then that is easily explained," said the Colonel. Miss Edger seemed to agree with this bit of the Colonel's exposition of the docrine of re-birth, and then proceeded to state that politics formed merely an outlet for women's energy and activity, as so many others were. She considered that women, in common with the rest of mankind, ought to take up such spheres of life as they consider most suited to them, and provided the culture of the heart and the intellect was all right, no harm could ensue from whatsoever spheres of occupation or activity their energies were directed to. - Hindu.

THE NEW SEDITION LAW.

(Indian Daily News.) THE speeches at the Legislative Council of Mr. Chalmers and the Viceroy, as to the amendment of the law of sedition, were conciliatory enough, especially that of the Viceroy; but we do not think that any particular necessity was made out for altering the law, because, on the whole, we think that the law is being altered, the whole, we think that the law is being altered, and not merely expressed in clearer terms. The use of the word disloyalty for disaffection is a fine sample of the *ignotum ter ignotius*. Mr. Chalmers' view is that Sir James Stephen was only introducing the English law, but the whole question is — What is the English law on the subject? Sir James Stephen, who was the greatest authority in the Criminal law we have had for years either in England or India, thought for years either in England or India, thought that the modern conception of section was based on the intent to use force, and the section is based accordingly. Nothing, he writes, is seditious, short of direct incitement to disorder or violence. English law being based on precedents on such a matter as political rights, nothing is easier than to find precedents very much against the subject. The further one goes back, the more extraordinary are the decisions one can find as to what sedition consists in It is enough. Stephen writes to say, that in this country (England) and in this Holt, as was done by one of the Bombay Judges, is to go back to a state of things of which the then law is no longer law, although it might have been laid down No one would suggest those Judges. that all that Jefferies or Scroggs said on the subject of libel is still law; and in investigating the subject, all the Indian courts seem to have gone back to those old conceptions, and to have assumed that the law still remains the same. Sir James Stephen, we believe, after considering the matter deliberately, came to the conclusion that the essence of the whole matter was coun selling the use of force, and that is the only do overcome prejudices owing to her adrence to the Theosophical Society. Theosoy, when first known in New Zealand, had to
the many strong prejudices and was subjected
much unfair criticism; but these vanished e the use of force, within the section; and he said it very deliberately, and, as far as we can see, very clearly In fact, we think that one of the chief misfor tunes in these sedition trials is that what was said by the Legal Member in introducing a Bill was ruled out. This may be the proper procedure; but when Sir James Stephen said, in introducing the Bill, that unless an appeal to force was suggested there was no sedition, and that was about he want the leg to be in the said. and that was what he meant the law to be, it is difficult to think it right that Judges reading the law, should construc it as meaning exactly the opposite. Practically, Mr. Chalmers wants to go back, as far as we gather, to the English law, as he understands it, and not as Sir James Stephen understood it to be,

minds of the people is, as far as we are aware, absurdly exaggerated. It is assumed and stated with the utmost confidence by men who have never aread a line of a native paper in their fives, and without a word of evidence on the subject, that a foolish word may do an en-ormous mischief among ignorant, foolish, and uneducated men. Considering that about one man in a hundred thousand can read in India, we think it very unlikely; and arguments based on the analogy of the way that Europeans would feel or think on any given subject, are very unsound in India. All the sedition teaching in India is oral; and nothing can stop it ex cept just and sympathetic Government, of which, as in other matters, the profession is easy, but the practice difficult.

(Advocate of India.)

Two things about the law regarding seditious writing here will astonish the historian. The one is that until August 1870 this Empire go on very well without Section 124a of the Indian Penal Code. The other is that until September 1897 nobody had discovered, or made the faintest approach towards discovering, the real meaning of that Section. This last proposition will not pass without challenge. But it can be proved up to the hilt from the corrected report of Mr. Justice Strachey's Charge to the Jury on the Tilak trial. At p that pamphlet you will find a reference to a distinction which is declared to be "the essence of the section." If you read the context you will discover that the distinction referred to is that drawn by Mr. Justice Strachey and by no authority previous to him, between term "the Government" occurring in the Section and the term "measures of Government occurring in the appended Explanation. The distinction is vital, if it is there. It threw the Judge back, for one thing, on ordinary sources of information as to the probable meaning of the word disaffection in the Section, and we all know what came of that. Another not unimportant result was that it set up an absolute divorce between the Section and the paragraph which foolishly purports to be an Explanation of the Section. The Section makes attempts to excite feelings of disaffection which may range the whole gamut from complete indifference to violent, hatred — against the Government—culpable. The Explanation, which, if there is any thing in this theory, ought to have been another section. makes comments on measures of Govern ment, which are incompatible with allegiance culpable, by the somewhat odd device of declaring that such comments, if compatible with a due feeling of allegiance, are not culpable. We are not commenting on this theory at present. We are only saying that it is an absolutely new one. Among the people who must have listened to it with generation the time for prosecuting for political libels has passed, and does not seem likely to return within any definite period. To quote decisions or views of Lord Ellenborough or Holt, as was done by one of the Royales. speeches which he made to the jury. He took the section and its Explanation together and he asked for a verdict on the ground that Tilak had published words "calculated to create in the minds of the readers a disposition not to obey the lawful authority of Government or to subvert or resist that authority ment, or to subvert, or resist that authority whenever occasion may arise," and that he had done that intentionally. There was just as little reference to "the essence of the section" in the speech for the defence. Mr. Pugh did not know that he had such an interpretation of the charge to meet. The doctrine that Tilak must, among other things, clear himself from the accusation of the charge to meet. sation of having passed, beyond comments on the measures of Government, to attacks on the Government itself, as distinguished from their measures, was stated for the first time on record in the summing up; and in stating it, Mr. Justice Strachey, with a very obvious reference to Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, said that the Explanation had been inaccurately persons" had completely misunderstood the whole law on the subject. As a rule, doubtless it is in the interests of justice that the sum-ming-up should come last in a trial. In the Tilak case, for the reason we have given, it seems to us that it would have been very much fairer if the prisoner and his counsel had got some incling of the view of the law which was

some incling of the view of the law which was about to be, placed before the jury, not by the prosecution, but by the Judge.

It is the fault, and ought to be the damning fault, of the proposed new section that it eagerly adopts, stereotypes, and would make statutory law of a distinction which escaped the penetrating wit of Sir James Stephen. The disaffection which the law, as it stands, makes it a criminal offence to excite or attempt to not as Sir James Stephen understood it to be, the difference being that Sir James Stephen thought it had altered with the progress of civil liberty, Mr. Chalmers and the Indian Judges thinking it has done nothing of the sort. The latter have, indeed, been more royalist than the King, as has often unfortunately been observed in these epidemics of prosecution. Sir James Stephen's views were perfectly clear to be disaffection which the law, as it stands, makes it a criminal offence to excite, or attempt to excite, in India, is "disaffection to the Government established by law in British India." For these, words it is proposed to substitute "disaffection to the Government." The mention of Her Majesty been observed in these epidemics of prosecution. Sir James Stephen's views were perfectly clear days are over and gone, if they ever existed, when in English opinion it was any part of a people's duty to love their Monarch for no better reason than that he or she is their Monarch. But the words serve the been observed in these epidemics of prosecution. Sir James Stephen's views were perfectly clear about it, and, as we have said, he was and is still regarded as the greatest authority as to what is the present law of England on these political offences, and how much it differs from the views of the Judges of James II. He had a very keen sense of these matters, which are based very much on public sentiment at the time. With regard to the proposal to treat the publication of sedition in a less heavy sort of way than a State trial, this is a course we have always advocated, and we suggested that these alleged press offences matters, which are based very much a possible sentiment at the time. With regard to the proposal to treat the publication of sedition in a less heavy sort of way than a State trial, this is a course we have always advocated, and we suggested that, these alleged, press offences should be visited with simple imprisonment like the press offence of the Continent, and as, indeed, seditions libels are now punished in England by the new statute of 1877. In fact, what Mr. Chalmers is proposing is neither the English law nor the English punishment, which is that of a first-class misdemeanmat. We think the proposed way of doing it not so simple as what we suggested three moints ago, which was to emact that the "Government. Horace did that long defamation, an offence which is punished by simple imprisonment. This is the law in America. The suggestion of binding people over to keep the peace has the one ment of swiftness; but, surely a man has a right to a trial for an offence of this sort. Any one set who knows the system under which people are bound down in Pengak would hesiate by extend its use. To begin with, it is absolutely certain to be abused, and to get abuses, pat it in the certain of fact, the effect of the native press or, the last term of fact, the effect of the native press or, the best continued and it is the law in the certain of fact, the effect of the native press or, the best continued and the continued of the people to the continued of the proposed with the following points: (a) whether the proposed system of isolation as different or the proposed system of isolation as it stands: (b) if not, what modifications are stands; (b) if not, what modifications are stands; (c) in the proposed of the continued o s been a may colony. No doubt, there effect and the discuss to-day. As a matpublic, and public bodies, should lose no time in
ter of fact, the effect of the native press on the
complying with the Viceroy's invitation to

Mr. Cochrane, whose name is to be mentione with honour, objected to it on the ground the with honour, objected to it on the ground that it "placed men's rights and liberties in the discretion of each particular judge." The section disappeared, and a great deal of foolish wonder has been expressed as to what became of it. There can be no doubt, we imagine, that it was kept back intentionally and wisely by men who agreed with Mr. Cochrane. The proposed section is a good deal worse than the original one. If it passes, we shall be The proposed section is a good deal worse than the original one. If it passes, we shall be liable to have every magistrate in the place, enquiring into the feelings we entertain towards. Her Majesty or Her Majesty's representatives, and sending us to jail if they do not come up to his standard of what is right and proper in that matter. It is a lovely prospect. But no effort should be spared to prevent it, if that be possible, from becoming a fact.

CLAIRVOYANCE EXTRAORDI-NARY.

A PARIS correspondent of the Daily News

It seems that the result of an extraordinary experiment has been communicated to the cademy of Sciences and Letters of Montpellier by Dr. Grasset, Professor at the Medical University of that city. A friend and colleague of Professor Grasset-Dr, Ferroul, of Narbonne,—is acquainted with a clairvoyance. It was agreed to try her upon reading through opaque bodies. Professor Grasset returned from Narbonne to Montpellier, and without telling Dr. Ferroul anything about his proposed test, he wrote on half-a-sheet of paper the folowing couplet:

Le ciel profound reflete en etoiles nos larmes Car nouspleurons cesoir de nous sentir trop vivre. Montpellier, October 28, 1897. and underneath a Russian word in big printed letters, a German word written small, and a Greek word. The paper was doubled up with the writing inside, and was wrapped up in a sheet of tinfoil, the edges of which were folded over. This was enclosed in a mourning enover. This was enclosed in a mourning envelope. Professor Grasset having been told that twine sometimes interfered with the subject's vision, secured the envelope, after gumming the edges, with a paper fastener which he ran through the envelope, doubling over the ends, and embedding them in sealing-wax, on which he affixed his seal. He wrote a note on a visiting card to his Narbonne colleague, and, enclosing the whole in a big envelope, he nosted it on October 28 posted it on October 28

On October 30, Professor Grasset received the following reply:
My dear Professor,—When your envelope reached me this morning, I had not my sub ject at the house. I opened the outer envelope and found your card and the sealed envelope and found your card and the sealed envelope. As I was compelled to pay my round of visits to my patients, I proposed to call on the subject at 4 p. m., and immediately called on her to make an appointment. She suggested that the letter be read at once. Your sealed envelope was lying (enclosed in the bigger one) on my desk at home, where I had left it, my house and that of the subject being over 500 yards distance. We both sat near the edge of a table. I laid my hand in front of the subject's eyes, and this is what she said without seeing your envelope: "You have torn the envelope?" "Yes but the letter to be read is inside in another closed envelope." be read is inside in another closed envelope. "What with a big black seal?"—"Yes; read," "There is silver paper. Here is what i written: "Le ciel profound reflete en etoile written: "Le ciel profound renete en etolies nos larmes, carnous pleurons le soir de nous sentir vivre." Then there are letters like that — and the subject imitated them with her finger—"then a name I cannot read, then Montpellier and the date." There, dear Professor, is the account of the experiment I promised. It lasted a minute and a half. Enclosed I return you the sealed envelope.— Lamete. Dr. Ferroul

I am, etc., Dr. Ferroul. Professor Grasset describes his amazement seen the tinfoil, a precaution Professor Grasset had not mentioned to Dr. Ferroul. She had read the two lines without recognising the versification—reading "le soir" instead of "ce soir" and overlooking the word "trop" mistakes which were insignificant. Professor Grasset considers that the success of this experiment is complete, and the demonstration overwhelmming. The envelope was examined and opened at the sitting of the Academy of Sciences and Letters of Montpellier. The Academy has appointed a Commission to repeat this experiment at Narbonne. experiment at Narbonne.

Mofussil Aews.

BANKIPORE, DEC. 27. On the morning of this day, Mr. Bourdillon issued the following letter to the leading gentlemen of the town: "The memorial of the inhabitants of Patna has already been formen of the town: "The memorial of the inhabitants of Patna has already been forwarded to Government with my remarks, but I am going down to Calcutta on Tuesday evening next and shall have an opportunity of seeing the Lieutenant-Governor and explaining to him personally the feeling in Patna with regard to the Plague Rules. I am therefore, asking a few of the leading gentlemen in Patna to meet me in order to talk the matter over, and I shall be obliged if you will make one of the party and come to my house at 8-30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 28th December. Please bring with you, in writing, if possible, your opinions on the following points: (a) whether the proposed system of isolation and segregation can be carried out as it stands; (b) if not, what modifications you propose; (c) how the occurrence of cases of plague can best be ascertained; and (d) what are the best arrangements for treating cases of plague" The memorial referred to above, was signed by about twenty-five thousand persons, and ends with the following prayer: "(1) To allow them, should the plague unfortunately break out in this district, the same privilege of home segregation, which has been hitherto deemed sufficient in cases of small-pox and other infectious and contagious diseases, and which system of 'solation is not only familiar to all Hindus and Mahomedans, but the observance of which is rendered peremptory by their social customs; (2) to exempt them, in the event of the privilege of home segregation being accorded to them, from

Frontier Affairs.

THE expedition under Sir Bindon Blood was o have started for the Boner country yester-

THE Political Officer of the Khyber reports that the road between Ali Musjid and Landi Kotal is blocked and that General Hamond's column is engaged with the Zakka

LARGE numbers of Afridis with their families are reported to have come into Massazal and Khedad Khel Zaimukhat territory and to be selling the rifles they have captured, to the Zaimukhats, who are taking them to Biland Khel to sell to the Waziris.

A FEW Zaimukhats, who have returned from Tirah, report that a representative Jirga of Afridis is assembling and intends proceeding to Bara to make peace. Some of Sipah Salar's men are buying Lee-Metford rifles in Tirah. Mullahs are attempting to persuade the Afridis that the Afridis do not believe n the spring, but the Afridis do not believe

ON the 29th ultimo, a column moved to Ali Musjid, all being in at 6 P.M. During the movement, the Afridis, much assisted by mist and cloud, pressed the rear-guard in numbers closely and courageously. The English casualties were:—Derbyshires, six men severely and four men, slightly wounded, also one Gurkha severely wounded.

severely wounded.

THERE are now eleven hundred and, eleven rifles due form the Afridis, the number having risen from the original eight hundred by the inclusion of 250 taken away by men of the Khyber rifles, 50 by Afridi deserters from Infantry regiments, and 40 captured by the enemy during the recent fighting. Only eightynine have so far been brought in. Of the cash fine of Rs 70,000, exclusive of any demands for buildings destroyed, only a twentieth part has been paid in.

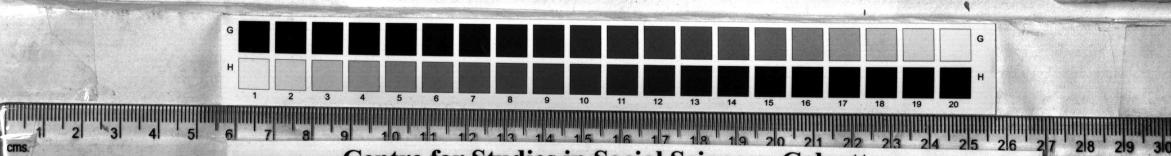
THE following telegram has been received from General Hammond, commanding the Peshawar Column, dated Landi Kotal, the 31st of December: - "Twelve Zakka Khel towers in the Nikki Khel villages were blown up to-day and the walls facing the road of several enclosures were knocked down. The usual forwards parties brought in large every usual foraging parties brought in large quantities of wood and bhoosa. The wounded are all doing well, except Sergeant-Major Dempsey, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. There were four degrees of frost last night. The wire was cut again at 4 P. M."

HERE are some further particulars of the tragic end of General Sir Henry Havelock Alan:—He left Ali Masjid with an escorted conyoy and was refused permission to leave without it. On his way up to Landi Kotal from Ali Masjid, on the pervious day, he expressed great impatience at being prevented from marching alone. No possible blame can be attached to the troops for the loss of his life. The body was found in a small nullah off the main Khyber stream, stripped of everything save underclothing. There were two bullet wounds, one in the leg and another in the side; the latter had severed a main artery. Death must have been instantaneous. The body was brought down from Ali Masjid in a tonga with an escort and was received by the officers of the First Division and a guard of honour and sent on at once through Peshawar to Rawalpindi for interment. convoy and was refused permission to leave walpindi for interment.

CENERAL HAMMOND telegraphs on Saturday: "The wells and towers of two villages commanding the road were destroyed by the Sappers, and I regret to say that through the accidental explosion of some 60 pounds of dynamite, while packing it into boxes, two Sappers were killed. I proceeded up the Taira nalla to examine some caves which showed some of habitation. The caves were found signs of habitation. The caves were found full of household goods, all of which were Sikhs from Ali Musjid, the 9th Gurkhas, and 34th Pioneers. While destroying property in the caves belonging to Khanas Khan, a few shots were fired and Lieutenant Hammond,my orderly officer, was wounded. A few of the enemy officer, was wounded. A few of the enemy followed up returning from the nalla, but their number increased as the Sadda Khel villages were reached, and they followed up the rear gua d consisting of the 34th Pioneers. The usual foraging parties procured quantities of bhoosa and wood. The wire was cut again at 7. P. M. Our casualties were killed, No. 5. Company Bengal Sampers and Miners two Sappers; wounded severely, Lieutenant Hammond, R. A., Inniskilling Fusiliers, one Sergeant, 34th Pioneers, one sepoy; slightly wounded, one follower."

geant, 34th Pioncers, one sepoy; slightly wounded, one follower."

GENERAL HAMMOND telegraphs from Landi Kotal through Ali Musjid on the 30th ultimo: "The rear guard of the 9th Gurkhas covering the foraging and demolition parties, was followed up last night to within two miles of the camp. The casualties were: slightly wounded two riflemen. To-day twenty-two Zakka Khel towers in the villages Wali Khel and Nikki Khel were blown up and large quantities of grass and wood were brought in. A few shots were fired from the hills but there were no casualties. Picquets of the Oxfords furnished from Ali Musjid were attacked yesterday. The 1st Gurkhas and the Kohat Mountain Battery arrived at Ali Musjid to-day. The repair of the water-supply pipes was proceeded with to-day. The Oxfords were on convoy duty to-day and had picquets to guard the road. The furthest point was withdrawn at 3-30 P.M. and had been joined by two picquets when a volley was fired suddenly from a walled enclosure which wounded Lieutenant-Colonel Plowden, Lieutenant Owen and some men. They took cover in a nullah which proved exposed to fire from the enemy, and here they lost more men and were so hampered by the wounded that they could not extricate themselves until joined by another company, when they retired into some walled enclosures, where they remained until I took out reinforcements and means of carrying in the wounded. News of the need of these reached me at 5-50 P. M. There was no firing after the Oxfords got into the enclosures. All arms were brought in. The casualties, I regret to say, were heavy. Three rank and file were killed and eleven wounded, and Captain Parr also wounded in addition to the officers mentioned. The wire is regularly cut each afternoon as soon as the picquets are withdraw, and repairs cannot be made till 1110 ock. noon as soon as the picquets are and repairs cannot be made till 11 ent three letters to report that vas impracticable. Two to Chief of the taff never got through at have been brought



THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

PROBLEMS TO BE CLEARED UP. To-DAY (Dec. 10th), says a home paper, Sir Norman Lockyer's Eclipse Party sails for Colombo, and the present is, therefore, a fitting opportunity to say a few words about the Total Solar Eclipse of January 22st, 1898, an event which is exciting no inconsiderable amount of interest in the astronomical world.

The last total solar eclipse was in August, 1896, when many journeyed from these shores to various parts of the world to witness it. Unfortunately the weather was in almost every case so deplorable that the astronomers came back with hardly any results at all.

It is, therefore, not surprising that a special effort is being made to observe the coming eclipse, and it is satisfactory to notice that the weather prospects are considered to be as favourable as they possibly can be.

The eclipse comes off in the middle of the cold weather and at the most favourable time of the year for travelling in India,—a piece of good fortune which the members of the various Eclipse Expeditions will not fail to

The first of these consists of Sir Norman Lockyer, his son, Dr. Willian J. S. Lockyer, and his assistant Mr. Fowler. They sail to-day reaching Colombo on January 5th. Here they will be met by H. M.S. Melpomene-the vessel told off by the Admiralty to assist Sir Norman in his eclipse work; and they will land at Fort Viziadrug (near Ratnagiri on the West Coast of India) on the 8th of January.

of Jahuary.

Till the day of eclipse Sir Norman and his assistants will be actively employed in constructing huts, in setting up the instruments, in making calculations, in rehearsing the work proposed, etc. That they will have able and willing helpers in the crew of H. M. S. Melpomene need not be doubted. The equipment of this expedition will be chiefly spectroscopic, including two telescopes of nine and six inches aperture respectively, furnished with objective prisms (giving double the dispersion used at the eclipse of 1802) and an integrating spectroscope have of 1893), and an integrating spectroscope, having two three-inch prisms of 60 degrees. A telescope with a prism at one end and a camera at the other is termed a "prismatic

Permanent photographic records have now superseded, almost entirely, eye observations during the few moments of a total eclipse, The method of observation with all three instruments will be photographic; and if only the weather be favourable Sir Norman hopes among other things, to determine the relative composition of the successive layers of the sun's gaseous envelope, a piece of work which would be impossible to any degree of exactitude, with the common form of slit-spectros cope. The prismatic camera has this advantage over the slit-spectroscope in Eclipse observa-tions, in that we then have to deal with the prejection of a sphere surrounded by vapours, and not with a section.

Astronomer Royal (Mr. W. H. M. Christie), Prof. Turner and D. Common. They were to have occupied stations at either Jeur or Marad, chart to mile south of Propa but the direction have occupied stations at either Jeur or Marad, about 100 miles south of Poona but the drastic measures taken to prevent the spread of plague through the movements of natives will cause them to select a place further east probably Sohagpore. The third expedition will take up its position at Talni. Here will be Mr. Newall of Cambridge and Captain Hills, while Dr. Copeland will be near Seoni. The instruments to be used are photo-heliographs. instruments to be used are photo-heliographs.

cameras, slit and grating spectroscopes, etc.

The British Astronomical Association had originally arranged with the proprietor of the Poona Hotel to fit up a camp for them on the central line of totality; but, owing to the spread of the plague round Poona, it was deemed unwise to take a number of English words.

One of the Association's parties has already Dec. 8; it will proceed to Nagpore, where arrangements will be made for camping on the Central Line, upon which there is a little railway station as Talmi, where the party will

probably be located.

There will be probably many amateur astronomers watching the eclipse of January next. and they will naturally want to know the kind of observations they can best make Such should consult the chapter "Eclipse Work for Amateurs" in Sir Norman's new book "Recent and Coming Eclipse." They will here learn how to make time, eye, and disc observations and how to put to best advantage the small cameras telescopes or prismatic cameras they may

Previous experience has taught Sir Norman that large scale prismatic cameras or slitless spectroscopes, are the most important instruments that can be employed on an eclipsed sun, for they not only give a complete chemical record, but also show the positions and forms the prominences far better than any of the prominences far better than any other pieces of apparatus. They enable the astronomer to localise the origin of the various radiations which build up the spectrum of such surroundings, whether it be high or low, for the prismatic camera has been made to separate the spectrum of the corona from that

of the chromosphere.

At the eclipse of 1893 Mr. Fowler erected a prismatic camera of six inches aperture at Fundium, in West Africa, and with it obtained such a series of photographs as had never been taken before; the wave lengths of some 300 lines in the spectra of the chromosphere and prominences were determined, and the distribution of the gases and vapour which gave rise to them carefully studied. With the improved instrument of 1898 still more valuable results should ensue. It is a well-known fact that in ancient

It is a well-known fact that in ancient times, and among uncivilized races at the present day, superstitious fear and dread were aroused by the sight of a total eclipse.

"In India in 1871," says Sir Norman, "my observations would certainly have been rendered impossible by the smoke of artifical fires to frighten away Rahu, the Dragon, who is supposed to cause eclipses by swallowing the Sun, if there had not been a strong force of military and police present to extinguish them; and in Egypt in 1882, without the protection of the soldiers, a crowd of Egyptians would have invaded the camp; as it was, their shouts and shrieks from a distance of 500 yards were plainly audible.

that Heaven is warning him through the medi-um of the Great Luminary? It can only be a to en that the Reigning Prince has been wanting in wisdom and morality, and it is small wonder if ne is "filled with a grievous fear, and tries, during his moments of leisure, inwardly to question imself as to the errors he has committed."

Sir Norman may be said to have lived a "fighting life." If "peace hath her victories no less than war," she hath her battles too, and the sight of savants at loggerheads is by no means uncommon. After the 1878 eclipse he put forward the theory of the enormous difference between the shape and brilliancy of the Corona at the periods of maximum and minimum sun spot activity, The statement was first ridiculed, then hotly disputed and is now very generally accepted—a cycle of events liable to happen to many

Again, long-continued study of solar physics led him to conclude that the arc-spectrum of he metallic elements is produced by molecules of diffirent complexities and that the temperature of the hottest star is sufficient to produce simplifications beyond those which have so far

been produced in our laboratories.

Ever since Sir Norman launched his "Dissociation Hypothesis" he has had to stand criticism and even scorn in many quarters Over and over again has he pointed out that he phenomena observed when the spectrum of the sun is examined could be more easily explained on the hypothesis that the chemical elements with which we are familiar here were broken up by the great heat of the sun into simpler forms than on the ordinary one, which teaches that the "elements", as we deal with them in our laboratories, are incapable of simplification, that they are, in fine, indestruc-

Sir Norman waits with anxiety the results of his observations in India next January, and should they prove beyond a doubt that his surmises are substantially correct, he will have cause to congratulate himself on the truth of theories put forward some thirty years ago

THE INDIAN HONOURS LIST. STAR OF INDIA.

To be Knights Commanders. His Highness Maharaja Lakindra Bhawani ingh Bahadur, of Datia, in Central India.

To be Companions.

Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan of the Bara Banki District of Oudh.

INDIAN EMPIRE. To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, K. C. J. E., of Benares¹; His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, K. C. J. E., Diwan of Palanpur.

To be Knights Commanders. The Honourable Babu Khem Singh Bedi, C. I. E., of Kallar.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah, Raja Balwant Singh of Awa, in Hakhtiyar Shan, Raja Batwant Singh of Awa, in the Etah District of the North-Western Pro-inces; Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, Gov-ernment Advocate, of Nagpore, in the Central Provinces; Virchand Dipchand, of Ahmedabad

Maharaja Bahadur. Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh, C. I.E., of Sonbursa, Bhagalpur, (as a personal distinc-

Maharaja.

His Highness Raja Barsing Deo Bahadur, of Samthar, in Central India, (as a personal distinction.)

Raja Bahadur.

Raja Gour Chunder Man Sing Hari Chandan Murdraj Bhromorbor Roy, of Parikood, Puri; Raja Boidyo Nath Pundit, of Darpan, Ballaarat on Cuttack, (as a personal distinction.) Darpan

Raja. Raja Kamal Narayan Singh, Feudatory Chief of Khairagarh, in the Central Provinces; Raja Shiam Sinha, of Tajpur, in the Bijnor District; Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, of the Partabgarh District (as an hereditary distinc-

Khan Bahadur Haji Shaban Ali Khan, o Salempur, in the Lucknow District; Rai Thakurai Bhagavat Dyal Singh Bahadur, Zamindar of Chainpur, Palamau, (as a personal distinction.) Rana.

Thakur Raghnath Chand, Chief of Mailog, Simla Hill States, (as a personal distinction,)

Rani.

Sarawanju, widow of the late Rao Bahadur Lutchman Singh, Jagirdar of Jigni, in Central India; Thakurani Makhan Kumari, of Lachmipur, Bhagalpur; Mussamat Kesobati Kumari, of Hendue, Sonthal Parganas, (as a personal dictination) personal distinction.)

Shams-ul-ulama.

Maulvi Haji Ghulam Rassool Sahib, Madras Maulvi Vilayat Hosain, Calcutta Madrassa. Maulvi Mirza Ashraf Ali, Presidency College, Calcutta.

Mahamahopadhyaya.

M. R. Ry Peruvalanathan Ranga Chariar, retired Sanskrit Pandit, Kumbakonam College M. R. Ry Lakshmi Kumara Shatakopa Chariar, Court Pandit, Cochin; Babu Nilmani Mukerjea, Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta; Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Calcutta; Pandit Subramaya Sastri, of Benares, Dewan Bahadur.

M. R. Ry Rao Bahadur Venbakam Krishnama Chariyer, Registrar of Books, Mad-ras; Dewan Jowahir Mal, Honorary Magis-trate of Bhera, in the Shahpur.

Khan Bahadur.

Sayad Ibrahim Ali, Wazir of the Bahawalpur State; Humayum Beg, Wazir of Hunza; Mir Samandar Khan Lehri, of Baluchistan; Mir Dauran Khan, Kurd of Beluchistan; Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, Her Britannic Majesty s Vice-Consul at Jeddah; Kurimanil Valliamania Chey Kutti, Inspector of Police, in the Madras Presidency; Abdul Karim Khan Sahib, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Madras Presidency; Maneckji Kharsidji Nariman, Chief Superintendent in the Revenue Department, and perintendent in the Revenue Department, an Already, we hear, the Emperor of China is showing signs of nervousness at the prospect of the forthcoming eclipse. What else can it mean but that he has been remiss in his duties, and permendent in the Revenue Department, and Officiating Assistant Secretary in the Bombay Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency; Daudbhai Musabhai; Maulvi Adu

Majid, Rangpur; Maulvi Nazar Muhammad Khan, Deputy Collector of Banda; Saiyid Muhammad Mustafa, Deputy Collector of Allahabad; Sheik Abdul Hak, of Pilibhit; Maulvi Abdul Classics Allanabad; Sheik Abdul Hak, of Phibnit; Maulvi Abdul Ghafur, retred Deputy Collector of Allahabad; Muhammad Hamid Baksh, of Budaun; Mir Bunyad Hassan, of Bara Banki; Haji Hafiz Muhammad Ruhullah Khan, of Etawah; Kazi Alimuddin, Tahsildar Muyawa in the Lubbuleur District Boronii of Murwara, in the Jubbulpur District; Bezon Dadabhai, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur; and Munshi Raza Hussein, Superin-tendent of Baoni, in Central India.

Rao Bahadur.

M. R. Ry Pandurangi Kodanda Rao Pantulu, Huzur Sheristadar, Vizagapatam; M. R. Ry Bud-dhavarapu Narayanamurthi Pantulu, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry Kannanur Narayana Aiyar, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry Padakandla Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar, Alur; Padakandla Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar, Alur; M. R. Ry Pananjeri Calapya Ananta Charlu, Public Prosecutor, Bellary; Thakur Lakhan Singh, of Bareilly; Bapu Rao Dada, Pleader of Nagpur; Rajaram Dixit, of Nagpur; Ram Krishna Abaji (alias Nana Bhaya Sahib), Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the Gwalior State; Shamli Pershad, Jagirdar of Gaurihar, in Central India; Janki Pershad, Kamdar of Dattia; and Lal Pertab Singh, Assistant Dewan of Rewa.

Rai Bahadur.

RaiSahib Gunput Singh, Zamindar of Harawat in Bhagalpur; Ghellabhai Haridas of Bombay; Babu Chandra Nath Mittra, late Superin tendent of the Government Educational Press Punjab; Babu Ram Nath Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gaya; Babu Kali Kishor Munshi, Magistrate, Gaya; Babu Kali Kishor Munshi, Zamindar of Sherpore, Bogra; Babu Mahendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate in the Bengal Presidency; Assistant Surgeon Raj Mohun Banerjea, Civil Medical Officer of Palamau; Babu Kedar Prasanna Lahiry, Zamindar of Kasimpur, Rajshahi; Babu Gopal Hari Mullick, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra; Babu Krishna Baksh Rai, Zamindar of the Deogan Estate, Palamau; Babu Rash Behary Dass, Civil Hospital Assistant in the Bengal Presidency; Babu Ram Bundhu Chatterjea, Landholder, Bankura; Babu Chandra Kumar Roy, Zamindar of Dalal Bazar, Noakhali; Babu Luchmi Prasad Singh, of Sakarpara, Monghyr; Prasad Singh, of Sakarpara, Monghyr; Kunwar Permanand, Government Pleader, Kunwar Permanand, Government Pleader, Allahabad; Lala Govind Jas, Merchant and Banker of Hardwar; Bipin Bibari Chakravarti, District Engineer, Bara Banki in Oudh; Rai Sohan Lal, District Engineer, Agra; Pandit Jawahir Lal, Deputy Collector, Jalaun; Babu Sadeshwari Pershad Narain Singh, of Salem garh, Gorakhpur District; Lala Madho Ram, Banker and Member of the Municipal Board, Cawnpore; Nobin Chandra Chakravarti, Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer, Medical College. Cawnpore; Nobin Chandra Chakravarti, Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer, Medical College, Agra; Rajendra Nath Choudhry, Assistant Surgeon of Hamirpur; Lala Lalta Pershad, of Pilibhit; Jwala Pershad, Government Pleader, Farukhabad; Assistant Surgeon Surendra Nath Barat, of Jubbulpur; Lala Onkar Das, of Seoni; Pandit Lakhmichand, Pleader of Damoh; Dadu Gulab Singh, of Seoni; Pande Hanuman Parshad, of Bijeraghogarh in the Jubbulpur District; Munshi Balmukand, Superintendent of Irrigation Works, in the Gwalior ntendent of Irrigation Works, in the Gwalion State; Gopal Ram, First Assistant to the Director of Land Records, in the Gwalior State; Jugal Kishore, Second Assistant to the Director of Land Records, in the Gwalior State; Nazim Nau Nehal Singh, of Ajaigrah in Central India Lala Bansi Dhar, of the Alipura State in Central India; Munshi Devi Pershad, Magis-Central India; Munshi Devi Pershad, Magistrate of Rewa; Babu Ganga Persad, State Engineer of Rewa; Babu Lal Behari Lal, of Sutna; Munshi Radhe Lal, Dewan of the Nagode State; Chobay Radha Charan, Jagirdar of Pahra in Central India; and Babu Madhab Chandra Bardalai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam. Sardar Bahadur.

Bhai Arjan Sing, Extra Assi sioner, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib.

Ghulam Mohideen Saiyad Abdul Guffur Sahib, Deputy Tahsildar, Perambalur; Chaudhii Ghulam Rasul, Honorary Magistrate, Sialkot District; Hakim Zahirudin, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi; Kazi Ghulam Hudammad Hassan Joint Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Charitable Famine Relief Fund, Delhi; Arbab Farid Khan, Commandant of the Hazara | ed with rice. They have peculiar ways, too, of Border Military Police: Munshi Abdool Gaffoor, Supervisor, Military Works Department; Muhammad Ahfaz-ur-Rahim, Tahsildar of Jubbulpur; Amir Khan, Pleader of Nagpur; Munshi Abdur Rahman, Pleader of Rehli, in the Saugor District; Malik Wazir Muhammad Khan, Kazi of Balushistan, Said Military St. Khan, Kazi of Baluchistan; Saiyid Mir Shams Shah, Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat; and Malik Abdul Majid Khan, Bazai of Baluchistan.

Rao Sahib.

Damodar Vijayarangam Mudliar, of Poona; Dinkar Laximon Gadgil, Vice-President of the Athni Municipality, in the district of Belgaum; Anand Rao, Tahsildar of Umrer, in the Nag-pur district; and Lala Bala Pershad, Kamdar of Ligni in Central India of Jigni in Central India.

Rai Sahib.

Gosain Het Nand Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan Dis.in the Punjab; Lala Salig Ram, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab; Lala Lachman Das, Poplai, Extra Ju Punjab; Lala Lachman Das, Poplai, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; Lalal Sahib Ditta, Dhingra, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab; Lal Ram Sukh Das, of Sirsa; Babu Hira Singh, Superintendent of the Central Jail in Bikaneer, Rajputana; Babu Bonomally Chuckerbutty, Superintendent of the Toshakhana of the Government of India: Assanand Supervisor, Military Works Depart-Toshakhana of the Government of India; Assanand, Supervisor, Military Works Department; Jugal Kishore, District Engineer of Hardoi; Hari Krishan Pant, District Surveyor of Unao; Baij Nath Sahay, District Surveyor of Mirzapur; Lala Debi Pershad, of Allahabad; Thakur Durga Singh, of Bara Banki; Seth Kapurchand, of Raipur, in the Central Provinces; Lala Prayag Das, Officiating Assistant Engineer, in the Central Provinces. Lachmi Pershad, Honorary Secretary to the Harda Municipality in the Hoshangabad District; Bhanudas Naidu, Honorary Magistrate of Kampti in the Central Provinces; Ganga Singh, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rai-Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Raipur; Pitambar Kurmi, Malguzar of Bhimbhor in the Raipur District, in the Central Provinces: and Dewan Jamiat Rai, Officiating Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, Baluchistan.

Kyetthaye young shwe Salwe ya Min. Maung An, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bassein: Kansi, Letawng of Kansi: and Maung Tha No, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-divisional Officer, Ma-ubin. Thuye gaunge ngwe Da ya Min

Maung Myat Tha Gyaw, Myook, Mogaung Myitkyina District. Maung Tun Min, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bassein District.

MY ADVENTURES IN AFGHANISTAN. (By Miss Hamilton, M. D.)

How Afghan ladies employ themselves is a question I am often asked, and it is not easy to answer, for, among the upper classes, as far as I know, they literally do nothing. A few of the chief ladies in Cabul can read and few of the chief ladies in Cabul can read and write, but hardly a single one outside the capital can do so. It is considered a great accomplishment, and the princesses and a good many little girls are now being taught. But they make little, if any, use of their knowledge when they have acquired it. The Sultana, who is the daughter of a Mullah, or priest, can write fairly well, and she can read the Koran in Arabic, not one word of which, however, does she understand.

Even to the laziest European it would seem intolerably dull to sit on the floor all day, surrounded by luxurious quilts and cushions, with her hands before her; but such is their usual occupation. Anything else would be undignified and unbecoming. Many of them can work if they choose, however; at least, so they say. The Sultana assured me she could shoot, and there are some very handsome guns and pistols in a stand in the harem, but I have never seen her make any use of them. The Ameer, too, once told me daughter of the Mullah whom you call Bibi Sahib," was an excellent cook, and she certainly sent him special dishes of which he is particularly fond, from the harem from time to time. I noticed, however, that he never even tasted these delicious preparations; and when I have been in the harem at the time they were tasted these delicious preparations, and have been in the harem at the time they were have scooked the Sultana was always lounging

have been in the harem at the time they were being cooked, the Sultana was always lounging among her cushions, or going through her long and elaborate toilet, not taking any part in the operations going on in the kitchen.

One day in the summer, when she was staying out in the country, I told her what the Ameer had said, and asked her to teach me how to cook; for, Afghan food, when properly prepared, is really quite exceptionally good, and nowhere, not even on the Ameer's table (or floor, to be accurate) was it ever so well cooked as in

Holes, about eighteen inches long, and dug in the earth; these were rounded and ten inches deep, perhaps, at the far end, gradually shallowing to the level of the ground at the other, producing wedge-shaped hollows, further deepened by a good smooth coating of clay on the top and round the sides, which had been baked quite hard by constant use. Into been baked quite hard by constant use. Into the primitive fire-places, and lighted; and we of embroidery in white silk on calice done by the poorer woman, one in Cabul the poorer woman and an one the poorer woma the pots and various ingredients for the dishes were arranged on the ground on trays, and the slave-girls began their labours, while the Sultana and I sat on chairs and watched them, tana and I sat on chairs and watched them, tasting the different dishes several times during the cooking process, and adding one spice or another from time to time, or ordering a pot to be removed when it was boiling too fast. That was the most active part I ever saw her take in any department.
Roughly speaking, almost all their food is

meric form very important ingredients in most dishes. Then their vegetables are always cooked with meat or in soup, though they may be served separately; and as cream and butter, too, play conspicuous parts, the food is very rich, so there is no wonder that the ladies are a little ambantaint. Their preserved forms are a little *embonpoint*. Their preserved fruits—cranberries, melons, apples, pears, oranges etc.—are most delicious and are often eaten with meats when these are served, plainly-cookcooking their rice; sometimes they parboil it in oil and sometimes fry it slightly, then strain off the oil, not over-carefully, before pouring on the water. The peculiar part of all their food is that it does not seem to matter how long it stands after it is cooked. I have often beard the Americash if his food ware ready. heard the Ameer ask if his food were ready at some rather unexpected time, and his steward answer that it had been waiting his pleasure for some two or three hours. The fact is that their mode of living necessitates a style of food that can either be cooked in five minutes or else stand ready without spoiling; for, there is no regular meal hour in any household, no matter what the position of its head. The men just come in when it suits them and expect to find everything ready for them

The cold in Cabul is pretty severe for a few weeks, generally after Christmas; and the winter before last the snow lay three feet thick in my garden for several days, so that during that time one would suppose that the women, not being able to get out, would be glad to do anything to pass the time. Not so, however; they sit doing nothing at all under their sandalis in a sort of somit anything and like in a sort of somit anything any like in a sort of somit anything any like in a sort of somit anything any like in any sort of somit anything any like in a sort of somit anything any like in any sort of somit anything any like in any sort of somit anything any like in any sort of somit anything any like in a sort of somit anything any like in any sort of some anything any like in any sort of somit anything anything any like in any sort of somit anything any like in any sort of somit any sort of somit anything any sort of somit anything any sort of somit anything anything any sort of somit anything any sort of somit anything anything anything any sort of somit anything any sort of somit anything anything any sort of somit anything anything any sort of somit anything to pass the time. Not so, however; they sit doing nothing at all under their sandalis, in a sort of semi-torpid condition, from which nothing but tea or a good piece of gossip can rouse them. Really I do not know what the people would do without their sandalis in the winter, for, in the towns the fuel is so scarce and therefore so expensive that only the rich can afford to buy sufficient to burn in the primitive open fire-places that are met with in all but the very newest houses, built since the present Ameer's return from Russia; and except that they are so conducive to laziness, I can imagine worse things for our own poor in this country than an Afghan sandali; so, for the benefit of those who may feel interested, I will explain how it is arranged:

A slight hollow is made in the mud floor of their rooms, or if the floor happens to be of wood, a large metal tray is placed on the wood to protect it, and on this tray an earthen vessel. This hollow, or the carthen vessel, as the case may be, is then filled with hot charcoal and covered with a roughly-made rectangular table, about two feet high, and large according to the requirements of the family. Round this table and on the floor are placed quilts and cushions, covered with any sort of material, from the roughest woon

any sort of material, from the roughest woo.

r cotton to the richest brocade or embl d share according to the means of nouseholder or beggar in the street. Over whole, covering both table and the surround ushions, is a thick quilt, which the occupant fraw round them, while they sit, tailor-fashion in the cushions on the floor, enjoying the varmth from the charcoal in the centre.

warmth from the charcoal in the centre.

During the day, the bulk of the thick quilts on which they sleep at night and their pillows, are rolled up and tied in a wrapper, which, in the rich houses, is often of cloth of gold. This bundle is not removed, but forms a most comfortable back against which to loll from time to time, and is all ready in situ to spread out at night or when required. It is almost incredible, the number of people that can sleep round one sandali, and what a small quantity of charcoal is necessary to keep up the warmth.

Accidents do occur, however occasionally and one morning I was met at the gate of my house by three beds on which were stretched the bodies of two fine young men, their father and a cook, all of whom were undoubtedly victims to the fumes from the charcoal in the sandali; but then, they must have put their heads underneath the quilt which was, of course madness, and this is well known in Cabul. The doubt at once occurred to my mind as to whether some interested program had not controlled. The doubt at once occurred to my mind as t whether some interested person had not gentl covered their heads over as they slept, fo alas! such things are of all too common occurrences in Cabul.

In the summer there is, of course, more movement, more activity among the ladies so that their lives seem less occupationless. They lounge or sit about the garden, or be the open windows. They visit one another of go out for an airing, carried in palanquins, ver much in the same style as Indian women and all this seems to make them brighter bot mentally, and physically, but nothing definite mentally and physically, but nothing definition actually achieved.

After my first visit to the harem, I alway After my first visit to the harem, I alwa took my work and a book with mesimply could not stand the dull monotor of sitting still so long, doing nothin One day to prove that I was not the only persubuha knew how to sew, the Sultana sent for piece of work, some beautiful Kandahar er broidery, which I admired very much. So knew the stitch certainly, but the awkward win which she handled her needle, betrayed hat once, and showed how little of an expert so was with it.

pared, is really quite exceptionally good, and nowhere, not even on the Ameer's table (or floor, to be accurate) was it ever so well cooked as in the "Harem Serai e Kalan," as the royal harem is called. It was a lovely day, as the Cabul summer days always are, and we went into the garden, and there, literally among the flowerbeds, was a little barren spot, set apart for culinary operations.

About five foet apart and occurring two other more, who was of a more literary turn. nary operations.

About five feet apart, and occupying two sides of a square, there were six fire-places, constructed in the following simple manner:— she was the only one who ever seemed think for herself. Her household was admitted and she was the only work. done by the poorer woman,—one in Cabul, to other in Kandahar; and among the hill, trib the chief women take a very active part the household management, as do also two women belonging to the nomadic tribes. What I have been referring to, is the life of the chief women in where household in the control of the chief women in where household in the chief women in the chief w

> -Time was in England when the employ of banks might not wear beards or moustache This restriction has, in almost every instance This restriction has, in almost every instance, long been removed. One exception still remains. A bank, whose name is known all over the world, declines to alter the rule of a bygone age; and visitors to its ancient halls will note that its employes present a remarkably trim and smart appearance. The younger clerks yearning for those hirsute adornments so dear to budding adolescence, are said to have at one time memorialised the partners on this subject but without success.

I have been referring to, is the life of upper class city women, in whose househor slave-girls, or the poor relations of the fam who would otherwise be paupers, do the whowork of the establishment, whilst the her of the household sit with their hands be them in dignified uselessness.—Ladie. Pictor.

—DR. B.H. NANAVATI, who has successfully passed the examination of a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh), returned by the last mail to Bombay. Dr. Nanavati has been in the service of Government for the last sixteen years, being connected for the last ten years with the Byramjee-Jeejeebhoy Medical School at Ahmedabad, where he holds the appointment of a lecturer on Surgery and Midwifery. Some time ago when he presented himself for the Grade Examination in Bombay, Dr. Gray, the then Principal of the Grant Medical College, recommended Dr. Nanavati for promotion. About eight months ago he went to England for the double purpose of recruiting his health and for qualifying himself in ophthalmic art, which he studied at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital in London, and obtained the necessary qualifications there. He then presented himself for the F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) and is the first Indian of Western India to have attained that title. He is also a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London. -DR. B.H. NANAVATI, who has successfully

—A Brixtoon clergyman vouches for the following incident, which, he thinks, is a touching instance of youthful orthodoxy, and ought to prove a counterblast to those who seek to abolish Balaam's speaking ass. He writes: "A little girl, about nine years of age, was obliged, for some time, to endure the nagging annoyances of a maiden aunt. The child puzzled her little mind as to the best means of getting rid of her tormentor, and at last hit upon a plan which, she thought, would have the desired result. She spent the whole of one morning writing a letter, and, having finished it, she disappeared in the garden. In the course of the afternoon her mother asked the gardener what Alice had been doing, and was surprised to learn that she had dug a deep hole and put a letter in it. A search was made and the following epistle was discovered addressed to the potentate of the rether regions at his official residence: 'Dear Mr. Satan,—Will you kindly come and take Aunt Jane? She is a very fussy person, and does worry one so.—Alice.' Who will say, after this, that children are not orthodox?"

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