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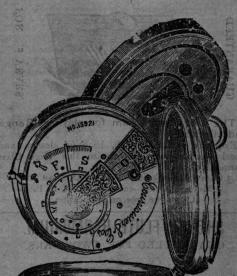
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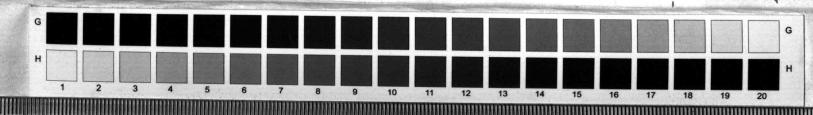
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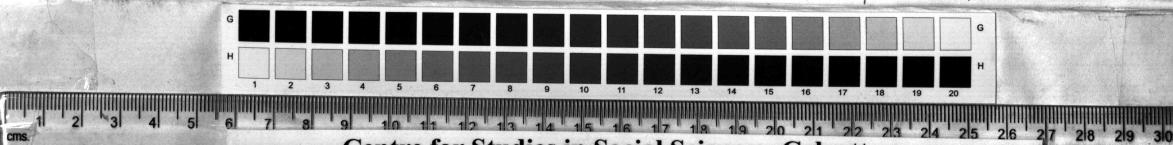
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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA JANUARY 9. 1898.

T LORDS ELGIN, FATHER AND SON. came to rule India was Lord Elgin, who sacrificed his valuable life to duty. One of his (private) letters, dated June, 1862, to Sir Charles Wood (afterwards Lord Halifax), the then Secretary of State, has been unearthed by the Champion. This letter ought to prove exceedingly valuable at the letter was written is this. The mutiny had rumours. These rumours gave them opportunities of giving play to their ill feeling to the natives of the soil. A rumour was circulated that the well at Agra had been poisoned, and the Commanding Officer was led to take extraordinary precautions to save the men and officers from an imaginary danger! Lord Algin sought to stop these things, but he d not. On the other hand, the panicgers on the spot retorted by remarks,

Similarly, a rumour was spread that the Sepoys had planned the massacre of Europeans in Delhi. Lord Elgin was disgusted, for, the rumour was advaurd on the face of it. At Delhi, the Europeans were equal in number to the Sepoys, and they had all the artillery in their possession. That being the case, if any massacre was attempted, the Sepoys and not the Europeans would be the sufferers by the event. So what Lord Elgin thought of doing was to go in person to Delhi, and shew by his own example that none had any cause for fear. His Lordship chese to go personally to stop the mculs of those who deprecated advice giver from a "safe distance." But kere is the letter:

The follies which are committed by the Military panic-mongers in the North-West are very vexatious and pregnant vith mischief of all kinds. . . . I made up mymind yesterday to set off in persor and go to Delhi, if the to set off in person and go to Delhi, if the theory goes on. A ising of troops against us in places where the Europeans have all the Artillery, and cleast equal the native forces in number. Tather too strong a dose even for the weaest nerves. The stock-in-trade now is the existence of designs for the assassination of Europeans. These topics are obably the conversation at every mess-table.

But talking is not all. The Commanding But talking is not all. The Commanding Officer at Agra has acted on these suspicion and . . . taken extraordinary precautions or

the assumption that the wells are poisoned Then again this panic, beginning with the officers, spreads to the men. Some case of terrorism have occurred at Delhi, which are disgrace to our rule. And, of course, we now what follows. Cowardice and cruelty being twins, the man who runs terror-stricken into his barrack to-night, because he mistook the chirp of a cricket for the clink of a pistol indemnifies himself to-morrow by beating his bearer to within an inch of his life. All this is very bad and very difficult to control . . . To preach common-sense from a safe distance is equally futile. It therefore occurred to me that the only thing practically to do would be to go to the head-quarters of the panic, surround myself by native troops, and put a stop to the nonsense by example. . . . I have not abandoned the intention, and shall certainly carry it out if this sort of thing goes on. We cannot afford to have the

progress of the country arrested by such Let us see what that noble ruler says

"We cannot afford to have the progress of rulers of India, in this latter end of the nine the country arrested by such miseries." And what are the miseries? They are the results that follow rumours circulated by panic-mongers. And why? His Lordship explains thus: "Cowardice and cruelty being twins, the man who runs terror-stricken into his barrack to-night, because he mistook the chirp of a cricket for the clink of a pistol, indemnifies himself to-morrow by beating his bearer to within an inch of his life." Thus, says his Lordship, the follies which are committed by panic-mongers, are "very vexatious and pregnant with mischief of all kinds."

His Lordship could at once see that the rumour of the massacre of Europeans at Delhi was false, because it was impossible for Sepoys, who had no artillery, to cope with an equal number of Europeans, who had the same. But, if the rumour of the massacre of Europeans at Delhi was false, still more ridiculous was the rumour of a combination of the Poona Brahmins for the massacre of the European residents there. The rumour was spread; panic seized the usually sober-minded rulers of the province. And now what is the result?

mongers, not to bring on mischief and stop of panic, the Government, if in charge of a for hurry, and as the people of this country their duty. The Government will listen all progress of the country by their absurd weak man, is not to be implicitly trusted. bination of the Poona Brahmins.

What we desire of the present Viceroy is ONE of the best of Viceroys that ever to follow in the wake of his noble father. It is they who are at the root of many That is all we ask of him. The case is simple. It is quite true, two Europeans were murdered, but it has now been satisfactorily proved that the tragedy was not due to any conspiracy, but to an accident. The panic which led to the posting of the punitive police force, the present moment. The reason why the deportation of the Natu brothers, and the prosecution of newspaper editors, have been quelled by 1858, but panic-mongers now been conclusively proved to have been continued to harass the responsible autho- based upon a misapprehension. Why should, rities, by circulating all sorts of absurd then, the country be convulsed by something like a revolution which the proposed sedition law is likely to bring about? Why should not Lord Elgin step forward, as his noble father did, to put a stop to the policy, which "arrests the progress of the country and brings on miseries?"

SURE REMEDY AGAINST PANIC.

If the Government can provide against sedition, without in any way interfering with s,—it is safe to be wise from a safe the liberty of the press, they are welcome to do it. Indeed, such a measure will do an immense piece of service. But if, in going to provide against sedition, they in any way interfere with freedom of speech, they will not only stop all progress, but also bring in disaster, of the nature of which they have at present only a faint conception. The proposed measure, we fear, will do away with freedom of speech altogether, in spite of what Mr. Chalmers says to the contrary. No Indian will, when the proposed law is passed, care to run the risk of offering any really adverse criticism on any Government measure.

We shall show what they are just now doing in England. The Liberals, nay, even some Conservative papers are trying to prove that the Government, by its forward policy is not only impoverishing India and exasperating nations with whom it is our interest to live in friendship, but also paving the way for the Russians to come in. Now, by this the Liberals are not only creating a contempt for the present Administrators, but proving them to be idiots and traitors to their country. But no one yet thinks that they are committing sedition; for, it is in torment the rulers more than the most anthis way, by a fierce discussion of a measure, that the truth is reached.

of speaking out his mind about measures which he thinks obnoxious, and in which he is vitally interested, and of which he has certainly a right to give his opinion. Of course the Government will not likely prosecute an Indian if his motives are honest; but it is difficult for a native to prove that his motives are honest; and no native will care to take the risk of relying upon the generosity of the Government, in offering adverse criticism. For, the Government does, now and then, lose its temper, for, it is composed of frail human beings.

teenth century, will slay the loyal messengercoming with tidings, which he believes to be true, but is yet evil? The story is, that an autocrat of Delhi, who loved victory abler men? and hated defeat had once the mortification of hearing of the disal r of his army. None of hearing of the disal r of his army. None did not exist in those days, but it has, like ventured to tell him this defeat, lest he the bubonic plague, suddenly overtaken the offended the sovereign by his frankness. But a loyal servant to the risk; he said, the sovereign must be informed of the disaster at all hazard fer his own benefit and that of his people. So he approached the sovereign, and told him that his the sovereign, and told him that his deadly feeling against constituted authority generals had sustained a defeat. The to be accounted for, except in the supposisovereign lost his temper and slew the loyal tion that the rulers themselves brought

The Anglo-Indian administrator proves richer day by day under the present system, and attributes the frequent famines to drought and the custom of early marriage. But an Indian, who holds a quite different view, tries to damp the spirit

nervousness. Or his Lordship would have This leads us to the "panic-mongers" proceeded to Bombay to show by his own referred to by the elder Lord Elgin. Panic example that, he had no fear from a com- mongers could not influence him; for, he was a man of strong mind. We, the people of India, are sore afraid of them, however. of our miseries, and it is to them we owe the present policy of the Government-If they flourished in 1862, the race is not extinct now. Said Lord Elgin: "these panicmongers are cowardly and cruel", and they ought always to be kept in check. But how is that to be done? There is only one remedy which is sure and safe, —it is a free press.

If a free press existed during the days of happened. When in 1862, they at Delhi reported that the Sepoys were planning the massacre of all Europeans, the elder Lord Elgin did not know how to calm their fears. He wanted to go to Delhi personally for that purpose! But if a free press had then been existing as it does now, he would have felt no necessity of going personally to allay the fears of the panic-stricken. Nothing is so great a prophylactic against panics as a free

city, the equanimity of the citizens, living absolutely safe and sedition absolutely under the protection of the Fort, was very much disturbed by the appearance of a Mussalman mob in the streets. Panic-mongers urged the Government to follow their advice and make a tremendous row over it. But the then ruler, Mr. Stevens, had the beacon of the native papers to guide him. These papers revealed to the Europeans, who had not the slightest knowledge as to the origin, aim, and scope of the riots, the real nature of the rising. And this saved the Government the trouble of making a gigantic preparation for a petty matter, and rendering itself ridiculous.

The Government is ill-advised in proposing restictions upon the liberty of the press. Perhaps there are so-called statesmen who gloat over the prospect of seeing "the bold and independent" native papers fleeing before this measure with tails behind their legs. But the disappearance or the demoralization of a paper or a few papers is a small matter. The measure will do as much harm to the ruled as to the rulers gers; but they will now raise their heads, and able to do. The day the liberty of the press But an Indian, after the proposed Bill is practically destroyed, the Secretary of State is passed, will have the opportunity will find himself helpless in the hands of the helpless in the hands of the panic-mongers.

> THE Advocate of India raises a point in regard to the proposed sedition law, with which the reader of this journal must be familiar. It says:

Two things about the law regarding seditious writings here will astonish the historian. The one is that until August 1870 this Empire got on very well without Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

How could the rulers of India manage to get on without a sedition law these 150 years? A sedition law was certainly more wanted formerly than now. The former rulers had to do with a much larger And is it possible that the enlightened native army, an armed country, and fierce fees like the Sikhs, Afghans, Nepale e, and so forth. How is it that they could manage without sedition laws, while the rulers of the present day, who want them, have not to deal with the dangers that surrounded their predecessors? Is it that they were

There is another supposition which can justify the measures, which is that sedition country. If this supposition is correct, it will only prove that the present rulers have managed it very badly enough. Sedition means a deadly feeling against the ruling authority. Well, how is it, that sedition, which did not exist before, should appear so suddenly? How is this supposed it into existence by their blunders?

It is given out that the Government means to carry out all its amendments in the to his satisfaction that India is getting course of a month. But a large number of ections have been meddled with by Sir Henry Prinsep, and most of these point these out. How can we do it, when other countries they take a good deal of time in effecting even a slight change in the law. of the triumphant administrator, by the Of course, we do things much better remark that the country, far from getting here. We can here announce a proposed interests of good government. We dare richer day by day, is getting poorer. Is measure for public discussion, and then say, the *Indian Daily News* does not like

are wanting in the energy of the Anglo-Saxon and have to be roused into action by lewspaper articles and other methods, one nonth's time is scarcely sufficient for the Government is so anxious.

Is "contempt" such a bad thing as to render one, who shews that he enter-tains it, liable to be sent to jail, nay, for life, when the object of such contempt is the Government? This must be absurd. We do feel, nay, do show contempt for our dearest objects. Thus, who has not contempt for the learning or intelligence of his wife or his boy or girl, generally speak ing? Yet a husband, entertaining an ar dent love for his wife, and a father, an ardent feeling of affecton for his boy or girl, may entertain a contempt for their intelligence or learning. We do the Mutiny, that disaster would not have not know what is the religion that the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers follows. If he is an atheist, or if he is a bigotted Christian who pelieves in the damnation of all who are not followers of Christ, his best admirers may feel contempt for him for his religious notions. The Queen has a Munshi who is no doubt, very proud of the Hindustani of her Majesty. Yet there is no doubt of it he has supreme contempt for her Majesty as a Hindustani scholar. And the Government is going to provide for the punishment of a man who betrays any contempt for t! The best course for the Government to adopt now, is to amend the sedition law Only the other day here in this Imperial in a way so as to make freedom of speech mpossible. Let them do this, if they can. But let not the Government, by going to make sedition impossible, in any way triffe with freedom of speech. If they do it, they will, as sure as there are sun and moon in the heaven, bring upon themselves difficulties, of the nature of which they have at present no conception. Of the existence of a deep discontent in the country, there is no doubt. There is also no doubt that the rulers are not in touch with the people. It would, therefore, be an act of sheer madness to tamper with freedom of speech in this country. Of course, there is a homicidal tendency, a mania, which leads one to commit suicide. It is only a feeling like this alone that can lead the Government to the step it contemplates.

IF Dr. Blaney is to be believed, and there is none in the Bombay Presidency who can utter his name without bowing down his head in reverence,—the plague is neither infectious nor contagious; and segregation, therefore, has no effect upon it. That being the case, the only way open to the Bombay medical authorities now, is to abuse him, and they certainly are doing it. We now learn from the highest authority that segregation was a mistake. But to segregation we owe The native papers silenced the panic-mon- not only the murders of Messrs. Rand and Averst and the incarceration of Mr. Filak, but also the amendment of the Sedition law, and the determination of the Congress was composed. The delegates noying of the native papers have ever been Government to have it passed within a were all men of leading position. These prescribed time. Now that the method of segregation has failed, it is quite possible They managed their busniess without that the medical authorities at Bombay hitch. This is a feat the like of which authorities here, and the authorities here say that the Government will adopt the suggestion with as much readiness as it did in the case of the previous one. For, is not India a country for experiments?

> THE plague has done one good, at leas o the Bombay authorities. It has helped them to come out of an awkward position, in the matter of retaining the Punitive Police Force at Poona after the confessions of Damodar. The reply that the Bombay Government gave to a question on the subject, clearly showed that the authorities felt their indefensible position keenly and were looking forward to an opportunity to withdraw from it. The plague, as we said above, gave that opportunity. The Poona correspondent of the Indian Daily News telegraphs :--

> The Government want to abolish the Poona Punitive Police owing to the recrudescence of plague in a virulent form, and all available funds are required to cope with it.

The above intelligence, coupled with the restoration of all their moveable properties to the Natu brothers, show that the Bombay authorities are gradually returning to good sense and reason, and we may expect good things of them yet.

THE Indian Daily News does not act like a true friend of the country, which he certainly is, when he tries to prove that the secession of Europeans from the Congress is due to failings on the part of the Congresswallahs. The Europeans have seceded because the atmosphere of the country has demoralized them. We may mention another cause—the death of Mr. Clarke. There was a time when the nonofficial Europeans took part in almost every political movement in the country. The British Indian Association itself was founded by a European. There was a time when the Chief Justice had a seat in the Council are not improvements at all. We want to and he fought for the rights of the people. Those days are now gone. It is idle to rethe Government is in such a hurry? In call them now, except to remind the Anglo-Indians of the present day that their predecessors thought it a duty to join with the natives of the soil in the And now what is the result?

Indeed above, he to be sent to jail? Of course, it is minute when it would be passed. That drifting. As a friend of the country and to take a tremendous responsibility upon of the late Lord Elgin had been the ruler of not likely that the Government will ever is, no doubt, a great improvement upon old well-wisher of the Empire, let him rouse

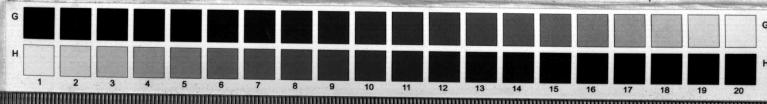
to wiser counsel, if urged by peans and Indians combined. Only the other day, Sir Charles Elliott tried to knock he system of trial by jury on the head, collection of public opinion, for which the and as the Europeans came forward to stop the mischief, the result was that the Government had to withdraw from he position it had taken. If the Indian Daily News thinks that the step the Government is taking is inexpedient and mischievous, it is its duty to appeal to its constituents to step forward with a protest. How we now mourn the loss of Mr. S. E. J. Clarke! Why does not his successor in the Chamber of Commerce follow his noble example and prove a friend of the Indians and the British Empire

> "India for the Indians" - is a cry to which no reasonable man can take any exception. But the Indians found great difficulty in holding a national meeting in their own country, because some officials chose to oppose it. Does not this simple fact show that, at the present moment, India is not so much for the Indians as for the officials? When such is the condition of the Indians in their own country, it is but natural that they should grumble The pick of Indian society met at Amraoti They discussed the public affairs of their own country. They voted for this measure and objected to that. But what of that? The administration is not in the least affected by their mandates! The Indians are thus treated as strangers in their own country. Such a system of government, can, under no circumstance, be agreeable to the inhabitants of the country; and the earnest endeavours of the English people have ever been to give the Indians a much better rule than that. Such s the exclusiveness of the system that the Congress, which is an expression of the national will, may be altogether ignored by those who rule the country. If the rulers now choose to play the firm-and declare that they know not the Congress, the Indians have no way left to them to make their prosence felt. The best seven hundred of th country sat together and voted for or agains certain measures. The Government may, i it chose, snap its fingers at them!

THE Congress is a proof that the native of India are not utterly incompetent for organization and self-government. We all know that Berar is a small backward province, or rather, a district. It is not a political province at all. It is a province where a Political Resident and a Judicial Commissioner rule supreme, and there is no High Court there at all in its ordi nary sense. But, though there was offi cial opposition and people were sought to be coerced, and though policemen atsand local men were present to listen to the deliberations of the Congres Fancy also the elements of which the seven hundred delegates met together. delegates had suddenly met, they would have not only consumed a very large quantity of liquor but possibly broken some

THE statement of our special Congress reporter regarding the Police incident requires a slight correction. It is quite true that a Police Inspector claimed the right to be present at the meetings of the Subjects Committee and persisted in remaining on the last day of the session, though it was explained to him that these meetings were ourely private business meetings, from which the Press was excluded, and where only a few selected delegates were allowed to be present; but the promoters would not have objected to his presence if he had chosen to come in. Indeed, the members of the Subjects Committee expected the presence of the Police officer, and all that they did was to send for their official reporter to take notes of the proceedings to guard themselves against misrepresentation. The Police Inspector, however, did not turn up.

As the Sedition Bill, now before the Council, means a revolution, we can hard ly believe the statement, published by contemporary, that the Government is d termined to have it passed in the course of a month. The introduction of the measure has a little paralyzed the public; the should be allowed to recover, to be able to see where they are and then submit their representations. In Even when an unimportant Bill is introduced, it is published first in the India Gazette and then in the Local Gazettes. Why should a different procedure be adopted in the case of a measure which, if passed, will in the opinion of the whole nation, deal a deadly blow at the liberty of the press and freedom of speech? In all important Bills, the Judges of the High Courts are consulted. But, if there was a matter in which the popinions of the Hon'ble Judges were needed, it was the proposed revolutionary amendment of Section 124A. Their Lordships have been, however, totally ignored in this connection! The Government of Lord Elgin is go shoulders. There is no doubt of it



t will be done against the wishes of the Indian people who don't want it and against the best interests of the Empire also. For, press was conferred upon ople of the pless was conterred upon ople of this country, not so much for cool as for enabling the alien rulers wern, it without committing ridien istakes. It is, however, no exagger to say that the authorities will see essall around if they put out the light will be a see that the same of the country of of the coun gh which they can how see the inner t is remind the members of the received the remind the members of the present accorded to people by their predecessors, when the edition section was first sought to be allowed by small amore stephen in 1876. have his measure passed, when the British ndian Association protested. The Bill was He ground of which the Association of for things with ward in was at in the land the being and thought in being the being the control of the Through the same session in which al acceded to the request, and sthus a They discussed the results of the property and the proper

and objected to that. But what of that?

The both middle that in the state of that?

The both man between the state of the state of that?

The state of the state tounderstand the true mature of the pr posed measure Our contemporary is a litt the slow, but in the end, as a cruck sir Buz is the Englishman, yet of opinion to the alterations proposed by Mr. Chalme are only "rerbal"? If the Marror is slow is honest Let the Englishman follow in the arake of the Mirror and the mendments nat is really meant by the of the nerve papers that calls for legislation.

Me don't know that, but we know positive lynithat to one paper bot the measure, and not not site in the measure, and the to the "lawlessness" of the English measure.

We refer to the provision relating to the publication of false rumours. It was

the Englishman who threw the machinery of the Government topsy turny by problaiming the appearance of a plague rim Bengal and sedition in Bhagulpur at It inwasches who created a panic about the Mussalman riots in Calcutta. And the Englishman is the first and conly paper in India to welcome the Chalmers measure lo Of course) is a good Christian, he shows an lexample the world, of kissing the roder But the Remened rod is not lonly aforsohise dwin back bur also that of other editors in India Modare innocent. As a good Christian he sught to see that innocent people are not made no suffer for his short comings to ot

Pancy also the elements of which the Pit Zenindars are ablamed for comploy European as a servant is to make him in ser. 10A zemindar who has a European Vant," is very much the asservant of his afety! One such exemindar whom has a European thanager isuable piery much to protect himself from executive annoyance; Such a zemindar can screen himself bething of his Leuropean servent over whose dead body the police have to step to reach that mative behind him. Then again, zeminder that have often times to deal with European residents in the Moffinilm Under such for the European Ineighbour of Only officer, Mr. when, how he passed one night with one partition a start theo is a European and was thoo winked by his host to use the expression of the dwarf adge who heard the appeal and made a good deal of noise. Here, are the

particulars of a case which came before the High Court the other day. The Rai Satisbe of Patna had leased out certain Maujah in Begusera to the Manigul Factory; and the last lease having expired in 1896, nesumed that possession of the same. The manager of the Rai Sahebs allowers and the realize rent from the tenants and to realize rent from the tenants and addantedurse atolitivariousib unlawful A and aggressive measuresoin order to settune the districts the manager sought the approtection of the districts the manager sought the approtection of the district the dis Issued a process on the managerate show leads why he should not the abound nown to keep the peace. Mainstalthis order the High Court has against his rule to the manager to fight out his recause against the executive. The manager of the Rdi Sahebs, is la European and his services were no doubt entertained for the purpose of meeting! their European copponent on sortant Hills, the Judges shruong lapps fourts are consulted: But, if there was

aditive learn from Bogra that the scase against Mr. Woodside, Executive Engineer in charge of the construction work on the Sultanpur Bogral line, has been concluded. It is, indeed, with surprise that we come whenow that the accused has been let off

Rs. 1900. all the charges dias the meader would remember, against Mri Woodsider were very serious. He trespassed into the police station, assaulted the Sub-Inspector of Police and as constable, entered the rescued certain prisonersoz from anlawful custody. These he admitted in main, in his written statement, only pleading provocation, And what, was the provocation, even according to Mr. Woodside? Why, when the statement his question as the under whose rauthority his men had been arrested, after it had been answered by the stick of course the police officer defies this of the stick of course the police officer defies this of the stick of course the police officer defies this of the stick of course the police officer defies this of the stick of the granting that Mr. Woodside's version is true, the Sub-Inspector's action before an ervousness and not a threat of violence. But whatever, it was the invasion of a police station, the assault on a police sub-Inspector and the rescue of prisoners from police custody, are too serious offences against the constituted authority to be dealer with in this tenient fashion. To a main of Mr. Woodside's poshion a fine of Release in which the prestige of the executive had to be maintained, it was this Bogra case, year to instruct the property of the prestige of the executive had to be maintained, it was this Bogra case, year to instruct the prestige of the executive had to be maintained, it was this Bogra case. custody. These he admitted in main, o doubt, very proud of the Hindustani o

ner Markhia wo tamods avarrille of it, ne has supreme centerpt for her Majesty as

Insmuspecially devoted for the Ratnika) ai H THOSE Who had the chalce of living in things in the know very well what a greater they magney as were middly golden to. Allow that he rised the had not fixed the help their favouring retreat was the Nepal Torag and their field of action blings south and north of they had chosen the Nepal Teral evidently, to escape from both the whiteshe and the Nepal police. When chased by other former they would twill up the Nepal Hills and the Nepal police. former they would chang up the Inspan runner and higher themselves starce in the interrityry and higher themselves and conceal themselves in the allowant the fills and conceal themselves in the first purples of the generally well built inclusively bold, runners, while the women were generally bold, runners, while the women were no countered fills built include the kind exertions of the kind ex He then Magistrate, mostal of these promets the them Magistrate, most for a these, monteless, ruffians were indirectly settle down in life. He gave them lands and ploughs, and taught them to lead an honest life. Had this not been done, I am afraid their number would by this time, have far out grown the mimber not trees in the jungle they lived in both the indirectly in the land has ghe as are however, stay, in min. Boat, though they are now avery sife waith griffing

ber. It might be in, the recollection of your readers how the property of a Lieutenanti Governor of Bengal was robbed at Sonepur Camp, from an iron safe, to which a bull dog was tied. "I do not recollect whether or met the thieves were traced, but I think it were these the thieves were traced, but I think it were these Magheya Doms who committed this daring robbery. Minie in Bihar, I gamed a sad experience of the Magheya's fact and ability by having had to pay a tribute of about Rs. 2,000 worth of trinkets in a single might. It would not be out of place here to refate an anchent story lin illustration of the Magheya Domis with and pluck! I heard it long ago while in Bihar.

In days gone by a Bara Police Sahib was sent out from Calcutta to Bihar to put al check to the depredations of these budmashes. The Sahib and his suite, on arrival there, pitched their tents in a mango grove, and began operations. No sooner the Magheya Doms got wind of this than they formed a league to dheckmate the Sahib sent, out to

ya Doms got wind of this inthan mey formed a league to check them. But it was a very hard task they had undertaken. The Sahib's camp was guarded by armed sentinels night and day, and it was not an easy thing for an evil doer to get in there. However, the gauntlet did not tremain

there. However, the gauntier did not fremain very long on the floor, for one gallant Magheya youth picked it up! lo see all it bill the pieces of rope and other requisites, sallied forth frem his stronghold. On reaching the grove in which the Sahib was encamped, he cambed up a tree that stood at the farthest end of the grove, and inside towards the camp by imming from tree that stood at the farthest end of the grove, and made towards the camp by jumping from tree to tree, silently and quickly like a squirrel; where the trees happened to be too far apart for a successful jump, he tied a piece of rope to the tree lie was on and with the help of this swing to the nearest tree. If this way he continued this stealthy approach till he reached the his mango tree under which stood the Sahibis tent. The sentinel, as usual, paced to and fro before the tent, watching all the four sides, but he never dream that a man from the moon would drop into his master's tent at midnight.

Now the Magheya had to get into the tent. He had a plan ready shortly. He looked on all sides and finding the coast dear, tied a stout rope to one of the overhanging branch. es of the tree! aid with a bourning chance is of the tree! aid with a bourning chance is made an lopening immidel canvas sufficiently kango for his chassage. It did not take him your to land, within his spenmy sufficient. He found a candle burning at one end of the found a candle burning at one end of the first correction. The Sahib wast asleeping only his side. The elistening of Mandale seeing only his side. The elistening of Mandale seeing. his side. The glistening pold-watch of the Sahib on the dressing table and a beautiful diamond-ring long the table and a beautiful diamond-ring long the table finger of his fair spouse, attracted, the Magheya's immediate attention. In the winking of an eye he secured the trinkets about his person, and fearing lest the Sahib would awake, he made a hasty retreat. Of course heaving and deep sight for the course valuable things a table to hid be forcefted days behind a blet the property and perforceltp: deane behinders. Hel then joined in portrades, who by stemator safe distance incommades, who by stemators are distance incommades, who by stemators are distanced.

the night.
The next morning the Sahib' found his watch
missing, and went to enquire of this wife who
gave a faint shrick and asked her husband if he the executive. The manager of the hebs, is a European and his services of doubt entertained for the purpose eting! their European opponent on grounds.

The manager of the purpose eting! their European opponent on grounds.

The manager of the purpose eting! their European opponent on grounds.

The manager of the was a confusion in the camp. The servants and guards were summoned, but none knew about the watch or the ring. At last the opening in the tent cloth was noticed, and the trith dawned upon them. Heaven and earth were no ordinary robbery; the watch of the Police Sahib, and the finger-ring of his wife had disappeared, but the Magheya bay had shown a clean pair of heels and all search and effort to recover the stolen property went for nothing. When all means fafled the Sahib have been all along cogning. When all means fafled the Sahib have been all along cogning. When all means fafled the Sahib have been all along cogning that the good sense to proclaim a free pardon and reward, if the daring burglar would voluntarily make his appearance. This, had its desirance in the property of the last shapment was a mother is now expected.

ed effect. The Magheya boy appeared before the Sahib with the watch and the ring and got the promised reward.

ENDLA AND ENGLAND man of strong mind. We, the people of .19 [FROM OURLOWN CORRESPONDENT.] ...

sthey are not of many at the root of many

owe the JASOO AHTOTO THE Limentthe HAVE seldon come across to more frank and refreshing bit of cant than a paragraph on the mid column of that organ of Evangelical church is the Rock. "The carnage among the natives has been terrible white we all and meed of admirations toother officers grand more we must plead for sympathy and the reanquished, and that no time should be lost in confering every possible benefit upon them, and especially an carrying totachin the light upof the cardage! viamong the onen and then send missionaries to convert them! If this canting hypocrite, who writes tills disgraceful canting hypocrite, who writes this disgraceful twaddle would read his Bible most and then and study the true mature of the Kingdom Chirst came to set up on earth, he would remember that when the "light of the Gospel'it was first proclaimed on earth to the shepherds of Bethleham, it was described as being "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will to did not the highest, on earth peace, good-will to did not be the cospel of Christ find so little favour in India, when its Christian Government is recreament to its arments and must comment to principles. is simplest, and missiofoundation a principles lepity the Christian Missionary who takes the light of the Gospel" to the burnt homes and lesignate widows and orphans of the Africas M

These papers revealed to the Euthighnight ECCIPSE OBSERVATION TARTIES, STANDARD TO BE SERVATION TO BE SERVED TO BE Kareliastructionsittounenderiallapogsible assist ance; and Sir Norman Lockyer will land a Fort Viziadrug, on the South Konkan coast Jahlary 8th. The eclipse takes uplace January annuary sen. The ecourse takes plane. January azod and the time intervening will be occupied in setting up the instruments, and generally getting ready for the observations. The inethod of observation will obe by telescopes with a prism at one end, and a camera at the other, which will produce a serie of permanent photographs. Another party, and intended the direction of the Astronomer Royal, intended permattent photographs. Amother party, ander the direction of the Astronomer Royal, intended to have gone to the neighbourhood of Poona? But plague regulations to complicate everything with now, and they are going to Sohagpur instead. A third party, under Mr. Newall of Cambridge, will operate at Tallif, The native papers silenced thousask rasar

am afraid that the "herefits" already, "sonferred, would make them mighty shy of the "light of the Gospet," The Missionary's task is rendered

cely hapeless in Eddia by the monstrous hypot crisies of so-called Christians, who ignore every doctrine and practice of the Divine founder of

will now ruise their heads, and When a member of Parliament who not only gets no pay but is put to great expenses beside, wentures to supplement his income a hit, by joining a Board of Directors, the virtuous press of the country holds him up to public scorn as a guinea-pig. Bitt what is "rank blaspheny" in Lords. This week a British American Corporation, Limited, invites the public to contribute a million sterling on the strength of a Board of Directors of which the chairman is the most Holl the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava k. P., C. E. S. C. M. C. & S. C. Governor General of Canada and of India with the Right Hou Lord Loch G. C. B., G. C. M. Salate Governor of the Gipe Golony; Another company for taking overla stimber business, is, being floated this week, of which Lord Wenlock, late Governor of weeks of which Lord Wentock, late Lovernor of Madras, is the most conspicuous director. I have not a word to say about these Companies which are independently sound, but it is not long since the Westminster Gazette, gibbetted all the members of the House of Companies, and were directors of public companies, and the directors of public companies, and paper should not gibbet these excellent pens and the Governors for the same things. I have not desire to desire their lexical so far as and the Covernors for the same thing. I have not desirbly of gibbet either lexcept, so far as to protest against great official positions being used in prospectuses inviting public capital. Some of the most confirmed and shameless guinea pigs are these retired Governors. I cannot see why, because Lord Wentock has been Covernor of Madras, he should make a good timber merchant and make a good timber merchant, any more than the Right Homithe Earl of Denbigh should make a successful. Rum distiller. Yet he is a successful Rum distiller. Yet he is a successful rector of an Indian Company which fills the newspapers of the country this week, with invitations to subscribe soffice Rate India Distilleries and Sugar Fattories Ld. which hases it claims to company of the contraction of the contrac and Signiff actories Ed, which hases it colaims upon profit idenived thom a concession of the Mainaraja; of Mysore for the exclusive manufactures, and isale of spirits throughout his territory, and it40 spirit shops which the Company holds direct from the Madras Government This sort of security, threatened as it is the public ophilion hostile to its existence is not tempting to sensible investors.

Government has under consideration the construction of the new vessel to replace the Royal finding manner warren from the construction of the new vessel to replace the Royal findian Marine Steamer. Warren From the construction of the new vessel to replace the Royal findian Marine Steamer. tings, which was about inflanuary last, after unly three wears service to The estimated least

ongers, lieburdoffe dumientitadeter progress of the country by their absurd

MONETARY, Exchange states) were steady on Thursday and closing quotations were ample that, he had no fear from a .bnamel

ON ECLIPSCIPPING AMPERICACIONAL ceeds on special estimes duty to Wiladrug on the west coast of India, and will assist the party under Sir Northan Lockyer di ni wollot c

That is all we ask of him. The case is of the case is the case is the case is the case is a superior of the case is a supe ot due to any conspiracy, but to an

not due to any conspiracy, but to an across and across acr

flim and after seturating at Rawalpind the setut take 3 months' leave, sailing from Bombay on the a revolution which the the setut setut in the setut of the setu

edition law is likely to bring about? Why all upon the thing of the same Rededured Billo together, with Mr. a Chahoers, proposed amendments with reference to the law of sedition, will be dealt with in the course of

HOLING BARE HOLD YNAHOLING YN WANDER A young elephant broke loose from a mena-sene, kept by a native gentleman in the Phoblhigangon the Barrackpur. Trunk Riad Coss pur. It had had a quarrel with a young camel and behaved in a very alarming way in the Cos sipuritional, where it was pured by lits I keepings. Entering the shouse of Dr. Mohendra Lal Mozumdar, it broke open a door and ffightewed the intuities to Thom learns into the theile smoznbinding spale crassed, spoggnested damage before being secured.

Jerus also bring in disastoning in

12 QUETUARYAI A. Mozufferpur correspondent, reports the death of Babu Kedarnath Banner-jee, at 10-30 1994 Ball Wednesday Institut Field deceased was a highly respected pleader of the Mozufferpur bar, who was liked and was res-pected for only Blosher Bengalee Bur by the Helian serial server in the propose of the as a humble clerk he became leader of the as a humble propose the server series.

THE BURDWAN SESSIONS. At the pecental bersessions at thurdwaintime Berinds Bellavi Sarkar, an inhabitant of village Ankona, was charged with a brutal outrage on a sitt named Wefu, while she wast couting wrass made sield. When the accused attacked and threw her down to satisfy his brutal cravings, she raised and the satisfy his brutal cravings, she raised and the satisfy his brutal cravings, she passed and the satisfy his brutal cravings. personts but not before other dark deed, had been done. The jury were not unanimous, the three being for conviction and two for acquittal. The Judged agreeing with the majority sentenced, the accused to ten years rigorous imprisorment. way for the Russians to come in.

A STRANGE STORY - The "Jyoti," a newly started weekly of Chittagong, publishes a letter from Babu Barada Kanta Ghosh, a pleader of Patunkhali, which tells a strange, story, It is said that on the night of the last Kalee Pujah an eighteen month old nephew of his surprised all his relations by demaining scatted almost in a state of trance, his eyes fixed on the image before him all the time the pular lasted. The next night, a lady of the family was reprined by the sight of the Goddess in front of the room in which the child and his mother slept. a reranda, a drop of only two feet and died of tetanus in two days, Babu Barada Kanta wiftes to say that an astrologer in casting the child's horoscope had predicted that he was destined to die of supernatural fright and fall from a high place "(Debabayadhikang uchhai Of course the Government will "Agrentage

RIOTING MAND! MURDER! Yesterday, My Caspersz, presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions, disposed of a case in which one Bunso: Shuk, a landholder of Diamond Harbour, and four of his men, were charged with having been members of an unlawful assembly, moting, grievous hurt and dausing the death of another, landholder. The deceased, with his men, went to raise an enbankment over a canal The accused, with about one hundred armed men, resisted them; hence afree fight ensued, in he course of which one man was killed and se-peral others were seriously injured. The defence argued that the canal was for several years in their possession and they were compelled to use force in defence of their property. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty against all the accused on a charge of riotin only, to The Judge agreeing with the werdict, sentenced the first acoused to one year's and the rest to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, alltrom all sono ban tabled bottal bara

received an Dabeau of the Akeddah party was on the 31st ultimo, when it was reported that the Superintendent was close on the heels of a great herd which had theen making official a great rate towards the Burmese forests, but which he had been successful in stopping close to the Lotthand livatey by sending out a flying party, to head them off. This difficult operation was most successfully performed by the Jemadar on obarge. The omain body of hunters was trying to manocurre the elephants into the valley with a view to the surround and subsequent time leadt must expected that all the arrangements for this would be completed by the 3rd instant, and the divertitle of taken place on the other. We trust the Superintendent and party will meet with the success they deserve. will meet with the success they deserve, of the new vessel is £17.000, exclusive, of armaments. She will be slightly bigger than the Warren Hastings and will have certain improvements to hit her for trooping service. The the one the tange is practically unfinited, and the more in the Persian Gulf, show that three well-known hims have been engaged in the business for years past without molestation from either the British or the officials who have been all along cognizant of the trade. The last slipment was landed at Muscat, and another is now expected.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS. - Applications ie been filed :- Harry Morrison, engineer, of 27, Martin's Lane, Canhon Street Lindby for improvements in handles for bicycles and the partner in the firm, of Carlick and Co., of Nes-bit Lane, Mazagori, Bombay, for a water waste preventer stand post, to be called "Christiansen's waste not stand post;" Norman Blount, accountant of the Commercial Bank of India; Ld, of 10; Stranck Road, 10 Rangoon, for the op-plication of asbestos, fibre, to articles, for pro-tection from the sun; Atmaram Abail Bluse, elerk, Preventive Department, u Custom Scholispes his (private) stred sldeliter man e, refered most

Sir Charles Wood (afterwards Lord Halifax), bevisser sych e. szyamagazwonyak. Lehr 16 hogen 171 - knoirabilduğ gniwollof engilme rayı three engilment rayının rayı three engilment rayının ray th September, 1897. This Association, the open of the inhabitants of Baraset in a densitutional wayq and to impact primary education to, boys and girls, has done useful work during the year under notice; as his quite revidents from the Benert before us a The Baraset Girl's School, which is in charge of the Association, reports steary progress, while various attempts have it been made for the sanctain and other improve unments in Baraset and the neighbourhood. (2) "Himalaya Darsania" by "Pindit Paraktimated Kaviratera, a The lauthovitism well knowing as all composer of persessin Sanskrit. The brochure before us consists of about fifty well-written strong with their condenses and the garage describing the Himalaya, Mountain and its highest peak. (3) The Sixth Annual Report of the Himalaya, Mountain and its highest peak. (3) The Sixth Annual Report of the Himalaya Reports shores Report of the Hindu Prelifiered Funcing Report of the Hindu Prelifiered Funcing Simil, forgulasoformitheir Reports shorted stendy progress. (4) Calendar of the Muir Mills Company, Ld. The get of figures elicitic (5) in The specifier Tradheson and 15 to 18 to

ed, the Sepoys and not the Europeans

ONEW AR AR THE ROSPECT STORED IN THE MEN DIERW OPENS 2000 DEWNAR TO BE THE PROSPECT AS THE PRO opens groof evaluation amoust of Whether the partition of China has begun is not quite clear, but that trouble is brewing in other clear, but that trouble is brewing in the clear, but that trouble is brewing in the paring for be quiter to the clear that the sapunese was period that the sapunese was period that paring for the sapunese was period to send from the clima seas to support Russia, as we pointed out this seas to support Russia, as we pointed out this seas to support Russia, as we pointed out this seas to support Russia, as we pointed out this seas to support Russia, as we pointed out the seas to support Russia, as we pointed out the seas to support Russia, as we pointed out the contract of the season of the powers is not well seen to the season of the s

once in action she fair, though for once in actions have the smallowed thindpen interference with the symbol without word, but Europe, Maccdonia stest less and the Buildmines and inhabitants, of the Bulbans Bomineula are change at hithe prevails the state of things: Austrain is on the prevails of activity is attached to things: Austrain is on the prevails of activity with war foreit is still mis state, of many they all an appearance from the spring of the programme are about to begin a man with the Buildways are about to begin a man with the Buildways are about to begin a man with the Buildways are about to begin a man with the Buildways are about to begin a man with the Buildways to mornious that deal in arms and ammunition in the spring of That is not a bad programme founds from that deal in arms and ammunition at high a second and of or of a surface of the station of the symbol programme collision. Incorned between the stations of Junkargacha and war with the deal of the Buildway resulting in considerable damage to rolling stock and in the deal of five Indiana and with the passenger train started a little before 5 A. M. (Calcutta Ilme from Jessow, bits head quarters, and was latined in train and a special of five Indiana and which was the next station, it collided which was the next station, it collided will be railway authorities. A reflect stain was into motion the station, of the measure aching the railway authorities, a reflect stain was despatched to the soore of languagidant solt was soon ascovered that the two native drivers to wreck both trains. On the news reaching the railway authorities, a relief traind was despatched to the isdore of the native drivers had been killed on their respective entities, which were ismashed in their respective entities, which were ismashed in the two firms a partial passenger, train were also killed, while. Guard Kebbie, who was on duty will the train, was severely shaken and injured in the brakes man and the firms of the goods train were like, was seriously injured. These three men were sent by a special train to Calcutta, while they were sent by a special train to Calcutta, while they were sent by a special train to Calcutta, while they were sent by a special train to Calcutta, while they have the brakesman shortly afterwards succumbed to his injuries. The hative fireman's condition may reported to be writical in while, that of Guard Kebbie is favourable. The greatest confusion and disorder prevailed at the scene of the collaboration. The partial passengers where phaken and busised and were throun into a panic stricken state. They were eventually transferred to other trains arriving on dither side of the wretk. May E. S. Staples, Agent, Mr. Tait, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Robb, Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. Robb, Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. Robb, Locomotive Superintendent, and mr. T. C. Dass, of the Sealdah Government Railway. Police, also held an enquiry. The fine is completely blocked and all through traffic has had to be suspended. A joint official investigation was to have been held on Wednesday in order and to be suspended. A joint official investigation was to have been held on Wednesday.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Aqua Ptyrin Mos Molsint 200 Water. Frame Our Jesson gover pandenties

THE Jessore public, have been greatly agritated, by the news of a serious collision which took place yesterday (aft January) at about 5.

A. M. between the Local passenger down train which had started from this station at 14 A. M. and a goodstanin which was on its way here. The collision occurred toldway between Jhikergachi and Jadubpore stations, while both the trains were running in full speed. So great was gachi and Jadubpore stations, while both the trains were running in full speed. So great was the alarm caused by this accident, that the members of the bar ins a body petitioned the District Magistrate to institute a prompt inquiry into the nature and gravity of the catastrophe. Mr. Moorshed, upon this representation being made to him, wanted to be satisfied as to the source of their information, when two gentlemen who had had a talk with the Jessere "Station-master on the subject, corroborated them. About this time, the the alarm caused by this accident, that the members of the bar in a body petitioned the District Magistrate to institute a prompt inquiry into the nature and gravity of the Catastrophe. Mr. Moorshed, upon this representation being made to him, wanted to be exactly in a puer the catastrophe. Mr. Moorshed, upon this representation being made to him, wanted to be exactly in a puer the catastrophe. Mr. Moorshed, upon this representation being made to him, wanted to be exactly in a puer the catastrophe. Mr. Moorshed, upon this representation being made to him, wanted to be exactly in a puer the catastrophe. Mr. Moorshed, upon this representation being made to him, wanted to be exactly in a puer the catastrophe. Mr. Moorshed, upon this representation being made to him, wanted to be exactly in a puer the catastrophe. Mr. Moorshed, upon this representation being made to him, wanted to be exactly in the law Member that a puer that the law Member that the law Member that a puer that the law Member that the law Me the train had con three inhes past Jhinkergachi Station and acquired a great velocity, it collided with a goods train, which was coming towards fhinkergach in full force. Heafelt a severe shock and was thrown down unconscious on the ground, when he was picked up by the two Mahomedans, who were residents of Kowria, a neighbouring village. These two men also made similar statements and added that in consequence of darkness they could not ascertain the fates. The other passengers but that consequence of darkness they could not ascertain the fates of the other passengers but that they heard loud walls. The Railway authorities, it is alleged, did not allow the outside public to be present at the place of accident. The Railway authorities have declared that only four men were killed and two wounded; but the actual state of facts has not yet been known. It reflects a great deal on the management of the Bengal Central Railway, when we consider that within the last two or three management, of the management, are trying to make the line more profitable to themselves by economing their expenditure. They have dispensed with their old and experienced servants and imported into their service tay and immature hands. In the night trains there was good arrangement for

night trains there was good arrangement for light when the line was under Government managements in the company of the also effected economy in that direction and the night passengers have now to grovel in dark ness. We hope the Covernment will take action in the matter.

Action in the matters of the considerable of t

of Great Britain over Borgu, created considerable interest.

There is a disposition in certain quarters, says the same paper, to give a point-blank denial to the statement, but these denials must be received with great caution. The well informed London correspondent of the Manchester Chardian writes:

"My own information stops short of that of the St. James Gazette at the critical point. I learnt hearly three weeks ago that suggestions almost identical in terms with those which it is now said have been accepted had been placed before the Article Government. Indeed, in one particular, my information was more precise than the published personals for it pointed to the cession to France of Say and, a strip of territory on the right bank of the river about sixty miles in longth. At the very course of the generoed

more precise these transportants of state and to the cession to France of say and a strip of territory on the right bank of the river about sixty miles in length. At their proposition the river about sixty miles in length. At their proposition the river about sixty miles in length. At their proposition we had negotations I stated in the most positive manner that, no great difficulty was anticipated in finding a solution on the Gold Coast Hinterland problem. These mutual concessions would certainly gesult in an inderstanding. As regards the Say Baraa, line, it has never been more than is generally delimited. To make use of the phrase employed in the agreement, itself. The line was to be 'defermined' by commissioners, but except on paper the work of delimitation remains still to be done.

It, was over Borgu (adds the correspondent) that the only, real difficulty existed, and subsequent events have most amply justified this istatement. If Mic Hanotaux has indeed taxinitization more thank accept the inevitable once it became apparent, all the Gritish right, he has done no more thank accept the inevitable once it became apparent, and the provided into making another. "graceful accessions," which this time would involve not merely the relinquishing of claims over other people's property, but the actual abandonment of territory admittedly British. I need not regapitulate the facts relating to the British claims over, Borgn, but a piece of evidence as to the absolutely untenable character of the Trench claim, log establish posts on the Middle Niger between Say and Boussa, which has hitherto, I think escaped observation has just come under my notice. In a despatch written on March 30, 1892 by Lord Salisboy to the Marquess of Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Paris, the Foreign Secretary, referring to the circumstances in which the agreement of Lower Niger miss, if undertook not to go, and France similarly colfricated not to go onthe the propers of the two countries of the work of the propers of the propers. The Soluti

Corrective, and agreeably aperican.

KAMS COM ACEMENT Tips Billiard Coessisted Total New Your Cenent is the best I have ever seed." Jour Howers Champion, 1809.

KINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost be draulic for Pottery, Parechain so.

A TELEGRATIFORIGUESTICE, under of the 6th instant, says that the Ambeyla of handrai and Offred Trassand being the held in picquets of the frontier tribes.

ole — In his speech while introducing the possed sedition law the Houble Will almens thus referred to the Varnacular Press

t of 1878 in the first principle apprears to us to be object that principle apprears to us to be object nable of two grounds. In the first place we no reason for drawing any distinction tween the Vernacular Press and any other

shall have to prosecute itself first and others afterwards.

About the trial the Hon, the Law Member said. At present sedition under section 124A, is triable only by a Court of Sessions or a High Court. We intend to propose that offences under section 121A, shall be triable also by Presidency Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class. At hat practically takes away from the accused the right of being wised by all priviled and his after forty years of feace and priviled to the proposed afteration in section 1885. The or proposed afteration in section 1885 a more sequenced by the light of the press. The or proposed afteration in section 1885 a more sequenced by the light of the light Governments. That surely will be of advantage to the Governments for their publications possess any information about their publication possess any information about the publication possess any information about the Government where the difficult of at Shirle where the difficult of the feelined on the hills like gods at Selfer, careless of mankind "—will rry to carry out. And the people will perhaps wake up on some durating only to find notifications like the notorious Jury Notification issued with the object of taking away, from them their most cherished rights.

If the proposed amendments in the Lawn of Sedition are carried by will be necessary for us to shut up our Congresses and our Conferences to shot up our Congresses and our Conferences—
to put a stop to our press and our Conferences—
Let the country from one end to another fing with opposition to the proposed amendments. Let the people explain to the Government that the step which the Government is going to take is one which should not be taken by an English Government, which has all along been the champion of the blessings of an advanced campion of the inblessing and an advanced

military party in India may prove a very miracilivip g. AGUARTOAKAId public in this country, there- c. full to make their protest now, and to make it batterally, Sir Auckland Colvin-predicts that the

BABU PURNENDU NARAIN SINGH crop kilk Arkaryana O'OKI Karlanthed Irkit clive will be (about his Angalum, and so on lo at. But we have to tleat at present with what ally confronts us, and Sir Auckland Colvin calls

STR. I send your the following particulars supplied to me by my local reporter, relating to what happened to a respectable gentleman at Khana. Our most respected countryman, Babu Purnendu Narain Sing, M.A. B. Coveringent Pleader of Patna, statted for Calcutta on the 24th ultimo by the Punjab, Mail in a second class compartment. His clerk and neph wavers in the intermediate, compartment and one servent was in the third class. At Khana junction those who showed their tickets were passed off. When durieured Babu showed this Residence Cartificate granted to him by the Magistrate those responsinotionical throots of advance Alter Prince of November last, he was dened there by the Doctor for comparison of the thumb-mark and was pointed out by the olice hyspector. The spite of the granest fitte Government Pleader that the granest fitte Government Pleader that the might be specified and passed off the promining of and trained the process was interested in the placed him the dented change of some mountailed and him the that the his quarters on the platform. The context has a specified that the platform of the context was the platform. Twent to insignateers on the platform. This in some plants are greaters on the platform. This is a smooth added to the passengers of the passengers of the passengers of the train after companies of the thurble parking the train of the thurble parking the train of the train of the passengers of the thurble parking the train of the passengers of the train of the passengers of the parking the passengers of the train of the passengers of the pa marks, but the decisined for his rake. The train could not be decisined for his rake. The train repained for about 6 and the police inspector told him that one Raja had been repaintarly detained. The Doctor, after a short while, went to his office, and Purnench Babi was also allowed to accompany from He now feathfut to his great surprise that the office was about a quarter of a mile off, but the Police Inspector kindly allowed him to sit on the trolly and they went to the office. After half an hounton so the companion was a made of all the unfortunate persons together. The other persons were Raja Ram Narain Singh of Khaira and his hittle boys and companions. The comparison was satisfactorily made and they were then asked to come away. The Raja of Khaira was in a reserved second, class compartment and he remarked what would have been his fate had he orought females with him. Purnendu Babu and back to the platform, and at about 8 a.m. nother passenger train came. He gladily put

Police Inspector came, but this time they were another set of persons, and it appears no company in the clutches of the former Doctor. He was asked to show his ticket, but lo it was no with him. He forgot that the former Doctor had taken the ticket from him and made a garch but got confused. Purnendu Babu was in ning to the office, but was suddenly stopped and was being reserved for the Inspector's campon At the time, some one who knew him and his previous detention, in informed the esponsible office; in charge of a Bolice constant of the office, in charge of a Bolice constant of the back. The passenger train in the

bile. He found his railway ticket there and took it back. The passenger train in the worantime passed off qand he fan apace to be in time for the Loop mail. When the got neat the flatform, the Loop mail also mulistled off He got however a passenger train after ten which reached Howrah at train after ten which reached Howrah at about 3 r. M., and he arrived at his destination at about 4 minds breakfast after 4 flat units for une never connected to a control of the con blew northis clerk goodservant. They not ingg Purnerdu la Babu int traite after drain; I gone up to Khana when cheve ame back NERAL SIR BIDNON BLACE INC. Rapited wild gold and address of the control of the c

Katlang and Rustam to-morrow. Reports DEREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

o bled ed of betroger osts on sessed them of a house the Council loss than Excellency the Vicroy was their were T present to His Excellency the Viceroy, Presidents of the Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Excellency the Westland, the Honble M. D. Excellency the Viceroy, President His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Honble Sir J. Westland, the Honble M. D. Chaimers, the Honble Major General Sir E. H. H. Collen, the Honble Sir A. Chaimers, the Honble M. Rivay the Honble Rahimula Mahammad Sayani, the Honble Rahimula Mahammad Sayani, the Honble Pandit Bishambar Nath, the Honble Pandit Bishambar Nath, the Honble Fandit Bishambar Nath, the Honble Fandit Bishambar Nath, the Honble Sir G. H. P. Evans, the Honble C. C. Stevens, the Honble M. R. Ananda Charlin the Honble Rai Bahadhi Fandit Siriai Kari, the Honble Rai Bahadhi Fandit Siriai Kari, the Honble Gangadhar Rao Madaav Chithavis and the Honble Allan Arthur Honble M. Sayani and the Honble Min Rivaz moved that the Honble Min Sayani and the Honble Min Rivaz moved that the Honble Min Sayani and the Honble

holson be added to the Stleet Committee on he Bill to further amendsthe Courtefees Acti ne Bill to luttat the opinions received on the Bill were important and required careful con-

aphance with the terms dictated temptarish s rumon dispersas has due esse going ad Tons the tribes hat Aces Darama Destrict and de-

The Honble member also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Stage Carriages Act, 1861.

By the amendment the Act is extended to whole of British India, but it shall not applied earriages of dinarily plying for Thre within the limits of any municipality or earnonment or other places in which any law for the regulation of Carriages is further time being in force!

In presenting the report the Horble member said. The main object of the Bill which was introduced in this Council on the and September last was to repeal the provisor to section. ich there is no mecessity to apply this provisions. We have therefore given power to tion are.—"In future natives of India, who, are Local Covernments: to exempt lany pasticular desirons of entering the Education Departing trages: or classes of carriages from the Act. ment, will usually be appointed by India and enhave also inserted nanclause smhigh will present cany doonfiel! between the provisions of the Activas mow/amended and any localised dottens which deals with the regulation of hackney carriages in municipalities and other places. Other slight alterations have been made which are explained in the Committee's serior and which need no further remarks on yeipart, line a ban abada aid basara aiw Theo Council, adjourned to Friday, the 14th

d a signaller of the K. O. S. Bs. yranni vering a former party from Maidan one and congress TRESOLUTIONS and

to grazed the cheartern third took of uched his field glasses a third took off edit as drawn as a sange of the chartest and the chartest of th December 1897, han and end no mry broad

Resolved—That this Congress expresses its deep and earnest conviction that the present frontier policy of the Government of India is injurious to the best interests of the British Empire in generally and this country in particular as injurious as the country in militatic country. cular as ib involves frequent;) militarly expenditions in beyond bathern present limits of the British and dances agreatless. findluable bives and public money, and berefore entreasy that Buitish Nation to put stop to this aggressive policy and to lay own that if such expeditions are found necessary the the being for time and a such expeditions are found necessary the the being for time and a such expeditions are found necessary the the being for time and a such expeditions are found in the such expeditions. essary they being for imperial purposes, the pajor position of their expenses should be derived aby the British Exchequer destrict a verification of their expenses about a second to the second to th

Resolved That in view of the fact that e calamities of famine and plague have slocated the already seriously embarrassed anges of this country and crippled its wifed resolves, and that the initiary operators carried on beyond the North-West ontier are for the protection of Imperial teresis, this Congress prays that the British claiment will be be settlement the principle on which the military charges e to be apportioned between Great Britain of India, be pleased to make a substantial attribution to the cost of the present war.

Resolved—That this Gongress authorizes the

Resolved That this Congress authorizes the resident to submit a petition to Parliament, and dying the prayer contained in Resolutions and under his hand on its behalf.

duob on RESOUTION III.

Resolved — That this Congress rejoices that the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure was pleased to decide to admit the public to its proceedings and further desires to express its greatful acknowledgments, for the opportunity afforded by the Honorable Commission to me.

non-official members of the Viceroy's Council may be made more directly representative of the fridian people; and that they may have the right to move afficient minter and divide the Council upon the provisions of the Budget; 2) that a sufficient number of representative in dians of position and experience may be nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Viceroy's and Local Legislative Council of the Viceroy's and Local Legislative Council of the Tourse and Tourse of Council of Council of Tourse of Council of Co

House of Commons may be appointed to uire into and report upon the financial consolidation and report upon the financial consolidation of the progress of Expenditure of the regards the progress of Expenditure of the period of the helper and the helper and the helper and progress of the people, and the helper and progress of the people, and the helper and and recession of the helper and the hel expensesbofothebapresent awarnibegondchie insmayibid langelysbrone by nthe of mperial

at to submit a scopy of this Resolution, under dwn signature to the Chairman of the Royal mmission with the least practicable delay of Sahib thought nongulaces seen

Resolved - Thatighis Congress concurrentili predecessor 4 th estrongly advicating to 15 de Persistent of resource by the Lioverns at 200 Indiamon all Provincial Adminispentang Indiamon'i all Provincial Adminisgations to induce them be occarry out an its in
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is the many of vertext. tinetign of inverted; neaste devolcolours sto stinction of exceed; acaste or colory storest election iberala comession of liberses between wild animals: habitually idestroy mandife, anathers or amper libertes levanted under other means of the misuse, and valid throughout the Provincial isdiction in which they are dissued; (A). The this human of Midday as defined by Statutes are deducated and grained of or amission of the color of the col officers (according to capacity and qualificions), inout the moladian marmy single. The

ations) implified indian marmy similar. The other sing and a stimulating of a widespread stem work and a stimulating of a widespread stem work and a stimulating of a widespread stem work and a stimulating of a stimulating of the people of locks. The discontinuance of the non-omiciled European and European employes of overnment; (1) The abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, (1) The stabilishment of Tright Court of Judicating at the Punjab (14) In recording its protest gainst which has sisten to be Educational Service which has just reviewed the sanction of the Secretary of State dived the sanction of the Secretary of State dived the sanction of the Secretary of State dived the sanction of the Secretary of State

the Provincial Service and The scheme may also referred facilities of the radial facilities of the radial service serior grade of the Educational Service service.

Against the present rate of salt the which didees great hardship to the poorest classe the country, a chardship which i tenders produces great bardship to the poorest classes of the country, a plantship which henders it incumbent upon the Government to take, the earliest opportunity to restore the duty, to its level of 1868. V. Against the disabilities imposed on indian settlers in South Africa, and the invidious and humiliating distinctions made between them and European settlers and appeals to her Majesty's Government and the Government of India to guard the interests of Indian settlers, and to guard the interests of Indian settlers, and to guard the interests of Indian settlers, and to relieve them, of the distabilities, to which they are subjected.

A) Against the retrogade policy of the Government of India in nominating a gentleman for the Central Provinces to the Supreme Legislative Council without asking local bodies to make recommendation for such momination, hat Government will be placed to take early steps to give to the Central Provinces the same kind of representation that it has already grant to being all Madras, Bombay, and the North Western Provinces.

And in expressing its firm conviction:

(1) That in the interests of the public the decical Science and the profession, as also in) her cause of reconomic administration.

And in expressing its firm conviction:

(1) That in the interests of the public the Medical Science and the profession, as also in the nause of reconomic administration,—(1) there should be only one Medical Military Service with two branches, one for the European anthy and one for native troops, worked on identical lines, (2) the Civil Medical Service of the country should be reconstituted as a distinct and independent Medical Service wholly detached from its present Military commettion and recruited from the open profession of Medicale in India and elsewhere, with due regard to the utilization of indegenous talents, other things being equal, and (3) that the Congress further affirms that the status and claims of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants require thorough and open enquiry with a view to the redressing of long standing anomalies and consequent grievances.

(m) That the time having come when greater facilities are imperatively required for higher education and the proper development of the Indian intellect than what are at present offered by examinations alone, the Acts of Incorporation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay should be amended so as to provide for the introduction of teaching functions and for a wider scope of learning, and so as to suit generally the requirements of the time has now arrived when the Inland Emigration Act I of 1882 as amended by Act VII of 1893 should be repealed.

presentative Indian witnesses to state fully the loc). That It is Ides in the that in Indian Cho YM case on behalf of India. With regard to the indian Prince or Chief should be deposed on divisions of the Teference the Congress desires the ground of anyl-administration with the following pray dust until the fact of such maladministration in ers for the Tayourable Consideration of the Housen misconduct shall have been established found norable Commission.

The following pray dust until the fact of such maladministration in the satisfaction of a public Tribugal which was norable Commission.

The following pray dust the satisfaction of a public Tribugal which was an in the satisfaction of a public Tribugal which was an in the satisfaction. The property of the satisfaction of a public Tribugal which was an in the satisfaction of a public Tribugal which was an in the satisfaction of a public Tribugal which was an interest to the satisfaction of a public Tribugal which was an interest to the satisfaction of a public Tribugal which was an interest to the satisfaction of a public Tribugal which was a public Tribu

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nteen dayst Afregular post has been ueste hed between Suakim, Berber 30th Kassa

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The "Times" is informed that the lease of iaochau granted to Germany is for 95, not o, years. Germany will establish a branch of e German Asiatic Bank at Kiaochau.

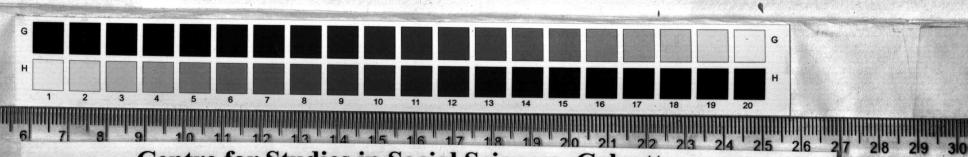
The Canadian Militia Department is receing offers of service in the event of trouble the Far East.

Gorakpetk, Jan. 7.

The defence in the alleged poisoning capplied to the High Court to order the Department in the defence which he had refused as innecessary. The defence of the defence which he had refused as innecessary. The Magistrate furnished explanation and denience of the Court inpugned the correctness the High Court impugned the correctness of the explanation and filed copy of Magistrate order. The High Court stayed proceedings the Sessions Court, which commences to instant, sent for record and ordered Magistrate to furnish explanation through Counsel.

The Corporation of Bombay yesterday elect Mr. Mehta, Dr. Bahadurjee having withdra at the last moment and explained why he had come to oppose Mr. Mehta. He said that had received a message from Mr. Mehta, saing that he consented to a re-nomination a

The plague returns yesterday show 6c and 65 deaths, the total mortality being (b)



MY ADVENTURES IN AFGHANISTAN.

(By MISS HAMILTON, M. D.)

HITHERTO I have written ofthe upper clascabul woman only; but considering how very ew of these there are, and that being purdah hey have but little influence beyound their own mmediate circle it would give quite a false impression of the women of Afghanistan were I be say nothing of the other far more numerous nd really far more important class—the class nat works. Before, however, I can give an occurate account of their occupations and lives, nust explain that Afghanistan is not a country nhabited by one great nation, bound t gether by the ties of blood and common interest, but is cupied by a number of perfectly distinct races; ces who have nothing in common except a ligion, which is divided into two distinct and nimical factions, each calling the other heretic, and between whom the most bitter hereditary uds have existed from time immemorial, thoug ney will unite against a common foe. The onsequence of these feuds is that until quite cently (since, in fact, murder has been made unishable by death) a constant petty warfate as been carried one not only between these stinct races, but between the various tribes to which most of them are subdivided.

The professed object of these raids was lways to avenge some loss that had been ustained by the raiders, and to recover what ad been taken from them on some previous casion, to which was, no doubt, added the rther object of obtaining as much in addition they could lay their hands on, including nen and children, who then became the

aves of the conquering party,

The result of all this is that slaves of every ce in the country are met with all over fghanistan, or at least of all but the Koochis, whom more anon. These slaves are far om badly treated, and as a rule I felt much ore sorry for the master or mistress who ad to support and put up with the most ineffi-ent services of the slaves, than I was for the aves themselves. The question naturally rises - if so useless, why do the owners no ell, or at least set at liberty, those among their slaves whose work is insufficient to pay for heir keep? To explain this fully I should have to go into the question of Mohamme-lan law, and then show not only in how far t is carried out in Afghanistan, but how it is affected by the caprice of a despotic ruler; nd this is not the place for details of that ort. All I can say here is, that it has always seemed to me that the obligations of the maswere far more severe than those of the ave; and that the master is obliged to see that is slave girl is provided for, no matter how our he may be, before he can set her at berty. Selling is more difficult still except the case of the Hazarah, a race only re-

ntly brought into regular recognised subjec-on to the ruler of Afghanistan. These Hazarahs some few years ago were ven over to the mercy of the Afghan soldiery r withstanding the Ameer's orders to pay im tribute, and have been brought and sold ke cattle as a punishment for their audacity defending their native hills from a yoke thich they had never acknowledged. By grees the Hazarah too is getting justice, and on it will be as difficult to buy a slave of despised race as it is one of any other. he Hazarah slave-girl is, however, at the resent time, the mainstay of the harems of the rich. She is not trained, she does nothing ularly, nothing to prefection. How a she, coming from a village home a household where there is no system, no ler, and where watches are generally worn iments only, and are as often as not ornaments only, and are as often as not to order? As a rule she is slatternly in r work and untidy in her person; but I not know what the fine ladies would do hout her. She cooks, she bakes, she washes, a scrubs—in fact she does everything but e sewing. That is a higher class of work, is generally done by Afghan Turc or dakshan slaves and the poor relations of eholder, though I have occasionally nd a favourite slave-girl who had acquired accomplishment. I have, however, never none who could read or write that

Hazarahs are said to be dull, heavy and upid, and there is a good deal of truth in s, but I found that they improve wonderly under regular tution, and when kindly ated have the devoted fidelity of a dog, ough they are cunning and revengeful en ill-used. My experience of them is that by are hard-working, painstaking and ectionate, and that a great deal can be done to them. I always felt confident when a azarah was brought to me for treatment, at I could do something with her. They not purdah, lead natural, healthy lives, the plenty of exercise, are hardy and have od constitutions, the very opposite of the dakshani, a creature who shrinks from disnfort and screams and faints at the slight-

uld be taking them out of their places

ong coarse woollen material that practically yer wears out; this she makes into loose, ver wears out; this she makes into loose, fitting garments for the male members of household; her own are generally cotton, ed with wadding and quilted, and cut not ike the old-fashioned servant's prints, en the bodices and skirts were joined to her with piping, the body fastened down the not, and the last hook, which was sewn on to front width of the skirt, was fastened slightly one side. Her occupation outside the usual e front width of the skirt, was fastened slightly one side. Her occupation outside the usual usehold business of every working woman, the preparation of ghee that is butter that has en beiled and strained. It is prepared inferntly from sheeps, cows, camels or goat's lk and is one of their chief articles of comerce. But the great difference between her d the women of all the other races of Afghastan, except the newly conquered Kaffir and e Koochi, is that she is not purdah. The Ameer has often told me that it is only e women in the towns of Afghanistan at are purdali that the village women are free as English women. This is so to a cerne extent, of course; for travelling across the

nextent, of course; for travelling across the untry one comes upon women labouring in a fields, milking cows, and engaging themeters in other suitable occupations. But to purdah is, among all but the three races have just mentioned, a sign of rank; and the other of the headmen of every village are up in harems, and when a man rises social scale the first thing he does is

of respectability, and also of the position of

eir master. The Koochi is, to me, the most interesting of all the races I came across. A nomadic pastoral people, they are generally looked upon as the original inhabitants and of them no one in Afghanistan can give any account, except that they have always, "from the time of Noah," fed their flocks all over the country, vandering from the southern plains which hey occupy during the winter, and ascending to the cool mountain slopes and valleys during the summer. A proud, free, independent people, "no man's servants," they would say, with more proper pride than I have found among any other race in the country; and rich moreover, though not in coin, for they have camels, cows, donkeys, sheep, and poultry, which they exchange for the few neces-saries that their own industry does not provide them with.

Among them it is the men not the women who weave, but the women spin with the distaff and take a very active part in the roving active life they lead. Their opinion is very much deferred to by the men, who, if you ask them if they will consent to this or that, say, "We will talk it over in the tent and let you know." I went out a considerable distance from Cabul once to take some photo-graphs of an encampment that has just been made, and which I had heard was specially arge and wealthy. I thought I should have some difficulty in explaining to so simple and ignorant a people what I wanted to do, and was afraid that they would know no Persian.

I drove as far as the road would premit, and then got on my horse. Far from needing an introduction or requiring to enter women came forward to meet me, and I found myself quite at home among a set of people who knew me and addressed me as Dr. Sahib though they had never seen me before. The daughter of someone, or the father or wife of someone else, had been to my house. Did I not remember that so and so had given me some particularly fine chickens? will he was a relation of theirs, they had seen him, and he had told them all about me. They knew all sorts of things about my work and establishment, and that there was another feringhee lady who lived with me and washed the people's wounds and gave them medicines. They were delighted to have their photographs taken, and offered me milk, which I drank, and food of which I did not partake though I am sure it was scrupulously clean and well prepared. Afterwards I had more intimate dealings with Koochis, and got to know them well. It always seemed to me that, being brave and honest themselves, they expected nothing else from me, and took for granted that I did my best for them.

The third race of non-purdah women is the Kaffirs. How any one that has seen them must have laughed at the descriptions of their beauty and regular features that appeared in some of the British journals not two years ago! There are certainly fine, well-built women among them, and in spite of their wild unkempt appearance; they have a certain grace of movement which is distinctly lacking in the men. They are women who fear nothing and dare anything.

THE following new members of the Madras Legislative Council have been appointed: -Messrs. Winterbothan and Thompson, of the Board of Revenue; Mr. Forbes, Revenue Secreta y to the Government.

THE plague returns at Poona for 5th instant show twenty-four cases and seventeen deaths in the city; four cases and two deaths in the cantonment; five cases and three deaths in suburban limits; twelve cases and six deaths in the villages.

THE returns for the foreign trade of India for the seven months, 1st April to 31st October, a shot through his helmet, a second through 897, show a total shrinkage in value amount to over 123/4 crores of rupees which is livided in about equal parts between imports and exports. Cotton and opium are the chief heads under which the fall in exports occurred: while imports of cotton piece-goods accounted for over 43/4 crores of the drop in imports

THERE has been an appreciable increase in deaths from plague in Bombay during the past week. The total mortality from all causes vas 1,061, being 86 more than in the preceding week. There were 302 deaths from plague, being 102 more than the previous week Thursday's returns show 60 attacks and 65 deaths from plague.

THE Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma has confirmed the sentence passed by the Additional Sessions Judge on the members of the ditional Sessions Judge on the members of the Mad Hpongyi's gang, who were tried under sections 121 and 302 I. P. Code. The following are those on whom the capital sentence was passed:—Haung Khine, Maung Maying, Maung Chone, Maung Kyet, Maung Te, Maung Yan Gyi, Maung Tai, Maung Cho, Maung Shwe, Maung Tha Aung, Maung So, Maung Kan Yauk and Maung Pe Te. Aung Hla was sentenced to transportation, and Hla was sentenced to transportation, and Maung Kan was acquitted.

CAPTAIN CREAGH'S annual report shows that there were 243 wrecks and casuaities in Indian vaters during the year 1896. Of these, there were 54 wrecks and 189 casaulties, and a total of 168 lives lost. The wrecks included six British and foreign vessels, 32 British Indian vessels, and 16 native craft; and the casualties included 102 British and foreign ressels, 62 British Indian vessels, and 25 native craft. Of the total of 243 wrecks and casualties, there were 38 collisions, 14 founderngs, 21 groundings, 104 strandings, and 66 niscellaneous cases.

It is not generally known that the plague their rough description, were so like the dread Assistant were aroused and he decided to see some cases himself. The inspection sent a report to the civil Surgeon, who lost the authorities concerned of the outbreak. The villagers, by the way, say that there had to Kharkhar Kalan before at the case of the though Baluchistan our own Political Officers would probably know of it very soon. As a matter of fact, it is almost certain that rifles do not pass that way. The Baluch tribes have only a few score Martinis and Sniders, and this number that not increased of late years. The same bought up some breechloaders which our troops lost at Maiwand. We have no doubt the the Lower The continuous and the certain that rifles do not pass that way. The Baluch tribes have only a few score Martinis and Sniders, and this number and the continuous and the certain that rifles do not pass that way. The Baluch tribes have only a few score Martinis and Sniders, and this number and the certain that rifles do not pass that way. The Baluch tribes have only a few score Martinis and Sniders, and this number to the confirmation and the certain that rifles do not was first detected in Kharkhar Kalan quite by accident. A Hospital Assistant in charge of a dispensary some ten miles from that village heard some people talking of what they called an unknown and very fatal type of "fever." The symptoms ever according to he social scale the first timing he goes is the authorities concerned of the outbreak. The villagers, by the way, say that there had been several deaths among low caste people at Kharkhar Kalan before the 18th of Octoberly veiled. In Cabul, however, even the ber, the date on which the disease was first the servants are purdah; it is a sign perorted there, - Tribune

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

MORE rear-guard fighting has occurred be-tween Ali Musjid and Landi Kotal.

MAJOR GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS died at Peshawar on Monday afternoon at 4-30 The funeral took place the next day.

It is reported from Lundi Kotal that orders have been received to build huts for the troops. This undoubtedly means a long stay and a spring campaign.

BOTH sections of the Gaduns have now paid in the whole of their fines, except twenty guns, and as many swords, which they have sent men to fetch, and for which they have given hostages.

SINGULAR as it may appear, Afridis are now offering to enlist in some native regiments on the frontier which usually take Pathan recruits from across the border. Orders have been issued that no Afridis are to be accepted until the present campaign has come to an end.

THE rumour from the Kurram that the Afri-

dis contemplate sending in a representative jir-gih to make peace, is repeated from Kohat; but no credence is given to it in view of the fact that the Zakka Khel seem in as turbulent a temper as ever, and are plainly bent upon making the most of the natural advantages which the Khyber offers for guerilla warfare. GENERAL SIR BIDNON BLOOD telegraphed on Tuesday: I have issued orders for an advance on Katlang and Rustam to-morrow. Reports lead us to believe that the enemy will make a stand on the Tanga pass; the Umbeyla and Malandri passes are also reported to be held. All the Commissariat arrangements are com plete, and the troops and transport in first class condition. The weather is fine and ooks like holding.

THE health of Sir William Lockhart has considerably improved since his return to India. The dinner to be given to him by the Rawalpindi Club on Monday last was post-poned on receipt of a telegram from Peshawar, saying that Lieutenant Maxwell, his nephew, and A. D. C, was very ill. Sir William at once left for Peshawar. Lieutenant Maxwell has been for some time unwell with fever which is declared to be enteric.

THE two pipers of the Gordons, Milne and Findlater, are both practically whole again. Milne, who was shot in the chest has so far recovered as to be able to go out route marching. Findlater, who, by the way, did not lose his leg, hopes to get his discharge from hospital in a day or two. He was severely wounded in the ankle, but the doctors have been able fo restore the use of the joint and hair new able to hand it he is now able to bend it.

A MESSENGER has come into Hoti Mardan, bearing a letter stating that the Boners refuse compliance with the terms dictated to them. It is rumoured that the three western sections of the tribes have been warned to hold and defend the Tanga Pass, whilst the remainder, with the Chanlaurels and Hindustani fanatics, watch the Meludhri and Umbeyla Passes. is also said that the Upper Swatis and Yusufzai sections between the Mingalor and the Indus have refused all assistance to the Bonerwals. The date of the move depends on the weather and the road to Kallang which leads over the sandy bed of the Kalapani, and which proves a evere check to cart transport. It is probable that one Brigade will be equipped entirely with mule transport, and will carry seven days' ra-tions, and another small force will also have a very large portion of its transport in mules.

THE special correspondent of the Bombay Gazeette in a letter written from Peshawar says that in the attack on Dargai out of 22 officers with the Gordons no less than 15 had bullet holes in their helmets or in some part of their uniform; six of them were touched but not hurt by bullets. Lieutenant Hewett of the Dorsets on the same day had and he was the only man of his section who assed the fire-swept zone. Three officers of the 53th Sikhs returned from Waran with bullet noles through their helmets, and the Colonel of the 15th Sikhs was fired at by an Afridi from a distance of 10 yards with an old muzzle loader charged with nails, pieces of wire etc. His helmet was riddled, a piece of wire grazed his cheek and a nail cut his nose rather badly. A Subaltern, a sergeant, and a signaller of the K. O. S. Bs. were covering a foraging party from Maidan one day when a volley was poured into them. One shot grazed the Subaltern's hand, another touched his field glasses, a third took off the top of the Sergeant's helmet and fourth passed through the Signaller's water-bottle. A little Gurkha came into camp one day with a broad grin on his face and showed how a bullet had pierced his leather belt on his left side, taken a course round the belt and made a hole on the right side, without touching his skin.

No evidence of the transportation of rifles to the tribesmen of the North-West frontier from the Persian Gulf has yet emerged. Not a single rifle captured or surrendered bears the distinctive marks which are so well-known at Bushire and elsewhere. It is quite true that every year some 10,000 Martinis and other breechloaders are landed on the shores of the Gulf, but these would seem to be purchased by the local tribesmen, and some day or other, the Shah's Government, and possibly the Turkish authorities also, may have an unpleasant surprise in the shape of a revolt by many thousands of men armed with good rifles and with abundant ammunition. There are obvious natural difficulties in the way o' a traffic in arms from Southern Persia to the North-West frontier of India. It is 1, 200 miles in a bee-line from Bushire to Peshawar, and if there were any attempt at an illicit trade in rifles through Afghanistan the Amir would

A TELEGRAM from camp Maidan, under date the 6th instant, says that the Ambeyla Malandrai and Pirsal Passes are being held by picquets of the frontier tribes.

GENERAL BLOOD telegraphs that the First and Second Brigades are now concentrated with artillery at Sanghao, and that he has recon-noitred the Tanga Pass with the Brigadiers and Commanding Officers. A thousand of the enemy with twenty seven standards have been clearly seen on the summits betwen the old and new Passes, and some shots have already

WHILE Mr. Lorimer, Political Officer in WHILE Mr. Lorimer, Political Officer in the Tochi Valley, was making a political reconnaissance on the 5th instant from Boia towards Bazhda with twenty men of the 1st Punjab Infantry and some levies, the party was attacked and fired on by some men who turned out to belong to the Dawasi village of Land. Two men were taken prisoners. There were no casualties on either side.

THE first brigade of the Boner field force marched to Kattang on Wednesday. The rear guard was in camp by 1-45 P.M. The Rustam force also marched to Rustam and was in heliographic communication with Gene ral Blood during the afternoon. A telegraph office was opened the same day at Kattang Picquets' fiers have been seen on the Tanga pass. The troops at Kattang and those from Dargai were concentrated at Sanghao on

Two towers were destroyed and the walls of three Sadda Khel villages knocked down on Wednesday. Large quantities of wood were obtained from the walls and roofs of villages destroyed. Foraging parties went to Nikki Khel villages and brought in large quantities. tities of bhoosa. No opposition was offered. The 45th Sikhs marched in from Ali Musjid on Wednesday, and all the wounded have been despatched to Jamrud. It is reported that all the Zakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal to the Cakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdinal the Cakka Khels have left the Khy di. The Sappers and Miners have commenced construction of a new reservoir in the bed of the Tanji stream for the storage of water as a reservoir, as the pipes for the Tansi watersupply cannot be expected for some time. The casualties on the enemy's side during the last five days have been ascertained to be four killed and five wounded. A wing of the Oxford Light Infantry has marched in from Ali Musjid. Major J. J. Bond, R. E., was slightly injured in the left hand by a stone from an explosion on the 1st of January.

A CFRRESPONDENT in another column asks whether the time has not come for some organised expression of public opinion by way of protest against the "Forward" policy on our Indian frontier. The question is certainly opportune. Our readers will admit that we have never ceased to oppose this reckless and dangerous policy to the utmost. We have now the satisfaction of seeing that all the leaders of the Liberal party take the same view, and that Sir William Harcourt at Kirkcaldy used the same arguments with which we have thought it our duty to protest against the shameful waste of blood and treasure which has been going on for so many months. It is true that our troops have shown their capacity for overcoming the most formidable of natural difficulties in this mountainous frontier region. But it is impossible to say what impression their operations have made upon the tribesmen. All that we can certainly know is that they are our enemies, and that if our frontier is to be strong they ought to be our friends and the enemies of any Power that would dare to attack us. We are still more than a couple of months removed from the meeting of Parliament, and n the meantime our Government will be trying to make up its mind upon the policy that is to be pursued when Sir William Lockhart and his punitive expedition have bone what is expected of them. It is for this reason that public opinion at home cannot too soon or too clearly be made known to Her Majesty's Ministers. There is a very suggestive article in the December issue of the "Nineteenth Century," from the pen of Sir Auckland Colvin, than whom few men can speak with greater authority on the financial aspects of this forward policy. The chief purpose of Sir Auckland Colvin's article is to warn the British taxpayer that the ambitious schemes of A CFRRESPONDENT in another column asks whether financial aspects of this forward policy. The chief purpose of Sir Auckland Colvin's article is to warn the British taxpayer that the ambitious schemes of the military party in India may prove a very serious thing for him. If the public in this country, therefore, fail to make their protest now, and to make it emphatically, Sir Auckland Colvin predicts that the organisers of the "Forward" policy will not rest content even with the advance now made. Their next objective will be Cabul and Kandahar, and so on to Herat. But we have to deal at present with what actually confronts us, and Sir Auckland Colvin calls upon those responsible for this policy of advance to show us by what means the cost of it is to be borne without placing upon the people of India a burden of taxation far heavier than they are able to bear. Given the need of a policy of advance, he says, "India alone cannot be expected, whether in the present or in the future, to defray all the charges which the maintenance of her position as an integral portion of the British Empire is imposing and is about to impose." It is a question, therefore, for the British taxpayer to consider—to put it only on the lowest ground—whether he is content to see his money, recklessly squandered in such enormously costly, futile, and unnecessary military expeditions as that now operating on the North-West frontier.—

Leeds Murcury. of Sir Auckland Colvin's article is to warn

THE plague is again assuming an epidemic form in Bombay. There were eighty cases on Wednesday. The weather being unusually cool, probably accounts for the rise.

THE North-East monsoon having been faillure up to the present, the Madras Government has called on the Board of Revenue for an estimate of the expenditure likely-to take place in the next official year in con-nection with relief operations. The Collecnection with reflet operations. The Collectors have been requested to supply the necessary figures. Reports from Chingle-put calculate that State relief will be required by the people of that district up to July. The expenditure is placed at a lakh of rupees.

THE Indian coolie seems to get on better in Fiji than in most other colonies to which he emigrates. Mr. Horace Emerson, the acting Agent-General of Immigration in the colony, tells us that considerably over 2,000 acres are now under cultivation by "time-expired" immigrants, who prefer staying on in Fiji to returning to their native land. The retired coolie, in has not increased of late Azud Khan was able to hold his own against all his enemies simply because he had bought up some breechloaders which our troops lost at Maiwand. We have no doubt that in Southern Persia, Eastern Arabia and in the Lower Tigris Valley there are now many thousands of rifles, for, the trade is profitable; but the Sultan and the Shah are, or ought to be, more concerned to stop the smuggling that goes on in this quarter than the Indian Government.—Pio v. Aqua Ptychotis (Ajwan Water.) The best remedy for cidity, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, oss of Appetite, all sorts of Indi estion and eminently useful at the fir t sage of CHOLERA. Numerous testimonials from duly qualified and respectable physicians. Free from Alcohol and can safely e used by men having religious scruples to the use of spirit. Aqua An se (Mowri water) can also be had. Pice of each bottle annas six only.

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শিশাপ্রদ এরপ উপনাস অতি অলই আছে। প্রত্যেক হিন্দু ললনার একবার পাঠ করা উচিত। ইহার ভাষা, ভাব ও রচনা-চাতুর্য্য এমনি মনোহর যে পড়িতে বদিলে শেষ না कतिया डिठी यात्र ना। हाइँ दि टिउंत कछ माननीय धक्रमाम वानाष्ट्रि ध्य ध छि दन मरहामग्र এই পুস্তক ११८५ कि विभार्द्य नश्काल ७२ - "मिन कूस्म भार्य लोड হইয়াছি, ইহার ভাষা অতি সরল এবং অনেক মানে অতি ইন্দর; গ্রন্থ গানি শিক্ষাপ্রদ। म्ना दर्शाक्तरत विवाडि वैधारे। ५० जान ७ व्यावीका ॥ ० वाना। श्री छक् नाम हत्हे। श्रामात्र একমাত্র বিক্রেতা। ২০১ কর্বভয়াল্ম খ্রীট

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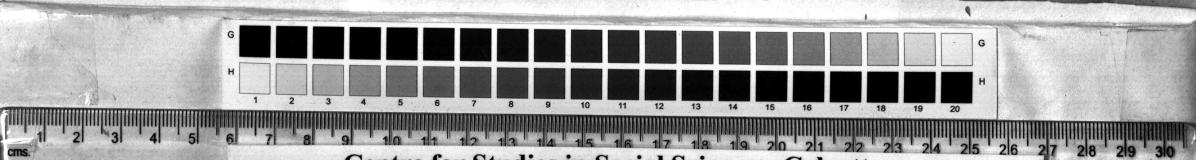
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Member of the Chemical Society, Paris.

" " Medical Society, Calcutta.

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Mail Aews.

THE mails from London to Redhill are to be carried by a steam motor van. This will be the first time road motors have been used for the transmission of mails.

IT is again rumoured at Whitehall that Lord Salisbury may resign the Foreign Secretary-ship owing to Lady Salisbury's health and be succeeded by Lord Lansdowne, Lord Salisbury would retain the Premiership.

AT Bow Street, Vladimar Bourtzeff was charged with endeavouring to persuade divers persons to murder the Czar of Russia. He was arrested in the British Museum, and admitted writing articles in Russian news-

It is possible that the Queen may go in the spring to North Italy for a few weeks and will visit Milan and Venice. There would be will visit Milan and Venice. There would be no difficulty in obtaining adequate accommoda-tion for the Royal party in Venice, and King Humbert would be pleased to place the Chateau of Monza, near Milan, at Her Majesty's disposal.

The Daily Chronicle's Washington corresondent telegraphs that the proposition to kill all seals is opposed by scientists and others who have studied the question. Professor Jordan, the Government expert, in the recent conference, says that it would be impossible to slaughter all seals. A remnant would be left which in time would revive the herd, and the whole question. Seals are too valuable to the whole question. Seals are too valuable to be destroyed in childish spite.

THE Cunard Company's steamer Etruria rescued at sea the crew of the steamer Millfield. The Millfield had been struck by a heavy sea which carried away the upper bridge, the funnel, and engine-room skylight. The water burst into the bunker hatches, extinguishing the fires and disabling the engines. The Etruria, owing to the state of the weather, had to stand by for twelve hours, and then lowered a boat, making two trips.

A DESPATCH from Chicago says that a veritable reign of terror exists in that city by reason of the increasing number of highway robberies and burglaries. At noon three armed robbers entered Messrs. Taylor and Co.'s trunk store in a busy thoroughfare, held up the manager and the clerks as the pistol's point, looted the safe and carried off the cash-box and other valuables, making good their escape. Three branch stores of the same firm have been entered and robbed during the past few weeks. Large numbers of similar cases are reported.

A DESPATCH from Alaska states that a thousand miners who stampeded from Dawson City last October to escape starvation are forcing their way over the mountains, in a desperate effort to reach Dyea. An Indian letter-carrier, who brought the news to Dyea. Dyea, left Dawson City ten days after the party had started, and reported that the van guard of the terror-stricken army was following less than a week's journey behind him. It was his belief that fully one-fourth will never live to relate the horrors of the

According to the Temps, a special fine net, made entirely of spider's webs, is being manufactured in a professional school at Antananarivo. The process is very simple.
The thread of several dozen spiders is wound on winders, the quantity produced by each spider ranging from fifteen to forty yards. The covering of the web is removed by repeated washings, and the web is made into a thread of eight strands. When the thread is spun it is easily woven into gauze, which is very fine cut and very strong. It is to be used for the experimental covering of a navigable balloon by M. Renard, head of the French military balloon school in Paris.

A FIRE broke out at Dover Castle in a wing behind the terrace of the officers' quarters on the eastern side of the castle. The fire arose through a broken flue in the kitchen chimney, but was in no way due to neglect. The flames raged for four hours and the block was gutted. A strong wind was blowing, and the flame spread with remarkable rapidity, considering the massiveness of the structure. Within a few minutes of the first bugle-call the hose was got to work on the fire. The whole of the troops within reach, including a strong force of Royal Artillery, the East Surrey Regiments, the Seaforth Highlanders and the West Yorkshire Regiment, lost no time in turning out and battled gallantly with the flames. Meanwhile a call for assistance had been sent down into the town, and the full strength of the Dover Fire Brigade toiled up to the castle. The fire was extinguished by

PARLIAMENTARY papers were issued last night (15th Dec.), containing further correspondence respecting affairs in Crete. It appears that on October 13 Lord Salisbury address-ed a letter to the Great Powers, in which he proposed that immediate steps should be taken for the appointment of a Governor for the island, who should be provided with an armed force which should not form part of the Turkish Army. He further sug-gested that the Powers should delegate the ctual selection of the Governor to one of themselves by the vote of the majority, adding that the main thing desired by England was the pacification of Crete at the earliest possible moment. Writing again on November 6, the Premier urged that the task of restoring order should be confided to one man, and that the vital point was that his selection should be made without delay. "If," selection should be made without delay.

It is made to depend on the conclusion of some kind of negotiations at Constantinople, the result must be a long delay and the prevailing misery and anarchy in Crete will be constantly on the increase, whilst Notes are being slowly exchanged between the Ambassadors and the Porte." The latest despatch from Sir Philip Currie, dated November 22, shows, however, that the Ambassadors on that day decided to lay the designation of a provisional Governor on one side, and proceeded to discuss the best means of enabling him, whenever appointed, to carry on the administration of the island.

rests on a scientific basis. Its originator, Francis Josef Gall, was an enlightened medico, an original thinker, a painstaking investigator, and as he was in medical charge of a lunatic asylum, had every opportunity of studying the mental peculiarities of its inmates. Before his time there was no system in vogue for dissecting the brain, so though Gall's method is 'now no longer adopted, he may be regarded as the pioneer of a systematic and practical method of dissection of the brain, and his method has paved the way for other methods of ability which have certainly led to an intelligent study of the brain substance. All Gall's observations and experiences were compiled in a learned and most interesting treatise en-titled "The functions of the brain"; and as the result of many years of patient, thoughtful, diligent study, he was led to map out the majority of the bumps with which phrenologists are so au fait, and which have been caricaturised as the science of craniology Our modern methods of studying the cerebra organ, and the electrical researches of Fenier and others on the brains of monkeys, dogs, pigeons, etc. have totally eclipsed Gall's methods of observation, it is true, and made the Faculty think this 'savant' was erroneous and unscientific in his deductions, and that these do not contain even a modicum of truth in them, but surely a man possessing Gall's mental calibre could not have erred from the truth as his opponents aver, and though his experiences do not tally with the experimental methods of modern neurologists, still, it might be yet proved that the portions of the brain which do proved that the portions of the brain which do not respond to electrical estimuli, contain the bumps which Gall so laboriously sketched out. No one has yet disproved their existence. Quite recently Sir William Gowers, in his address on "the Neuron and its relation to disease" (vide "British Medical Journal", 6th November, 1897), has pointed out that the nerve substance, even in its simplest element the "axis cylinder" is a most complex structure. the "axis cylinder" is a most complex structure: what then must the surface of the brain be. seeing it is studded with numerous sinuous seeing it is studded with numerous sinuous convolutions and encli, and possesses a grey substance which varies in thickness in different individuals? It is a well-known fact that the localisations of F. Fernier have been repeatedly confirmed by clinical cases, and that a knowledge of them has enabled the surgeon to ascertain with exactitude the blood clot or depressed fracture, and cave relief in many cases. pressed fracture, and gave relief in many cases of paralysis, but it has never yet been proved that Gall's method is incorrect, though we, with conservative minds, and highly prejudiced feelings, have stigmatised it false, simply be-cause charlatans have abused a science which was founded by one of its then ablest exponents, and by one who was certainly considered a leading neurologist in his day. Had Gall lived in the present age, he would have endeavoured to reconcile and harmonise his method with those now in vogue, and as he was a lover of his science and did all he could for its days again. for its advancement-his name being even handed down to posterity in the " columns of Gall," he would most undoubtedly have expunged all the dross, and retained only such matter as would have been of utility to a correct study of the brain. Professor Elliotson, a contemporary of Gall, spoke in the highest praise of his 'confrere,' in his work on physiology, and most ably defended him against his many opponents. I myself believe there are yet undiscovered methods of investigating the "encephalon" that it only remains for tuture neurologists to bring this not only to light, but to also place phrenology on its scientific pedestal, and make its study tally with that of modern teaching.

THE GRAECO-TURKISH WAR. SENSATIONAL STORY AS TO ITS ORIGIN.

THE OUTCOME OF FUTILE MARRIAGE

NEGOTIATIONS.

IN Truth of this Mail there is a curious article of three columns, which is headed "The True Story of the Turco-Greek War." When, says the writer, (prethree columns, which is headed "The True Story of the Turco-Greek War." When, says the writer, (presumably Mr. Labouchere) I was recently abroad, I met a foreign diplomatist with whom I had long been acquainted, and than whom few could know better the inner history of the events that led to the Turco-Greek war, or what really occurred during that struggle. From him I obtained the following particulars:—About two years ago King George, his wife, and his daughter, Princess Maria, were at Copenhagen. There they met the Grand Duke George Michaelovitch who is one of the wealthiest of the Russian Imperial family. King George was desirous to arrange a marriage between his daughter and the Grand Duke. On the return of the King to Athens, he took steps which, as he thought, would be likely to ensure the marriage. Of all the Balkan States, Servia alone has shown a disposition to ally herself with Greece, but this leaning has always been viewed with disapproval by Russia. It was, therefore, conveyed indirectly to the King of Servia that, if he became a suitor for the hand of Princess Maria, his proposals would be favourably considered by the Greek Court. On this the King journeyed to Athens, where he arrived in April, 1896, on matrimony intent. But Russia had got wind of the project. He found the Grand Duke was already there, and he learnt that on the day before his arrival the Russian engagement had been publicly announced. The King of Servia was indignant at having been thus made a catspaw by King George to secure the Russian marriage, and being put off on one pretext or another; the real fact being that the only object of the Russian Government in sending their Grand Duke to Athens had been to prevent the Servian marriage; and the close alliance of Greece and Servia, which would naturally have followed, was prevented.

IS THERE ANY TRUTH IN PHRENOLOGY?

MR. G. E. CLAXTON, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin. on special plague duty, Bandikui, contributes to the "Indian Medical Record" the following:—
The medical fraternity regard phrenology as a pseudo science, yet strange to say, though it has sadly degenerated since its pristine days, it rests on a scientific basis. Its originator, Francis Josef Gall, was an enlightened medico, an original thinker, a painstaking investigator, and as he was in medical charge of a lunatic asylum, had every opportunity of studying the mental pseuliarities of its immates. Before his time riously against Janina and that the Greek fleet would remain inactive. As regards the inaction of the Greek fleet, Lord Salisbury seconded the efforts of Russia. Thus the war became, so far as the King could make it, a sham encounter, with all the moves pre-arranged beforehand between him and Russia. "This arrangement" (Truth says) "explains the inactivity of the Greek warships and the puzzling retreats of the army in Thessaly, notwithstanding that it occupied some very strong positions."

SPORT IN AFRICA.

By Count Felix Scheibler.

THE following account of a successful shooting-expedition in Somuliland is contained in Chapter XIX of an interesting work, by Count Felix Scheibler, shortly to be published under the title f Cacciagrossa.

Having got ready the guns and saddled the horses, we left camp exactly at noon, under a burning sun, with a light wind blowing, both of which circumstances were very favourable 100 our chances of sport. In order not to tire myself too much, I rode for half an hour. On arriving at the place where Kalif had left Harsi and Hassan, I handed the where Kalif had left Harsi and Hassan, I handed the three horses to Giasma to hold, and went on foot, accompanied by Rossi and a shikari. The elephants had not stirred; we found our scouts, and Harsi, who was in hiding on the slope of a hill, informed me that the elephants were hidden among the herbage below. Leaving the '577, carbine with Rossi and the '500 carbine with Harsi, I descended into the plain, armed with two carbines, and followed by Kalif alone. Advancing cautiously, I could see the elephants and the continual flapping of their large ears as I softly drew near. They were four in number—a male of average size, a young one with perfect tusks, and two females, both of which had one tusk half broken off, followed by a good-sized vannino. two females, both of which had one tusk half broken off, followed by a good-sized vannino. Naturally, I decided to fire on the largest. It being the first time I had ever come so close to a wild elephant, and being impatient, as soon as I arrived within thirty yards, fancying myself a sure shot, I could contain myself no longer, I aimed at the temple, just at the proper angle of the beast I had selected, which fell to the ground. the beast I had selected, which fell to the ground. The two females, with prolonged cries, sometimes resembling the rumbling of thunder, and sometimes most plaintive tones, came up to him. I fired at the largest, and then, changing the empty carbine, fired at the other. Both fell on their knees but continued their cries. Suddenly, however, they rose, and with pricked ears and their trunks extended, came after me, joined by the largest male and the infant. Kalif told me to fire another shot at the male. Having done so, I remained with the second carbine empty.

the infant. Kalif told me to fire another shot at the male. Having done so, I remained with the second carbine empty.

When I turned my head the shikari had disappeared and in the meantime the four elephants were advancing on me. I confess that I cannot tell how I succeeded in joining the shikari, or how many shrubs I jumped over that day. All I know is that I found myself thirty paces from him, where the had taken shelter behind a tree to load the 8-bore, which I took, giving him the empty carbine. I then waited till the elephants were within-wenty paces and fired at the foremost, usually the largest female, which evidently plays the part of the leader of the band. The beast fell upon its, knees, and while in that position, received, the second charge. It got up again, and the fout advanced, but the momentary delay had given me time to rejoin Kalif, who persisted in his strategy of retiring to re-load. Every time that the shikari gave me a fresh charge, he lectured me with the most confident air: "Wait till he gets within ten yards. What is the use of wasting ammunition? One ball is enough to kill an elephant." And then he ran away.

In this fashion the battle continued, I suppose, a quarter of an hour; so that the male went off, and the three others, badly wounded, remained under a tree. Overcome by the heat, by continually running and the many shots I had fired from the heavy guns,

and the many shots I had fired from the heavy guns, I sat down to recover breath. After resting five minutes, I set off with Kalif after the male, which we found dead about 300 metres off. The shikari insisted that I should fire another shot shikari insisted that I should fire another shot into the back of the neck, so as to penetrate the brain, and then we went after the large female which had been abandoned by the rest. She was unable to move, having had her leg broken by a steel ball. When I gave her the coup de grace in the temple, she started, raised her trunk towards the sky and fell with an enormous noise and a cry which resembled a prolonged peal of thunder. I never saw a beast die with so much noise. Kalif insisted on my firing another shot at the back of the insisted on my firing another shot at the back of the

neck.

The female being dead, Rossi came running up. At the first report Hassan, inspired by his passion for the chase, had taken his carbine and had made off after Harsi, who was following the elephants at the respectful distance of 150 yards to watch events. Rossi, left to himself, had followed the sound of my carbines and had found himself, alone and unarmed, confronted by the two wounded elephants, which were still on their feet. He had in vain attempted to gain a refuge in the thorny trees that surrounded him:

on their feet. He had in vain attempted to gain a refuge in the thorny trees that surrounded him; finally, in running through the wood, he had heard my last two shots, which directed him towards me, delighted at having found me again.

Hassan also came up'; Rossi got his carbine back, and we all set off together after the wounded elephants, which were not far off. The female appeared in a bad way and allowed us to get within thirty paces of her. I told Rossi to give her a coup de grace with the 577-bore solid ball. This I did to satisfy him and to see the effect of the carbine. He took her in the temple and she fell dead. The young and he learnt that on the day before his arrival the Russian engagement had been publicly announced. The King of Servia was indignant at having been thus made a catspaw by King George to secure the Russian marriage, and being thus exposed to an unmerited humiliation. Time passed. The marriage never took place, being put off on one pretext or another; the real fact being that the only object of the Russian Government in sending their Grand Duke to Athens had been to prevent the Servian marriage; and the close alliance of Greece and Servia, which would naturally have followed, was prevented.

A GAME OF "BLUFF."

King George endeavoured once again to force the Tsar's hand. In order to make it clear that there might be very serious disturbances in South Eastern Europe if the Tsar did not comply with his wishes, he issued a rescript to M. Delyamis, the Greek Prime Minister, decreeing the formation of a camp in the north of Greece. Shortly afterwards the troubles in Crete commenced, Once more the Russian marriage was announced and the King, believing that he had gained his uprising point, ramained at first indifferent to the Cretan. The marriage, however, did not take place. On which the Kings still bent on the Greece. The national spirit was thoroughly aroused. War became inevitable. At this junctre, however, a genarkable change came over the King; he suddenly lapsed into

About nightfall I took my place with Kan in the little zariba, carefully prepared by Ghohob with two loopholes to fire through. Within half an hour I heard the lion come up at a heavy gallop, and hour I have upon the ass. He with two loopholes to fire through. Within half an hour I heard the lion come up at a heavy gallop, and with three bounds he was upon the ass. . . . He looked round, roared, and came up to the zariba and put his head through the left loophole, to satisfy himself that there was no one in it. I remained motionless, and he returned to the ass, with his tail to the right. I raised my carbine and aimed, but at the slight noise I made in pressing the branches he leaped up, and roaring louder than before, came up to the loophole on the right. This time: I was ready; judging as nearly as I could by the motion of the neck and the body, I fired point-blank at the head. The large ball rolled him over within the 6 metres of the zariba. Kalif saw him fall and get up three times, roaring all the time. I prepared for his charge; but the "libbah" roaring with rage and pain, went off towards the large zariba, in which we heard the cries of the camels and their attendants. After ten minutes' slience, Harsi called out that the lion was dying beneath a tree on the side opposite to us. I shouted to him to come for us with all the askaris and bring torches, and before seven o'clock I returned into the tent. returned into the tent.

At dawn I was out on the traces of the wounded beast. We found a quantity of blood on the spot where Kalif saw the lion fall, and after a hearty breakfast I set out with the three shikaris and Rossi breakfast I set out with the three shikaris and Rossi to find the beast, which was easy enough, as the marks of blood soon brought us to the thicket where he lay. Hersi entered the thicket and suddenly sprang back, saying that the lion was lying down within, that he rose and was about to spring upon him. I then made my men pelt him with stones of the thin out, waiting ready to fire at a distance of the thin out, waiting ready pell him with stones to drive him out, waiting ready to fire at a distance of twenty paces. He roared, but I did not move. Kalif said he could see him, but I could not. I, therefore, ordered Kalif to fire on him. A dead silence followed the report, and a second shot came to nothing. I, therefore, went up a small hill close by, when I saw nim lying with his head hidden. I fired in the direction of the heart, but he was already dead. Kalif's shot had broken his back.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE ALWAR CHIEF.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE small state of Kishengarh in Rajputana, some 16 miles north of Ajmere, has recently been the scene of interesting festivities consequent on the marriage of the daughter of its Maharaja with the young Maharaja of Alwar. These two representatives of illustrious houses, the one Rahtor, the other Naruka, stand high among the proud aristocracy of Rajputana; and their kinsmen assembled in large numbers to do honour to the occasion. The young Maharaja of Jodhpur was there, the head of the great Rahtor clan to which Kishengarh belongs; and with him a representative throng of Marwar nobility. His uncle, Sir Partab Singh, to everyone's extreme regret, was unable to be present, being unable to leave his military duties on the Frontier. From far Jeysalmere, isolated in desert tracks, came the little to leave his military duties on the Frontier. From far Jeysalmere, isolated in desert tracks, came the little Maharawul, the head of the Bhatia clan. Central India was represented by its Rahtor Chief of Rutlam to whose family the mother of the bridegroom belonged. And to show his friendliness to the Alwar and Kishengarh families, as well as to assert his title to be reckoned as a Rajput Chief, the Maharaja of Kashmir, accompanied by his brother Raja Ram Singh and a large following, had travelled down all the way from Jammu, this being the first time a Kashmir Chief has visited Rajputana since his Rahtor ancestors left it many generations ago. The Sesodhya clan of Rajputs was represented by the two sons of the Maharaj Dhiraj of Shahpura; while the States of Sirohi, Bhartpur, and Partabgarh all sent deputations. all sent deputations.

all sent deputations.

Nor was it to his native friends alone the Maharaja of Kishengarh proffered hospitality. From Ajmere and all parts of Rajputana his European guests flocked in, to the number of over seventy. An imposing camp was laid out midway between the Railway and the Palace, and the cafering was entrusted to the capable hands of the renowned proprietor of the Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie, Mr. Wutzler. On Mr. Irwin, the Political Resident of Laipur, the responsibility of all arrangements follows. Wutzler. On Mr. Irwin, the Political Resident of Jaipur, the responsibility of all arrangements fell; and he was helped by the experienced advice of Colonel Loch of the Mayo College, whose genius as an organiser has been widely known ever since the days when he was a popular member of the Staffs of Lords Northbrook and Lytton. Hearty aid was also afforded by the able Minister of the Kishengarh State, Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal, whose patience and endurance must have been taxed to the utmost.

aid was also afforded by the able Minister of the Rishengarh State, Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal, whose patience and endurance must have been taxed to the utmost.

The marriage ceremony itself took place on the evening of the 8th December. But before that a busy and eventful day had to be got through. Early in the morning special trains brought the Agent to the Governor-General, Sir Robert Crosthwaite, and Lady Crosthwaite, the Mah raja of Jodhpur with his Resident, Mr. Martindale and Mrs. Martindale. Then arrived Major Pears, Political Agent of Alwar. And at 9 o'clock the bridegroom himself arrived. His reception at the station by the Maharaja of Kishengarh was a brilliant scene, the platform being crowded with rajas and nobles in their picturesque attire, with Political Officers in uniform, and a guard-of-honour furnished by the Alwar Imperial Service Corps. After embraces and salutations a procession was formed to the camp, where the Alwar guests were accommodated. With all the pomp and display for which the Rapput Courts are celebrated, with splendidly caparisoned elephants and horses, with wild looking men clad in red and mounted on camels, with every conceivable kind of vehicle from barouches and landaus to the gorgeous gold cloth covered rath, the procession passed along. In the attentoon the presents from the bridegroom to the bride, beautiful jewels of great value, numerous dresses of the richest silks and brocades, voluminous and heavy, were solemnly borne along in trays, and escorted by troops and with music the Palace. Many and deep were the sighs and desires that these gave rise to. From 7 to 10 in the evening the Alwar Maharaja began in carnest to experience the onerous duties of married life: mounted on a magnificent elephant arrayed in trappings of the richest gold, he slowly progressed through the city amidst the acclamations of shouting multitudes, while we Europeans enjoyed the excellent fare provided by Mr. Wutzler. After dinner we hurried to the Palace to witness the form a creamant of the s

banquet took place, and towards its end the Maharajas of Kishengarh and Alwar joined the party. Sir Robert Crosthwaite in a few well-chosen words wished the bride and bridegroom all happiness, and the Alwar Maharaja suitably responded. Then the Minister Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal, on behalf of the Maharaja of Kishengarh, thanked his guests for their presence and alluded gratefully to the kindness he had received from the Agent to the Governor-General, expressing regret at his approaching departure. Everyone then withdrew to see the wonders of the Cinematograph; great was the surprise and deep the admiration of the audience at the marvellous pictures; and had it not been for the counter-attractions of a grand display of firewor s many would have continued looking at them throughout the night, amazed and delighted.

On the morning of the 10th we paid a visit to

delighted.

On the morning of the 10th we paid a visit to the Maharaja of Kissengarh in his palace. The palace is an imposing old castle of massive proportions towering to a great height above the lake; at its base is a prettily laid-out garden with pleasure-houses on the banks. The entrance leads through successive gateways up a steep incline until the inner courtyard is reached, round which are the stables and the rooms where the feudatories and their retainers dwell when they pay their customary visits to their chief. From the rooms an extensive view is obtained over a wide plain, broken up by detached hills of the Aravalli mountains. Here it was the ladies privilege to the introduced to the bride, who by her delecate trefinement and beauty, interested them greatly.

THE Survey of India Department have issued a very good map showing the path of the shadow in connection with the solar eclipse of the 22nd instant. The following is a fairly exhaustive list of the stations in the vicinity of lines of railway which lie in the path of the central line of totality:—Dhang Railway station on the Uska Bazar Branch of the Bombay and North-West Railway; Sitamarhi, a sub-divisional town in the Mzaffarpur District, is a town close to it. Bara Railmarni, a sub-divisional town in the Mzaffarpur District, is a town close to it; Bara Railway station on the Bettiah Branch of the above railway; Sahibgunge is a town close to it; Ekma, Daudpore, and Chainwa stations on the Mazuffergurh-Goruckpore Branch of the above railway; Tajpore near Haloi, eight miles east of Ballia, in the North-West Provinces: Bhoipore near Durant West Provinces; Bhojpore, near Dumraon, Dumraon Railway station, East Indian Rail-Dumraon Railway station, East Indian Railway; Bisiar, a town close to it; Bhabua and Mohania in the Sasseram district; Sahual Ra ilway station, Katni-Bilaspore Branch of the Bengal Nagpore Railway; Sohagpore, half a mile from the line; Seoni and Nagpore; Kondhali, two miles west of Nagpore, Pulgaon Railway station, G. I. P. Railway Pathri, near Hyderabad; Mastra Railway station and Karad Railway station on the Southern Mahratta Railway; Langa, near Ratnagiri, on the West Coast the West Coast.

WHAT MAKES THEM CRY? WHAT MAKES THEM CRY?
You have a very sore finger, let us, say. It
may be a hurt, a boil—or, worse still, that fearfully thing, a felon. Oh, my! oh, my! what a
time you have been trying to protect that poor
finger. It is all the time getting hit or knocking against something. Simply to keep it out
of harm's way worries you more than doing a
day's work; and you don't succeed—and
wouldn't, even with a dozen policemen to help
you. You are scared of a fly threatening to
light on it.

light on it.

That is the principle on which Mrs. Elizabeth Allen couldn't bear the least noise. She had no sore finger, but she had what was still more sensitive—a body full of sore nerves; weak, starved, unstrung nerves. So the prattle of children, the closing of a door, the momentary roar of a waggon in the street, the clatter of dishes in the kitchen, the thousand and one sounds and noises that are in the air constantly—why, the smallest of them struck her like a blow from a club. Noises which are not regarded by a well person are like volleys of musketry to one in this condition. Millions of women know all about lit, and plenty of men. women know all about it, and plenty of motoo-crowds of them. You recognise them Their lined foreheads, their bright, suspicious eyes, their self-protecting gestures and manner—you've seen them. Perhaps you are one of them yourself. If so, you'd give all your money and mortgage your future to have a stronger set of nerves, wouldn't you? Let's talk about it two minutes, first quoting the lady's letter, which is dated May 11th, 1893, and written from her home, 263, Syston Street, Leicester.

"For many years," she says, "I suffered from indigestion and weakness. After meals I had a great pain in my chest. Every few days I had an attack of sick headache, and had to be constantly lying down on the couch; I strained and heaved a great had becaused a great had because the contract of the couch; I strained and heaved a good deal, and spat up a sour nauseous fluid. As Itime went on I got very weak and nervous, and could'nt bear the least

"I took all sorts of medicines and consulted doctors, but nothing did me much good. Later on I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and after taking it a short time the disease left me, and I was able to relish and digest my food. Owing to the virtue of this remedy I now keep in good health. (Signed) Elizabeth Allen."

And here is Mr. W. Nash, who says: "For fully ten years I suffered from periodic attacks of billousness. At times a severe headach preceded by excessive drowsiness; at other preceded by excessive drowsiness; at other times, vomiting, and retching for a whole day; at other times, sleeplessness, pain in the chest, side, and stomach, coated tongue and bad breath—that was the way it acted with me. I grew very melancholy, and was not able to follow my business. I consulted doctors and used tonics, &c., but they only made me worse—"I had constantly heard of your wonderful remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, but didn't believe in it. Then I read in *Wit and Wisdom, of a case like mine that that the Syrup had cared; so I tried it, and the first bottle acted like magic. The pains left me the first week,

like magic. The pains left me the first week, I repeated my food no more, and in a month all my ills were gone. Bless Mother Seigel for ever, I say.—Yours gratefully, (Signed) W. Nash, 331, Goswell Road, E. C., London, October 2nd, 1893.

October 2nd, 1893."

Now, where is there room enough on paper to sufficiently praise a medicine that will do what this one did for these two good friends of ours? All pain, remember, is nervous pain, and in the above case it was the foul and inflamed stomach which, by stopping digestion, starved the nerves and made them cry out. What won't cry out when it is starved? Babies will, men will, women will, nerves will.

Mother Seigel's medicine set the stomach in order and gave the nerves some food. The for order and gave the nerves some food. Then

what? Why, quiet, comfort, strength, rest, en-

oyment.
"Bless Mother Seigel," indeed.

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