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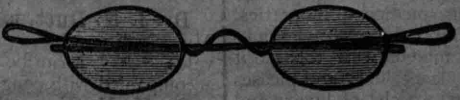
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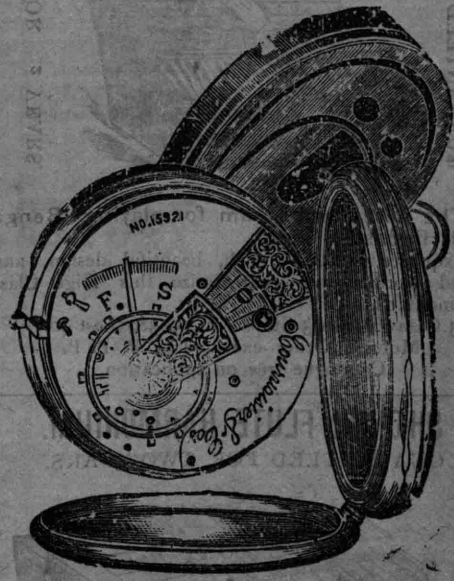
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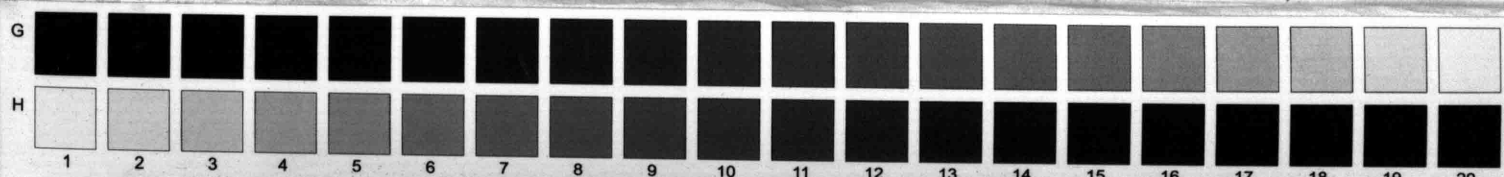
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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA JANUARY 9, 1898.

LORDS ELGIN, — FATHER AND SON.

ONE of the best of Viceroys that ever 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 present moment. The reason why the letter was written is this. The mutiny had been quelled by 1858, but panic-mongers continued to harass the responsible authorities, by circulating all sorts of absurd 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 Elgin sought to stop these things, but he could not. On the other hand, the panic-mongers on the spot retorted by remarks, such as—“it is safe to be wise from a safe distance.”

Similarly, a rumour was spread that the Sepoys had planned the massacre of Europeans in Delhi. Lord Elgin was disgusted, for, the rumour was absurd 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 chose to go personally to stop the mouths of these who deprecated advice given from a “safe distance.” But here is the letter:

The follies which are committed by the Military panic-mongers in the North-West are very vexatious and pregnant with mischief of all kinds. . . . I made up my mind yesterday to set off in person and go to Delhi, if the theory goes on. A rising of troops against us in places where the Europeans have all the Artillery, and at least equal the native forces in number, rather too strong a dose even for the wearest nerves. The stock-in-trade now is the existence of designs for the assassination of Europeans. . . . These topics are probably the conversation at every mess-table. . . . But talking is not all. The Commanding Officer at Agra has acted on these suspicions and . . . taken extraordinary precautions on the assumption that the wells are poisoned. . . . Then again this panic, beginning with the officers, spreads to the men. Some cases of terrorism have occurred at Delhi, which are a disgrace to our rule. And, of course, we know what follows. Cowardice and cruelty being twins, the man who runs terror-stricken into his barracks 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 miseries.

Let us see what that noble ruler says: “We cannot afford to have the progress of 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 barracks 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?

Judging from the letter quoted above, of the late Lord Elgin had been the ruler of

mongers, not to bring on mischief and stop all progress of the country by their absurd nervousness. Or his Lordship would have proceeded to Bombay to show by his own example that he had no fear from a combination of the Poona Brahmins.

What we desire of the present Viceroy is to follow in the wake of his noble father. 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 deportation of the Nattu brothers, and the prosecution of newspaper editors, have now been conclusively proved to have been based upon a misapprehension. Why should, 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 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 suicide; for, it is in this way, by a fierce discussion of a measure, that the truth is reached.

But an Indian, after the proposed Bill is passed, will have the opportunity 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.

And is it possible that the enlightened rulers of India, in this latter end of the nineteenth century, will slay the loyal messenger coming with tidings, which he believes to be true, but is yet evil? The story is, that an autocrat of Delhi, who loved victory and hated defeat had once the mortification of hearing of the disaster of his army. None ventured to tell him this defeat, lest he 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 for his own benefit and that of his people. So he approached the sovereign, and told him that his generals had sustained a defeat. The sovereign lost his temper and slew the loyal messenger!

The Anglo-Indian administrator proves to his satisfaction that India is getting 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 of the triumphant administrator, by the remark that the country, far from getting richer day by day, is getting poorer. Is he to be sent to jail? Of course, it is not likely that the Government will ever

of panic, the Government, if in charge of a weak man, is not to be implicitly trusted.

This leads us to the “panic-mongers” referred to by the elder Lord Elgin. Panic mongers could not influence him; for, he was a man of strong mind. We, the people of India, are sore afraid of them, however. It is they who are at the root of many 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 panic-mongers 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 the Mutiny, that disaster would not have 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 press.

Only the other day here in this Imperial city, the equanimity of the citizens, living 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 restrictions 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. The native papers silenced the panic-mongers; but they will now raise their heads, and torment the rulers more than the most annoying of the native papers have ever been able to do. The day the liberty of the press is practically destroyed, the Secretary of State will find himself helpless in the hands of the authorities here, and the authorities here 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 native army, an armed country, and fierce foes like the Sikhs, Afghans, Nepalese, 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 abler men?

There is another supposition which can justify the measures, which is that sedition did not exist in those days, but it has, like the bubonic plague, suddenly overtaken the 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 deadly feeling against constituted authority to be accounted for, except in the supposition that the rulers themselves brought it into existence by their blunders?

It is given out that the Government means to carry out all its amendments in the course of a month. But a large number of sections have been meddled with by Sir Henry Prinsep, and most of these are not improvements at all. We want to point these out. How can we do it, when the Government is in such a hurry? In other countries they take a good deal of time in effecting even a slight change in the law. Of course, we do things much better here. We can here announce a proposed measure for public discussion, and then declare, along with it, the day and minute when it would be passed. That is, no doubt, a great improvement upon old

for hurry, and as the people of this country are wanting in the energy of the Anglo-Saxon and have to be roused into action by newspaper articles and other methods, one month's time is scarcely sufficient for the collection of public opinion, for which the Government is so anxious.

Is “contempt” such a bad thing as to render one, who shews that he entertains 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 speaking? Yet a husband, entertaining an ardent love for his wife, and a father, an ardent feeling of affection for his boy or girl, may entertain a contempt for their intelligence or learning. We do not know what is the religion that the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers follows. If he is an atheist, or if he is a bigoted Christian who believes 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 it! The best course for the Government to adopt now, is to amend the sedition law in a way so as to make freedom of speech absolutely safe and sedition absolutely impossible. Let them do this, if they can. But let not the Government, by going to make sedition impossible, in any way trifle 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 not only the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst and the incarceration of Mr. Tilak, but also the amendment of the Sedition law, and the determination of the Government to have it passed within a prescribed time. Now that the method of segregation has failed, it is quite possible that the medical authorities at Bombay will propose “congregation.” And we dare 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 least to 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 Nattu 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 certainly is, when he tries to prove that the secession of Europeans from the Congress is due to failings on the part of the Congressmen. 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 non-official 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 and he fought for the rights of the people. Those days are now gone. It is idle to recall 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 interests of good government. We dare say, the *Indian Daily News* does not like the course to which the Government is drifting. As a friend of the country and well-wisher of the Empire, let him rouse

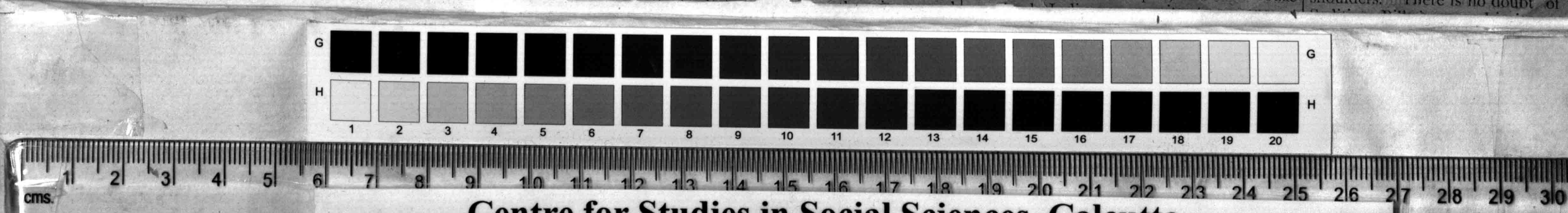
their duty. The Government will listen to wiser counsel, if urged by the Europeans and Indians combined. Only the other day, Sir Charles Elliott tried to knock the system of trial by jury on the head, and as the Europeans came forward to stop the mischief, the result was that the Government had to withdraw from the 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 in India?

“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 is 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 presence felt. The best seven hundred of the country sat together and voted for or against certain measures. The Government may, if it chose, snap its fingers at them!

The Congress is a proof that the natives 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 ordinary sense. But, though there was official opposition and people were sought to be coerced, and though policemen attended its sittings, yet some two thousand local men were present to listen to the deliberations of the Congress. Fancy also the elements of which the Congress was composed. The delegates were all men of leading position. These seven hundred delegates met together. They managed their business without a hitch. This is a feat the like of which the world can rarely show. In other parts of the world, if seven hundred delegates had suddenly met, they would have not only consumed a very large quantity of liquor but possibly broken some heads.

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 purely 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 hardly believe the statement, published by a contemporary, that the Government is determined to have it passed in the course of a month. The introduction of the measure has a little paralyzed the public; they should be allowed to recover, to be able to see where they are and then submit their representations. 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 opinions 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 going to take a tremendous responsibility upon its shoulders. There is no doubt of it, if



It 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, the liberty of the press is conferred upon the people of this country, not so much for their good as for enabling the alien rulers to govern it without committing the usual mistakes. It is, however, a tragedy to say that the authorities will see darkness all around if they put out the light through which they can now see the innermost thoughts of the Indian mind. Here let us remind the members of the present Government of the treatment recorded to the people by their predecessors, when the Section section was first sought to be introduced by Sir James Stephen in 1859. Sir James had made every arrangement to have his measure passed, when the British Indian Association protested. The Bill was published in the Gazette in the usual way, and the grounds on which the Association moved for further time, was that it was an important change and should not be hurried through the same session in which it was taken. The Government General accepted the request, and thus a whole year was given to the people to discuss it. Why should not Lord Balfour show the same liberality on the present occasion, especially as the contemplated change in the Bill is regarded with the greatest alarm by the people?

Rs. 100. The charges, as the reader would remember, against Mr. Woodside were very serious. He trespassed into the police station, assaulted the Sub-Inspector of Police and a constable, entered the zenana apartments of the former, and rescued certain prisoners from lawful 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 repeating his question as to under whose authority his men had been arrested, it had been answered by the Sub-Inspector, the latter grasped his stick. Of course, the police officer denies this. Even granting that Mr. Woodside's version is true, the Sub-Inspector's action betokens nervousness and not a threat of violence. But whatever it was, the intrusion of a police station, the assault on a Sub-Inspector and the rescue of prisoners from lawful custody, are too serious offences against the constituted authority to be dealt with in this lenient fashion. To a man of Mr. Woodside's position a fine of Rs. 100 is no punishment. If there ever was a case in which the prestige of the executive had to be maintained, it was this Boga case, when an officer of the Government had been arrested and taken to the station. It is a pity that the Government should have taken such a course. The Government should have shown the same liberality on the present occasion, especially as the contemplated change in the Bill is regarded with the greatest alarm by the people.

INDIA AND ENGLAND. LONDON, DEC. 16. THE CHARGES, AS THE READER would remember, against Mr. Woodside were very serious. He trespassed into the police station, assaulted the Sub-Inspector of Police and a constable, entered the zenana apartments of the former, and rescued certain prisoners from lawful 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 repeating his question as to under whose authority his men had been arrested, it had been answered by the Sub-Inspector, the latter grasped his stick. Of course, the police officer denies this. Even granting that Mr. Woodside's version is true, the Sub-Inspector's action betokens nervousness and not a threat of violence. But whatever it was, the intrusion of a police station, the assault on a Sub-Inspector and the rescue of prisoners from lawful custody, are too serious offences against the constituted authority to be dealt with in this lenient fashion. To a man of Mr. Woodside's position a fine of Rs. 100 is no punishment. If there ever was a case in which the prestige of the executive had to be maintained, it was this Boga case, when an officer of the Government had been arrested and taken to the station. It is a pity that the Government should have taken such a course. The Government should have shown the same liberality on the present occasion, especially as the contemplated change in the Bill is regarded with the greatest alarm by the people.

Calcutta and Mofussil. MONDAY. Exchange rates were steady on Thursday and closing quotations were 4.34 for six months' and 4.29 for demand a month on bill of exchange. ON ECLIPSE. Mr. A. P. Dey, who is on duty on the west coast of India, and will assist the party under Sir Norman Lockyer. RAISING OF BANK RATE. The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of interest to 10 per cent. BRIDGING THE BRAHMAPUTRA. The question of bridging the Brahmaputra is under the consideration of the Government, and the Government have made it clear that they will place for bridging is at Gauhati. Mr. W. B. Ghosh, who is on duty at Gauhati, will probably visit Calcutta early next week to consult the authorities on the matter. He will take 3 months' leave, sailing from Bombay on the 22nd inst.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS. Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed: Harry Morrison, engineer, of 27, Martin Lane, Calcutta, Street, for improvements in handles for bicycles and the like; Adolph Gotthard Christian, engineer, partner in the firm of Garlick and Co., of Nest-bit Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, for a water-waste preventer stand post to be called "Christian's waste-not stand post"; Norman Blount, accountant of the Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., of 10, Strand Road, to Bangalore, for the application of asbestos fibre to articles for protection from the sun; Atharam Abaji Bhat, clerk, Preventive Department, Customs House, Bombay, for a non-refillable bottle (patent). ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We have received the following publications: (1) Report of the Baraset Association for the 27th year ending 31st Oct. 1907. This Association, the object of which is to secure the welfare of the inhabitants of Baraset in a constitutional way and to impart primary education to boys and girls, has done useful work during the year under notice. It is quite evident from the Report, before us, that the Baraset Girls' School, which is in charge of the Association, reports steady progress, and various attempts have been made for the same and other improvements in Baraset and the neighbourhood. (2) "Himalaya Darshan" by Shri. T. K. Kaviyasa. The author is well-known as a composer of verses in Sanskrit. The brochure before us consists of about fifty well-written stanzas, with their renderings in Bengali, describing the Himalaya Mountains and its highest peak. (3) The Sixth Annual Report of the Hindu Educational Trust, Simla, for the year ending 31st March 1907. The steady progress of the Trust is clearly seen in the Report. The Trust has been successful in (1) providing for the education of Hindu students in the Punjab, (2) providing for the education of Hindu students in the Punjab, (3) providing for the education of Hindu students in the Punjab. NEW YEAR PROSPERS. Whether the New Year will be a happy one for the British Empire is not quite clear, but it is a trouble to be in the midst of the "Kiss" of Germany and France, which have not yet agreed to support Russia, as we have heard in the past. The occupation of the Powers in the East, in Africa, and in the headwaters of the Nile and the boundaries of Abyssinia, is a complication with which they seem to have nearly agreed to support Russia, as we have heard in the past. The occupation of the Powers in the East, in Africa, and in the headwaters of the Nile and the boundaries of Abyssinia, is a complication with which they seem to have nearly agreed to support Russia, as we have heard in the past.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler scale from 1 to 30 cm and a grid with letters G, H and numbers 1-20.

THE LAW OF SEDITION

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers, the Hon. Mr. Riaz, the Hon. Mr. Ghosh, and other members of the Council of the Indian Empire...

THE LAW OF SEDITION

his things and comfort himself in a second-class compartment. The Doctor and the Police Inspector came, but this time they were another set of persons, and it appears no communication was given to them...

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Council of the Indian Empire held at Calcutta on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December 1897...

TELEGRAMS

A letter from Sir John Curzon, dated 19th December, has been published. It contains a declaration of the Government's policy regarding the Chinese loan...

WEST AFRICA

There is a disposition in certain quarters to give a point-blank denial to the statement, but these denials must be received with great caution...

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THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

The French Government, noting that the progress of the two countries on the Upper and Lower Niger had, if unchecked, lead to conflicting claims...

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