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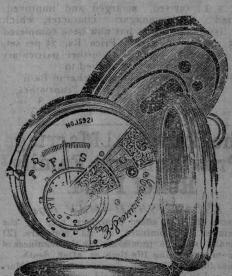
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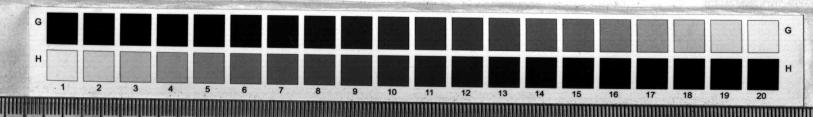
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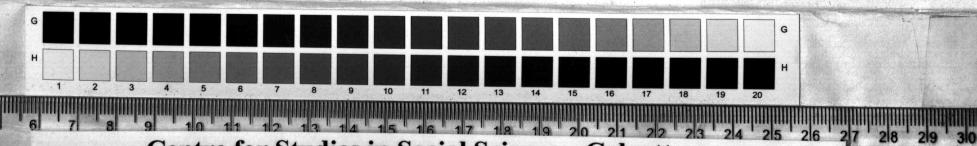
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Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16. 1898.

DOMESTIC REFORM.

THE function of a newspaper is to address both the ruled and the rulers. We distinguish the rulers from the ruled; for, the distinction exists in this country in a marked form. It seems, the rulers just now do not like to be addressed. Indeed, the authorities are so earnest about remaining severely alone that they would not even like, if the members of the Calcutta bar are to be believed, to listen to truths. For, they say in their memorial against the Sediti n Bill,

ber, as the responsible ruler of a province, apparently with the sanction of the Secretary with the undoubted approval, of the Viceroy does not, by his own folly, throw it away. himself,-the representative of our sovereign -that we, the Indians who take part in the public affairs of our country, are enemies of the Government, who are deliberately and incessantly trying to undermine it. It is quite true that Sir A. Mackenzie subsequently withdrew this part of his statement. But words mean very little, and deeds everything. The Sedition Act is in itself a proof that the present administration suspects the people or pretends that it suspects the people and

considers the higher classes as its foes.
We can only address those who hold the reins of Government, as friends; for, if we are foes, we have no privilege of addressing them. If those rulers whom we used to address, declare us to be enemies at heart, they intimate to the public men like newspaper dress the authorities a ail. The position of that unfortunate individual must be very odd, who comes to address one as a friend, party addressed to his face that he is a humbug, a hypocrite and a deadly and secret precious document, which is published in Bahadoor Saligram vacated the post, enemy. It requires no ordinary amount of brass for a native newspaper after the above action of the Government, to present itself again as a friend and offer his friendly again as a friend and offer his friendly are the bust which has been the Public Service Commission; and the Public Service Commission; and

Thus one of the functions,—perhaps the most important one, -of the native papers, if they are to act up according to the sentiments of the present administration, is gone. What then remains? We shall come to that deputation which waited upon His Honour

We can indicate the precise time when the ma bap policy of the Government towards the people was sought to be changed. It was when the Congress was organized. Was not unanimously adopted, satisfy Sir The Congress was the first move which created a gap between the ruled and the think, it will serve him no useful purpose. rulers. But yet Lord Dufferin, a liberaled towards the people.

Congress served to create a breach between the officials and the people, and how day by day it weakened the cause of the latter. Suffice it to say to-day that this Congress movement led and enabled the officials to create, for the first time, a strong anti-Hindu party in India. Previously, the non-official Europeans were on the side of the people; but they were won over. Previously, the Mussalmans and the Enrasians were on the popular side; and they were against the popular movement with the

officials for its head. the Anglo-Mussalman and official and non-official combination, on the other. him, and he was defeated. Let Anglo Indian and, therefore, there is no need to ask pecuniary the wealthier among the Hindus officials take note of this fact. If they want niary help from England. And in the same were led to secede, and the Congress was to continue a life of usefulness, they should

speeches, delivered on the occasion of only place which can keep an Anglo-Indian in Bombay, it might have appeared the sedition measure if they were diofficial alive. In India, Major Gordon was rected against the papers, were directed the master of a sovereign Prince; in England, against the Congress too. If the native news- he found his identity altogether lost. And ing against it. And, therefore, their powers papers are the foes of the Government, so what a gigantic wrong it is to vest Anglo ought to be curtailed. That is precisely the tions are precisely the same. Thus, if we wrong to the people of India, and a wrong revolutionary measure. to themselves! We shall try to show that, during the debate on the Sedition Bill, then not only is the most important function after powers, he harms himself. It is of the native papers gone, but the Congress quite true, the enjoyment of powers also goes in toto. For, if the native news-

the Congress addresses the rulers alone. Of course, it will not be possible for conductors of newspapers to continue their work, and yet ignore public questions altogether. At least from pure habit, newspapers will continue to discuss, as we were doing recently, public questions, -even to offer such advice to Sir A. Mackenzie as that he should drop his Municipal Bill. But by obedient and submissive courtiers. But it will be henceforth done, not as a sacred duty but merely as a matter of form. Besides, the native papers, as we said before, have another function, namely, to address

the native newspapers will have yet one left described by a daily paper of the time :-to them. It is the advocacy of domestic Sir Ashley was deeply affected throughreform. And who can say that this domestic reform is not a more important work the steamer, just before she left the fact, the leaders of the country, in their the last farewell, traces of considerable emoperhaps too much neglected the innumerface. The Congress, to exist, will have sign his post, and would have certainly There are other indications on the part of the authorities, which go to show the same thing. Sir A. Mackenzie made the public declaration from the Council of the control of the council o public declaration from the Council cham- form is in our own hands entirely. Under the be hurled down from their high posiconstitution of the British Empire, every subject is a free being, and nothing can of State, and in the presence, and, therefore, take away that freedom from him if he

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE left India for ever by the mail train on Thursday evening. ongratulatory addresses were showered upon Lord Ripon by the people of India on he eve of his retirement; and yet His Lordship had never sought for one from them. taken Lord Ripon for his model, whose Secretary he was. Indeed, it was he zs Secretarv of Lord Ripon that wrote the famous local self-government Resolution which rendered the rule of His Lordship so popular expression of regret from the people for the separation? It is quite true that some members of the Committee of the another column, is before the public. Maharajah of Durbhanga did not join the on Wednesday. It is quite true that the adno help in the matter, when he was pressed to sign it. If such an address, which On the other hand, it will only emphasise care by God. But unfortunately he did We may show at a future period how the not choose to utilize his opportunities in that way; on the other hand, it is the firm conviction of the people that his Municipal Bill, if passed, will render the existence of the vast majority of the people of Calcutta simply intolerable, while shis Tenancy Act will reduce the Khas Mahal ryots to a most deplorable condition.

THE Anglo-Indian official makes his pile and goes home, oftentimes to find himself a stranger there, without a home or a friend or won over. And thus a party was created dear associations to cheer him. Under such circumstances, the official, sometimes, when he has been able to make a big pile, tries to There remained, then, the Hindus, with a console himself by entering Parliament, have been no necessity for expending money sprinkling of Mussalmans, on one side; and Thus Major Evans Gordon sought to enter Parliament; but the Jhallawar story followed left entirely in the hands of the middle classes.

leave a fragrant name behind, or they are likely to be followed, like Major Gordon, powers of the Municipal Commissioners Now it must be borne in mind that the by Nemesis. A seat in Parliament is the Indian officials with kingly powers,—a reason given by Sir Alexander for his when an Anglo-Indian official hankers is considered a blessing by most men; papers address both the ruled and the rulers, but an Anglo-Indian official is raised to the seventh heaven, and then cruelly hurled down. He is only allowed to enjoy it for a short time. A man dies once, but an Anglo-Indian official is made to die twice. A Hindu in London came across a nobleman who was a Viceroy in India. The sight shocked him. He had seen him as Viceroy here, surrounded in England, he was seen alone, unnoticed, in the midst of a crowd. Is it not cruel to make a citizen the lord of the greatest Empire on earth, and then compel

all this is not changed. For, it is expected that the time is not far distant when the authorities themselves will come British statesmen are doing every day to desires to place on record his high appreciato see the blunder of gagging the press in a vast and foreign country like India, peopled a nobody, that is the portion of an by divers races of divers degrees of civilization, most men being absolutely poor.

If the Congress will have no function,

THE AMEURA BAZAR PATRIKA, APRIL 10, 1898

tic reform is not a more important work than fighting for privileges and whining for the removal of grievances and measures which are unpopular? As a matter of fact the leaders of the country in their the leaders of the country in their the leaders of the country in their the leaders of considerable emeasures.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, according to able domestic questions that we must the Pioneer, was most reductant to restuck to it if his health had not been seriously injured. Of course, it does not occur to the Anglo-Indian rulers, faction of the commercial community ef generally speaking, when taking office, that a time will come when they will tion; for, then, they would never have hankered after bubbles which, they know, they are destined to enjoy for a short time

WHEN we expressed our pleasure at the elevation of Mr. B. L. Gupta to the High Court, we did not forget that the arrangement is a national wrong. As a Civilian, the Government is bound to provide for him When, therefore, the Government Sir Alexander, if he chose, might have puts an Indian Civilian in the position occupied by a non-Civilian Indian, it with-draws from the Indian a valued privilege. Pity it is, that with all our efforts, we cannot find a single act of Lord Elgin to enable us to thank his Lordship! As we said the other day, why was not Mr. Gupta given a lift when a seat, occupied by a Civilian, was vacated; and the seat occupied by a Civilian, was vacated; and the vacancy, caused by the temporary absence on leave of Mr. Justice intimate to the public men like newspaper the reader now be told why he goes Ghose, filled up by a Vakeel of the High editors that they have no right to adaway without being able to draw one Court? In this manner, we lost another big appointment ten years ago. The Post-MasterGeneralship of the N.-W. Provinces was reserved, by an order of the India after he has been distinctly told by the B. I. Association have presented him with Government, for a pure Indian, belonging it was made over to Mr. Badsha, a We need only add that we are now informed Civilian. A Hindu gentleman brought voted for Sir Alexander Mackenzie. In- the Postal authorities sought to silence deed, we are assured, the whole movement him by the unfounded statement that, as was brought about without consulting His there was no competent man to be found Highness. It is a remarkable fact that the in the whole Uncovenanted Service to fill up the post, so Mr. Badsha, who was a pure Indian, was appointed.
This arrangement caused a two-fold wrong dress contains his signature; but, he had to the country. If Mr. Badsha were allowed to remain in the general service, one of the District Judgeships or whole policy of the Government was chang- gratitude of the millions, entrusted to his of their prize-posts. Thus two birds were can, say, such oblig killed with a single stone.

> GOLDSMITH described how great men write histories. Thus a historian, according to Goldsmith, settled the question how China was peopled. After the flood, says that great historian, the water subsided, to go there. Thus, A.B. (here he historian gives the name of the settler) might have gone to China. And since A. B. might have gone there, it was clear A. B. did go there. In the same manner, Sir James Westland proves a great poin. If, says that great financial authority, there had been no famine and war, there would for them. And in that case, the country

Say the English papers whom the riots at Bombay gave a rude awakening: "If the natives prefer to die and choose to resent our philanthropic endeavours to save them, it is well to leave them alone." This tone of superiority is assumed on the supposed ground that it was the plague operations that gave offence; but that was not it. It was the oppressions in the name of the operations, that roused indignation. If thefts had not been committed, or Indian girls, who had no disease, been removed to hospital, and other more serious outrages committed, there would have been no riots. Of course, it can be contended fairly that it is altogether difficult to avoid oppressions in a work like

desires to place on record his high appreciation of the value of the services which Mr. Stevens, rendered to Government. Mr. Stevens, n the course of his long career, held every office that is open to a Bengal Civilian in the Executive Service, from the lowest to the highest, and distinguished himself in all of them. Having served has Collector and Commissioner and Chief Secretary to this Government, he was appointed Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, the highest revenue of Mr. Ghosal, which is published in period that it was presided over by Mr. Stevens. He acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for six months, and His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to remark of his administration that "it elicited the applause of the antive community. Native and Europe of the entire community, Native and European." He was Chairm in of the Port faction of the commercial community en Calcutta. His unfailing courtesy and kind ness, his marked ability, strict impartiality, and devotion to duty, public and private, won for him the affection and esteem of all classes, Native and European, and he carries with him on his retirement the thanks and good wishes of the Government of Bengal.

THE Indian Daily News says that the members of the B. A. Association, tho presented a farewell address to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, referred in rather "highly eulogistic terms to His Honour's thirty-five years' close connection with the administration of this country." We have, however, no longer any quarrel with them, now that they have put their signatures to the document; and what they have next to do, if they really mean to prepare a bust of the late Lieutenant Governor and put it in some pub'ic place, is to inscribe their names on the memorial and thus immortalize themselves along with Sir A. Mackenzie. The address, we have told, is signed by members may be divided into willing, unwilling and opposing signatories. For instance, it is an open secret that the Maharajah of Durbhanga had no heart or hand in the business. He was not even consulted when the movement was set on foot. The a conciliatory policy which was more agree as well to bear the cost of the proposed bust. The public also know that Babu Charu Chandra Mullick, a signatory to the District Magistrateships would have been held by a Civilian Indian, whereas the PostMasterGeneralship of the N.-W.

PostMasterGeneralship of the N.-W.

PostMasterGeneralship of the posses
Beginner would have been in the posses
Then there is such a thing as khatir or eye
there is such a thing as khatir or eyerulers. But yet Lord Dufferin, a liberal-minded ruler, was on the side of the popular movement, and therefore, the opposition of the officials did not matter much. A few successive blunders, however, converted Lord Dufferin into a foe, and then the Lord Dufferin into a foe, and then the millions entrusted to be a converted to the convergence of the millions entrusted to be a convergence of the converge Sita Nath, or Babu Parbati Sanker, or Babu Parbati Charan, resist such an entreaty, coming from such a quarter? In this way, members were persuaded, and willing or unwilling, they were obliged, to sign the address. In some cases, it is said, the phantoms of the Natu brothers were presented and therefore it was made possible for men bers do but to sign the farewell address of the Lord Saheb and thus save themselves from being deported under the provisions of the Regulation?

> HERE is a sentence from the address which will show the extravagant manner in which the late Lieutenant-Governor was spoken of by its 26 signatories:

Your unfailing patrence and courtesy enabled you to gain the confidence of the people and made you intimately acquainted with their thoughts, feelings and wants.

If the address-givers had substituted the words "your humble admirers" for "the people," then it would have been all right. For, they had nothing to do with "the people", or "the people" with them. Sir Alexander knew as much about the feelings and sentiments of the people as the man in the moon. As for his "unfailing patience and courtesy,"—well, were the address-givers joking with His Honour? For, if, for anything Sir Alexander was noted, it was his bad temper and want of courtesy.

The reply of Sir Alexander Mackenzie was in keeping with the spirit of the address. He was the most successful administrator, in the Indian Association; and, the ciation, according to him, was "the premier Association in India, expressing the views of the leading classes of Bengal."

In the opinion of the leading classes of Bengal, thus, Sir Alexander was one of the best rulers that ever came to govern the well-known Calcutta journar, the Bazar Patrika", a portion of the letter of the Divisional Commissioner in which he negatived Mr. Mookherjee's appointment on the ground that what is required is a competent man, who is neither Behari nor Bengali Hindu or Mahomedan."

The Secretary of State for India is estimation of the 26 members of the British If I had been content to sit in my arm-chair and let things drift, I might have been popular even with the Amrita Basar Patrika, but that is not my way of taking things.

Yes, he would have done better if, instead

of hurling thunderbolts in peaceful society the people. When they take up public questions, they will have henceforth to address more the ruled than the rulers. They will have to do this, so long to regard himself as the Emperor, and then compel him to go back to his original position?

The following Notification appears in Wednesday's "Calcutta Gazette," relating to the Patrika, which means the whole country; for, the Patrika does not represent the and trying to demolish sacred intstitutions, a better knowledge of China or Japan than he had sat quiet in his arm-chair. He would of India

WE said that six members of the Committee of the British Indian Association had voted the address to Sir Alexande Mackenzie, amongst whom were Babu J. Ghosal and Hari Charan Bose. Nonof these gentlemen has, however, signed the address. On the other hand, from the letter office in these provinces. The reputation of the Board never stool higher than during the period that it was presided over by Mr. Stevens. He acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Protesting members being Babus Charu Chander Mullick, J. | Ghosal and Hari Charan Bose.

> His Honour Sir John Woodburn formally took charge of the throne of Belvedere on Thursday forencon. May Heaven help him in promoting the happiness of the millions committed to his care! May he prove a true ma bap to the children of the

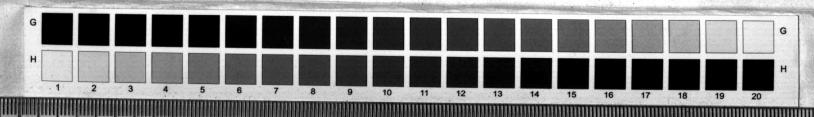
THE position of Lord Sandhurst for the last year and half has been unenviable in the extreme; and it goes without saying that he owes his troubles mainly to his plague policy. We are now told by our London correspondent that this policy was not of his own choice, but was forced upon his Lordship by Lord George Hamilton, in spite of its disapproval by the Governor. Who can, after this, deny that Lord Sandhurst has shown to the world an example of self-sacrifice, which has perhaps never been excelled? But what his Lordship failed to do, the recent Bombay riots brought about. The cuttings from English papers received by the last mail, show that they made themselves merry over the so-called knowledge of Lord George Hamilton about Indian questions, by referring to what is now a matter of his twenty-six members of the Association, of tory that only 24 hours before the intelliwhom five are Maharajahs, three are Rajahs, one a Mussulman Prince, and the rest Kumars and Babus. These twenty-six ment that all was calm and quiet in Bombay ! Lord George Hamilton felt his ludicrous position very keenly, and allowed Lord Sandhurst a free hand in dealing with the plague. This was what the Governor so long wanted; and he at once introduced when the movement was set on foot. The address, ready-made, was sent to him for approval; and then, pressure was brought to bear upon him from different sides, official and non-official; and he had at last no help but to put his signature to it. He was next requested to join the deputation which waited upon Sir Alexander with the address: but this he refused to do, Road Cess was imposed and high education sought to be demolished in Bengal by Lord Mayo against the earnest protest of Sir William Grey, the latter resigned his Lieutenant-Governorship. When Lord Northbrook was asked to make war with Afghanistan or make room for another Viceroy, he preferred the latter course. Where is this noble race of Englishmen

> THE Statesman is horrified at the spectacle of England holding up its hands in on of the French defiance of the principles of justice as understood by Englishmen, when an English minister was not ashamed to admit that "the Natus are in jail without a trial." The Statesman refers to the Dreyfus and Zola trials which led all England to find fault with the French system of administer ing justice. But Lord George Hamilton has justified his conduct, and there is an end of it. His Lordship observed, in a tone of irritation, that he could not bring them, the Natu brothers, to trial, simply because there was no evidence against them. Every one must admit that Lord George Hamilton is quite correct in his contention that no man can be put on his trial against whom there is no evidence. Of course, the other question yet remains, why are they in jail at all? This question his lordship disposes of, by alleging that they are in jail because they committed certain offences of which there is no evidence. Can anything be more fair? But in the Dreyfus and Zola cases there was a regular and public trial. And the French were certainly wrong in condemning them after such a regular

India to hand cites another instance, illustrative of our Secretary of State's knowledge about Indian questions. On March 8, replying to a question by Mr. MacNeill, Lord George Hamilton stated that he had "heard nothing" about the case of Mr. P. C. Mookherjes, whose appointment as Engineer of the Patna Municipality was recently negatived by the Divisional Commissioner on the ground that he was not "a European officer." Referring to it,

paid out of the revenues of this country, to supply the // British people with all information about India; but how do matters; actually stand? He has perhaps

We are glad, however, to learn the Lord George Hamilton has



generally arrive at the office about nine ject, and then give it to him to do. We erally talk it over together, looking at the pject from all points of view, and then we ride on what lines it shall be tre ted. occasionally I give the leader-writer a few otes to work on, and in every case I carefully ead over the leader when it is finished, and apervise all proofs. Generally speaking, owever, owing to the thoroughness of the eliminary arrangements, there is not much

That is all right; yet the Path Mall a very stupid paper. Simple care and il will not make a paper what it ought be. We remember the case of a ellow-student who tried all night to com-nit the fact, to memory that b-i-r-d bird eans a pakshee, which is the Bengalee r a bird. He fell down, overpowered slumber, early in the morning, and rose 10, to find that neither could he spell e word bird, nor !find its meaning, with ll his efforts!

istification of the conduct of those leading nembers of the British Indian Association tho were obliged to agree to organise a ongratulatory address for Sir A. Mackenzie. le says that the said members occupy a lifficult and dangerous position, and, herefore, they ought not to be judged the common standard. They have ftentimes to do things which are repug ant to their own reason and feelings. t is easy to condemn some of their acts; out, they, by their display of loyalty nd devotion, secure a position which be-ome serviceable in times of peril. Our orrespondent points out that when Sir Charles Elliott tried to tamper with the ystem of trial by jury, it was Maharajah otendra Mohan Tagore who approached the mapproachable Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, in behalf of his country. In reply to our correspondent, we beg to state that if the position of the leading members of the British Indian Association is difficult and lelicate, humble as we are, we have also a position and a duty to perform, which is to voice public opinion honestly. It is quite true that men like Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore should always try to retain the position that they enjoy for the good of the country. But may we inquire, did the Maharajah obtain his position by voicing public opinion, or by bleasing the powers that be? The Maharajah, ve fancy, could never have attained to his osition if he had not boldly and fearlessly idvocated the cause of his country when that was needed of him. Englishmen, even n India, will always respect those who have an honest independence.

THE unwarrantable manner in which Mr. . Ahmed, District Judge of Rungpore, low on leave, has interfered with the estate f the late Maharajah Gobind Lal Rai lemands the prompt and serious attention f the Government. The Maharajah left a vill, bequeathing his property to his minor Crishna, as executors. Both executors ap olied to Mr. Ahmed, as District Judge, for the grant of a probate, so that they might administer the estate. The proper ourse for Mr. Ahmed was to grant the application immediately and put an end the matter; but, to the surprise of all, he interested himself on behalf of one Beni Madhav Chatterjee, an amlah of the late Maharajah, and refused to grant the probate unless this man was appointed as a co-administrator with the Maharanee. The Maharanee could not disoblige the Judge, and so she acceded to this reuest; and thus, the Maharanee and Beni Madhav Chatterjee became jointadministrators, though the latter was never wanted by her. Here the question may naturally be asked: how one in the position of a District Judge could get himself so intimately acquainted with a petty amlah of the late Maharajah as to be able to ecommend him for the post of an adminisrator of the vast property of a big Zemindar? But the next act of Mr. Ahmed is still more startling. The application for the probate was made by the Maharanee and her father in July, 1897; but it was not granted before March, 1898: that is, it took im six months to grant the probate! And hy this unprecedented delay? Because like eni Madhav, Mr. Ahmed was anxious to ave a European manager thrust upon the tate, to which arrangement the Maharanee aturally objected. As in the case of Beni Madhav, so in the case of the European manager, the Maharanee had to yield and Mr. Ahmed at last granted the probate, attaching the following extraordinary condition, amongst others. He directed that Mr. Keighly, late manager of a silk factory, should be appointed manager of the estate and Beni Madhay Chatterjee as accountant, through whom all counts were to be submitted to the Court. o, by this beautiful arrangement, the estate of the Maharanee was practically placed in he hands of two of Mr. Ahmed's proteges, Beni Madhav and Mr. Keighly! We forgot to state that Beni Madhav was also appoint guardian of the property of the minor order of Mr. Ahmed. It is needless that all these proceedings are illegal;

Court, could not impose any condition or suggestion to the grant of a probate. As long as Mr. Ahmed remained in Rungpore, the Maharanee did not venture the morning, and my first care is to consider that shall be the subject of the leader for the day. After that, I think as to which of my writers is best fitted to deal with that she has dismissed the European manager and brought the whole matter to the notice of the High Court; and their Lordships have issued a rule upon the District Judge of Rungpore to show cause why the proceedings should not be quashed, We draw the attention of the Government to the application and the affida-vit, filed on behalf of the Maharanee, which are published in another column. We also beg to submit to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that under the circumstances stated above, whether Mr. Ahmed should be allowed to join his post at Rungpore after the expiry of his leave. The European manager, we are told, has not yet left the service, though he has been dismissed by the Maharanee; and he is only waiting for the return of Mr. Ahmed to resume his duties. There are some other serious reasons why Mr. Ahmed should not go back to Rungpore, which we shall state in a future issue. Considering that Mr. Ahmed is an insolvent and that he is under pecu-A CORRESPONDENT, whose name we are niary obligations to many persons, we at at liberty to disclose writes to us in think, he should be relieved of such a responsible post as that of a District Judgeand relegated to some such department as the Secretariat. We are quite willing to believe that Mr. Ahmed was actuated by the best of motives; but we do not know how he can defend his action with regard to the appointment of Beni Madhav and a European manager, in the teeth of the opposition from the executors.

Reis and Rayyet thus describes that ly so hours.

The most noticeable feature of the Council has yet to be told. The Hon'ble Pandit Suraj Kaul, without any knowledge of English, gravely sitting at his place from hour's end to hour's end, and not understanding a bit of what was going on before him, was indeed a pitiable sight. When at the call of his name, the Legislative Secretary, Mr. Macpherson, was reading long speeches which would go out to the world in his name, he, poor man, perhaps quite innocent of their contents, perhaps quite innocent of their contents, looked a little nervous. A deep pathos attached to his enquiry when he asked a gentleman in Hindustani,—"what was all the apparent wrangling about?" On any member demanding a division, it is the practice for members to affix their signatures to the aye or no column in a paper against their names; and it was very amusing to see the Legislative Secretary explaining to the Hon'ble Pandit Suraj Kaul which was the Government column.

Now it is unwarrantable to call the Hon'ble member poor, and to pity him. He does not know English; but do those who know English, do more? He, it is said, seeks the Government column; but what do his cleverer colleagues gain by seeking the other? The cleverer members do no good either to themselves or to their country, by the display of ble member for the Punjab at least serves himself by his admirable methods. He is, no doubt, the favourite there. doubt, the favourite there. That is something. He does not make himself hoarse son, and appointing his wife, Maharanee Barat Soondari, and her father, Babu Ram by his speeches, and that is another thing. He does not offend the Government but rather pl eases it; and that is still another him, of course, in an affectionate manner.

> An esteemed friend writes from Lucknow, as follows: The elections have come and gone. The representatives of the Municipal Boards of the Lucknow group recommended Babu Sri Ram to be the member of the Legislative Council. The delegates of the District Boards failed to recommend any of the three candidates, and the meeting ended in a fiasco. The three candidates in the field were Lala Durga Prashad, a Talukdar of Sandila; Thakur Suraj Bux Singh, son of Thakur Jawahar Singh, a Talukdar in Sitapur District; and Seth Raghbar Dial, Talukdar of Mu-iz Uddinpur.
> Thakur Suraj Bux Singh, anticipating perhaps that he had no chance whatever, retired in favour of Lala Durga Prashad. The latter obtained 11 votes, inclusive of his own vote, and that of Thakur Suraj Bux Singh; and Seth Raghbar Dial secured 9 votes—the representatives of Muzaffarpur, Pilibhit, Aligarh and. Dehra Dun being conspicuous by their absence. It is worthy of note that all the caste-fellows of Lala Durga Prashad, who is a Kaisth, voted for him in a body; and that his brother, Lala Kamta Prashad, a Deputy Collector at Meerut, actively canvassed for him and brought his influence to bear upon the voters. Lala Durga Proshad has received to English education whatsoever. Two years ago, Thakur Suraj Bux Singh wrote to the local paper here: "In my humble opinion the following qualifications are required for a member of the Legislative Council and none need stand who does not passess these qualifications pay the possess these qualifications, nor the representatives would give their votes to anybody until they are satisfied that he possesses all these qualifications:—(1) a sound knowledge these qualifications:—(1) a sound knowledge of the English language; (2) honesty, &c." It is, to say the least, surprising that the writer of the above should have voted for one who is altogether ignorant of the English language. The other candidate, Seth Raghbar Dial, possesses a fair knowledge of English, and has been before the public of these provinces for some years past. He takes a deep and abiding interest in the cause of education and has founded several scholarships. He has also started an agricultural bank for the benefit of his poor tenantry. But above all, he has discharged his duties at a member of Council for the past two years to the satisfaction of the Government and the public.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA

SALVATION FOR ALL. BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE

To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

SIR A. MACKENZIE.—Left for Bombay enroute to England by the Thursday evening's

ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATIONS.-The yearly examination of candidates for fourth-grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will any security.

be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 6th and 7th June next.

Would turnish a security would furnish any security.

3. That only one of the executors, i. e. Ram Krishna Mahata, the father of the Maharanee,

THE NEXT VICEROY.—Among other names put forward in connection with the Viceroyalty of India is that of the Earl of Warwic. It is stated that considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon Lord Warwic to accept the appointment.

HOWRAH-AMTA TRAMWAY. - The following is the approximate return of traffic and mileage for the week ended 2nd April, on 165 miles open:—Total traffic for the week, Rs. 2,511 or per mile of railway, Rs. 152; for previous 12 weeks of half year, Rs. 30,835; total for 13 weeks,

in the village of Shamnugger, within two miles from Calcutta. The dacoits, numbering about fifty, entered the house of a Mahomedan land-holder, stole everything he possessed and wounded two of the male members of the family so seriously, that they died within a few otherwise interfering with the management

MEMARI COLLISION CASE. - In the matter of the Railway collision at Memari Railway Station on the 19th February last, the driver, Mr. Womack, was prosecuted before the Dis trict Magistrate of Burdwan. A jury was empanelled to sit with the Magistrate, at the request of the accused, who was a Euro-pean British subject. A unanimous virdict of not guilty was pronounced and the accus-ed was acquited.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY CO. LD. The approximate earnings of this Railway for week ending 2nd April, were Coaching, Rs. 1293; Goods, Rs. 1126; miscellaneous, Rs. 3; total Rs. 1422 or Rs. 44 per open mile. In the corresponding week of the previous year the total earnings were Rs. 1544 or Rs. 48 per open mile. Total for 13 weeks from 1st January 1893 Rs. 19,053 as compared with Rs. 16,056 total for corresponding 13 weeks of 1807. weeks of 1897.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1898.—Six Junior Scholarships of the scond grade and twelve of the third grade have been allotted to the Presidency Division to be awarded in the Entrance Examination held in 1898. The second-grade scholarships will be awarded to those candidates who take the highest places in the divisional list irrespective of districts. The third-grade scholarships will be distributed

THE NEW L. G.—A "Calcutta Gazette Extraodinary," issued on 1 nursday, publishes the following Notification:—The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K. C. S. I., of the Indian Civil Service, having been appointed by His Ex-Bahadur and as such I am acquainted with cellency the Governor-General of India, with thing. It is unjust to call him of all the approbation of Her Majesty the Queenmen poor. The public have a right to make Empress of India, to be Lieutenant-Governor fun of the ruler of the Punjab who selected of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, has this day (forenoon) assumed charge of the office under the usual

> YET ANOTHER.—On a representation of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, put forward specially with reference to the Calcutta Light Horse, an important concession has just been sanctioned by the Government of India to all Mounted Volunteer Corps, in the shape of the grant of an increased capitation allowance of Rs. 10 per each efficient or extra-efficient volunteer. The grant will be given with effect from the financial year just begun.

SAD ACCIDENT:—A member of a jattra party vas burnt to death at Maulvi Bazzar, Sylhet, the other day. He was impersonating "Hanuman." In order to do so effectually, he had to wear a tail, composed of jute-cuttings and rags, about four or five feet long. While moving in front of some uncovered kerosine lamps, the tail took fire. The man was instantly in flames, and his clothes being composed of the same inflammable materials, he had no chance of escape. As he ran about in agony, the thatch building in which he was performing also took fire, and was soon reduced to ashes, the unfortunate person dying in vain attempts to relieve himself of his burning tail and

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS. - The number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 20th of March at the respective camps of Chakradherpur, Chausa, Buxar, Mairwa, and Khurda were as follows:-Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday 961, 6,527, 183, 1,127, and 1,729, total 10,527; number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened 5,738, 136,738 14,031, and 29,385; total 185,892; number of suspects detained during the week 33, 320, 1, 82 and 6; total 442; number of suspects detained since the camps were opened 95, 2,372, 504, and 1,715, total 4,686; number of persons detained in camp during the week 56, 320, 1, 82, and 36, total 495. There were no deaths from plague. of persons examined during the week from

A DOUBLE execution took place at the Yerrowda Jail, Poona, on Wednesday morning. One Kushal Anandgiri, and Jailram Sambhu a Mahratta, were executed for the murder of a tailor at Satara recently.

BARMANI AND MR. A. AHMED.

THE following petition, was submitted before Justices Ghose and Stevens, on April 5, by Maharanee Sarat Sundari, widow of the late Maharaja Gobinda Lal Rai, of Rungpore, and her father against the proceedings of Mr. A. Ahmed, District Judge of Rungpore, now on leaves

1. That your petitioners and the other executors named in the will of the late Maharaja Gobinda Lal Rai Bahadur of Tajhat applied on the 5th July 1897 before the District Judge of Rungpore, Mr. A. Ahmed for probate

2. That the said will having been duly proved, the said District Judge ordered that probate should be granted to such of the executors as would furnish a security of Rs. 50,000 each,

furnished the requisite security and the certificate of probate was issued to Ram Krishna Mahata and the Maharanee subject to certain conditions and suggestions as set forth in the order No. 26, dated 2nd March 1898.

4. That previous to the final order passed upon the above mentioned application for probate, the learned District Judge had, by an order dated the 10th December 1897, made in the probate, directed Beni Madhab Chatterjee, a servant of the estate, to be associated with the Maharanee as guardian of the property of the minor and introduced certain alterations and modifications into the internal working of a council appointed for a satisfactory manage-

DARING DACOITY.—On Tusesday last, writes a corespondent, a daring dacoity was committed in the village of Shamnugger, within two miles from Calcutta. The dacoits, numbering about fifty, entered the house of a Mahomedan land-holder stole everything he horsessed and land-holder stole everything he had a land-holder everything he had a land-hold

of the estate as set forth in detail in the affidavit hereto annexed.

7. For various reasons affecting the interest of the Estate your petitioners were obliged to dismiss the European manager named above on the 23rd March 1898. But on his filing letter of dismisal in Court praying for the Court's advice as to what he should do the successor of Mr A. Ahmed rerecorded in a letter reffered and annexed to the affidavit marked (A) that the executors had no authority to dismiss the European manager without the leave of Court.

That your petitioners being deeply aggrieved by the several orders mentioned above and other illegal acts referred to in the affidavit hereto annexed and the proceedings terminating in the issue of probate, beg to move this honorable Court on the following

amongst other grounds: contained in the order dated 2nd March 1898 are illegal and they ought to be expunged as imposed upon and made

without any jurisdiction.

2. That the Probate Court has no jurisdiction to interfere with the management of the estate by the executors and the acts done or orders passed or conditions imposed on by the District Judge concerning the management of the estate should be avoided and set aside and illegal and of no effect.

3. For that the appointment of Beni Madhab Chatterjee as guardian of the minor's property should be cancelled as illegal and ultra-

In support of the above, the following affi-

the facts and circumstances mentioned be-

2. That on the 5th July 1897 the executors named in the will of the late Maharaja Gobinda Lall Rai Bahadur applied for probate in the District Judge's Court,

3. That on the 5th July toy, the above-mentioned application was pend-That on the 5th July 1897, while ing, 2 of the said executors, Maharanee Sarat Sundari Barmani and her father Babu Ram Krishna Mahata, made an application to the District Judge Mr. A Ahmad praying that they might be appointed administrators pendentelite. But the District Judge suggested that as Babu Ram Krishna Mahata was not personally known to him he would appoint Beni Madhab Chatterjee, a servant of the estate, as a co-administrator pendentilite if the said Beni Madhub Chatterjee made an ap-

plication for the purpose. 4. That on the same day Beni Madhab Chatterjee filed a petition in accordence with the District Judge's suggestions and on the day following, i. e. on the 6th July 1897, only Maharanee Sarat Sundari Barmani and Beni Madhab Chatterjee were appointed joint-administrators pendentelite. The whole of the estate was left in the possession of the Maharanee and Beni Madhab Chatterjee from

the 6th July 1897 up to 3rd March 1898.

5. I hat on the 25th September 1897 the District Judge held that probate should be granted to such executors as would furnish a security of Rs. 50,000 each. But that the Maharanee was

not required to furnish any security.

6. That only Babu Ram Krishna Mahata furnished the requisite security and probate was granted to the Maharanee and Babu Ram Krishna Mahata on the 3rd March 1898

by an order of that date imposing certain conditions not warranted by law.
7. That on the 10th December 1897 the said District Judge directed that Beni Madhab Chatterjee should be associated with the Maharanee as guardian of the minor's property and that he recommended the appointment of some additional members to the council and certain other changes in the administration mentioned in that order. That the said Beni Madhab did not apply for the guardianship and no notice was given to the interested parties as required by law.

b. That after the Maharanee had advertised for a manager of the estate, the District Judge

asked her to appoint a European manager, but the Maharanee wrote a letter to the District Judge, Mr. A. Ahmed, declining to acc pt that proposal. Thereupon the District Judge wrote to the Maharanee in reply a letter marked Exhibit (1) hereunto annexd.

MAHARANEE SARAT SUNDARI 9. That the Maharanee was compelled to appoint as manager one Mr. E. F. Keighly, who did not apply for the post but was a nominee of Mr. Ahmed and also to execute an agreement in favour of the said Mr. Keighly the terms whereof were settled by Mr. A. Ahmed. The said Mr. Ahmed gave Ram Krishna to understand the agreement should be executed before the probate could be

10. That the District Judge Mr. Ahmed told the executor, Babu Ram Krishna Mahata, that unless the Maharanee and Babu Ram Krishna Mahata applied for the guardianship of the person and property of the minor Kumar along with Beni adbab Chatterjee he would invite and appoint the Collector or some relation or well-wisher of the Kumar to be his guardian. That according to this one Shib Narayan Babu left an application for the guardianship of the minor with the manager to be filed in the court of the District Judge. That on a second thought he requested the Maharanee to take back that application from the manager and tear it to pieces, as will appear from the letter 20th December, 1898, to the Maharanee that he withdrew from his application, as will appear from letter dated 20th December, 1898, and addressed to the District Judge hereunto annexed and marked Exhibit

11. That Ram Krishna Mahata and Maharanee were compelled to apply for the guardianship of the minor Kumar Gopal Lal Ray's person, but the District Judge was not satisfied and gave Babu Ram Krishna Mahata to un derstand that he should apply along with Beni Madhab Chatterjee for the guardianship of the minor's person and property. But Babu Ram Krishna Mahata declined to do so where-upon the District Judge, Mr. A. Ahmed, gave him to understand that unless he acted according to his advice no probate would

be granted to him.

12. That the said District Judge has, in open court, proposed that out of the estate funds one and half lacs should be advanced to the Tushbhandar Zamindar and one and half lacs to the Jalpaiguri Raykut Zamindar at 5 P. C.

13. That on the 23rd March, 1898, the executors dismissed the said Mr. Keighly, manager, for variors reasons and in the interest of the estate, and the said Mr. Keighly submitted the letter of dismissal to the successor of Mr. Ahmed with an application praying for advice as to what he should do and the Officiating District Judge wrote a letter, hereto annexed marked Exhibit (2), to the executors intinating that the said manager's appointment was a condition upon which probate was granted and that the dismissal in question was of no effect without the District Judge's permission or the order of the Hon'ble High Court cancelling that condition.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel and perusing the papers, granted a rule on the District Judge in the terms prayed for.

THE Khan of Khelat, who has been seriously ill, is better.

SMALL-pox is also prevalent in Karachi, six cases having occurred since the 1st instant in the Lyari quarter.

It has been decided to locate a raliway station at Dehra near Lake Bagh, at the southwest end of the city.

Hts Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere and Court will remove to Srinagger about the beginning of May.

COTTON shipped from Bombay to foreign external and foreign Indian ports during the month of Febuary totalled Rs. 31,154; Khandis were valued at 47 ¼ lakhs of rupees, the principal shipments being to Japan.

THE Panjab Government has sanctioned a loan of two lakhs of rupees to the Lahore Municipal Committee for the new drainge and tramway schemes and the extension of the water-supply.

In connection with the proposed memorial to Sir Syed Ahmed, at a meeting held at Aligarah, it was resolved to raise the sum of ten lakhs to endow a Mohomedan univer-HERE is an important fact. A large amoun-

of wheat has lately been exported from Kat thiwar to Bombay in consequence of which the price has increased by six annas per maund.

MR. Justice Tyebjee, speaking at a meeting of the Bombay Anjuman-i Islam on Thursday, denied that there was any truth whatever that any influential Mahomedans were behind the rioters in the recent disturbances. THE Mahomedans at Ootacamund lately

met at the mosque that God would stamp out the plague at Bombay and elsewhere, and keep t from coming to their town. All the Mahomedan shops were closed as a mark of respect for the prayer meeting. THE "Charu Mihir" of Maimensing reports two instances of horrible outrage

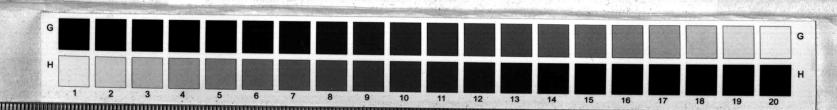
committed by Mussalman badmashes upon two women, in which the accused have been convicted and sentenced to long terms of impri-A BARISAL correspondent writes to us to say that Mr. Beatson Bell, the District Magistrate, has shot dead a big monster in the river, which

was long a terror to the bathers. The same correspondent also says that since the promulgation of the disarmament measure, the cultivators there have developed a new method of netting wild boars which commit havoc of standing crops.

THE operations at the Bombay Mint in connection with British dollar coinage are again brisk. The dollars transferred to the Customs-house for export during the week ending April 6, were valued at Rs. 9,28,000, and bullion received during the week was worth nearly seventy-four lakhs of rupees.

AT Palampur, in the Kangra Valley, on Wednesday evening, Lord Elgin was received by about three thousand native tea-planters and zemindars, together with the European members of the Kangra Tea Association.

A petition in Persian was presented. It besought a reduction of revenue on tea lands held by natives to the rate at which European planters were assessed, and pointed out that at present the masses were taxed more heavily than the classes. It petitioned also that the Governments of Kubal and Kashmir, might be requested to reduce Kashmir might be requested to reduce their import duties on Kangra green teas.



Law Fit lligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH-APRIL 6.

(Bfore Justices Amirali and Henderson.)

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN INDIGO PLANTER.

A STORY of a sensational nature was told to their Lordships by Mr. Abdur Rahim, Barriter-at-law, when he made an application on Wednesday on behalf of Dirgapal Pattack and others for the transfer of their case from the file of Mr. Rebbello, Sub-Divisional Officer of Begusarai, and for their release on bail. The petition for transfer was based on an affidavit the purport of which shortly runs thus: One Mr. Sims wishing to set up an indigo factory at a mauzah called Hetampore, belonging to Mussamat/Hafizu-nessa, wanted to take a "thica" of the mauzah, but as neither the husband nor the eldest son of the lady could agree to it, Mr. Sims forcibly took possession of some land and began building up a factory, thereupon the lady filed a suit in the Civil Court. Mr. Sims wanted her to withdraw the suit and appoint him manager and attorney but her husband eldest son stood in the way and she could not accide to Mr. Sims' wishes. At last Mr. Sims conceived and carried out a very bold plan. Taking advantage of her husband's absence, Mr. Sims one day, in concert with some of her relations, against whom the lady had some decrees, removed her to the fown of Monghyr and subsequently to Patna and other places and while she was wthin his clutches, he got her to execute certain deeds and documents making over almost all her zemindary to him. Her husband made a complaint to Mr. Rebello, but he without taking any evidence dismissed it and called upon the lady's husband to shew cause why he should not be prosecuted under section 211 I. P. C., without giving him any opportunity to prove his complaint. The next step Mr. Sims took was this : with a number of men he forcibly entered the residential house of the lady and forcibly took away a number of documents and valuables, but when the servant of the lady complained to Mr. Rebello he ordered a police enquiry though the complain-ant pointed to him that the police were under the influence of Mr. Sims and would report in his favour. The report justified complainant's fears. Then Mr. Sims asked Mr. Rebello for proceedings under section to7 Cr. P. C. against the husband of the lady and her sons, one of who whom was 14 years old. Almost all the amlahs and servants and even the friends and muktears were ordered to show cause why they should not be bound down in heavy sums. Mr. Rebello also, at the instance of Mr. Sims, issued processes for defamation against the el-dest son of the lady who on behalf of his mother charged Mr. Sims having looted their house. In the loot case three of the petitioners were witnesses in support of the complaint against Mr. Sims and they were now charged with theft of an old gamcha and two dhootes from the complainant, who is a servant of Mr. Sims. They were arrested and placed under hazat on the 9th March and have been there since that time. Mr. Rahim argued that in the ends of justice the case should be transferred from the file of Mr. Rebello. Their Lordshids issued a rule in the terms

of the application.

THE PLAGUE.

THERE were 94 attacks and 91 deaths in Bombay on Thursday.

It is reported that four cases of plague have occurred at Amritasar where the Baishaki Mela is now being held.

THE town of Jwalapur has been thoroughly cleared out for the purposes of disinfecting.
No further disturbance is anticipated, the people camping out quietly.

THE plague appears to be spreading in Karachi, four cases having occurred on Thursday. A cordon will be drawn round the infected portion of the city.

SETH VISHINDAS, a philanthropic gentleman of Karachi, who rendered signal services during the last outbreak, has again opened a plague hospital, its expenses being entirely borne by him.

Two Russian medical men have been deputed to the Punjab by their Government to study the plague and its development. Their names are Werner and Kaschkadamoff. They have been at Lahore for some

THE Bombay Plague Committee will be dissolved at the end of the present month, and the measures for dealing with the epidemic will be placed under a new organisation, which will commence work on 1st May. The details as to its constitution are still under consideration.

A LETTER has been written to the Plague Committee from the Special Plague Commissioner's Department calling attention to the fact that in view of the population returning to Bombay, a return which, it would appear from the railway figures, has already commenced, it appears to the Governor in Council to be of urgent necessity that all empty houses should be got ready for human habitation. It is believed that some of the gentlemen working on the Volunteer Committees have discovered dead rats in these empty houses, and a suggestion is made that the Health Department should be informed of all empty houses and asked to disin-fect the floors and take other precautions. The Plague Committee has issued instruc-tions to the district officers stating that the attention of all local committees should be drawn to this, and that they should be requested to take in hand the inspection of such houses in their own districts and report on them to the district and sub-district officers without delay. A letter has been addressed by Government to various public bodies, such as the Chamber of Commerce, setting forth that in view of the influx into Bombay, which is believed to have already begun, and which is likely to follow the declining mortality, and of the great danger of recrudescence of plague which may be caused by the premature re-occupation of empty by the premature re-occupation of empty houses not fit for human habitation or by overcrowding dwellings at present occupied, Government invite co-operation in inducing incoming, labour to settle temporarily in the various health camps which would be made available by the Plague Committee to house labourers and their families ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

THE MONTHLY MEETING.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, at the Society's rooms. The programme of papers read, was an unusually long one, and embraced several of general interest, so there was a very large attendance of members. one, and embraced several of general interest, so there was a very large attendance of members. The first item was the exhibition of living specimens of the Egyptian jerboa (Dipus jaculus) by Babu Ram Brahma Sanyal, the Superintendent of the local Zoological Gardens, who read a note on the animals. The Egyptian jerboa is common in the deserts of that country, where it lives in burrows in the sand, which would seem from the structure of the little animal with its short and we'k forelegs, on which it never walks, and its long stilt-like hind-legs, to be difficult to construct. The jerboa are rodents and allied to the rats, but are much prettier little animals than our struct. The jerboa are rodents and annuals than our rats, but are much prettier little animals than our rats, but are much prettier little animals than our domestic pests. They move about on their hind legs only, supported doubtless somewhat by their long tails, and can take astonishing leaps. They remind one somewhat, in their erect habit, of mithan those animals, almost rivalling the Gibbons.
They have beautifully large and prominent black eyes, and would make delightful pets. The specimens shewn, were obtained by exchange from the Curo Zoological Gardens, and it remains to be seen if they will thrive in our damp climate. Out

seen if they will thrive in our damp climate. Out of thirty sent, three have already died.

Dr. Rudolph Hoernle, C. I. E., who occupied the chair as Vice-President, next exhibited five most interesting books—or Block-Prints as he calls them—from Khotan in astern Turkestan, Central Asia. They were found by treasure-seekers, burried in the shifting sands of that terribly desert region. The language in which these books are written, has not yet been deciphered; but Dr. Hoernle is publishing facsimiles of some of the pages, so that European savants may have an opportunity of trying to unravel their mysteries. pages, so that European savants may have an opportunity of trying to unravel their mysteries. It seems probable that the language is an older one than Sanskrit, and from it Sanskrit may have been derived. The age of the books is quite unknown, but they are, at any rate, more than a thousand years old, and thanks to the preservative nature of the sand in Turkestan like that in Egypt, are in an excellent state of preservation, even the bindings of copp r being in many cases intact. Dr. Hoernle says that these books are mainly printed from a single block, the block being printed over and over again on the same mainly printed from a single block, the block being printed over and over again on the same page and throughout the book, so each volume contains but little information. He thinks it probable that each block contained a short prayer or invocation, like that of the "On mani padmi om" of the Buddhists of Ladakh, &c., which is sent up to heaven thousands of times over in prayer wheels worked by hand and water, and fluttering on flags. Perhaps, the devotee using the books exhibited, sent up similar prayers by simply turning the pages over and over one a a time.

A paper was then read on the Lizard in Indiant A paper was then read on the Lizard in Indiant Superstition and Folk-Medicine by Babu Sarat Chandra Mitra. From his paper it appears that the lizard, or rather a kind of oil extracted from it, is superstitiously believed in Northern India to be a remedy for loss of strength. A dealer in Northern India was understood to say that these unfortunate creatures, when caught by him and tied alive to a stick with their backbones broken, lived upon the air. In a similar way the broken, lived upon the air. In a similar way, the chameleon was supposed in Europe during the middle ages to feed upon the air, and this curious belief is referred to by Shakespeare in "Hamheld in Ceylon and other Tamil-speaking countries in Baluchistan and Afghanistan, in the Malay Polynesian Islands and elsewhere, were referred

Polynesian Islands and elsewhere, were referred to by the writer.

Dr. D. Prain, on behalf of the author, Mr. H. N. Ridley, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, read a paper, describing a new species of Entada from Singapore and Borneo. This genus of leguminous plants is well known to all European frequenters of forests of India as the element creener, which produces an immense European frequenters of lorests of India as the elephant-creeper, which produces an immense sword-like flattened bean-pod, often a yard or more in length. Dr. Prain exhibited such a pod, also the fruit of the new Malayan species which, though almos precisely similar in leaf, flower and habit, has a totally different fruit, being of about the size of a hen's egg, short and rounded, instead of immensely lengthened and flattened.

lengthened and flattened.

Mr. F. Finn, the Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and Natural History Secretary of the Asiatic Society, exhibited skins of the Baer's Pochard (Nyrocabavie), and also of the variety allied most described to the suffering which he had evidently undergone. species allied most closely to it, the White-eyed Pochard, and read a note on its occurrence in India this winter for the third cold season in succession. Mr. Finn in these three years, has obtained numer-ous living specimens of this usually-considered rare duck in the Calcutta provision market; but it is a duck in the Calcutta provision market; but it is a little singular that no sportsman appears to have ever shot it, or perhaps, if it has been shot by Europeans, it has not been recognized. Its home is usually in Eastern Asia, Japan, and China; and the reason of its invasion of India for the third year in succession is difficult to guess. Dr. A. Alcock contributed a lengthy paper on Indian crabs and altied species, which was taken as read, being purely technical. He expressed his satisfaction at the fact that nearly all the species, included in his paper are represented in the collection of the Museum, thanks to the energy displayed in obtaining specimens by the the collection of the Museum, thanks to the energy displayed in obtaining specimens by the late Superintendent of the Museum, Mr. J. Wood-Moran, and the various Surgeon-Naturalists of the Government surveying steamer Investigator. The last paper read, was entitled "Scraps of Folklore," by Pandit Ramgharib Chaube, and dealt with Ancestor-worship, Ancestors as Messengers of Death, and Hindu Folklore about Birds, all the notes being of a highly interesting nature. highly interesting nature.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

(Dundee Advertiser.)

A VERY alarming state of affairs seems to prevail in Bombay. On Tuesday night a telegram was read out in the House of Commons from the Governor of Bombay—"In case of rumours of serious unrest amongst Mahomedans of Bombay, they are untrue." The contradiction in anticipation they are untrue." The contradiction in anticipation evoked much laughter, but the Governor appears to have been but indifferently informed as to the state of mind of the people under him. Riots on the scale of those of 1893 have taken place; the houses of Europeans have been attacked by great mobs, and a number of the rioters have been shot down in the streets. The cause of the disturbance and and a number of the rioters have been shot down in the streets. The cause of the disturbances, as before, lies in the native objection to the sanitary steps taken for the suppression of the plague. The whole of British rule in India is characterised by tender respect for native prejudices, even when these are but the expression of ignorance and superstition. The rights o, ignorance, however, have their limits, and even native feelings cannot be respected when it claims a title to undisturbed plague spots. This winter's recurrence of the bubonic plague proves the necessity of dealing strictly with the insanitary native quarters of Indian towns. The plague flourishes in cold weather. Its introduction to Europe is accordingly no impossibity, and the Indian Government has a duty to the world as well as to those immediately under it.

(Weekly Times and Echo.)

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON evidently keeps a batch of telegrams on hand for the purpose of soothin g

the natural anxiety of the British public about India. He read out one of these on Tuesday: "In case of rumours of serious unrest among the Mohamedans at Bembay, they are untrue." As usual, events gave the lie to the official anxiety to discount them beforehand. The renewal of the plague riots on Wednesday was evidently the most serious outbreak of native hostility that has yet occurred. Soldiers Wednesday was evidently the most serious outbreak of native hostility that has yet occurred. Soldiers have been killed, and for some hours the outbreak seemed likely to embrace the whole city. Surely, it is time Lord George Hamilton was given a messenger's job, or something of the sort at the India Office, even if he must draw the pay of the berth in which he cuts such a ludicrously ghastly figure.

A RIDE ON AN AVALANCHE.

JOE BRADLEY, a miner and prospector of Cripple Creek, was brought into the city from Cascade vesterday in a half-frozen condition. after undergoing a series of hardships and accidents on Pike's Peak, in which he nearly lost his life. He was caught in a snowslide or avalanche, together with a companion, whose name he does not know, and was carried down the mountain side at the rate of fifty miles an hour until he was hurled against a large stump. Crippled, severely bruised, and nearly frozen, he remained inconscious for several hours, and was finally rescued by a prospector who lives in a cabin on the mountain side. Bradley's companion could not he found after the fearful plunge and it is thought he has perished.

Lying in his bed with hands and feet bandrad Pradley and

daged, Bradley told the story of his awful ex-

daged, Bradley fold the story of his awful experiences while endeavouring to reach this city from Cripple Creek by way of Pike's Peak.

"I started out from Cripple Creek for Colorado Springs last Friday noon," said Bradley, "and as I had some business at the Strickler tunnel I thought I would, climb over Pike's peak and then walk down the con road into peak and then walk down the cog road into Maniton. At Gillett I met a man whose name I do not know, and as he said he wanted to secure work at Lake Moraine I invited him to accompany me on my journey. The day was a beautiful one and I did not anticipate any

trouble.

"We climbed the peak from Gillett and experienced no difficulty in reaching the western end of the Strickler tunnel. We then climbed on nearly to the summit, but as we did not know the trail and the snow was so deep, we wandered away from ir. We climbed to the top of an eminence and were discussing the best way to proceed, when sud denly it seemed as if the entire side of the mountain was falling. We realized that a snowslide had occurred and we were caught that it but we could do nothing. Here sight by it, but we could do nothing. I lost sight of my partner in the blinding snow and, though it must have been a very short time before I struck the big stump, yet it seemed

an age.
"The avalanche shot down the mountainside at a terrific rate of speed, and when I struck I lost consciousness. When I regained my senses, which must have been severally to the several serveral serveral several several serveral serveral serveral several serveral ser er il hours later, I saw a small cabin a short distance away, and started toward it. I found that I cound not walk, but managed to crawl to it and summon assistance.
"I was taken into the cabin, bruised, bleed-

ing, and half-frozen. I must have lost a gallon of blood by a hemorrhage, and was too weak to walk. I remained in the cabin all day Saturday and was kindly treated and cared for by the prospector, who searched faithfully for my companion, but his body must have been buried under the mass of snow, as no trace of him could be found.

"The prospector went to Gillett for assistance, and returned with Fred Harding, the marshal of that place. They started with me Sunday morning from Cascade, and there I found Dr. White, who brought me to this

city.
"I suffered terribly from the biting cold, and thought I could never reach the pros-

sufferings which he had evidently undergone. His hands were swollen and his ears and toes were entirely devoid of feeling. Dr. White says he will recover, but he may lose some of of his members.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

THE Chief Justice of Madras has been granted furlough for six months from the 7th proximo. Mr. Justice Shephard will probably

act for him THE Hon. Mr Monteath, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, will go home on the 18th of June on twenty months' furlough. Mr. A. C. Logan will probably act for Mr. Monteath.

IT is now understood that the Military authorities have decided to erect the Cordite factory for all India on the Nilgiri Hills, and spot situated between Coonoor and Ootacamund has been chosen for the site of the Factory building.

It is understood that efforts are about to be made, by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., in particular to introduce Sumatra Oil into Madras and to place it upon the Indian Market. Should the attempt prove successful-and there is every reason to suppose that it will—considerable changes will be brought about in the oil trade of this country, which is far more extensive than is generally supposed. The Sumatra Oil, it appears is inclined to be smoky; but it is cheaper than Russian Kerosine Oil and it is said that owing to this cheapness it has already in great measure superseded Russian Oil in the China Market. Under these circumstances it certainly does seem as if Sumatra Oil has very fair prospects in India, where cheapness and a moderate degree of excellence are such sential desiderata in marketable commodities No reply has been received from the Viceroy regarding Damodar Chapaker's appeal. His execution has been again postponed to the 18th instant.

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THE ARACHIS HYPOGÆA.

FEW persons are aware what an important commercial product the common ground or earthnut, better known in India as cheena badam, is, In America it bears the name of peanut, and is largely employed in the manufacture of a popular sweetmeat, called pea-nut candy. In England it is almost unknown as an edible for adults, but the rising generation anion it under the name of monkey-nut, proknown as an edible for adults, but the rising generation enjoy it under the name of monkey-nut, probably because of its zoological associations, and it very likely bears other aliases in different parts of the world. Curiously, however, there is not sufficient data to enable us to trace its original home, for, though the arachis hypogæa is recognised as a vegetable product of considerable importance in India, it is not by any means indigenous. There is no vernacular name of any antiquity, implying a knowledge of the plant, and hence we are led to suppose that it is a native of Brazil, whence it was probably first imported into China, thence to Manilla, and from the latter place to Madras. One of the earliest allusions to it as a recognised Indian crop occurs in the Land Revenue Report of South Arcot for 1850-51, wherein it is stated that there were four thousand acres under cultivation in that district with the arachis hypogaea.

The nut, as its name denotes, ripens underground, the plant change ground heing a diffuse harbers.

The nut, as its name denotes, ripens underground, the plant above ground being a diffuse herbaceous annual. In Bengal this curious product attracts red ants, which soften the soil round the pods so as to ants, which soften the soil round the pods so as to facilitate their expansion; but the same phenomenon does not occur in Madras, where large quantities of the nut are raised. It is also extensively grown in Bombay, Berar, and Mysore. Elsewhere in India it is only cultivated for local consumption. The crop matures about six months after sowing, sometimes earlier, the latter for local consumption. The crop matures about six months after sowing, sometimes earlier, the latter ariety having seeds of a darker colour and dreri vexture than those of the former, ithough why, on that account, they should be called "white-ant-nuts" is not easy to explain. The leaves of the plant are tused for fodder, and the harvesting is usually a scene of activity; woman being engaged to grub in the ground for the nuts which they collect in baskets, or the ground is first ploughed and then flooded, when the nuts in their husks float, and her swept up. From the seed an exceland her swept up. From the seed an excel lent oil, varying in quantity from 33 to 50 per cent., is expressed. It is of a light greenish colour, very clear and bright, and is employed for the table in composition with olive oil and for the lubrication of machinery. The oil is, in fact, good for every purpose for which olive and almond oils are used: It also makes good soap, has the advantage of not quickly becoming rancid, and of burning without smoke. The residue, after extracting the oil, is made into oilcake, and is highly valued as a feet residue, after extracting the oil, is made into oilcake, and is highly valued as a food for cattle and as manure. Much more that is for cattle and as manure. Much more that is interesting might be written concerning this curious plant, but we have only space to notice it as an article of commerce. From a Resolution of the Government of India it appears that the demand for it is chiefly from France, and consequently in South Arcot and Tanjore, where there are French settlements, the production is largely undertaken. Ten years ago the exports to Madras ports was nearly two million maunds. In Bombay the price of seed ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs 80 per candy of 5 cwts., and everywhere there are indications that the trade which has already very largely increased will continue to expand and prosper.

A DROWNED CONTINENT.

THE recent borings through the coral at Funafuti, in the Ellice group, under the supervision of Professor ravid, of Sydney University, has suggested to a writer in Knowledge reasons for thinking that across the Pacific there was once land connection between South America and Australia. The borings went to show that at Funafuti there had been land submersion. Darwin's theory is that coral islands in the Pacific are reefs built up on the peaks of mountains that have sunk under the sea.

Says Knowledge: -There is evidence of a more or less intimate relationship between the land faunas of Australasia and South America; and as similar types are not met with in Africa, and several of them

types are not met with in Africa, and several of them belong to groups unlikely to have endured Antarctic cold, it has been suggested that America and Australasia, were in comecrion at no very remote epoch by way of the Coral Sea. It is known, for instance, that some of the Australian marsupials are more or less colsely allied to others which inhabited South America "I suffered terribly from the biting cold, and thought I could never reach the prosector's cabin after I regained consciousness. At one time I prayed that I might die."

Bradley talked at random and seemed the prosecutively accordance to the prosecutively recent economic terms which mention and some of the prosecutively recent economic to the prosecutively recent economic to the prosecutively recent economic to the prosecutively recent economic terms which inhabited South America in order to the prosecutive to th tory explanation of the means of transit, if the

Antarctic theory be rejected.

"The evidence for a land connection by way of "The evidence for a land connection by way of the Pacific does not by any means rest on the testimony of marsupials alone. Passing over certain groups, it may be mentioned that the earth-worm of Australia and New Zealand are strangely like those of Patagonia, and have no very near relatives in Africa; while an almost equally strong affinity is stated to exist between the Patagonian and Polynesian land slugs. Neither of these groups of animals is fitted to withstand the cold of high latitudes, and it is difficult to see how the members of the second, at any rate, could have reached the two areas by any other means could have reached the two areas by any other means

than a direct land connection.
"There are as in all similar cases difficulties with which to contend. One is the practical absence of all nonvolant mammals from Polynesia, with the except on of the Solomon group, where a few cuscuses and rats are found. But the case of the West Indies where there is every probability that there was formed to be the property of the case of the was formed to be the property of the case of the was formed to be the property of the case of the was formed to be the property of the case of the was formed to be the property of t probability that there was formerly a large mam-malian fauna, the majority of which were drowned by submergence may very likely afford the solution of difficulty. Worms and slugs would probably find means of survival in circumstances where mammalian life would disappear. tances where mammalian life would disappear. This explanation will, however, clearly not apply in the case of New Zealand, where, if mammals had ever existed, their remains would almost certainly have been discovered. It must be assumed then that if Polynesia was the route by which the faunas of Australia and Patagonia were formerly connected, New Zealand was at that time isolated And, indeed, seeing that the hypothetical land connection between the areas in requisition must have existed at a comparatively hypothetical land connection between the areas in requisition must have existed at a comparatively late epoch, it is most likely that the ancient Polynesian land was already broken up to a considerable extent into islands and archipelagos, so that the main line of connection may have been and from time to time interrupted. Indeed it must almost of necessity have been but incom-plete and of short duration after the introduction of modern forms of life as otherwise the types common to Australia and Patagonia would be much more numerous than we find to be the case.

ACCORDING to the "Indian Daily News, the new method of governing India is to "stir up as much mud as possible and to invitopposition. This policy which came from Bombay, is perhaps due to the number of Irishmen, with Donnybrook reminiscences, Never Knew It To Fan.

It is himen, with Donnybrook Tennish who adorn the Government of India. In Bombay, it is now discovered that the methods of the Plague Committee were scandalously defective, and yet opposition to those methods was practically invited and put down with what is called a firm hand: till one day it was found that you cannot not down with a firm hand 80,0000 people put down with a firm hand 80,0000 people unless you have a far more gigantic administration than you have, and Lord Sandhurst concluded that conciliation is the best policy after all."

Correspondence.

ARECA NUT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent, Babu Makhan Gopal Mukhopadhya, I beg to state that "Areca nut" is but another name of "Betel nut," the common supari, which we chew with pan. Its scientific name is Areca Catechu. Charred Areca nut (supari) has been used to make tooth powder from time immemorates. used to make tooth-powder from time immemo-

T. N. MUKHARJI.

THE QUEEN AS A HINDI SCHOLAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India is said to be an ardent student of Urdu and Persian. She has got a Munshi to teach her those languages. Can 1 therefore, without being disrespectful, suggest to her, through your columns, that Hindi would suit her better than any other language? I, of course, do not mean that she may give up her study of Urdu; but it seems to me that she can please herself and the majority of her people more by finding time to study Hindi also. I feel sure a single Sanskrit 'Sloka,' if carefully taught and understood, will chasten her heart tagents her seems to be supported to the same and the same and the same are the same and the same are the same are the same and the same are t infinitely more than any amount of English or Persian reading. There is no language so perfect and sublime as the Sanskrit; and were I privileged to be an adviser of Her Majesty, I would have seen that she took up its study in her old age. Besides benefiting herself, Her Majesty would confer an inestimable honour upon her numberless Hindu subjects by learning their language. They are disconsolate that their sovereign does not know their language. their language. Benares.

ATTACK ON HINDUISM

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR, -A meeting was held on Tuesday last at 6-30 P.M. at the Khulna Town Hall under the presidency of Rev. H. R. James. The Town Hall was packed to its fullest capacity. The meeting was addressed by Rev. W. Sutton Page, who very eloquently elucidated the doctors of Charles and the contract of the contract o Page, who very eloquently elucidated the doctrines of Christianity and their bearing, according to him, upon Hinduism. It is a matter for regret that the unjustifiable attacks on Hinduism which he made in the course of his lecture, were allowed to pass unretorted. The lecturer, in his supreme unwisdom, attacked Krishna of Rashlila with scurrilous invectives, and went so far as to say that He Himself and went so far as to say that He Himself needed reform enough before reforming others. His explanation of the Hindu doctrine of 'Karma' was based on total misapprehension. Indeed, his lecture only evoked resentment and indignation from the Hindu audience, and was anything but success. He said, with his belly-full of biblical theology, that Hinduism was inefficient and insufficient to bring about salvation to the Indian soul.

KIRAN CHANDRA GHOSE.

THE progress of the survey operations of that portion of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway on which there appeared to be the possibility of an improved realignment is advancing rapidly. All the alterations have been completed up to Edakkod; and the plans and sections for these have also been completed. From Edakkod to Cannanore a line has been run by the seacoast into the new station site at Cannanore; and the section and cross-sections of this line have been taken and plotted. The difficulty of getting the new line through the populous site is now over, and a good line, we hear, has at length been found. Edakkad line with the new station site is fast approaching completion. The two traverse lines with cross-sections levels etc., along the two roads between Cannanore and Baliapatam have been completed, and a rough line has been taken out between Cannanore and Balia-patam. It is is said that the survey operations will be completed before the middle of this month.

THE disturbance on the Bhu'an frontier possesses says the Darjeeling Standard, features of interest which perhaps it would be well for the Bengal Government to bear in mind when dealing with these petty states. It originated in the usual bazar dispute over money, between a Bhutia and a kyah. The Bhutas showed a truculent spirit and both sides being supported by their countrymen, the Bhutias draw their knives and threatened murder. The police superdinate officer in charge brought police subordinate officer in charge brought up his half dozen constables and attempted to stop the row, but the Bhutias turned upon him so fiercely that he ordered his men to fire a volley, which stretched one man dead and three more wounded on the ground. The Bhutias then retire over the Bhutan frontier threatening to return in force and harry the place with a band of their countrymen. The police believing in the imminent probability of such an incursion retired at once and sought refuge in a godown belonging to a neighbouring tea estate. Meanwhile news of the disturbance had spread and the local volunteers promptly turned out. The Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent Commissioners and District Superintendent of Police were shortly on the scene, and the military police at Bhagulpur were ordered to be in readiness. But there was no further occasion for anxiety as the matter was well in hand and if the Bhutias had crossed the frontier they would have met with a very warm reception. It is reported that the Bhutia khazi took an active part in the row against British subjects, and the Commissioner is taking action with the Bhutan Government in the matter. A threat of the withdrawal of the subsidy will probably bring them to their senses.

LINSEED COMPOUND." Trade Mara of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

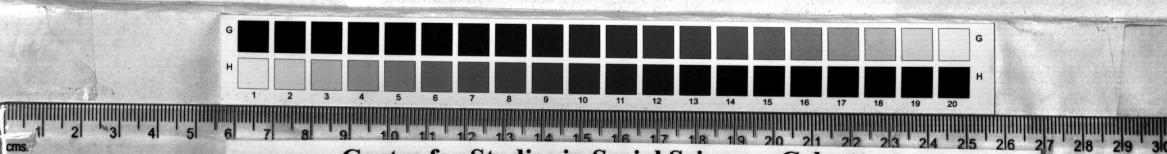
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To the Editor of the Munchester Guaraian.

Sir,—"Are the Government right or wrong," asked the legal member of the Indian Viceroy's Council on the IIth instant in reference to the recent Bombay riots, "in trying to check the evils which, to-day's news shows, are so quickly capable of bearing fruit?" Permit me, sir, to reply respectfully, but categorically, that the Government are wrong in the method they have adopted; for, the gagging of the press will not check the evils, but will aggravate them where disconfient oxists. "I have here before me," said the legal member, "extracts from native papers which, read exists. If have here before me," said the legal member, "extracts from native papers which, read between the lines, are clearly intended to incite the people against the precautions taken against the plague." Permit me to reply that native editors do not write for the perusal of classes like the Jula Mahometans of Bombay do not read newspapers, and that it is only possible for those, who are in complete ignorance of India, to suppose that articles in newspapers had anything to do with the Jula Mahometans. Native Indian editors write mainly for the information of the Government: they lift for the information of the Government; they life their warning voice to apprise the Government when there is discontent and dissatisfaction in the land; they write in all loyalty for redress of grievances. In the present instance, as in many previous instances, that warning voice, that friendly and loyal and invaluable information about the continuous of facilities of the people. about the sentiments and feelings of the people, have been treated with contempt and even with threats. The Government determined to remain in the dark; they declared that "rumours of serious unres amongst Mahometans in Bombay are untrue." But you cannot avert danger and disturbance by closing your eyes to it or silencing the friendly voice of warning. The warning voice was silenced, but the

catastrophe came.

During the last nine months the Indian Government have adopted all possible means to suppres-the expression of popular sentiment in India. Two leading citizens who complained against the plague relief measures have been deported from their homes and kept in confinement for months without a Prosecutions have been instituted somewha recklessly against the press, and sentences have been passed which have shocked public opinion in India and in England. And a sedition law has been passed to gag Indian newspapers in the teeth of the almost unanimous opposition of the English and the native press. What has been the result of these provides and retrograde measures inspired by unwise and retrograde measures, inspired by panic and carried with indecent haste? You have almost silenced the expression of popular sentiment in India with the result that such sentiment is beginning to manifest itself now in riots and disturbance. I ask unbiassed men and practical administrators who know India, if it is not unwise and even dangerous to silence the expression of popular views and sentiments in that country when there is discon ent in the land? Is it not like extinguishing beacon lights when there are rocks ahead? I hold no brief for the Bombay rioters. I hope those who have committed rioting and murder will receive the punishment they have deserved. I do not even seek punishment they have deserved. I do not even seek to palliate the prejudices of my countrymen. An extreme sensitiveness on the subject of the privacy of their women is an Oriental prejudice, and the people of India dread more than death itself the sight of their mothers and sisters and wives torn from homes and taken into plague camps. Lettus admit this is an Indian prejudice; perhaps better instructed and more enlightened nations too have their prejudices. If a plague broke out in Europe, and if the medical faculty insisted on the cremation of the victims of faculty insisted on the cremation of the victims of the plague in order to prevent the germs of the disease from spreading, I wonder in how many countries in Europe and in how many counties in England the order could be enforced without some cases of rioting worse than the recent Bombay riots. And I wonder if matters would have improved if the soldiery were employed to enforce orders, as has been done in India against the universal protests has been done in India against the universal protests of the people. Let us admit, then, that every nation has its prejudices, and that the people of India, and especially the Indian Mussulmans, have a strong prejudice against their women being taken into plague camps and visited and treated by outsiders. This makes it all the more necessary that measures should be adopted so as to give the least possible offence to out prejudices, consistently with efficiency. Only recently there was an alarm in Patna city, which is largely peopled by Mahometans, that the plague relief mesures were about to be introduced there. The town was immediately half depopulated. Shops were closed; men and women deserted the city and fled to pullears. villages. The Lientenant-Governor of Bengal thought it necessary to visit the place in consequence of this alarm, and to reassure the people. He explained to the citizens a number of rules which he had adopted for plague relief, should plague unfortunately appear in the town of Patna. These rules provided for home segregation where that was possible, and also for enlisting the co-operation of the people themselves in carrying out the relief measures. The people of Patna are said to have been reassured by these rules. Why could not the same arrangements be adopted in Bombay and Poona as have now been adopted in Bengal? villages. The Lientenant-Governor of Bengal thought adopted in Bengal?

adopted in Bonnay and Foona as have now been adopted in Bengal?

Lord Sandhurst wires:—"When I first heard of the disturbance I was engaged in discussing plague operations with native gentlemen, and trying to devise means of combining efficiency with greatest possible regard for native susceptibilities." One cannot read this without feeling the highest respect for the Governor of Bonbay. But nevertheless one may be permitted to inquire, without disrespect, why the "means of combining efficiency with the greatest possible regard for native susceptibilities" were not devised twelve months ago. The reason does not lie in a want of sympathy on the part of Lord Sandhurst for the people over whom he rules; it is admitted on all hands that the present Government of Bombay is as distinguished for his kindliness and sympathy as for his ability. The reason lies in the unworthy and undeserved distrust with which the native Indian press and the native Indian public bodies are looked upon by English rulers. When the native Indian press and the native Indian public bodies are looked upon by English rulers. When they speak on behalf of the people—and I hope they will never cease to do so, in spite of every discouragement, the first impulse of the rulers is, not to find out if they have a real grievance, but if they are preaching "disaffection." When the press and the public bodies of Poona spoke out last year against the employment of European soldiers on plague-relief operations, and cited specific cases of abuse, they were answered, not by inquiries into those cases, but by the deportation of two citizens, by the prosecution of newspapers, by a new sedition those cases, but by the deportation of two citizens, by the prosecution of newspapers, by a new sedition law. And when up to the present day the press of India are complaining against the hardships inflicted by the plague rules in their present form, Mr. Chalmers calmly peruses these papers, not with a view to remove the hardships if possible, but to find but it they contain an incitement to the Jula Mahometans to break the law.

Pardon, sir, the length of this letter, but as a native of India, and as a retired servant of the Indian. Government

of India, and as a retired servant of the Indian Gov

IHAD the rheumatism so badly that I could no get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I though of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle relieved all of the pain, and one half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. Holland, Holland, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises, for sale at all drug store. Price Re, 1 and Rs. 2.

Gen Agents —SMITH STANISTREET & CO., AND B. K. PAUL & CO., Calcutta

ernment, I feel strongly and bitterly that India cannot continue to be ruled with such unworthy and unmerited distrust of the people. No nation on earth has given you less cause for suspicion and distrust; and during the last forty years, in spite of the frequent war, blunders of the Government like the present frontier war, in spite of wasteful expenditure and exorbitant military and home charges, and in spite of harrassing land assessments and frequent in spite of harrassing land assessments and frequent famines, there has not been a ripple of disturbance among the peaceful, frugal, industrious, and contented population of India. All that we have asked for, all for which we have been called "disffected" and "disloyal" and "seditious", is that we may have some voice in the administration of our ow concerns, and the very blunders made in the plague relief measures, and which are being slowly rectified now, show that it would be wise to concede to us some voice in the administration of our own concerns. How else is good government to be secured to India? Who is to secure it? The Parliament of England has not the time to go into details of Indian administration. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India have little personal knowledge of India, and are too often misled. Military men who rule the councils in Simla think more of annexations and

triumphs than of finances. And an autocratic Government, however able and however well-intentioned cannot safeguard the dearest interests of the people. cannot safeguard the dearest interests of the people. To quote once more the words of a retired and distinguished Indian civilian, Mr. G. E. Ward, "what is wanted is that more control should be exercised in India, and by the Indian people over their own affairs." To withhold this concession, now, when the time is ripe, would be to introduce discontent, disorder, and real disaffection in India of which many of us may live to be sad witnesses.

I remain, &c.,
ROMESH DUTT,
late Officiating Commissioner
of Orissa.

London University College, 14th March, 1898.

Mofussil Aews.

MYMENSINGH, APRIL 4

LAST year the shock of earthquake demolished almost all the pucca houses in this town, and the Branch City Collegiate School house was a complete wreck. The school authorities were quite at a loss to find a suitable house. Babu Abani Kanta Lahiri Chowdhury, of Kalipur, a respectable zemindar, had been kind enough to lend the use of his town bungalew till February last, and after the school-house was re-erected he entertained at his residence in town all the teachers and students to an evening-party before they removed to their own house.

PIROJPUR, APRIL 5.

THE other day Babu Bhuvaneshwar Gupta, Deputy Inspector of Schools, visited the local H. E. School.—There is a report that Babu Upendra Narh Mukerjee, Munsif, is going on a transfer to Monghyr and that Babu Jogendra Nath De is coming in his place.—Yesterday the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent, Mr. Belly of the Firm of Messrs Garthe and Weathral, and Mr. Collic with some other European ventlemen came here. They went away after a few hours. - The health of the town is not good. Influenza has broken out and many persons have been suffering from it. It is extremely hot in the midday, but the nights are delightfully cool. The price of rice is on the decline.— Moulvi Habibar Rebanan, the Sub-Dy. Coll., is going away shortly on three months' leave and one Babu Lalit Mohan Paul, Sub-Dy Collr, Meherpur, is coming in his place. Articles of food are available these days, but are dear.

SOOREE, APRIL. 4.

To-day at 6-25 A.M., just as the Courts were sitting, a sudden shock of earthquake was felt here, accompanied with a deep and most sonorous rumbling roar from within the earth. The shaking of the buildings was very slight lately, and the result of ms inst rumbling like that of a big train in motion just at hand, was very alarming. There was a general rush, as if in a panic, from inside the Court houses to the open space in front. Rain is most urgently required here. The almost intolerable heat at this very outset of the summer season has already made us unable to to follow our ordinary pursuits. Scarcity of water is already being most badly felt both in the town and in the Moffussil. I speak from so soon dried up. - Cases of chicken-pox are

MALDA, APRIL. 2. SEVERAL Dakshin Deshi Jatra parties come nere at this season of the year. Two such parties have recently come here, and entertainments are being held almost every night in various quarters of the town and its suburbs. - The 'ortnightly vernacular paper, the "Gour Barta" which was being published from the local Krisnakali Press, has ceased to exist.—A serious case of murder is being enquired into by Babu Ram Narain Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate. The accused is said to have killed the deceased accused is said to have killed the deceased in order to let his improper intimacy with the deceased's wife go on unhampered.—Mr. Prothero, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, has been touring in the interior to inspect the Mofussil schools. he results of his inspection of the local Zilla School Covern the Mofussil schools, he results of his sure enough, inspection of the local Zilla School, Govern-lown prisoner. ment Model School and Barlow Girls' School, have been highly satisfactory.—Reports of fire ore pouring in from the Mofussil.—The scarcity of water has begun to be keenly felt in many places in the interior.—The outturn of the mango crop is expected to be a most favourable one this year. Rice now sells at 13 seers a rupee. It is getting better every day. General health of the town is good.

As a means of 'shadowing,' this method is so well known that a solicitor's clerk of the smart order swore, in a High Court action tried since of the year, that whilst he was watching a person inside an omnibus, he, the watching a person inside an omnibus, he, the watching a person inside an omnibus and sat beside the gentleman, the latter transferring to her a bundle of papers, after which she presently left the health of the town is good.

WE are sadly in want of rain. The days are consequently intolerably hot. If it does are consequently intolerably hot If it does not rain here for a fortnight longer, it is feared that almost all the wells will be almost dried up and the condition of the locality would be same as that in the last year as regards water-scarcity.—Fire has been breaking out in one or other of the adjoining villages almost every day, resulting in the destruction of a good many thatched houses and, sometimes, in the loss of animal lives.—The Annapurna Puja was celebrated at Chourhash on the 30th instant last and, the next day about 35 cere. Price Pe, and Rs. 2. instant last and, the next day about 35 fere. Price Pe. and Rs. 2,

persons were fed.-On Tuesday last, the 29th instant, a meeting of the members of the Local School was convened in the hall of he School. The following resolutions were moved and carried by the majority of the members present: -(1) that the Kooshtia H. E. school, which will be converted into a second grade College from June next, be called Abdullah College after the name of Maulyi Mahammed Abdullah, S. D. Officer and President of the Managing Committee of the School; (2) that the present Head Master (who is an under-graduate) be made Principal of the College on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem; (3) that a Professor of English and another of Mathematics be app inted on Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 respectively per month; (4) that an application be sent to the Government for increase of grant-in-aid for the School to be converted into a college.

MONGHYR, APRIL 4.

MR. F. R. ROE has been transferred and Mr. F. F. Lyall is coming in his place as District Magistrate. - At a meeting of the members of the District Board, the services of Babu Nitay Churn Chowdhury, District Engineer, have been dispensed with.—On Saturday a meeting of the Diamond Jubilee Committee was held at 9 a. m. in the premises of the District Board Office mises of the District Board Office for raising subscriptions to enable the proposed college to be started. Among others Rai Kamaleshri Prosad Sing Bahadur contributed Rs. 6,000, the Maharaja of Gidhour, Rs. 3,000, the Maharaja of Sonbursa and the Raja Bahadur of Khaira, each Rs. 2,000. Besides these donations promised to be paid hereafter, some gentlemen have promised to pay something annually as annual subscription. It was also resolved at the meeting that the Director also resolved at the meeting that the Director of Public Instruction and the Syndicate of the Calcutta University be addressed on the subject. The establishment of the college here will remove a great want. Most of the poorer students give up their studies after passing the Entrance Examination, mainly because they cannot manage to bear the expenses of living in a different town away from their families.

SERAMPORE, APRIL. 6. THE heat has been intense for several days; but mornings are cool to some extent. The public health is very satisfactory, so much so hat it is almost unprecedented in the history of Serampore.—A suspected case of plague was reported from Haripal the other day, and the Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Jagannadam, had to run up to that place in this scorching heat by order of the Magistrate to find that all was humbug. To crown all, he had to pass the night there in a wretched hut without food and drink, having missed the last mirror watched by the two men from another as he down train. - It is fleasing to observe that the read the letter he had obtained. Serampore College has at last been thrown open to a limited number of non-Christian boys. Fifty free students have already been admitted. This, we understand, has affected the income of the Higher English School at Serampore. The School department of the College has, of late, suffered a loss by the College has, of late, suffered a loss by the transfer of the Head Master, the Revd. Bhagobati haran Ghose, who has been posted to Madaripur in Faridpur. We are glad to learn that Mr. J. Reuther, Inspector of Schools, has recorded a favourable opinion of the Boys' Vernacular School at Serampore like the local Girls' School. He writes: "On the whole the School is in a very satisfactory state of progress and is in a very satisfactory state of progress and was pleased with the result of my visit." Both tre institutions had been under the Secretaryship of Babu Behari Lall Sanyal until recently when Babu Mahendra Chandra took over charge — Mr. D. B. A len has returned from sick leave to be again in charge of the District till the end of this month, prio to his taking up the Additional Commissionership of Patna.
He inspected the Serampore Municipality lately, and the result of his inspection is eager-

CRIME DETECTED IN MIRRORS.

THE average work-a-day detective, who spends the greater part of his hours of duty in and about the busy streets of London and our great cities, has a keen sense of the value of reflections, whether from actual mirrors or from ordianry windows with goods behind

Only a few weeks ago, an astute Scotland Yard personal experience when I say that in many large Moffussil villages it is really a most painful sight to see the sufferings of the people on account of dearth of water in consequence of already half-filled tanks and wells having been the top of the vehicle, but he had first carefully observed on which side of the conveyance the two still too frequent in almost every quarter of the town.

men sat, and he planted himself at the top on the same side, occupying a seat on the extreme outer edge of the omnibus, and almost directly over where

the men under observation sat below.

A number of large shops with great expanses of window had to b: passed, and the detective directed his most earnest gaze upon these windows He had not to wait long, for presently he saw reflected the two men in the vehicle, one at each side of a lady and both of them crushing very near to her. He also saw the one who sat at the lady's right hand, and consequently near her pocket, pass his left arm gently round her back and shoulders, in this way reaching his companion and transferring to the latter some article.

to the latter some article. This was enough for the detective, for, he in

of papers, after which she presently left the

Recommended by A Medical Friend

When a pickpocket working near a crowded shop window is aided by confederates who stand at his back and thus "cover" him from benind, it is almost impossible to see the actual dip made into the pocket of a victim; but in a great many cases has discovery been brought about by the detective looking into the shop window itself, just opposite the victim, where he sees reflected the front view of the latter and also of the thief.

As a mere ordinary shop window gazer, to all seeming, a sharp-eyed officer can see everybody who passes without drawing upon himself any observation whatever; and in a recent case a Post Office detective watched a pillar box in this way for some time, and when the offender he expected came, he without even turning his head, contrived to signal colleagues

even turning his head, contrived to signal colleagues stationed above and below him in the same street.

It is an open secret that most of the highst class of shopfitters have in their employ designers who can, in so apparently simple and unpremeditated a fashion, arrange shop mirrors that one of the heads of the firm can, from his private office, command a full view of assistant and customer in a tolerably large shop. The writer could name the establishments of several London jewellers where this arrangement prevails, and in certain of these cases not even the assistants. and in certain of these cases not even the assistants whatever they may suspect, have ever seen the mirror in actual working; for, the head of the firm can so manipulate the master-glass that when he leaves his room no effect whatever is apparent, an angle of an inch or two in the placing of the mirror making all the difference.

As to this, the writer well remembers a case in the north of England where a publican was heavily fixed for keeping a betting-house, the detectives swearing that they saw, through the medium of a mirror, certain illegal acts. There was an appeal to the Sessions, and the landlord produced elaborate plans and men of scientific attainments, the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that it was a physical end of the latter swearing that the latter swearing that the latter swearing that the latter swearing that the latter swearing the latter swearing the latter swearing that the latter swearing the latter swearing that the latter swearing the latter swearing that the latter swearing the latter the latter swearing that it was a physical and an optical impossibility for the officers to see what they had deposed to. The case looked most serious when the Recorder adjourned it in order that independent experts might visit the actual

The next day greatly cleared the atmosphere for the police, the experts swearing that the mirror in the landlord's private parlour had, since the first trial, been moved about a mere couple of inches ior the benefit of his own witness and planmakers. The old nail holes were still t ere, however; and when the mirror was moved back again, the manifest truth of what the officers had averred was established.

A great many cases might be cited, of the infinite use detectives make of the expanses of mirror, usually to be found behind the bars of innmirror, usually to be found behind the bars of inn-keepers. These enable officers, unobtrusively posted in one compartment, to see what is going on in adjoining ones. When a few years back, a notorious murderer disappeared as though the earth had swallowed him, it was anticipated that a clue would be found to his whereabouts by wa-tching his brother who, by the way, has since died a tragic death.

Two men one day followed the brother to a small shop, where he received a letter in a false name, and from there he proceeded to a publichouse near, where he in one compartment he was in the

One of the two men went round and entered the place where the brother was, whilst the other man just at the moment that his colleague got near the reader, threw a glass down with a great crash The letter-reader started, held the missive loosely tried to look round the edge of the compartment, and in that moment gave the watcher in the same section a chance of seeing the murderer's handwriting—all he wanted for the time.

NO BUILDING BIG ENOUGH.

PROBABLY the two women whose names we ar about to mention (by their good will and consent) never saw or even heard of each other. A broad bit of sea-water rolls between the places where they severelly live. Still the world is getting smaller every day, and it is quite possible they may meet; if they do, they will have a common subject for a talk. Without waiting for that, however, we will let the reader into the secret (so far as it is a secret)

right on the spot.

The first lady to be named resides at Bishop's Nor on, neer Kirton, Lindsey, Lincolnshire, and in a letter dated the 16th of the blustering month of March, 1893, she says, "I trembled from head to

This would scarcely be worth mentioning if it had been simply the result of a fright and therefore bound to pass off in a few minutes. But it lasted for a long time and did not arise from a fright or from any other form of excitement. It meant sheer any other form of excitement. It meant sheer weakne s and a wholesale upsetting of the nerves. "I was constantly sick and dizz," shel says, "and had a dull pain between the shoulders. I had no appetite, and the effect of what little I did eat was so bad and gave me so much distress that after a time I hardly dared touch any food or drink. Durino this period I may just mention that I was terribly constipated, intervals of ten days sometimes elapsing between the actions of the bowels. No laxatives or enemas availed to relieve this condition, and I be came more feeble and prostrated day by day. My illnese began in August, 1892, and after four months illnese began in August, 1892, and after four months' suffering I was completely cured in December by your remedy. Indeed it was not necessary for me to take quite one bottle. If any one who reads this little statement of mine wishes to know more about my case, I will gladly answer inquiries. (Signed) Mrs. M. G. Walsham."

The second lady, writes from her home No. 12, Horgan's Buildings, College Road, Cork, dating her letter the 27th of the sunny month of June, 1893. She says, "Everything was a trouble and a burden. For nights together I got no sleep. I couldn't bear

She says, "Everything was a trouble and a burden. For nights together I got no sleep. I couldn't bear the noise of the children. I had no desire for company; I wanted to be alone in my misery. I often thought I was going to die. I was in this way for nearly twelve months."

Now this was bad; very, very bad. When a woman cannot bear the noise of her own children—which of all noises is least observed by a mother's ear—why her nerves are, as we might say, all gone to pieces. And, inasmuch as the nerves are only a part of the body, it follows that the whole swetch is pieces. And, inasmuch as the nerves are only a part of the body, it follows that the whole system is badly out of order. And so it was. "The complaint," she says, "came on in October, 1890." It was marked by failure of the appetite, pain and weight in the chest after eating, a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, biliousness, flatulency, and other signs with which the readers of these articles are so sadly familiar.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM]

SANKRAIL, (Mymensing) APRIL 7.
A crowded meeting in connection with the Alesakanda Social Purity Association was held at Porabary Hat yesterday. Resolutions were passed protesting against the opening of a grog shop at Porabary bazar and for moving the Collector of Mymensing to cancel his orders.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, APRIL 7 President McKinley has suddenly post-oned his message to Congress until Monday. Advices from Madrid state that a settlement has been reached through the earnest intervention of the Regent and the able representation of Sir Julian Pauncefote and other Ambassadors.

LONDON, APRIL 7. Sir H. Kitchener has moved his camp to Umdabia, eight miles nearer to Emir Mahmud's camp.

LONDON, APRIL 7. Notwithstanding the reported settlement of the Spanish-American difficulty, the family of Mr. Woodford, the American Minister at Madrid, has gone to Biarritz. The situation is still ambiguous and dangerous.

LONDON, APRIL 7. The "Times" Tokio correspondent says that public opinion in Japan is becoming vehementy excited. There is no general opposition to the British occupation of We-hai-wei, but it is felt that Japan must secure a footing on the Asiatic Continent. Pourparlers between England and Japan are progressing favourably, but a definite arrangement has not yet been reached. - "Reuter."

THE plague is decreasing most perceptibly. in Bombay.

Simla is threatened with a water-scar-

His Excellency Sir Charles Nairn and the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz have arrived in

SOME of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, while occupying a picket north of Mamani, were fired on by three men and returned the shots, killing a man who was recognised as a noted SIR RICHARD UDNY is reverting to his

former appointment as Commissioner of Peshawar, and Mr. Fred. Cunnigham will be the Chief Political Officer under General HEERAGHAR JAMNAGHIR, was, at the second

Criminal Sessions of Bonchay, charged with setting fire to the Mahomedan Plague Hospital 4. at that place. Justice Tyebjee sentenced him to transportation for life.

THE other day the Englishman published particulars of a suspected case of plague which was detained at the Chausa Camp by Dr. Buchanan, and which terminated fatally. Blood was drawn from the patient and sent on to M. Haffkine at Bombay for analysis, and two inoculated tubes were sent to Dr. Neild Cook, Calcutta, for a similar purpose. After the most careful examination neither M, Haffkine nor Dr. Cook was able to discover any growth in the blood characteristic of

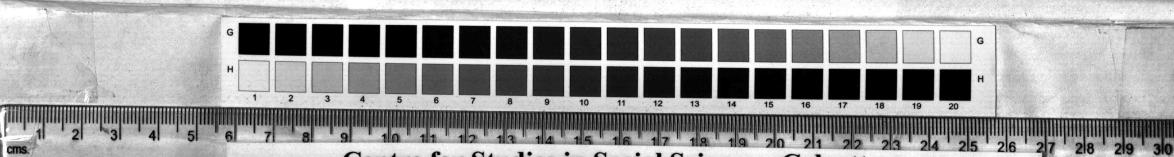
THE Problem of Hyderabad published a letter in its issue of 8th January, complaining of the manner in which medical examination of female passengers was conducted at Malir. It was stated that Police Sepoys entered the female compartments to get the women to alight on the platform, where they were inspected by male doctors. The complaint attracted the notice of the district authorities who ordered an inquiry to be made into it. The Probhat has now received a communication from the District Magistrate, informing that " enquiries have disclosed that the statements contained in the issue of the 'Prabat' under date of the 8th January, relative to the examination of passengers at the Malir, are untrue," and asking it to "insert a contradiction of the allegations, made in the issue referred to, regarding the arrangements for medical examination of Railway passengers at that station," and to let the passengers at that station," and to let the reader know that "it is not the case that Police sepoys enter the female com-partment to get the women to alight or that the women are in any way left to the tender mercies of the Police Sepoys and oters," and to point out that "as a matter of fact, females who desire to be examined by a lady doctor, can have their wish gratified."

FROM the interesting letter, which our Yokohama correspondent sends us, says the Pioneer, it is clear that the Japanese are quietly and assiduously preparing for war. It seems that the artillery has just been re-armed with quickfiring guns - a reform we are still only beginning to discuss, and the infantry are now all equipped with the magazine rifle. A High Military Council has been constituted, and, for the moment at all events, internal discussions have quieted down, Our correspondent points out that the outbreak of war in summer or early autumn would be most favourable to the Japanese, as this is the rainy season in Manchuria and the Russians would find other signs with which the readers of these articles are so sadly familiar.

Of the progress of the malady and how low it reduced her she has already spoken. The end of it all -a happy end, thank Mercy—was like this. "In September, 1891," she adds, "my husband persuaded me to try a medicine he had heard and read so much about. I did so and soon found relief—a relief that none of the other medicines I had used were able to give me. My lost appetite came back, and my food digested easily and strengthened me. You hardly need be told that I continued taking the medicine, and soon I was well as ever I was in my life and have ailed nothing since. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Lucy Carrol."

Woman, like men, never agree on all the topics which come up in conversation. It would be a dull world if they did. But these two will agree that they were afflicted with the same complaint—indigestion and dyspepsiat and that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrap, which restored them both to health, is one of the very best friends in time of trouble that their sex ever had.

And what is more, if all the women in this kingdom who think the same were collected in one meeting, no building could be found big enough to accommodate them.



FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE LIEU-TENANT GOVE NOR

A DEPUTATION from the Mahomedan Literary Society, headed by Mr. Abdur Rahman, presented an address to the retiring Lleutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Machenzie, on Wednesday morning, at Belvedere. In the afternoon, the British Indian Associa-tion presented their address. Raja Peary Mohun Mukherjee read out the address, and there were present, besides him, the following gentlemen: Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, Raja of Sonbarsa, Prince Baktyar Shah, Raja Ranjit Singh Bahadoor, Raja Bon Behari Kapur, Babu Rama Nath Ghose, Babn Sita Nath Roy, Babu Damodar Dass Barman, Babu Parbati Sankar Rai Choudhuri, Maharaj-Kumar Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Babu Narendra Nath Mukherjee, Babu Rajendra Nath Roy Chaudhuri, Maulvi Mohamed Nath Roy Chaudhuri, Maulvi Mohamed Yasuff, Babu Joy Gobind Law, Babu Anath Nath Mullick, Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Babu Raj Coomar Sarbadhikari and a few others.

The address runs as follows:
"We, the members of the Committee of the British Indian Association, approach Your Honour with this expression of our deep regret at your untimely retirement. We ear nestly pray that you may soon be restored to

health

"For upwards of thirty-five years, in one capacity or another, you have been closely connected with the administration of this country, and in every sphere of action in which you were placed, your career has been eminently successful. Your unfailing patience and courtesy enabled you to gain the confidence of the people [that is, the signatories to this address] and made you intima tely acquainted with their thoughts, feelings and wants. The generous sympathy you extended to them, and the anxious solicitude you evinced for their welfare, won their sentiments of respect, and you had the satisfaction of being able to adopt measures which were calculated to promote their well-being. ne cordiality of relations which subsisted between you and those who had the privilege of coming in contact with you, cannot be too gratefully remembered. Administrative friction greatly avoided and the people is, your humble admirers] felt that their demands for justice and prayers for help and succour would be generously met People in distress [that is, your humble admirers] never made an appeal to you in vain, and the resources of the State were always employed in ameliorating the condition of those [that is, such members of our Associaon] that were entrusted to your care,
"You adopted the most liberal policy in tion] that were entrusted to your care.

regard to the spread of education. showed special regard to the advancement of scientific and technical education. [For instance, you tried to demolish the Morris College, in the Central Provinces, and establish a technical school in its place, so that the sons of respectable classes might be trained as Chutars (carpenters) and kumars (iron-smiths)] You rightly judged that scientific culture was greatly needed by our countrymen, and in that view made large contributions for scientific teaching. We mention with pride that the generous encouragement you gave have enabled some of our gifted countrymen to show to the scientific world that the people of this country are capable of attaining great excellence in scientific pursuits and that they can stand their ground with men of culture in Europe—the home of modern

"Complicated questions relating to land

were presented to you for solution. The adjustment of the relations of land-lords and tenants requires most careful treatment, and your varied experience was brought to bear upon this difficult problem. You dealt with these questions in a most fiberal spirit, and both landlords and tenants felt that they had a safe guide in you. You realized the difficulties which landholders experience in settling disputes and recovering rents, and you have made strenuous efforts to grapple with those difficulties. We take this opportunity of expressing to you our gratitude for safeguarding certain important interests of the landed classes. [And for placing the ryots of Khas Mahals at the absolute mercy of the Revenue Officers.]

"It is a mistake to suppose that tenant-right can only be protected by the curtailment and sacrifice of the rights and privileges of landlords. Such a mistaken notion cannot be too strongly deprecated. The interests of landlords are not opposed to those of their tenants. They are closely bound up together. It should be the object of legislation to harmonise the relations between the two classes connected with land and hold an even balance between them. We firmly hope that by the policy enunciated by Your Honour the rights and privileges of land-lords will in future be maintained, and the protection of law will be extended to them against the undue claims of their tenantry. "We always looked upon you as a great friend of Local Self-Government and as a warm advocate of those rights and privileges of the people which they greatly prize.
A large section of the native community had the misfortune to differ from Your Honour's views regarding the expediency of certain recent legislative measures.

warm welcome two years ago, we formed, from your distinguished and brilliant antecedents, great expectations of your administrative career as Lieutenant Governor. We gratefully appreciate the eminent services you have rendered to the country and we feel sure that had your career been prolonged, the sanguine hopes we had cherished would have been fully

It has been pointed out to them that mis-

conceptions exist regarding the real nature and scope of these measures. We earnestly trust that their apprehencions in this vatter are without any foundation. [For estance,

it is an unreasonable apprehension on their

part that Local Self-Government would suffer, if the elected Commissioners were reduced

"It is with feelings of sincere regret that we bid you farewell. We shall always remember with gratitude the benefits you and the deep interest remember with gratitude the benefits you have conferred on us, and the deep interest you have always taken in our moral and material progress. May Providence soon restore you to health and enable you to apply, in your native land, your exceptionally varied experience, intimate knowledge and mature judgment to the discussion and settlement of questions vitally affecting the welfare of the

for the address they presented him with. He had always regarded the British Indian Association as the leading Association in India. It was always giving sound advice to Government. After referring to the Association in these and similar other terms of praise. His Honour referred to the Association with riots about 200," His Honour in reply thanked the Association of praise, His Honour referred to the changes he has recently introduced into the Tenancy law of the country. He was perfectly aware that it was this act of his which had particularly endeared him to the zemindars, and he lost no opportunity in claiming his proper share in the transaction. His periods with reference to this measure were received by his audience with applause after applause. His Honour then referred to the remarks, which he termed abuse, made against his administration. Some of these people he said, had taken to abuse because he had pointed out their shortcomings. If he had a mind to earn an easy popularity he could have England, easily done so by sitting quiet; but as he was their friend and not enemy as some thought, he pointed out their shortcomings. His Honour's hearers however, did not apparentely quite endorse his statement, for they did not show their approbation in any visible man-ner as they did repeatedly when His Honour was speaking on the Tenancy Bill. His Honour next referred to the subject of educathe Government to put temporary check to education. The next and the last point to which His Honour referred was Local Self-Government. In spite of themselves the members of the British Indian Assosiation, who had carried the address to Belvedere, assumed a grave look and gave up their hitherto hilarity of countenance when His Honour declared what he understood by Local Self Government and what were his vews about his own bantling whose safe passage into the hands of a friendly Select Committee the other day he viewed with great satisfaction. The people, in his opinion, were labouring under a mis-apprehension about Local Self-Government. They had Congress ideas in their brain, Self-Government, in his opinion, was to secure assistance to local authorities performing certain tasks from responsible men who possessed local experience. In the Calcutta Municipal Bill they proposed to take away powers from the irresponsible persons and invest responsible men with

be liked by all. His Honour next shook hands with the members of the deputation who then withdrew.

powers. He was confident that, after one year

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Monday, March 14. THE RIOTING AT BOMBAY.

THE Earl of Onslow, in reply to Lord Reay, who asked a question with reference to the Bombay riots, said that a telegram had been received. that all was still quiet. The dock labourers had not yet returned to work. The total arrests in connection with the riots were about 200.

Ans the Pas

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday, March 14. THE SOMERSET REGIMENT.

Major Rasch asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the battalion of the Somerset Regiment, now in India, was found unfit for active service at the front owing to disease and sent back; what was the nature of the disease and the number of men found unfit for service from that cause, and what was the proportion remaining fit for duty?

Mr. Brodrick: The 1st battalion, Somersetshire tions of the Mohmand Field Force, and returned to Peshawar when that force was broken up. It reshawar when that lotte was broken up. It suffered somewhat during the operations from fever and ague, but on October Ist last, it had 895 men fit for duty. There is nothing to show that the battalion was unfit for active service.

The Arandonment of the Khyber Pass.

Mr. Molloy, for Mr. Knox, asked the Secretary for India whether, on August 18, 1897, Sir Richard Udny, having ordered Captain Barton, the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, to withdhraw from Landi Kotal, telegraphed to the Punjab Government that, as there was no officer in the Khyber whom it would be necessary to succour if Landi Kotal and the forts were attacked, it would not be necessary to do anything from that side to force the Pass; whether the Pass remained open for four days, during which nothing was done either to succour or withdraw the Khyber Rifles, who were thus left with their native officers to be cut to pieces; whether there were at the time 12,000 troops within twenty miles; and whether Sir Richard Udny was still the responsible adviser of the Government on the frontier?

Landor's scientific instruments, Daggage, other Mr. Landor's case, and sent a report to the Government of India; if so, would the right honourable gentleman lay that report upon the table of the House; and whether he would take steps to procure compensation to Mr. H. S. Landor and his servants for the wrongs done to them.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received from the Government of India an account of the arrest and ill-treatment of Mr. Savage Landor while attempting last year to penetrate to Lhasa, and I have also seen him personally. An inquiry was held into the case by the Magistrate at Almora, and I shall be happy to show a copy of the reports to the honourable member should he desire to see them. Mr Landor's arms and ammunition with other property belonging to him have been recovered to his agents at Bombay. It

Lord G. Hamilton: It is the case that Sir Richard Udny, for what appeared to be sufficient reasons, recalled Captain Barton from Landi Kotal, and, having done so, telegraphed to the Government of India on August 18, his concurrence in General Elles's opinion that, if that post were attacked, it was advisable not to attempt an advance up the Khyber, but to theaten Tirah. He also up the Khyber, but to theaten Tirah. He also anticipated that the levies which remained in the Khyber, if attacked, would escape without any serious loss. Under the agreement with the Afridis it was specially provided that they were responsible for the protection of the Khyber, independent of any assistance from British troops. On the 21st it was reported that the Afridis were gathering for an attack, which was delivered on the 23rd, with the result that the Khyber Riffes thus attacked escaped, as was anticipated, without serious loss, losing eleven men. The number of troops ous loss, losing eleven men. The number of troops on the neighbourhood was approximately as stated in the third question; but, as I have before stated, on military grounds it was not considered advisable to lock up any portion of them in the Khyber Pass. The Government of India are of opinion that Sir Richard Udny, under circumstances of great perplexity, acted throughout in a straightforward and loyal manner.

THE PLAGUE AT BOMBAY.

Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether British soldiers had been employed in the enforcement of the plague regulations in the city of Bombay; and whether he could lay any papers upon the table of the House relating to the methods pursued in the Bombay Presidency decling with the plague.

country with which you have been closely connected for such a long period and in which you have achieved such brilliant administrative success."

A larger instalment of papers concerning the plague has been in the press for presentation to Parliament since February 3 last. I hope they success. When they are distributed, I will consider what further never concerning the plague has been in the press for presentation to papers. When they are distributed, I will consider what further never concerning the plague has been in the press for presentation to papers.

MONEY RAISED BY INDIAN RAHLWAY

COMPANIES.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India what sums of money had been raised since the closing of the Indian mints in June, 1893, by railway companies on a guarantee by the Secretary of State; and what further sums had been raised, whether as share, capital or on debentures, by railway companies which have agreements with the Secretary of State,

but have not recieved an actual guarantee?

Lord G. Hamilton: The sums of money which have been raised since the closing of the which have been raised since the closing of the Indian mints in June, 1893, by railway companies on a guarantee by the Secretary of State amount to £6.653,051, and further sums raised in England, whether as share, capital or on debentures, by railway companies which have agreements with the Secretary of State, but have not received an actual guarantee, amount to £3,684,282.

Sir Henry Fowler.—East India (Currency).—Address for copy of the despatch addressed by the Court of Directors to the Governments of Bengal and Madras on April 25, 1806, dealing with the coinage of india.

INDIA AND THE INCREASED COST OF THE ARMY.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Secretary for India whether the consideration of proposed military changes in India connected with those recently proposed for the home Army, was sufficiently advanced to enable him to state what would be the estimated cost to India in the coming financial year of the proposed military changes, and what the cost in future years?

Lord G. Hamilton said the Government of India Lord G. Hamilton said the Government of India had under their consideration the question as to the application to British troops in India of the proposed changes in their pay, but the matter was by no means a simple one, as it was mixed up with the issue of a grocery ration which in India was on a wholly different footing from what prevailed here. He had has yet received to have financial report from India. It was therefore no financial report from India. It was, therefore, impossible for him to place before the House an estimate of the additional charge which would be thrown on Indian revenues.

THE DUM DUM BULLET.

Mr. Dillon asked the Under-Secretary of State for War what information as to the effect of Dum Dum bullets on men or animals was in the possession of the War Office before THE DUM DUM BULLET. were issued to the Army?

We'lliams replied that Dum Dum

those bullets were issued to the Army?

Mr. Powell Williams replied that Dum Dum bullets were made in India by the Indian Governthe measure came into operation, it would ment and issued to the Army in India. They made a wound sufficiently severe to stop an enemy but they did not in any way infringe the Convention of S. Petersburg. Some of these bullets had been specially manufactured in Woolwich for one of the West African colonies, at the request of the Crown agents.

OFFICERS FOR THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

General Russell asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that, on the outbreak of hostilities on the North-West Frontier of India last autumn, a number of officers who were then on leave at home were telegraphed for to rejoin their regi-ments forthwith; that some of these officers had only just arrived on a year's leave, and were obliged to return within a week or so of their landing in this country; and that they had been refused repayment of their passage-money by the Indian Government; and whether he could see his way, as a special case, to relax any regulation, should such a regulation exist, which forbade such repayment.

Lord G. Hamilton: I understand there are some officers who rejoined their regiments under conditions which do not under regulations permit of the payment of their passage money. I propose to send out those cases to the Government of India, so that they may consider if any change is advisable as to the procedure to be adopted in connection with the recall of officers on leave.

MR. H. SAVAGE LANDOR.

for India whether he was aware that Mr. Henry Savage Landor, a British subject and two nativ servants, also British subjects, while travelling peace-fully in Thibet in August, 1897, were arrested, imprisoned, sentenced to death, and cruelly tortured by high Thibetan authorities, and that Mr. H. S. Landor's scientifie instruments, baggage, and other property were seized; whether Mr.

property belonging to him have been recovered and forwarded to his agents at Bombay. It appears that Mr. Landor was warned by the Thibetan authorities that he would not be allowed

Intoctan authorities that he would not be allowed to travel in the country and that he persisted in doing so notwithstanding this prohibition. His attempt to enter the country was made entirely on his own responsibility at his own risk. Under these circumstances, I fear that it will not be possible to obtain from the Chinese Government the compensation the honourable gentleman suggests gentleman suggests.
Tuesday, March 17.

INDIAN FRONTIER WARS.

Mr. Morley moved for a return setting out (1) wars and military operations on or beyond the borders of British India in which the Government of ders of British India in which the Government of India has been engaged since 1849, in chronological order; (2) the causes of such wars or operations; (3) the locality in which troops operated; (4) the results obtained; (5) the numbers approximately of troops employed; (6) the cost of such wars or operations (where shown separately in the accounts of the Government of India); and (7) the amount of any contributions towards such cost from the of any contributions towards such cost from the British Treasury.

The motion was agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN INDIA.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether, looking to Mr. Nicholson's recent report on agricultural banks in India and his declaration that success depends on incessant experiment, he will direct the initiation of paractical experiments in the different provinces whether he will state what experiments, if any; have been carried out since 1892, when Mr, Nicholson was placed on this duty; and whether he will state the grounds upon which sanction was refused to the experiment unanimously recommended in 1884 by the Viceroy in Council, and approved by Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir Auckland Colvin. AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN INDIA.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have ascertained that the Government of India are expecting a repoit from the Government of Madras, pending the receipt of which they hove suspended action on receipt of which they hove suspended action on Mr. Nicholson's report. Some experiments have been tried by private bodies or individuals since 1892, but none by the Government. At pages 55-8 of the papers presented to Parliament in 1887 on agricultural banks in India will be found a full statement of the circumstances in which my predecessor withheld his sanction from the proposals put forward in 1884, stating at the same time that he was prepared to give his careful attention to any further or alternative proposals. proposals.

NOTICES OF MOTION, ETc.

Mr. Samuel Smith.-To ask the Secretary of Mr. Samuel Smith.—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether there was any special reason for departing from the old rule of making land settlements for thirty years in the Central Provinces of India, which rule was observed in most of those parts in 1863-70; whether the reduction in the terms of settlement to twenty years was made with the view of making a fresh assessment after this shorter period; whether, in view of the recent severe famine, the Government will adhere to the old rule, and declare the present settlement good for thirty years; and whether he can state what is the land revenue of the Central Provinces as

occurred recently at Jwalapur owing to an attempt at removing a plague patient. Here is the official account—as published in the Pioneer: "We hear with regret of a disturbance at Jwalapur, a town of some size in the Hardwar Municipality Union, which has been under the observation of the officials charged with the prevention of plague since a case was detected there on the 9th January last. As our readers are aware His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arranged some time ago to pay a flying visit to Hardwar on his way from Lucknow to Naini Tal. A day or two previously to his arrival the discovery of a fresh case of plague at [walapur was reported to the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. E. A. Kendall, and Surgeon-Captain Elphick on plague duty at Hardwar. These officials proceeded to the spot with the intention of seeing that the patient was conveyed to the hospital. They were unar ned in any way even with a walking stick, and were unaccompanied by escort—an indication of confidence which from one point of view is admirable, but from another is surely to be regarded as a trifle imprudent. At all events they were attacked in the execution of their duty, and had to make good their escape as best they could. Surgeon-Captain Elphick had a severe blow on the head from a lathi, which, but for the protection afforded by his sola topee, would probably have proved fatal. Had they fallen into the hands of the rioters, both officers would probably have been murdered. A telegram was then sent to Roorkee, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners was railed into Jwalapur in mediately. Mean-while, however, the houses which had been evacuated under the orders of the plague officials were re-occupied, some plague huts were burnt down, and the preventive ma-chinery came practically to a standstill. This was the state of affairs when Sir Antony MacDonnell arrived on the scene in fulfilment of his programme. After the situation was fully explained His Honour addressed an assembly of natives in the open, but at the conclusion of his remarks the temper of the crowd was still doubt-Sir Antony MacDonnell subsequently for Naini Tal, after instructing the left for Naini officials as to the course to be pursued. For the moment it has been deemed advisable to send up two companies of the 6th lats from Meerut to the scene of the Meerut to the scene of the disturbance.'

A WALK ROUND THE WORLD FOR 50,000 DOLLARS.

MR. G MELVILLE BOYNTON, a native of New York, who is wal-ing round the world for a wager of 50,000 dollars, has arrived in London, looking none the worse for his journey. He has already walked from San Francisco (the starting point across the Continent to New York, whence he across the Continent to New York, whence he took steamer to London, arriving on Sunday. The terms of the wager stipulate that Boynton shall visit every capital in Europe and then walk across Siberia and Japan and re-cross the American Continent, ending the journey at the White House, Washington. It may be mentioned that should Mr. Boynton (whose father is a merchant in New York) win the het the programmer of the continent. York) win the bet, he receives no benefit, as the stake is to be distributed amongst the charities of San Francisco. The journey is to be accomplished within five years and without

SEVERAL changes are impending in the higher grades of the Assam administration. The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner goes on furlough and Mr. T. C. Hodson, Assistant Commissioner, will carry on his duties. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, I. C. S., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, intends to take furlough, and it is understood that Mr. Melitus, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, will succeed. Mr. Mohan will probably succeed Mr. Melitus. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Neil Campbell (Civil Surgeon) proceeds to the Andaman Islands on promotion, and it is understood than the Civil Surgeon of Gauhati (Surgeon-Captain Carroll) will be posted to Shillong

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MANNADI DISPENSARY, 52, Somboo Doss Street, Madras. NOTES FROM TRUTH.

FRESH proof of the inaptitude of the present Indian administration is afforded by the riots at Bombay. Nothing could be clearer or more significant than the account of the origin of the outbreak furnished by Reuter. A Mohammedan outbreak furnished by Reuter. A Mohammedan woman was lying ill. A plague party endeavoured to investigate for themselves the nature of the illness. Permission to examine the woman was refused; a crowd gathered; the plague party were stoned; armed police arrived to assist the plague party in effecting their object; police, magistrates and plague officers were stoned; and in a very few minutes a formidable riot was in progress, which quickly spread to other parts of the city.

Compare this with the causes which immediately provoked the Indian Mutiny, and many other similar incidents of more recent date; and it

State for India whether there was any special reason for departing from the old rule of making land settlements for thirty years in the Central Provinces of India, which rule was observed in most of those parts in 1863-70; whether the reduction in the terms of settlement to twenty years was made with the view of making a fresh assessment after this shorter period; whether, in view of the recent severe famine, the Government will adhere to the old rule, and declare the present settlement good for thirty years; and whether he can state what is the land revenue of the Central Provinces as actually fixed by the revised assessments. [March 18]

Dr. Farquharson — To ask the Secretary of State for India if he could state to the House how often during the years from 1890 to 1898 corporeal punishment has been inflicted for breaches of prison discipline in military prisons in India. [March 24,]

PLAGUE DISTURBANCE.

THE otherday we noticed a disturbance that occurred recently at Jwalapur owing to an observed and the Indian Mutiny, and many other similar incidents of more recent date; and it would really seem that the Indian authorities would really seem that the Lordan at the learn nothing by experience. Domiciliary visits, such as that described above, and the inspection of sick women by European officials, and even mother to the old rule, and declare the present settlement good for thirty years; and whether he can state what is the land revenue of the Central Provinces as actually fixed by the revised assessments. [March 18]

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PLAGUE DISTURBANCE.

THE otherday we noticed a disturbance that the present state which immediately provided the Indian Mutiny, and many other similar incidents of more recent date; and it tely provoked the Indian Mutiny, and many other similar incide

the plague should be left to take its course.

On March 9, Lord George Hamilton read to the House of Commons a telegram from the Governor of Bombay to this effect: In case of rumoernor of Bombay to this effect: In case of rumours of serious unrest among Mohammedans at Bombay, they are untrue. Within twenty-fou hours came the rumours of the rioting and consequent loss of life, If the facts had been less notorious and the information telegraphed home less complete, we should probably have been told, on the authority of this telegram from the Governor of Bombay, that the news was false. The Governor of Bombay, that the news was false. bay, that the news was false. The Governor of Bombay has made himself look remarkably foolish, and it is to be hoped that his example will determine the covernor of the cover contradictions in advance of the facts.

DR. BISWAS

A CIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most common disorders of the day, and very tew ar so ortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In view of the fact that though apparently harmless in the embryone stage. Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and lead to its total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous in their insidiousnes. CIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most com

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Babu Nilmoni Dey Assistant Settlement Officer prite from Camp Patepur, Dt. Mozafferpu :- "I have wried your Acidity Pill and found them to be an ex cellent remedy in removing aciditx immediately. The tare a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are valuable in the Moffussil. Thex should find place

Babu Hari Pada Mukherjee. Pleader Barasat, writes: I have derived much benifit by the use of your Acidity Pills. Really I did not expect so happy a result Pleased send me without delay one box per V. P. P.

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Babu Kalipada Chatterjee, Pleader, Palamow, writes:—'Many thanks for the Acidity Pills sent by you. They have so far done much good to my mother-in-law, who has been for the last few yeare constant sufferer from Acidity and Colic pain. Pleass send me by V. P. P. one box of the Acidity Pill without elay.

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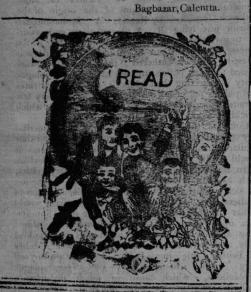
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Seciety, Indian Medical Association, and Calcutta
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