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পদকম্পতৰু।

मन्भूर्ग इहेशाटक भूना ७॥० छाका। পরিশিষ্ট যত্তত্ত অমৃ গ্রাকার পত্তিক। আফিনে প্রাপ্তব্য ।

मे भरनाहत नाम अनी छ। এ খানি উপাদের বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। ছই শত

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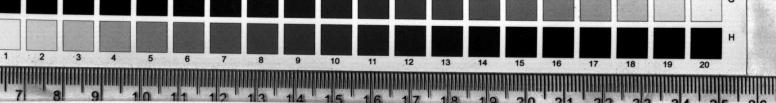
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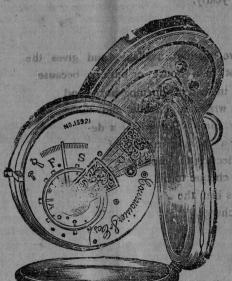
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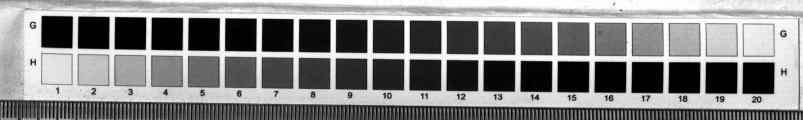
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Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA JUNE 12, 1898.

THEN AND NOW.

WE said the other day that if previously the country was governed by the combined efforts of the Governors, the District Magistrates and the people, it is now practically governed by the Magistrate alone. We further said that, if it is something like anarchy in the country, the Magistrates do not know it, there is none to tell them of it. We speak from personal experience and positive knowledge.

One of the greatest merits of British rule is the security that it affords to property. Dacoities and thefts were almost made things of the past by the energy and ability of the officials. But thefts have again appeared in the country in such force, that it would be no exaggeration to say that the people, even poor people, have now to sleep with eyes open to protect what property they have, from thieves. Of course, it would be exaggeration to say that thefts are committed every night in every house; but it would be near the mark to say that attempts are almost every night made in almost every village when the disappearance of the moon

gives the thieves a chance. It is true, the late famine has given some encouragement to these thefts. But much more is due to the system. There are work by the villagers; but they, as a rule, never do it, and thus the thieves have none to fear except the householder himself motive to the Government, the way to get whom they intend to rob. If the house-them cured of the idea is not to send them without difficulty. It is the duty of the party robbed to give information to the police. If more irritation. It must be admitted he does it not, he is punished by law. Yet he that if the Calcutta mob have given offence, evades law, and does not give notice. And the Bombay rioters acted in a more atro-why? Because by inviting the police he cious and bloody manner; yet we fancy, the brings upon himself additional losses and

Sometimes people do give information to the police, and a Head Constable and sometimes, though rarely, a Sub-Inspector comes to inquire into the matter. They first threaten the man robbed with khellap. He would be punished for it! There was no theft; it was all his own doing, to serve a purpose, &c, &c.

The house-holder is terrified. He gives proofs of the theft, but they do not satisfy the official. And at last, in many cases, the official is induced, by means which we need not mention, to admit that a theft has been committed.

Then commences an inquiry. The police official remains in the village, and has to be sumptuously fed by the robbed man. All the noted badmashes in the neighbourhood are sent for. Each of them contributes his mite, and the police official then leaves the place and submits his report! And there the matter ends. This very generally happens.

Thus the safer course is not to give information to the police at all. The thieves have thus now-a-days every thing in their own way, and they are thus carrying on a roaring trade. They are increasing so fast that it is now difficult to distinguish a thief from an honest man.

having some fund of curiosity, may find for himself whether the description of the state of affairs, given above, is faithful or not. Let him select a village; and let him make private inquiry how many thefts had been committed in it within the last year. He will be horrified to see the result of his own inquiry.

We said the other day that previously the European Officers consulted the experienced Indian subordinates, and thus succeeded in keeping themselves in touch with the people. Then the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police consulted the Inspectors. But now the Inspectors do not enjoy that confidence that they used to do before. In many places the police is entirely in the hands of very young Assistants who are ignorant of everything essential for them to know. The old class of District Superintendents are fast disappearing. Of course, the Inspectors, generally speaking, are men of position and are serviceable. So are some Subs who are ambitious of promotion. But generally speaking, with rare exceptions here and there, the police force below the grade of Sub-Inspectors is recruited from the dregs of society. But the European superiors do not know anything of it. They get the salaam from their subordinates; nobody speaks against them, and the superiors are satisfied with their subordinates. But most of them, belonging to the lower ranks, are capable of anything.

RIOTS IN INDIA AND THEIR CAUSES.

THE manner in which the plague rioters are being punished in Calcutta and Alipore, the Magistrates awarding, as a rule, the high-est punishment the law empowers them to inflict, shows that the authorities believe that drastic measures are necessary to put a stop to the lawlessness that is now prevailing. We do not share in this view. Neither did Sir A. P. MacDonnell, when he officiated as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. For His Honour then declared at a durbar in Patna that these misguided rioters deserved lenient punishment. Some men are lawless because they are mischievous; some are lawless, because of

some special circumstances which drive them to a state of frenzy. Now we cannot claim; for, he knew, his deeds would prove courtesy. Its idea is that an Indian journal such power in the case of Adam. Here former commits the assault because his former is a malicious scoundrel, while the latter had become lawless from a sense, though a mistaken one, -of wrong. That is our position. In Bombay, they pursued Europeans; in Calcutta, they pursued ticca race was made by the rioters, when committing the assaults. In Baruipore, the were pure Indians. There is a political significance in pursuing Europeans; there is none in pursuing ticcawallas.

Now we think, it is not necessary for us to prove that we cannot possibly have any sympathy for these riotous demonstrations. Mob-rule means danger to men of property and position, Europeans and Indians alike. Europeans, however, have their revolvers and other means of detence; the Indians have none to protect themselves from a riotous mob. Any one of us might have found ourselves in the position of Babu J. C. village chowkidars who are paid for their Rai, who had invited Dr. Laing to his house, resulting in a disturbance of the mob. If the populace have come to attribute sinister holder is asleep, the theft is committed to long terms of imprisonment. These cious and bloody manner; yet we fancy, the culprits in that city were not given the hignest punishment by the Magistrates who tried them.

We believe, these plague riots have cone to an end, and, therefore, it is now time to point out to the authorities one great fact, namely, that riots were unknown before, and is told that he gave false information and they have become very general now. This fact is so patent that it cannot be denied. Has any one taken the trouble to ascertain how this change for the worse in the character of the populace of this country was brought about? What is it that taught the people of this country, so gentle by nature, to be so turbulent? Surely, neither the "seditious" native press nor the Congress had any hand in this change. To us the reason seems to be very plain. The Hindus and Mussalmans have been quarrelling over the question of cow-slaughter from time immemorial. But suddenly these disputes became very common. It was because the Mussalmans were indirectly encouraged in various ways by some men in authority, under a mistaken notion, to commit these riots. These short-sighted statesmen thought it a great fun to see the Hindus and Mussalmans thus emasculating themselves by these internecine quarrels. When we saw this policy in full force, we implored the Govern ment not to forget the mischievous fruit that this policy is likely to yield. We then Any Magistrate with an inquiring turn of pointed out, with all the earnestness we could command, that those who were indirectly fomenting these dissensions, were only raising a Frankensten to disturb the has now come to pass.

> An alligator which has tasted human blood, becomes formidable. A mob which has tasted the pleasures of lawlessness, in the same manner, becomes dangerous to society. So we implored the Government never to permit those short-sighted officials in any way to encourage the cow-riots. But our counsel were not heeded. For four years the country had the misfortune to go through the miseries of these cow-riots. The Government at last saw the mistake. The authorities saw, what we had predicted before, that the arms of the Hindu and Mussalman combatants, now directed against one another, would eventually be directed against men in authority. Eventually that came to pass. Some riots in the vicinity of Calcutta, where Europeans were selected as special objects of attack, shewed to the responsible rulers, in an unmistakeable manner, that the cow-riots had their black side. And then, they were put a stop to. So much control had the Government over these riots that no sconer was it proclaimed, 'let there be no more riots,' than they were at once put a stop to. Of course, cow-riots are seen even now here and there; but then, as a rule, in such cases either there is an official, police or magisterial, at the bottom, or they are the results of the previous policy.
> Wind was sown in those years, and we

are now reaping the whirl-wind. If in every cow-riot case an amicable settlement had been effected between the parties,—and this the Magistrates could have done with the greatest ease,—the people of India would have never been so demoralized as to take the law into their own hands.

"WE gave the people of India the one blessing, namely, peace"—says the Englishman. Here the Englishman does not speak

conceive that both the classes, enumerated above, are equally guilty, and deserve the same punishment. A badmash, seeing a European alone in the street, pursues and Englishman to take all the credit. It was assaults him. Another, seeing a European we who did it, namely, Clive, Hastings, carrying a bundle in his hand, fancies that Wellesley and the *Englishman*. A stateshe is a ticcawalla and assaults him. The man in responsible position, say, a Viceroy or Governor, would never care to remind victim is a European. The latter commits the assault, under the notion that his ly; he would never do it in an offensive victim is carrying poison to kill him and his brethren. We think, it would be unjust to that to extort gratitude and good-will, the give both of them two years. For the surest way is not to remind the subject of his obligations and to enumerate the blessings conferred on him. It is the irresponsible critic, who happens to belong to the ruling race, who, in lieu of real authority, will never cease to proclaim that he is one wallas. Thus, in Calcutta, no distinction of of those who rule the Empire. If the Englishman has any right to boast that it is "we" who gave peace to the land, we assaults were committed upon officials who have equal rights in claiming that it was we who worsted the Afridis; for, were not the Goorkhas and Sikhs Hindus? The mischief is, in India every Englishman is a padisha; even a journalist, whose chief duty is certainly not to inflame the minds of the people against the Government, but to endear the latter to its subjects. A governor has but seldom opportunities of coming in contact with the people; but an Anglo-Indian paper can speak to them, if he likes, everyday. But how does he utilize his opportunity? Referring to the attitude of the Englishman, the Madras Standard

says:—

If ever anyone in India uses strong language, it is in reply to the malicious remarks of a section of the Anglo-Indian press. These latter have become quite a dangerous class in India. They live upon calumny, abuse, and revel in their favourite pastime of setting class against class, and alienating the sympathies of Anglo-Indian rules from he people whom they are sent out to ook after. In discussing no question, will they keep to the point at issue. It has be-come quite the fashion with them to abuse the natives and the native press; and nothing gives them greater pleasure. Last year about this time they raised the cry of sedition in Bombay. This year the same is to be repeated

Says the Hindu:-You cannot make a nation grateful at the point of the bayonet. Why does the Englishman complain of the ingratitude of the people? The Anglo-Indian papers have the best opportunity of making British rule popular th's country. Let them treat the people kindly; let them point out their faults in a spirit of charity; let them remove misunderstandings; and the result will be this that the Native Press, in return, will be bound to follow their example. These Anglo-Indian papers do not take into account that the British Government and British character are judged by the Indians in the light of their utterances. If the Government does a popular act, they call it a "concession". If an Anglo-Indian paper speaks honestly, they call it a native paper as they call the Statesman. If the Government intends to be lenient, they raise the cry of weakness and incompetence, and propose "drastic measures." Luckily, the British Government is not as black as it

nat we publish the letter of "No Party Man" in another column, anent the Gya fruit-stealing case. peace of the country in India. And this blame: and we are really sorry we were His version exonerates Mr. Oldham from all unwittingly led to make some unfavourable remarks which might be applied to the District Magistrate, though in an indirect way. The reason why we paid so much importance to this petty case, was that such unduly severe punishment, as seven months' rigorous imprisonment, was inflicted for an offence which is not considered a crime in this country. The scale of punishment in this country is abnormally high; and it is the duty of every journalist to take notice of cases in which poor wretches are dealt with in an unnaturally severe manner. It was thus from a sense of public duty that we took notice of the case, and our strictures were, of course, meant for the Deputy Magistrate who sent the man to jail for 7 months with hard labour, and not Mr. Oldham. As the latter had, however, instituted the case, and the trying Deputy Magistrate was his subordinate, people naturally mixed him up with the affair. It has given us immense satisfaction to learn that Mr. Oldham was as much surprised as the general public at the unduly severe punishment, meted out to the fruit-stealer. That is just like him; for, while at the Secretariat, he had the reputation of being an extremely kindhearted man. It also gives us pleasure to learn that he would have not handed the man to the police, if the latter had not bolted away, when asked to stay. We have always urged upon the authorities to deal severely with the real badmashes, but accord a gentler treatment to those who commit a crime under an impulse, but are not habitual offenders.

> WHILE noticing the attack of the Englishman, we were led to remark that "we

is one which is necessarily inferior to itself, and is, therefore, beyond the claims of the amenities of civilized life. We must, however, express our regret at having doubted the fairness of the Englishman; for, he had "the fairness and manliness" of quoting, our reply in its entirety. We must, however, say that his fairness in this instance does not cover the multitude of sins, committed by him while framing his charges against us. It is not fair to fasten sentiments upon a writer, which he never meant, by misquoting him, or by taking a sentence from the middle of a paragraph, or by omitting a qualifying word. All his so-called quotations from our columns were in this manner murdered. We showed some instances in a previous issue; here is another. We said in reference to the two lads, killed by Dr. Laing :-

All that we can say is, if Dr. Laing had exercised a little care he would not have been the cause of the death of these two creatures of God, who apparently had gone there not to murder the Saheb but to see the fun, as children generally do."

But the Englishman, in quoting the above sentence, omits the word "apparently" from it, as also the last three words, viz. "as children generally do." Now what we beg to know is, whether the words were omitted deliberately or not. If the action was deliberate, it was not quite worthy of the most distinguished guardian of public morality in Calcutta. But see how the Englishman manages the whole thing. It

says:—
It (the Patrika) calls on the Government to put on his trial before the Session Dr Laing who was "the cause of the death of two creatures of God who had gone there not to murder the Saheb but to see the fun."

The Englishman continues :-One of the "creatures of God" was a young man, deposed by Dr. Laing to have appeared about twenty-two years of age, armed with what looked like an iron bar.

But the Magistrate himself found the age of the lad to be seventeen; and as for the nstrument which the lad carried and 'which looked like an iron bar", it was produced in court. It was a broken piece of door-bar, one cubit in length.

THE task of bringing out a paper daily, equires the services of a large number of xperts. The supply of such commodities being limited, when the plague scare broke out in Calcutta, every one suffered, but none more than those who had the misfortune of having taken upon themselves the duty of bringing out a broad-sheet daily. It is true, when the coolies fled, merchants and tradespeople had to suffer; but yet, when the up-country labourers fled, they had the choice of securing the services of Eurasians When 8 annas per diem failed to secure a man, two rupees did. Besides, a merchant or a shop keeper could have taken short leave of their customers on the plea of dearth of hands; but newspaper people had none of the advantages enumerated above. If a compositor fled, they could not supply his place by indenting a B .A. or an M. A. for, a compositor's work can only be done by a compositor, and their number is limited. Besides, when pressmen fled, their place could not be filled by compositors. Then take into consideration that if others could take sport leave, if others could action thereon. ind to issue every morning our broad sheet, irrespective of every disadvantage. No one can be more sorry than we are for not being able to attend the Conference at Dacca; but we could not positively go, we ventured not to leave our work behind at a moment of

WE publish elsewhere the full report of he speech which our distinguished countryman, Babu R. C. Dutt, delivered at St. Martin's Town Hall in London, which contained numerous delegates from Women's Liberal Associations in different parts of England. A correspondent who was present at the meeting, informs that the delegates were so much moved by the speech of Mr. Dutt that when the last mail left their respective circles and asked Mr. Dutt to speak at those meetings. Mr. Dutt was National Reform Union at Darbay on the ed the Frontier policy of the Government, but also the Sedition Law and the press pro ecutious in these words : "The recent

OUR London correspondent says that a debate may yet take place over the case of the Natus, if Sir William Wedderburn will present Mrs. Natu's petition at an early date. It still holds good; for, Lord George Hamilton declared the other day that they have not yet been released, but that they have only been allowed to live with their families within the limits of the city of that the sporadic cases do not at last take Belgauin. Now, it is absolutely necessary that the subject should be thoroughly threshed out in Parliament; for, it is in this have quoted his long leader elewhere; would he have the manliness and fairness to quote our reply?" We were led to make that under this barbarous Regulation, the has very forcibly pointed out that the as a journalist, but as a statesman, a ruler.
This "we" includes Clive, Hastings, Wellesley and the Englishman. If Wellesley had divides the European from the Indian, is forward to claim that it was II not unknown even among journalists who

such power in the case of Adam. Here are the words of Mr. Justice Fortescue in a case like that of the Natu brothers:-

The laws of God and man both give the party accused an opportunity of making his defence, if he has any. I remember to have heard it observed by a very learned man upon such an occasion that even God Himself did not pass sentence upon Adam before he was called upon to make his defence.

The Regulation under which the Natus were deported is thus incomparible with

were deported, is thus incompatible with the position of Government which professes Christianity and which has abolished slavery from the world. Immediately after the deportation of the above Maharatta Sardars, Mr. Davitt, the Irish member, asked Lord George Hamilton whether his sanction had been obtained for these arrests before they were made. The noble Lord answered 'yes". His Lordship's back is, no doubt, very broad, and he is always ready to take every one's responsibility upon himself. But, apparently, he did not quite realize the nature of his responsibility in this connection; for, he did what even the Almighty God chose not to do with regard to one of His creatures who had transgressed His immutable laws.

By the way, under the last Conservative Ministry also, the provisions of the Regulation were brought into operation for the deportation of a British Indian subject, named Sheik Abdul Russool. Like the Natu brothers, he was one day pounced upon and spirited away by the Bombay authorities; but an English paper got the information, published it, and the matter formed the subject of Parliamentary interpellation. In the House of Commons, on February 16th, 1891, Mr. Conybeare asked Sir John

Whether it was a fact that a Mahomedan, Sheikh Abdul Russool, was apprehended on his arrival in Bombay on January 20, 1890, by the Police Commissioner of Bombay; whether Sheikh Abdul Russool was imprisoned without trial and without any statement being made to him as to the reason of his imprisonment, in the fort of Asseergurh in the Central Provinces for 9 months, and that on the expiration of that period, he was taken to Bombay and put on board a steaner, bound for Lordon, against his strong protest; that his passage was paid by Government and that he was landed in England without any neans of support.

Also whether when he was put on board the steamer, bound for England, he was told, on the authority of the Government of India, that the India Office was in possession of the facts of his case and would arrange a sufficient allowance for him; whether the Secretary of State would state why this man was imprisoned for nine months and kept in custody all that time without trial; whether under the Penal Code the Government had power to imprison parties without trial and to keep them in prison; and why Sheik Abdul Russool was shipped to England; what charge the Government of India or the India Office had against him, and why the communications which he addressed to the Secretary of State for India were not acknowledged or answered. The reply of Sir John Gorst was as

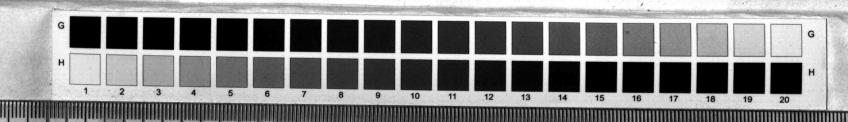
The Secretary of State had no information officially on the matter stated in the question.
The Governor-General of India is empowered by Regulation 3 of 1818 to detain persons with-out trial for reasons of State. The communi-cations addressed by the Sheikh to the Secretary of State, have been forwarded to India, and the Secretary of State awaits reply from the Government of India before taking any

Mr. Conybeare asked if it was the custom of the Viceroy of India or those under him, to kidnap men and keep them for nine months without bringing them to trial. Sir John Gorst : No, sir. That is not at all the custom.

A long and animated discussion was subsequently raised over the subject, a full report of which will be found in another

THE rumour that the Sarkar has at last, at the intercession of the Chamber of Commerce, agreed to destroy all the plague hospitals in the town, has given great joy to the lower classes of the people and stopped the exodus from the town, as if the hospitals were created not for their benefit but destruction! There is an unfounded cause of complaint against the England, they were organizing meetings in plague authorities, which the Covernment can easily remove. The complaint is that to have spoken at the annual meeting of the hospital, about whose cases there is no cersometimes patients are carried to the plague 20th May. This Union not only condemn to instruct the Health Officer to act in concert with the medical members of the Vigilance Committee in each Ward when a action of the Government in gagging the Indian Press and in prosecuting Native time; and we are glad, the British Indian suspected case is removed to a hospital. Indian Press and in prosecuting Native Editors, is to be condemned as both foolish and dangerous."

Our London correspondent says that a Covernment acted wisely in taking at the condemned as both foolish and dangerous. steps as soon as a case of plague was brought to its notice, no one will deny. Equally certain it is that the cry of no plague is premature, and it would be unwise to stop all precautionary measures in this connecti n. There is no doubt of it that extreme vigilance is necessary to see gigantic proportions. As we suggested, let the Government take the help of the people and avoid that of the officials as much as that is possible; then it would be European method of segregation and isonow come forward to claim that it was 'I not unknown even among journalists who did it," of course, people would have have to guide the morals of the public. Called him a little immodest. But probably An Anglo-Indian journal does not, as a conding to an eminent Christian, however, even only do our people know and value segger



gation during the outbreak of a contagious disease, but they practise it in a rigid form in their own way. One of the fruitful sources of irritation will thus disappear if the Government can find its way to act up to the suggestion of the British Indian Association. The Association might have strengthened their hands by inviting the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce in this movement. We know, there are many members of the mercantile community who are strongly for home sigrega-tion and in full sympathy with the people in this matter.

THE following communication comes from one whom the country esteems; and as he refers to general principles, there would be no harm in giving publicity to it :-

"The late State prosecutions of the Bombay papers have taught one excellent lesson to the responsible rulers of India. It is that they should proceed with great caution when the cry of sedition has been raised by the Anglo-Indian press against any Indian journalist. If the Bombay Government which enables them to read the innermost had not yielded to the clamour of some of hearts of the myriads whom they have underthe well-known Anglo-Indian papers, it taken to rule, and thus govern them well, would have not found itself in the present as also enables them to avoid dangers which embarrassing position from which it has beset them in this country? not yet been able to extricate itself thoroughly. The public may remember the time when Lord Ripon complained that Calcutta was slipping out of his hands to those of a lawyer. This was when Sir G. Evans was leading the agitation against what is called the llbert Bill. It was then that an Anglo-Indian paper proposed openly that they should join Australia for the purpose of forming a new republic in India! Of course, the editor was not hauled up for sedition. But that is neither here nor there. In the same manner, Sir John Woodburn may complain that Bengal is passing into the hands of the Englishman when that paper advises His Honour to prosecute some Indian newspapers and convert Bengal into Bombay. How can the authorities here rule the country calmly and peacefully,-with forethought and wisdom,if they are interfered with in this way by violent and prejudiced Anglo-Indian papers? The proceedings in Bombay brought unrest where there was rest, and convulsion where there was calm. And the Englishman would have the whole country turned topsyturvy over again! Why not the Englishman act the part of the good Samaritan? Why not he restore good feelings between the ruled and the rulers? Surely, God blesses peace-makers; and surely the Indians have none else to protect them except English-

There is no doubt of it that it was the Bombay papers which, by their violent writings, made the Government of Bombay lose the balance of its mind. At a moment of peril when the people are in a state of despair, when all the laws, social, political and moral, which bind Society together, have Government still more difficult.

In view of a wild rumour, that Calcutta would be quarantined on the 15th June, causing fresh exodus from the city, Mr. A. Simson, of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., wired to the Government of Bengal at Darjeeling for correct information. To this Mr. Simson received the following reply, dated the 9th: "No intention of quarantining Calcutta, nor is quarantine physically possible." Slips of paper, containing the above information in Hindi language, are now being very largely circulated in the city.

THE Resolution of the Bombay Government on the late riots in that city, which is published in another column, will be read with considerable interest. We are glad that the Bombay authorities do not see sedition in these disturbances; on the other hand, Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, is strongly of opinion that "they were in no sense the result of a pre-conceived arrangement, but were due to a sudden outburst of hostility against the measures for the suppression of plague among one of the most ignorant and fanatical sections of the Mahomedan community." In short, the Resolution admits that the strict enforcement of the measures exhausted the patience of the masses, and there was thus a sudden ebullition of disorder among a portion of the community. The Government also frankly admits that no one should be surprised that the agitation was directed against the Europeans, as, says the Resolution, "in the eyes of the general masses the European members of the community are identical with the authority that had imposed the obnoxious measures." The casualties which resulted from the riots, are reported to be, amongst the rioters, eleven killed and thirteen severely wounded amongst the police, six Europeans and five Indians severely injured; among the genera public, two killed (European soldiers) and fourteen Europeans and Indians seriously injured. Two hundred and forty-seven persons were arrested in connection with the disturbances, of whom 205 have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Magistrates, and only 14 were committed to the sessions and have een convicted and sentenced. The rioters bu the whole, leniently treated.

OUR London correspondent consoles the natives of India with the assurance that the sedition law is likely to be brought into operation lightly. We think, however, such an announcement will not help very much the people of the country. If the Act hangs like the sword of Damocles upon the nation, it will take all manliness out of it. The British Government is bound to see that, in providing for its own safety, it does not introduce any measures or take any steps which have the likely effect of emasculating the nation. They took the destinies of the Indians into their sole custody; they would not even allow the natives of the soil a share in this great work. Let it be so; we are absolutely content with the arrangement. But then, they must prepare the people of the country to govern themselves at a future period. That is a duty that they owe to God, Who honoured them with such vast responsibilities. Will not the Sedition Act, though never used, yet serve to emasculate the nation? Will not such an arrangement yet make the beacon dimmer and completely useless,

THE Englishman has found an ally in the shape of a correspondent, to join him in the coudemnation of this journal, who subscribes himself "A Native". We presume, the writer is a European; for, it is not likely that a native of the soil would write lishmun has done. For no good bird fouls its own nest. If the writer is really a native of the soil, he has no self-respect; for, lis man furnish sentences from our columns, which he thinks condemnable. But then, he must represent them fairly as they are, proving his statement by exact quotations from our columns.

WE have received the following copy of a letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Vigilance Committee of Ward No. 22, by Dr. Wm. C. Hassack, District Medical Officer for that Ward, under date the 5th instant :-

Will you kindly request the members of your Vigilance Committee to make particular inquiries as to whether bodies are being taken outside the city for burial or burning, and as to whether there is any reason to suspect that bodies are being surreptitiously got rid of by throwing into the river, burial in garden or otherwise. Kindly send a report on this as

got weakened, -it is the duty of every loyal ed by the best of motives, in addressing th subject to help the Government and the above letter to the Vigilance Committee people with sober suggestions and not em- but, he may rest assured that the Hindus parrass them by violent counsel. There is and Mussalmans are incapable of disposing enough of unrest in the country to need the of their dead bodies in the way suspected presence of other artificial disturbances, and by him. And, if any one among them to intensify it and render the position of the Government still more difficult.

The Medical Officer, it seems, is not aware that Hindus and Mussalmans gone to the house of the peon, accompanied cannot do away with the dead bodies of by some police constables; and under his orders, the rest of his valuable and fruitful their relations without performing certain ceremonies; so, it is not possible for them to dispose of corpses privately. We understand that similar letters have been addressed to Secretaries of Vigilance Committees in some other Wards.

> THE Hon. Nawah Fateh Ali Khan Qazilbash and Mr. Muharram Ali Chisti, (Lahore) have published notices, on behalf of their co-religionists, thanking the Hindus of Lahore for the hearty co-operation and the sympathy shown by them during the Mohurrum. It is affirmed in these notices that such feelings of good will and harmony are sure to promote the welfare of India, and also to assist the Government in the measures adopted for the maintenance of the peace in the city. At Bombay also the Hindus joined the Mohurrum, and the festival passed off without a hitch. Only two years ago, the Hindus and Mussalmans of that town used to fly at one another's throats like two, Kilkeny cats. It is a happy sign that the bitter feelings between the two communities are disappearing, and brotherly relations of the old times are being restored amongst them.

THE trial of Mr. Mackentyre, the accused in the Samastipore shooting case, the particulars of which appeared in a recent issue of this paper, before Mr. Geake, District Magistrate of Durbhanga, came to a close on the 7th instant. The accused has been convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 800. The accused was charged under sections 304 A and 338 of the Indian Penal Code: the former relates to the causing of the death of a person by doing any rash or negligent act; and the latters, to the causing of grievous hurt to any person by doing an act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others. The accused was defended by a European Barrister; the other side was unrepresented. In the absence of the records of the case we are not in a position to give any opinion as to the sentence; but we are told by our informant that Mr. Geake conducted him-

WE understand that the composition of the Committee at Simla to consider the plague reports from all parts of India, is regarded as curious, as Bombay and Bengal are unrepresented on it. This is specially so, when the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley is just now staying at Simla.

THOUGH the term of office of Sir J. Westland expires in November, he will in all probability remain on, so as to bring out the next year's Budget.

It is understood that the Government of India has ordered for preparing another expedition to the I ochi valley in connection with the present unrest there.

THE chief business of the Plague Committee which is at present sitting at Simla, is likely to be the discussion the past rules and regulations which were adopted in different parts of the country in connection with the plague. It is understood that the Government of India, in case of the plague breaking out in a virulent type in Bengal, N. W. Provinces or the Punjab, may inaugurate to fresh measures to stop the disease.

HERE is the report of the recent riot at Multan, as furnished to the *Tribune* by its local correspondent: "When the tasia of Kumangar was passing through Chowk Bazar, some Mussulman roughs took it into their heads to stop the tazia and make the bearers put it down on the ground, crying out at the same time that they would not lift it nor budge an inch, until the Hindus, standing on the roofs of their shops, were removed. The Deputy Commissionar and other officers orderin the way the correspondent of the Eng- ed them to move on, but they paid no attention, and seemed much excited. The Deputy Commissioner having at this time moved away a little, the roughs one and all attacked tive of the soil, he has no self-respect; for, no native of India having it, would ag: et to administer the two policies in a manner to subscribe himself a "native" which means the same thing in the estimation of the Europeans as a nigger. Instead of procuring nameless witnesses, speaking in a general manner about the demerits of this journal, let our contemporary of the *F ng-like man furnish sentences from our columns, to subscribe himself a "native" which means the same thing in the estimation of the Europeans as a nigger. Instead of procuring nameless witnesses, speaking in a general manner about the demerits of this journal, let our contemporary of the *F ng-like man furnish sentences from our columns, to subscribe himself a "native" which means the same thing in the estimation of the Europeans as a nigger. Instead of procuring nameless witnesses, speaking in a general manner about the demerits of this journal, let our contemporary of the *F ng-like man furnish sentences from our columns, the Hindus shouting 'Ali All.' About 200 Hindus shouting 'Ali All.' About 2 aggressors who commenced the disturbance.

> THE case in which a number of Mahomedans stand charged with having taken part in the Bandora disturbance, came on for hearing on 6th June before Mr. Shepherd, First-class Magistrate at Bandora. A remand was applied for, and granted. The accused are charged with culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, with rioting and with being members of an unlawful assembly.

THE other day under the orders of the Deputy Magistrate of Tangail a number of mango and blackberry trees were cut down as a plague preventive measure, and that the owners of the trees were contemplating to insti-tute civil suits against him. The Charu Mihir The Medical Officer was, no doubt, actuat of Maimansing has brought to light a strange case in this connection. We are told, a peon of the criminal court lodged a petition before the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Govinda Chandra Basak, complaining against the coolies and the officers for having cut down some of his trees, to his great loss. The Deputy Magistrate took this as a personal insult; for, it was under his orders that the trees were cut down. He is said to have then personally orders, the re trees were cut down. The same paper says that the peon has submitted a petition to the District Magistrate, stating the above facts. We doubt not, the matter is serious We doubt not, the matter is serious Magistrate may group Municipalities and enough to engage the attention of the District Cantonments, and may appoint a Health Magistrate.

> THE farrous Judge, Mr. Aston, left Satara on the 3rd June on six months' beave. A Satara, gentleman, referring to this, says : Mr. Aston, before he came to Satara, was known only to the Thana and Bombay bar as a Judge who loved duels with pleaders and advocates that appeared before him. In Satara he made his mark; and the first press prosecution of the last cold season was the opportunity. In the interests of the State and perhaps of his own reputation, he transported the accused editor and proprietor for life and 7 years respectively. This was a sufficiently, unique feat of justice. But the editor and proprietor for contempt under section 174 of the Penal Code. were Brahmins; and there were 143
> Bramhins on the staff of the court establishment,—a fact which was thought important enough for mentioning, and was consequently made relevant to the judgment. Mr. Aston is now known thrughout the civilised world, and all uncivil ised portions of our district. Mr. Aston is some what a man of the first impression. He has need to consider the question of the future of the Civil Engineers' Association. About thirty When the case for the prosecution is first when the case for the prosecution is first stated to him, it seems to make rather a deep impression on his mind. And when the mittee has been appointed to consider the question and bring the proposals before another meeting stated to him, it seems to make rather a pleader for the accused tries to break down! defence, the Judge invariably expects him to defence, the Judge invariably expects him to suggest some alternative theory as to the occurrence of the crime. He very rarely gives the accused "the benefit of doubt." This is because perhaps he seldom has any doubt. He has a peculiar way of looking at evidence. In appeal cases Mr. Aston is more equanimous and patient. His knowledge of law is not of the soundest, though he is impregnable in his conceit of it. His conduct towards pleaders is highly disrespectful or even pleaders is highly disrespectful or even contemptuous. Mr. Aston is, however, very nard-working.

A HEART-RENDING scene was enacted outside the gallows, where a crowd of people had assembled the other day to witness the execution of Mohamed Ali at Bombay. The aged mother of the condemned man, who was outside the enclosure near the bamboo screen, on seeing the face of her son on the scaffold, self throughout the trial with a judicial frame began to tear her hair and weep piteously.

The police officers and others tried to console

MR. VINCENT, Police Commissioner of Bombay, has become a subscriber to the Indu Prokash; and our contemporary guesses that the honour thus done to him has something to do with the Press Committee, which has been established in Bombay.

THE Assam Gazette states that in the disricts of Kamrup and Nowgong the crops and land suffered rather little damage from the late earthquake. It was the subsequent, floor from which the ryots had to suffer much. The district of Kamrup is said to have suffered much more than Nowgong in crops and cattle, as well as deterioration of cultivated lands owing to the formation of sand deposits

WE regret that the Hon'ble Mr. Grose, member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, suddenly died at Ootacamund on Tuesday night from a fit. He had returned home from a walk and gone to his room, when he was heard to have fallen off his chair. He recovered consciousness for a moment, but swooned again. There was a State funeral on Thursday morning. A general mourning up to the 15th instant is requested by the Government in testimony of respect to the deceased.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

THE following note has been issued by the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality :-

The Chairman is entrusted with special powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act. For these he is accountable to Government, and he is unable to divest himself of them, Under the Municipal Act he is one of the Corporation. In dealing with the plague the views or policies of Government and the Commissioners may not always be identical; such may be the case now or at any future time. At present the Chairman is expected with that furnished to the Anglo-Indian Government under this Act will be carried dailies, in which the Hindus were made the out by him. An account of all expenditure incurred under these special powers will be kept as complete as possible, and be open to the inspection of the Commissioners. Objections by the Commissioners to any action under this heading will be referred to Government. Acting under the Municipal Act with the Commissioners, the Chairman is one of themselves. Without mutual confidence for bearance and support the proper dence, forbearance and support the proper discharge or his several duties becomes impossible. If the existence of the dual position proves incompatible with the continuance of cordial relations between the Chairman and the Commissioners the work of the Corporation must suffer, and the interference of Government becomes necessary to make other arrangements for the carrying out of the plague measures in Calcutta or the management of Municipal affairs or both. Experience alone can show the practicability of the present

arrangements or the necessity for a change.

Extract from Plague Regulation, dated 10th November 1897: 24. - Appointment of Health Officers. - In every Municipality or Cantonment where there is danger of plague, the District Magistrate, subject to the general instruction of the Commissioner, may appoint a Health Officer, either by name or by virtue of office, to devise and carry out, under the District Magistrate's general directions, all measures necessary in carrying out his duties as he may con-Officer and staff for the combined area. In Calcutta these powers shall be exercised by the Chairman of the Coporation, subject to the instructions of the local Government.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay of the 9th instant states:—Over 2 inches of rain fell in Bombay this morning, accompanied by a heavy thunderstorm. It is thought that the monsoon has set in. The sky

A RANGOON telegram states:—A municipal resolution deputes the Secretary to the local Corporation to Singapore to study the operations of pawnshops, that colony allowing him Rs. 20 daily out of its own pocket for expenses, with a view to licensing pawnbrokers in Rangoon.

A PRELIMINARY meeting, consisting of a number of Public Works officers in Simla, has been held to consider the question of the future

THE monsoon now extends as far as Karwar, where over four inches of rain have fallen. Heat is still excessive over a large part of the country, 122 degrees reported from Jacobabad. Conditions over the Bay of Bengal are rather peculiar, A violent storm with much destruction of property has occurred at Raiput. Conditions are still generally favourable,

ON WEDESDAY four Hindus were brought into Poona from the district under police escort on a charge of murder. It appears that last March the accused entered into an altercation with the murdered Hindu over family matters. They then beat him with sticks till he became unconscious, and they buried him alive in a jungle. The prisoners will be tried shortly.

CHOLERA still continues to rage in Manipur. For the last week there was an average of seventy deaths daily in Imphal according to police returns. The monsoon has apparently broken, but there is still a great searcity of water, and the river water only is available for the inhabitants. Since the commencement there have been seven cases of cholera among the troops. The question of a pure water supply for the Valley is urgent, all the rivers being polluted except Thobal, where no jesidents have been attacked.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Mr. W. B. Gladstone, of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., has been elected Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to fill the wacancy caused by the election of the Hon. Mr. M. C. Turner, Vice-President, to the Presidentship.

PETRIFIED TREES. - In Nubia, at the "Hill of Leopards," as the cliffs at a certain place on the banks of the Nile are called, two petrified trees may be distinctly seen in the middle of the cliff; one of them is large, and its trunk projects straight from the rock. Its circumference, measured just above the swelling of the roots, is ten feet; the tree is a little hollow, and the bark can be easily distinguished. It lies on a bed of gravel between the sandstone, and evidently extends far inside.

A THREATENED PRESS PROSECUTION.—It is strongly rumoured that the Commissioner in Sind has received telegraphic sanction from the Bombay Government to prosecute Mr. Bose, the late Editor of the Phanix, on the charge of publishing a question from the speech of an Irishman abusive of the Englishmen in India and defaming the Plague Committee by the remark that the patients who went to the hospital never returned. It is said that the editor is at liberty to leave Sind and avoid the trial but that he means to stand it. The proprietor and manager has earned his exemption by dismissing the editor. -Probhat.

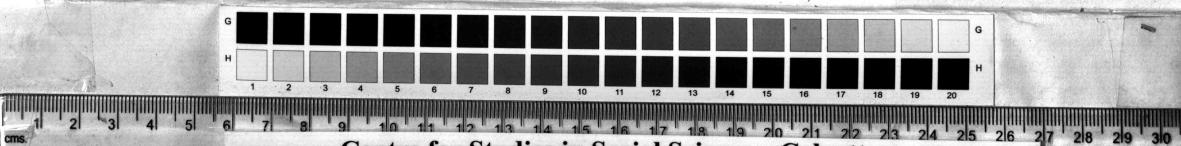
WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.-There was general and in some parts heavy rain during the week. The sowing of aus rice and jute and the cultivation of other bhadoi crops and of winter rice are satisfactory. Sugarcane and indigo are good. The china millet in Bihar is being harvested, and the cotton crop in Orissa is maturing. Some damage to young paddy plants caused by neavy rain in Jessore and by insects in Tippera is reported. No important charge in the price of rice has occurred since last week. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient, but there is cattle-disease still in certain districts.

A NEW DISEASE. - The Ceylon Independent says: -We have just received information that says:—We have just received information that a very peculiar malady has manifested itself at Ihalagoda, Akmeemana, about 4 miles from Galle, the symptoms being a swelling of the glandular organs in the neck and legs, accompanied with fever. One man took ill on Monday last week, and two days later two other were attacked, all three succumbing on Thursday and Friday. Native physicians aver that this has been the first time in which they had witnessed such a peculiar malady, and the remedies prescribed by them were of no avail. We are at a loss to know the no avail. We are at a loss to know the cause of this disease owing to the meagre information received, and we await with great interest further particulars.

RISHRA RIOT.—After a protracted hearing for 3 weeks the trial of the first batch of rioters—all Hindus—was concluded on Monday general directions, all measures necessary to prevent the spread of plague, and may fix his pay. He may also appoint such Subordinate Staff to assist the Health Officer been convicted and sentenced to various in carrying out his duties as he may consider necessary, and may fix their pay. For the purposes of this rule the District The Government Pleader of Hooghly conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Jacob, barrister-at-law defended the accused. 18 Mahomedans have been placed on their trial before the same officer on the same charges since the 8th instant, the Government Pleader of Serampore conducting the prose-

> THE STORY OF A PRECOCIOUS BOY. - Baba Ram Saran Chatterjee writes :- A boy Bholanath Pal, three years old, son of one Nilkamal Pal, an inhabitant of Matiari, in the district of Nudia, has caused a great sensation on the locality by his extraordinary conduct. He sings in accompaniment of Tanbura and Pakhoaj keeping time and tune. It is a very curious sight, indeed, when he, with shaking head and closed eyelids, keeps time by clapping, giving motion or rather emphasis where necessary. While singing he seems to be in a trance, his utterings are emotional, though the pronunciation is not clear. though the pronunciation is not clear. He identifies himself with the nature of the song. When he begins, for instance, Biralia sangit he seems to realize the feeling himself and their his gestures and postures are just like Radha at the time of her separation from Sri

PLAGUE STATISTICS.—We pointed out the other day that on 30th April Sir John Woodburn gave 10 deaths from plague in April; that shortly after in the Municipal statistics these were increased to 30 in April. This has gone on being stated steadily, and te-day's return is 71 deaths in the statistics supplied by the Municipal office. We are, therefore, surprised to find that Dr. Cook, when asked as to the number of recoveries among real cases and among suspected cases says: The number of deaths from plague (there is no distinction between real and suspect cases) is 47. That answer was given a day or two ago, and so we find these mysterious twenty cases again keep out, for on 5th June, 1898, there were 70 deaths; subtract 20 and we get 50. Are there two sets of statistics? Or why does there two sets of statistics? Or why does Dr. Cook give 47 and the Municipal figure 71. In answer to another question Dr. Cook says there are 60 plague cases in Calcutta up to date. If there are 60 cases, how did 717 people die of it, as returned by the Municipal statistics. Altogether it is rather trifling with the public giving these figures. They cannot all be right. Another interesting answer is that Dr. Haffkine only saw one culture, that is, in the first Kapalitola case,—Indian Daily News,



A NOVEL FLOWER. - A peculiar kind of flower has been found at the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. It has a faculty of changing its colour during the day. In the morning it is white, when the sun is at its zenith it is red, and at night it is blue. Only at noon does it give out any perfume.

STORY OF A SMUT. -A Lieutenant Governor of Bengal one day was driving along the Red Road, and a lady with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal wore a new dress. It was a day with a west wind, and there came by a large smut which alighted on that new dress. The Lieutenant-Governor called his trusty Aide-de-Camp, his Aide-de-Camp drew his sword and vowed vengeance; he called the Secretary, the Secretary called on Sir John Lambert. Sir John Lambert called on the Boiler Inspector. The Boiler Inspecto was the most indignant of all; he traced the offending particle to a piece of uncombined carbon from the Ganges Mill. The manager was accused of all sorts of things (sedition had not been invented then), and though he proved his methods were excellent, that he stoked only once every twenty minutes, and took every precaution, he was fined. He was asked why he did not use Tomkins' Patent Smoke Annihilator—a piece of mechanism which no one had ever seen or even heard of.—Indian Daily News.

WAR AGAINST RATS.—Says the A akan Times:- The crusade against these unfortunate creatures has become official-it has become so even in Akyab. Although the plague has not yet shown its nose here, our worthy Civil Surgeon seems on the qui-vive, judging from the notice, issued a few days ago. It reads as follows :- "The public are requested to report to the Health Officer, the appearance of dead rats in any house. The Health Officer will undertake the cleaning and disinfecting of the house on receipt of an application from the householder. Householders are recommended to catch and destroy as many rats as possible." The rats of our large cities are bandicoots, and very prolific; so that it will be a kind of minor blessing to reduce their number apart from their evil association with the plauge. The circular states that it is advisable that dead rats should not be touched by the hand, and that burning with kerosine oil is a safe and simple mode of destroying dead rats; and it further hopes that the public will co-operate with the Health Officer in carrying out this important preventive

DISCUSSION IN PARIAMENT ON ABDUL RASOUL'S CASE.

THERE appear to have been more questions and answers in Parliament regarding Abdul Rasoul, who was deported from Bombay on suspicion of being a Russiau spy, than have already been reported in these columns. The London Daily News contains the

following:

Mr. Conybeare: I beg to ask the UnderSecretary of State for India, whether he can
particular statute, law or now specify the particular statute, law or regulation under which the Indian Government arrested Sheikh Abdul Rasoul and imprisoned him for nine months without trial and without bringing any charge against

Whether the regulation under which the Government acted in this matter is the same as that under which Henry Silk Bucking-ham was deported from India in or about the year 1818;

Whether such regulation has ever been embodied in the Indian Penal Code;

Whether he can state the circumstances under which this Regulation was continued after the transfer of the powers of the old East India Company to the Imperial Govern-

Whether he will give a return of the me, and that the Secretary of State is not names of all the persons, native or other-wise, who have been arrested without charge in possession of the information. Mr. Conybeare: Could not the or trial and reported under this or any other statute or regulation during the last fifty years, together with the particular circumstances of each case;

And, whether, there exists in India any Habeas CorpusAct or other statutory provisions whereby any Iperson arrested without warrant may claim to be brought to trial without

delay?
The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir J. Fergusson, Manchester, N. E.): In the absence of my right hon friend, the Under-Secretary for India I have been requested to answer the question. To the first paragraph of the question my answer is that the regulation under which the Indian Government arrested Sheikh Abdul answer is that the regulation under which the Indian Government arrested Sheikh Abdul Rasoul is, as was stated on February 16th, No. III of 1818. The answer to the second question is "No," and the answer, to the third question is also in the negative. The reply to question No. 4 is that the regulation was retained in the interests of public safety. The Secretary of State considers that it would be detrimental to the public interests to publish the names of the persons who have been ar-rested without charge or trial and deported under this or any other statute or regulation during the last fifty years; the answer to the sixth paragraph of the question is in the negative.

Later during the same sitting, Mr. Conybeare said: I beg to ask the right honorable baronet, whether he can now state the result of his inquiries into the case of Sheikh Abdul Rasoul; what was the result of the interview which took place on the 5th instant, between Rasoul and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald at the Indian Office;

Whether the Government have offered to pay to Rasoul the expenses he has incurred in this country since he was deported from India and landed here against his will, and to give him a passage back to India;

Will he explain on what grounds the Government have refused Rasoul any

compensation for the imprisonment inflicted upon him, and will be now either state the cause of complaint, or prefer a charge

And, in the event of Rasoul returning to India, either on his own account or at the expense of the Government, will they give him a guarantee against future arrest or

molestation?
Sir J. Fergusson: In answer to this question I have to say that Sheikh Abdul Rasoul saw an official. The Government have offered to refund his expenses in this country since his July,

arrival in November, 1890, and he has been offered a passage to Bombay with permission to return to Kashmere. He was sent to to return London at his own request. If Sheikh Abdul Rasoul demands compensation he should address himself in the first instance to the Government of India, and in the event of their refusing him redress he should appeal to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is not in the possession of information which enbles him to state in cause of complaint or prefer any charge. With regard to the last question Sheik Abdul Rasoul has been informed that he will not be arrested in the absence of fresh evidence.

Mr. Conybeare: I do not understand from the right hop, baronet that any offence has been alleged against this unfortunate man. If so, why are the Government proposing to send him back to India at their own expense?

Sir J. Fergusson: The Secretary of State has not been called upon to consider the merits of the case, but only the operation of the re-gulation which has already been referred to. Mr. Conybeare: May I ask the hon, baronet if the Government will kindly consider whether the course taken in reference to Henry Silk Buckingham may not be adopted in this case? Mr. Buckingham was deported from India and was allowed to receive compensation for losses sustained. Will the Indian Govern-ment advise that a similar course shall be pur-

sued in regard to Abdul Rasoul? Sir J. Fergusson: That is a question which I am not in a position to answer.

A day or two later, these proceedings took

Mr. Conybeare: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India how many persons have been arrested on suspicion and imprisoned wihout trial or deported under Regulation III of 1818 since that date to the present time? Whether the said Regulation is printed in any of the official records of the India Office; And why it has never been embodied in the

Indian Penal Code?

Sir J. Fergusson: In answer to the first question of the hon, member I have to say that the Secretary of State has not the information. Regulation III of 1818 does not authorise deportation. The reply to the second question is "Yes," Parliamentary Return No. 59 of the 20th February, 1821. So far as the third question is concerned, I may say that the subjects of the code and regulation are entirely distinct.

Mr. Conybeare: Upon that answer may I

ask the right hon, gentleman whether I did not understand him to say yesterday in answer to a question of mine, that Mr. Henry Sir Buckingham was deported under Regulation

Sir J. Fergusson: Nothing of the kind. I said that he left India at his own wish. Mr. Conybeare: The question which I put

to the right hon, gentleman yesterday bearing upon this matter was whether Sheikh Abdul Rasoul had not been deported under the same Regulation as applied to the case of Mr. Henry Silk Buckingham in 1818. What I want to know is whether if Regulation III of 1818 does not authorise deportation; under what regulation was Sheikh Abdul Rasoul deported against his will?

Sir J. Fergusson: The difference is this:
I am informed that Abdul Rasoul was not deported.

Subsequently,-Mr. Conybeare said: There is one point in the questions, upon which I wish to ask a further question, namely, how many persons have been arrested on suspicion and imprisoned without trial, or deported under Regulation III of 1818 since that date to the present time. I think I understood the answer of right hon gentleman to be that the regulation did not authorise depor-tation. I do not ask for names and particulars, but can the right hon. gentleman give me the number of persons who have been imprisoned during a certain period

without trial, merely on suspicion.
Sir J. Fergusson: I think I stated yesterthat no information has be

Mr. Conybeare: Could not the right hon. gentleman' get the information.

Sir J. Fergusson: I wili inform the Secretary of State of the wish of the hon. gentle-

THERE is a growing felling at Simla that in case the plague spreads in Calcutta to- boat and we rowed a mile off down the river. offices will remain there for the winter.

decided to hold the next collegiate term, which commences on Monday next, at Hyderabad (Sind) owing to the uncertainty of the duration of plague here, and the college building being required to be utilized as a hospital for the ordinary sick. bari was stripped off his clothes and beaten.
I was not beaten because I fell to a man's feet. Then I was let go. I can identify Sadananda Mondal, Srimanta Sirdar, Ramnarain Mondal and Mohendra Mondal of the

RULES have been issued for the unloading of cargo from infected ports at Burma ports. No vessel from such ports shall come alongside without written permission from the Collector of Customs, which shall be given when he is satisfied that the cargo is such that the ships tackle is inadequate for the purpose. Such vessel shall lie alongside only by day and for so long as may be necessary for the di charge of such heavy cargo, and no other cargo shall be shipped or discharged while the vessel is alongside. Passenger vessels may come alongside to enable passengers to

A KARACHI paper says:—The last day of the Mohurrum was a bright sunny morn, and every thing seemed to augur a peaceful day, but we were so far disappointed for early in the morning about 6 A. M. a disturbance occurred at the "Kuddeh" where it appears that a Moolahs daughter died with the plague the man neither reported the case nor would go or allow his people to go into segregation. Sardar Mahomed Yakoob Khan tried his best to get the Moolah to abide by the rules of the law, but the obstinate man would listen to no reasoning and at last a report had to be sent to the heads of the department, our good General at once with a Company of the Bombay Grenadiers hasten on to the scene of disturbance and at once made the Moolha and his people fall into order and go into segregation! The Mohurrum, however, was very quietly and peacefully got through and our police had nothing much to trouble themselves with."

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, director of Military Education at head-quarters, proceeds on three months' privilege leave at the end of

THE CHAPPAHATI RIOT CASE.

THIRTY-THREE persons were charged, on Monday last, before Mr. E. E. Forrester, Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, obstructing public servants in the discharge of their duties, and inflicting grievous hurt to a party of Salt Department and Police employes at Chappahati, in the jurisdiction of Baruipur Thana, on the 27th May last.
On the suggestion of Mr. Bonnaud, the accused were divided into two batches; and the first batch, consisting of (1) Nibaran Mandal, (2) Advait-Mandal, (3) Panchu Mandal, (4) Ramnarayan Mandal, (5) Beni Sardar, (6) Srimanta Sardar, (7) Mathura Mandal, (8) Mahendra Mandal, (9) Mathura Mandal, (8) Mahendra Mandal, (9) Rabiram Mandal, (10) Debi Mandal, (11) Sadananda Mandal, (12) Khetra Mohan Mandal, (13) Biswambhar Mandal, (14) Habmanda Sardar, and (15) Umes Mandal, were placed on their trial. Mr. J. C. H. MacMillan, Superintendent of the Salt Department. partment, watched the proceedings on behalf of his Department.

Babu Hemendra Chundra Mitter appeared for the Crown to prosecute, and Babu Surendra Chundra Mullick to defend the prisoners.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Babu Gopal Chundra De, Sub-Inspector of Police, Baruipore thana, was the first witness called. He said: Reaching Chappahatti at 4 A. M. I was shown certain houses, and in the verandah of a nouse I saw saline earth in a basket. I kept guard over four houses, each house consisting of a group of huts. I proceeded to call some of the neighbours to witness the search. I heard shouts of "mar", "mar". I was then on the village path by the side of a tank. There I heard the shouts of "mar," "mar". Hearing that I ran to the direction of the sound which was coming from the direction in front of me. Then I saw people collected in front of me in the meadow towards my left hand side. I saw Bairagee Babu and our men chased by 50 or 60 men. I ran up to then and joined them. I told the people that I was the Sub-Inspector of Baruipur and came to search for contraband salt and that they should not assault him. Then I saw Salt Sub-Inspector Girish Babu coming with his head bleeding. I noticed also Rambari constable and a Salt Sub-Inspector bringing a man under custody. Seeing the large number of people and the condition of Girish Babu I told the constable to let him go otherwise we would be killed. I tried to reason with the people. Then as the crowd began to increase I fled away crossing the railway line, the villagers pursuing us all the way. They were crying "mar salader." Then we reached Raipur, one half mile off. I noticed an old man standing by the side of a house. I asked him for help. The old man said "mar salader, they are fleeing away." Our pursuers were shouting "mar" "mar" all the way. Then the people of the Raipur village also attacked us from the front. They attacked us all round and beat us. I was first beaten upon the bund and also below it. On the bund a man gave me two blows on my head and one on my right hand. I was struck all over my body. I then came down the bund where I was stripped off my uniform and a coat, cap and a stick and a purse containing three rupees and eight annas. My hoes were also taken away. About ten minutes after they took away my pants. Then I began to limp away. The rioters were there, but they did not pursue me any longer. I went as far as the Bairagee Babu, Sasi Babu and constable Rambari. They reached before me. While I was on the bund I saw Sasi Babu with a saw Girish Babu on the leg. I did not see any body being stripped off clothes, but I saw Girish Babu on the bridge with a shirt and pant only; he had no coat or cap or shoes. I saw Bairagee Babu with a gamcha round his waist, I saw Sasi Babu with a gamcha round his waist, I saw Sasi Pialli Bridge, about half a mile off, without being pursued. There I met Girish Babu, gamcha round his waist. I saw Sasi Babu only with a coat on. Within fifteen minutes of our arrival there I saw a number of people on the railway line about half a mile away. I told the people to help us in crossing the bridge. I asked for help through fear of being attacked again. We crossed the bridge and sat on the bank. Then we noticed a crowd. Here we obtained wards the approach of the cold weather that a number of officials and Government offices will remain there for the winter.

AT Karachi the College authorities have

> not see him doing anything. I saw Ram-narain on the bund where I was beaten. I did not see him beat anybody.

up on the bank. People from the other

bank crossed by a boat and began to beat some of us. I was not then assaulted. Ram-

accused present here. (Witness identifies them.)

Srimanta Sirdar is the man who beat

Rambari constable with a lathie and strip-

ped him of his clothes. I saw Mohendra on the bund where he was shouting and had a lathie in his hand. I also noticed him

again on the Pialli Bridge, but I know nothing against him. I saw Sadananda in the

village of Chappahatti with a lathie. I did

Cross-examination reserved. Balabhuder Das, a Jamadar in the Salt Department, "A" camp, Diamond Harbour, examined, said:—I was one of the salt party which left Bansra for Chappahatti. I and others were told off to keep guard over some houses in a village. A crowd of about 50 or 60 people, armed with lathies, came from Chappahatti towards us We began to run away from fear. The sabeb told us not to run as he would towards us We began to run away from fear. The sabeb told us not to run as he would reason with the crowd and explain that we were not ticcawallalis. The crowd had been shouting that we were ticcawall alis. The saheb (Mr. Lucas) explained to the crowd that we had come to seize salt. The crowd seemed to be satisfied and the saheb told me to go to the other party. I did so and saw a crowd collected on the left hand side of the Pialli Bridge. When I got near the crowd I was attacked and beaten severely all over the body, I fell down. Gopal Babu who was with me was also assaulted and thrown down. While onthe ground I heard the people say "sala Saheb is there, let us go and beat him." As the crowd moved away I crawled towards the

Pialli Bridge near the river where I saw Baira-gee Babu and others. Subsequently Gopal and Joggobundoo also came there: The police Daroga asked a man to get us a boat. We got into a boat. We noticed people on both banks armed with lathies and shouting and throwing clods of earth at us. The crowd shouted to the manjee to take the boat ashore or they would kill him. The manjee took the boat ashore and we had to land. I crawled to a garden where I was picked up by a police chowkidar. On finding that the boat was being taken ashore Bairajee Babu jumped into the river. (Witness here identified one of the accused.) This man stripped me of my uniform clo hes, while I was being beaten. He also assaulted me and snatched away my sword which I had with me. I did not draw the sword which I had with me. I did not draw the sword while being beaten

Cross examination reserved.

Gopal-salt peon of "A" Camp, said:—I was one of the party which went to Champpabatti. I was with the saheb's party keeping guard There over a group of houses in a village. There was a golmal and I went with the Jamadar to the railway road. I saw people collected in the direction of Chappahatti with lathies in their hands. They came to beat us. There were about sixty people. They said that we had come to inoculate. The saheb spoke to the people and they, did not assault us. The saheb then told me to go and find the Babus. I went towards the north with the Jamadar, and met a large crowd with lathies in their hands. The crowd said "you are come to inoculation us, or else why have you got a sword." We tried to explain and was struck with a lathies on the head. I was assaulted all over the body. I began running and was followed for about three or four rasis. I fell on my knees and begged for mercy and I was not struck any more. I went across the Pialli Bridge and saw Bairagee Babu and others. We got into a boat and went on. People on either side of the boat called out to the manjee to take the boat ashore or they would kill him. The boat was taken ashore, when I landed and ran away in to the jungles. The Babus were taken away by the mob. I got out of the jungle after about three hours (Witness here lentified one of the accused named Panchoo.) This man struck me a blow on the head with a athie. He also ran after me for a short

Cross-examination reserved.

Gaggobundhoo, peon, Salt Department, 'A' Camp, gave similar evidence as the last two witnesses. He was stripped off his clothes and some money which he had was taken away after he identified one of the accused) who he said struck him with a lathi on his head.

At this stage the court rose for the day adjourning the case.

THE following Public Works officers are permanently promoted:—Superintending Engineers of the 2nd grade—Messrs Groves, Perram, Palmer, Stent, Way and Martin and Colonels Hanbury, White and Selby.

THE appeal of the accused in the morphia case was admitted on the 9th instant in the Recorder's Court in Rangoon on several grounds, one being that the Calcutta shippers erroneously exported morphia instead of quinine.

ONE wing of the 14th Bombay Infantry arrived at Poona on Thursday morning from Bareilly by special train. The second wing was to arrive on Friday. The regiment, which had been nine months

evidence disclosed no criminal act.

-As to the nature of the poison engendered by As to the nature of the poison engendered by fatigue, some recent experiments have been made that are replete with interest. Maggiori and Mosso, as well as Wedensky and others, find that if the blood of a fatigued animal be injected into another animal that is fresh and unfatigued, all the phenomena of fatigue will be produced. Wedensky has made a chemical analysis, and finds the poison to be similar to the ancient vegetable poison, curare, into which the Indians used to dip their arrows; and a most deadly poison it proved to be. The They called the manji to bring the boat to the bank on pain of death. The manji took the boat to the shore and jumped down and ran away. Rampari constable and Bairagee Babu jumped into the river. I got than one the boat to the shore and jumped down and ran away. Rampari constable and Bairagee Babu jumped into the river. I got than cather strongly poison. In case it is created more rapidly than cather strongly poison. The strongly poison is proved to be. The poison engendered by fatigue (says the Family! Doctor) is deadly poison it proved to be. The poison engendered by fatigue (says the Family! Doctor) is deadly poison it proved to be. The poison engendered by fatigue (says the Family! Doctor) is deadly poison it proved to be. The poison engendered by fatigue (says the Family! Doctor) is deadly poison it proved to be. The poison engendered by fatigue (says the Family! Doctor) is deadly poison it proved to be. The poison engendered by fatigue (says the Family! Doctor) is deadly poison it proved to be. The poison engendered by fatigue (says the Family! Doctor) is deadly poison. In case it is created more rapidly than the poison engendered by fatigue (says the Family! Doctor) is deadly poison it proved to be. The poison engendered by fatigue (says the Family! Doctor) is deadly poison. suffers seriously.

—DUNING the reign of Charles II. in England, laws with regard to artificial aids to beauty were very strict. It is interesting to note this curious Act of Parliament, which was passed in the year 1670: "That all women, of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whather virgins, maids or widows, that shall, from after the passing of this act, impose upon and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects by scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the laws now in force against witchcraft, sorcery, and such like misdemeanours, and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void."

—IT was seated the other day that the late Dr. Dimsdale received a fee of £10,000 for "inoculating an Empress of Russia, and that he was the only doctor who had received so large a fee." "Allow me, writes Dr. F. Heteley of Upper Norwood, "to say that such is not quite correct. Some years ago there died at Upper Norwood Dr. Butter, Inspector-General of Hospitals who had spent all," his working life in India, where he had also obtained a great reputation for his extraordinary skill in the operation for lithotomy. He had operated upon hundreds, and he told me on one of my visits to him one day that in six cases (I think he said they were Rajahs) he received a takh of rupees for each operation. In those days a lakh corresponded to £10,000 terling." -IT was seated the other day that the late Dr.

-A REMARKABLE experience in connection with artesian wells is reported from San Marcos, Texas, where from an artesian well recently bored some 188ft. deep there were expelled more than a dozen specimens of a remarkable bartchain, tog-ther with numerous crustaceans. Dr. Stejner classes the barrachian under a new genus, and describes it as blind, the most remarkable feature about it being its length and the slenderness of its legs. He considers that viewed in connection with the well-developed finned swimming tail, these extraordinarily slender and elongated legs are not used for locomotion, but that in the inky darkness of the subterranean waters they serve as feelers, their development being thus parallel to the elongation of the antennit of the crustaceans.

THE LATE BOMBAY RIOTS.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Bombay Government has issued the of the Police Commissioner and the eports of reports of the Police Commissioner and the Chairman of the Plague Committee on the recent riots in that city, and Government in a resolution say that the reports furnished by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee contain full descriptions of the riots which took place in Bombay

descriptions of the riots which took place in Bombay on the 9th March.

As regards the origin of these disturbances Mr. Vincent is strongly of opinion that they were in no sense the result of a pre-conceived arrangement, but were due to a sudden outbreak of hostility against the measures for the suppression of plague among one of the most ignorant and fanatical sections of the Mahomedan community. Government have been aware since October, 1896, that it was extremely doubtful whether it would be expedient to endeavour to enforce in Bombay City all the measures for the repression of plague which high medical authority had commended to them as desirable to combat the epidemic. The trouble was happily avoided the epidemic. The trouble was happily avoided last year, but the severity of the attack which has this year afflicted the city compelled Government to attempt more drastic and comprehensive measures. Government have been aware that, though it has often been remarked that there though it has often been remarked that there were no indications of the panic that prevailed last year in many quarters, the strain on the patience of all classes of the community has been severe, and the steady progress of the disease, in spite of all discomfort involved in the measures taken to arrest it, intensified the general feeling against the measures; that there should in such circumstances have been a sudden ebullition of disorder among a portion of a sudden ebullition of disorder among a portion of the community is therefore no matter for surprise. Government have been anxiously considering the probability of relaxing the strain by such amendments of regulations as might, it was hoped, give some relief without prejudicing their efficiency, and had already ordered some changes to be made before the disturbances occurred.

Government, therefore, concurs with the view of the Commissioner of Police that the immediate of the Commissioner of Police that the influence outbreak had no other origin than the cause above alluded to, and that it was neither the result of a political agitation nor deliberately planned; that it should be directed against European of the peans was not unnatural, as in the eyes of the original masses the European members of the community are identical with the authority that had imposed the obnoxious measures. While this appears to Government to be unhappily felt, they are glad to have observed that the leading representatives of all classes have exerted themselves o a remarkable degree in their successful endea-Gaggobundhoo, peon, Salt Department, 'A' Camp, gave similar evidence as the last two witnesses. He was stripped off his clothes and some money which he had was taken away after he had been severely beaten by a mob which had collected and accused him and his party of being ticcawallas. He was given a strip of cloth to cover his loins (Witness here identified one of the accused) who he said

Government.

Amongst the most lamentable features of the outbreak aust be noticed the brutal murder of the two European soldiers. Cowardly attacks were made by the mob on isolated Europeans, and an attempt was made to set fire on a plague hospital; on the other hand, it must be recorded with satisfaction that several presents against instances. faction that several persons escaped injury owing to the protection they received from the Mahome-dans and other natives of the lower classes. Two lans and other natives of the lower classes. The hundred and forty-seven persons were arrested in connection with the disturbances. Of these, 205 have been convicted and sentenced to various terms have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Magistrates; twenty-eight were discharged for want of sufficient indentification; fourteen were committed to the Sessions and have been convicted and sentenced.

Government are of opinion that the action taken by the Magistracy and Police in repressing the disturbance was effective, vigorous and wise.

In commenting on the riots of 1874 Lord Salisbury in his despatch No. 31, dated, the only luly, 1874.

character of the Jhulais and to the fact that the disorder was directly pointed against the action of the authorties, apply with special force on the present occasion. Government consider that Mr. Dastoor, Presidency Magistrate, on whom fell the grave responsibility of giving order to fire, is entitled to the entire approbation of the higher authority for his prompthess and self-reliance. It is greatly due to his courage, and ready appreciation of the necessities of the situation that the elements of the disorder were so quickly brought under control, and that confidence in the power of the executive to preserve peace was not shaken. Government have not received from any quarter complaints in regard to the conduct of the police force. They fully accept the Commissioner of Police's estimate of their behaviour under very trying circumstances. Governthe conduct of the police force. They fully accept the Commissioner of Police's estimate of their behaviour under very trying circumstances. Government have special pleasure in acknowledging the conspicuous bravery with which the officers and force faced the very heavy odds against them. The high percentage of convictions obtained against the persons charged as having been implicated in the outbreak also testifies to the energy and discretion of the police, The assistance of the Naval, Military, and Volunteer forces in the harbour and city was freely placed at the disposal of the civil authorities, and native cavalry were sent from Poona to assist in patrolling the streets. For this ready and efficient help the thanks of Government should be conveyed to the authorities concerned. The actual rioting was very speedily suppressed, but the city remained in an uneasy and perturbed condition for over a week, as evidenced by the closing of shops, the strike among the cartmen in the city, and the prevalence of unfounded rumours of all descriptions. This uneasiness, however, soon subsided, and happily no further recurrence of disorder has occurred.

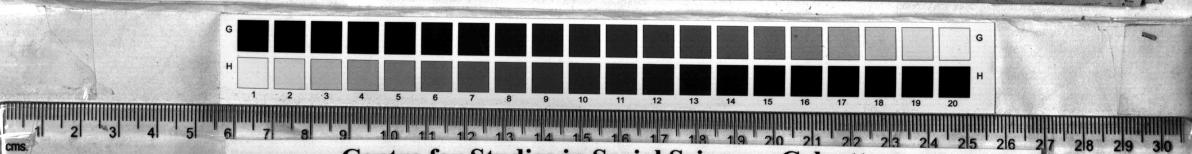
A SMALL number of medical men, chiefly on medical certificate or for similiar reasons, have been recently allowed to proceed on furlough. In the Punjab, however, leave to the Medical Service is still refused by the

BRONZE medals and certificates have been presented by the Royal Human Society to Sepoy Ashraf Khan, 28th Punjab Infantry, and one Zaid Gul, for gallantry in saving three boys from drowning at Kushalgarh, in the month of August last.

THE Travancore Government is about to

THE Travancore Government is about to establish a medical school, the main object of which will be not only to secure the needful men for the Medical Department, but also to afford the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, facilities for qualifying themselves for an honourable, meful and lucrative profession independently of Government service.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Serajgunge: The other day a peon of the local Moonsif's Court was taken for a ticcawallah in a village near Tarash, and was about to be assaulted by the menacing villagers, when, luckily, two of his acquaintances happened to arrive and resecued him,



Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

A Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, is sitting here to consider the plague reports from all parts of India: Mr. Hewett, the Home Secretary; Surgeon-General Harvey; Mr. Impey, Secretary to the N. W. P. Government; Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of the Delhi Division; Surgeon-Colonel Roye, Inspector-General of the Punjab; and Mr. Moynard, Junior Secretary to the Punjab Government, I hear on good authority that no changes in respect of plague rules will be accepted by the Government of India unless the rules now in force in Bengal have had a very fair trial. SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Sir Richard Udny, Commissioner of Peshə war, is expected here shortly. He will have a conference with the Viceroy and the Foreign Secretary, after which he proceeds to Europ-on long leave for which he has applied.

I hear that feelings between the Baroda State and the Vijadore Rajputs are very straitened, and that consequently two more special trains with troops have been sent from Baroda to Vijadore where matters are reported to have assumed a threatening aspect.

The Rana of the Hill State of Joonagh has accepted the decision of the Government of India, but has prayed that a Nahan State Official be appointed Manager. It is said that the Government of India is not likely to agree to this request.

Colonel Tucker, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and Colonel Hill, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry, have been specially asked by the Government of India to inquire to the illicit traffic in arms on the Frontier and submit a report soon.

The Jodhpore State is negotiating for a loan with the Gwalior State to meet the outlay on the Shadipali-Balotra Railway.

Mr. Hewett, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, will take privilege have for two and half months from the end of August, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C. S.I, will officiate for him.

SIMLA, JUNE, 10. Rajah Bikram Singh of Sirmour has arrived here.

SIMLA JUNE 10. The Government of India proposes to make change in Home Department's Notification No. 262, dated 5th October in Rule 53 (1) taht figure 432 be substituted for figure 288. Objection or suggestion should reach the Government of India after 10th July.

Services of Lieutenant A. Moore are placed under the Chief Commissioner of Assam for

employment as Assistant Commandant of the Lushau Hill Military Police Battalion.

To day's Gasette of India publishes despatch from the Adjutant-General regarding the operation of Merkan Boast during which the Chiefof Kowla, Chief of Bolida Chief of Tump, Chief of Walkhai and good Mahamud Khan of Bolida were amangst those killed Khan of Bolida were amongst those killed In the Notification of the Gazette of India, the services of the undermentioned Officers

belonging to the Royal Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Government of "Bengal for plague duty: Captain Liddell Lieutenant Mattews and Charteris.

Cyprus has imposed quarantine against Bombay and the Western Ports owing to plague

The Home Department's Notification No.

99 dated the 18th February constituting Bengal Nagpur Railway a general Police District with the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces as local is cancelled.

KRISHNAGORE, JUNE 10.

A crowded public meeting was held here at the Rajbati on Wednesday. Over three thousand persons were present. The Maharajah Bahadoor presided. The first resolution thanked His Honour Sir John Woodburn for his popular plague measures. Several other resolutions were passed urging (1) the excavation of the Anjana; (2) the co-operation of the people with the authorities in taking plague precautionary measures; (3) the transportation of all available houses in different wards into isolation hospitals; (4) the immediate adoption of cleansing and disinfecting operations in the fifthy and neglected quarters of the town; and (5) the formation of Committees. The proceedings occupied three hours, and greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JUNE 8. The Governor of the Philippines has sent a despairing telegram to the Madrid Government, in which he says that nearly the whole Archipelago is in open revolt, and that unless the Home Government sends help it is im-possible to cope with the enemies on land and sea. It is reported that the Governor has taken refuge in the citadel in Manila where he will make his last stand.

LONDON, JUNE 8. In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton, in moving the resolution for an Indian loan in England of ten millions sterling, said that the money was required to pay off old loans, to provide for railway expansion in Iudia, and to furnish the Secretary of State with a reserve for emergencies. In the course of his speech Lord George Hamilton made a general survey of Indian finances and said that a statement was intended to take place when the usual Indian Budget Statement was presented to the House. The revenue of India, he said, was in a healthy condition owing to the steady rise in exchange, and the great bulk of the present loan would be utilised in providing capital or reproductive works. His Lordship warmly the inchange of Lord Flair who he eulogized the services of Lord Elgin, who, he said, had steered India through a most serious said, had steered India through a most serious crisis and who would bequeath to his successor a sound system for finance, and who had collected material for agrarian legislation which would greatly improve the condition of the toilers and occupiers of the soil. The frontier policy, Lord George Hamilton added, was one of concentration and conciliation. Sir Henry Fowler fully concurred in the praise awarded to Lord Elgin, but advocated an enquiry as to the cause of the frontier outbreak and how the war had been entered outbreak and how the war had been entered pon. He admitted that the financial posi-on of India was satisfactory. The resolution the Secretary of State was carried by the se without a division.

LONDON, JUNE 8. Mr. Ernest Hooley, financier, has been declared a bankrupt upon his own petitions. The amount of his liabilities is uncertain but will reach a large sum. The bankruptcy is due to the enormous amount of claims against Mr. Hooley arising out of pending litigation.

LONDON, JUNE 8. Admiral Sampson telegraphs that he bombarded the ports at Santiago for three hours on Monday morning and completely silenced them. The American reports declare that the forts are a mass of ruins. The Spanish accounts of this engagement admit that the cruiser Reina Mercedes was struck by a shell. The Commander of the vessel and six men were killed and seventeen wounded: six men were killed and seventeen wounded; also that three army officers were killed and eighteen soldiers wounded during the bombardment, but the damage to the batteries is unimportant. The Spaniards maintain that the attempted landing at Aguadores by the American forces was repulsed, out the accounts received in America speak of a successful landing at Baitiquiri, where the invading forces have strongly entrenched

Twenty-seven thousand American troops, of whom 21,600 are infantry, the balance comprising a battalion of engineers, five squadrons of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery with sixteen siege guns, all under the command of General Shafter, have sailed from Tampa for Key West, from whence they will be conveyed by a strong fleet to an agreed point. fleet to an agreed point.

LONDON, JUNE 9. M. Deschanel has been elected permanent President of the French Chamber of Deputies by a majority of ten votes over M. Brisson, he voting being as follows:-Deschane 287, Brisson 277.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr.
Curzon, replying to a question, said that
according to Count Mouravieff's despatch, Russia maintains the sovereign rights of China over Port Arthur and Talienwan, and respects the treaties between China and other countries, implying the scrupulous maintenance of the status quo. Foreign warships and merchant ships will continue to enjey access to all ports in China.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Governor of the Bank of England in a letter to Lord George Hamilton says the majority of the Indian Currency Committee consists of the Indian Currency Committee. consists of officials, and as now constituted the Committee fails to command the confidence of the City.

HOW OLD IS THE WORLD AND HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

WHAT is the age of the earth? When did life first appear on it? When will the world come to an end? It is generally easy to ask questions, the difficulty is to answer them satisfactorily. The above questions are amongst the most difficult; science has tackled them and given a reply, more or less satisfactory according to individual opinion.

There is very little room for doubt that at the beginning of time the solar system was simply a gigantic glowing mass rotating upon itself. The coldness of space condensed the primitive nebula; portions became detached from the mass and started on their own account as planets, etc. started on their own account as planets, etc.,

gradually cooling according to their size.

The earth condensed and its liquid surface solidified; hence the crust. At the present time the sun gives us a picture of the past history of our globe, and the moon shows us the future. Each astral body and the moon shows us the future. Each astral body necessarily passes through the same successive phases; we can see them now in different stages of evolution.

The sun is still liquid and gaseous; Jupiter is without doubt of a pasty consistency, with scarcely any exterior crust; then come the smaller planets which are already partly solidified, such as Mercury, Mars, Venus, the Earth.

The age of the earth being connected with

that of the sun, we must ascertain the age of the latter before we can obtain an answer to our first question. Our scientists have been discussed in the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter which he received from Babu Gaganen-draw and the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter which he received from Babu Gaganen-draw and the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an answer to our like the latter before we can obtain an an answer to our li first question. Our scientists have been able the same Ward, regarding the case of Jairam. to calculate upon fairly precise bases, the amount of heat contained in the sun after the contraction of the primitive nebula; also the present amount of heat and the average annual

The sun has been in existence between 25,000,000 and 40,000,000 years! If the present annual loss of heat contieues, the sun will be reduced to half its diameter in 5,000,000 years at the latest; and in about double that space of time it will begin to get hard on the surface. When this condition of things comes to pass it is improbable that life will be able to continue upon the earth.

The mass of our globe being 355,006 times less that than of the sun, it is clear that it cooled more quickly. By mathematical analysis. Sir William Thomson (now Barn Kelvin) came to the conclusion that the harding of the earth's surface commenced at the least 10,000,000 years ago; he gives 15,000, We may, therefore, assume that the earth has

been in existence (separately) for 25,000,000 years, that living organisms first appeared on it 12,000,000 years ago, and that they will continue for another 10,000,000. The end of the world is a long way off, and there is still a great future for the human race.

This figure, ten to twelve millions, is not obtained simply by a calculation based on the annual loss of the heat originally stored up in the sun;

simply by a calculation based on the annual loss of the heat originally stored up in the sun; there are two other ways of arriving at it.

It is generally known that the temperature increases as you descend into the earth; there is scarcely any doubt that the interior is still in a state of fusion, or "pasty." At present the rate of increase one degree for a depth of about thirty yards; but we know that these conditions are not fixed, and nis permits us to make a calculation, which leads to the same result as that based upon the loss of the sun's heat.

The admethod is based upon the rotation of earth. The apparent increase in the moon's togess is due in great part, to the fact, that the earth s rotation has diminish under the influence of terrestrial tides. It is possible to calculate the rate of rotation before the action of tides. The flattening of the earth at the poles is due to its rotation; it took place when the surface began to solidify. In aniswer to the question—When did the earth have a rapidity of rotation corresponding to this flattening at the Poles?—the answer is 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 years ago.

DURING the week ended June 8th, British dollars were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 6,81,000, and eight-anna pieces were despatched to the Cashmere durbar in connection with the recoinage scheme to the value of Rs. 5,29,000, making a total coinage for the week of over twelve lakhs of rupess. The Mint will be busy for some time to come, as, in addition to the bullion awaiting assay, the balance amounts to over 140 lakhs, 56 of which are held on account of tenderers. of which are held or account of tenderers.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE RETURNS.

Three seizures were freported on Wednesday, one patient was admitted in the Mayo Hospital and the other two in the Medical College. There was one death in the Medical College.

There were four seizures on Wednesday,one in Ward No. 7, two in Ward No. 8 and one in Ward No. 19. There was one death in Ward No. 8. the totals up to date was 95 seizures and 72 deaths. The number of leaths from all causes was 42, as against 50, the average of previous five years.

On Friday up to 8 p.m. there were four seizures, one from Karoo Munshie's Lane, reported by the No. 2 District Medical Officer; one from 20 New Market Street, reported by the Campbell Hospital authorities; one from 40, Baman Bagan Lane, reported by the Medical College authorities; one from 54, Medical College Hospital Street reported by the Medical College authorities.

There were two deaths, one was the patient removed from 40, Baman Bagan Lane, alluded to above, and the other was the dome who had been admitted on the 9th instant, and reported by the Campbell Hospital authorities.

Up to 8 P. M. Thursday, there were two seizures reported by the Medical College authorities. A Mahomedan named Timmib, aged 40, was removed from 55 Gangadhur's Lane and a Hindu named Motabadal, aged 30, from 55, Bentinck Street, Chinapara. No death was reported.

THE RECENT METHERS' STRIKE.

It will be remembered that when the Con-servancy methers of the several wards of the Calcutta Corporation went on strike recently, the Conservancy Department had to devise some means of getting the men to return to work. Convincing them by words was found to be of no avail, and the last means that had to be adopted was to issue printed tickets to them which went to show that they were free from inoculation and admission to hospital. This appeared to have given general satisfaction, and the men in a body returned to their work. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, being informed of this, was of opinion that the wording of the tickets might be considered to be at variance with the orders of Government. Mr. Greer, acting under this, stopped the further issue of tickets, but at the same time allowed those who had already been served with them to retain them. Those that had visited parts of the native quarter of the town where the strike occurred could well testify, to the filthy condition they were in with two days' night soil unremoved, and if the Chairman had not introduce the system of issuir g tickets, probably the results might have been still worse than what they were. There is no doubt that it was the tickets which brought these men to their duty again. The fears now entertained are that, should the men go on strike for the second time, it will, be difficult to induce them to resume work. In connection with this subject, it would appear that some bad mashes the other day, out of mischief, told some of the mehters that the printed cards contained an order of the Government to ino-culate t'e bearers of them and to remove them to hospital. This so frightened the men, that some of them returned their tickets immediately to the Corporation. The Corporation now mean to segregate the sweepers and methers in hospitals of their own erected in their own wards, the same as is done by the Ward Committees with the busti people. The Con-servancy Department also contemplate issuing tickets in an altered form, so that the wording of them will in no way clash with the Government notification.—Englishman.

THE SINGHEEBAGAN CASE.

Babu J. C. Dutt, Honorary Secretary to the Vigilance Committee, Ward No. 6, sends

"With reference to the statement in the morning papers that there was one seizure in Singhee Bagan Bustee on Tuesday I have to inform you that I made an enquiry on the subject, and the result is embodied in the following statement made by Lukhy, the wife of the man, said to have been seized: "My husband, Jairman, was at Benares, from where he went to his native village, Ghatal, about a month ago. He has been suffering from bubo and simple fever for over a fortnight. On Monday last, at about 10 P. M. he came to Calcutta from Ghattal to have himself treated and early next morning (Tuesday, he left his lodgings, and went to the Medica College Hospital, where, at his own request he was admitted as an indoor patient at of A. M. I was at the Medical College Hospital this morning, and saw my husband who came out and spoke to me. He is improving.

Babu J. C. Dutt further says that he himself and the Hon'ble Babu Kali Charn Bannerji President of the Vigilance Committee of Ward No. 6, saw the woman personally and heard her statement.

PRAYERS FOR DELIVERANCE FROM PLAGUE. THE prayer provided in the Book of Common Prayer to be used "in time of any common plague or sickness" is being said regularly at all the Anglican Churches in Calcutta.

EXODUS OF SERVANTS.

The different classes of servants are still wavering as to whether they shall remain in the city or leave it, and the exodus from Calthe city of leave it, and the exodus from Calcutta still continues, causing no small amount of inconvenience and domestic discomforts to almost every European family in Calcutta. This tendency to quit the city has been going on since the canard about burning the busties and driving the people out after three months' time had been spread about. Others who left the city same weeks ago are daily return. the city some weeks ago are daily returning.—Englishman.

CREATING FALSE ALARM.

One Shiek Abdul of Ripon Street, who was One Shiek Abdul of Ripon Street, who was the other day prosecuted at the instance of the District and Sessions Judge of Hughly, Mr. Staley, for creating a false alarm in the town by declaring publicly, that he had run away to this place along with his family for fear of being inoculated in Calcutta, adding that the people there was forcibly inoculated by the Sarkar, was convicted and sentenced by the District Magistrate of Hughly to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment. nine months' rigorous imprisonment,

THURSDAY'S VITAL STATISTICS.

On Thursday there were 26 deaths in the city from all causes, as against 50, the average of the previous five years. Plague seizures totalled to 97, and deaths, to 72.

EXODUS FROM CALCUTTA. The official figures relating to the exodus from Calcutta during 24 hours to midnight of 9th June were: Howrah, departures, 536 short of normal; arrivals, 189 excess of normal. Seal-dah, departures, 1189 short of normal; departures 738 excess of normal.

A CURIOUS CASE.

It will be remembered that Babu Preo-nath Lahiri made an application the other day before Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein on behalf of Ramoni Dassi, against another woman named Sowdamini, on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect
of Rs. 250 and that his Worship referred
to the Shampakur Police for enquiry and
report. The complainant, however, traced
the accused at Chandernagore on Friday
morning. Mr. Cranenburgh appeared on his
behalf before the Northern Division Magistrate and renewed the application for a waragainst the accused. His Worship rant against the accused. His Worship granted the application. In the meantime Kali Churn Soor, the complainant's son-in-law, has sent the following petition to the Commissioner of Police, Chandernagore, praying for the arrest of the accused. - "I beg to expose that on the 4th instant a woman named Sowdamini Dassi, alias Tarini's ma, on false pretence, came to my mother-in-law named Ramoni Dassi and requested her to named Ramoni Dassi and requested her to give her (Sowdamini) the sum of Rs. 250 for the release of myself (her son-in-law) from the custody of plague officers. On hearing this my mother-in-law on broad day light handed cash Rs. 124 and one "har", one "anant" and one pair of "bantee" to pledge through her and take Rs. 126 to make up the balance of Rs. 250 (the value amounting to Rs. 189 of the said articles.) When I came home from office I was told by my mother-in-law the facts above expressed. I immediately went in search of her but could not find any trace of her in Calcutta since Sunday last. Then on Mouday I went to the Magistrate of the Calcutta Police Court to apply for her arrest. The Magistrate ordered investigation which proved Sawdamini has absconded from Calcutta committing cheating and breach of

Having searched for her myself, I found that she is now in Chandernagore in the house of Harish Chunder Ghose in Hatkhola near the bazar. I beg of your Honor to arrest her for the present on my responsibility and I promise to send the Extradition Warrant by o-morrow 120'clock.

SHED FOR DISINFECTANTS. Owing to the great need of having a goodly supply of disinfectants always on hand a shed for that purpose is now under construction in the Health Office under the supervision of Mr. K. N. Bannerjee of Messrs. Bannerjee and Co.

STRIKE OF DHOBIES. A fresh phase of the plague scare, and one which will prove very inconvenient to all European and Eurasian inhabitants of the town, is the Dhobies, who are striking on all sides on the plea that they cannot get men to wash the clothes entrusted to them.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The Secretary to the Corporation of Cal-cutta writes a letter to Moulvi Gholam Hossain Ariff in which he tenders him the thanks of the Corporation for his liberal offer of Rs. 1,000 for the accommodation of Mahomedans in Ward Hospitals, and says that every attention will be given to the donor's wishes to respect the privacy of Arradamachin, ladies. pardanashin ladies.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The premises in Mirzapur Street, in which the case of Sarat Mookerjee was reported, was on Thursday disinfected, as was also the resources in Sherriff Dufaries lane where the lane, where the second suspected case took place.

THE OBJECTIONABLE AMBULANCE AGAIN.

Two rumours reached the Health Officer's Department of two ambulances having been sent by the Health Officer, one to Bhowanipur and the other to Jorasanko. Considerable commotion was caused on receipt of this information, but the rumours proved unfounded, though large crowds assembled at these centres when news of the ambulance coming arrived.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

Babu Atul Chunder Ghose, member, Vigi lance Committee, Ward No. 4, sends us the following letter for publication:—As at the beginning of an epidemic or on the occurence of isolated cases, the diagnosis is of special importance and the failure to detect the disease may lead to the most serious consequences, may I suggest that the following palliative measures be adopted by our authorities, viz:

(1) That it be publicly notified that no person shall be removed against his wishes to the Isolation Hospitals unless there be unanimity of medical opinion that the case is a true case of plague or there are symptoms so overwhelming that they are sure to deveop into a true case of plague.

(2) That to prevent and defeat foul play by unprincipled persons, the officers engaged on plague duty should be authorised in writing to remove plague stricken persons to the Hospitals and such written authority must be produced before any person be removed to the Hospitals and the Police would not help any person in removing anyone unless it is satisfied that the person seeking the aid of the police is duly authorised to remove. I trust that by so doing the minds of the people would be considerably allayed and Calcutta would not look half sad as it is now.

ATTACK ON A CARRIER'S CART.

The driver and syce of one of the vans of Mr. W. Lewis, the public carrier, were attacked and beaten by some bustee people in McLeod Street on Wednesday. The van which contained railway parcels which were for street delivery was mistaken for an for street delivery, was mistaken for an ambulance. The driver and syce ran into the house of a European named Stroud, who fortunately pacified the crowd which chased them.

ANOTHER SCARE.

Ayahs have caught the scare and are deserting their employers, on the ground that because they attend European and Eurasian children, the order has gone forth that they must be inoculated,

Mofussil Aews.

BAGHI, JUNE 6.

A MEETING was convened here on Friday, the 3rd of June, at Baghi, a village in the district of Mozufferpur, to decide certain points of importance in connection with the Gujraj Hospital at Baghi. It was presided over by Babu Gujraj Sahai, the proprietor of the Hospital Hospital

RAMGOPALPUR, JUNE 2, WE had ample showers of rain last week. This has cooled down the atmosphere, and the heat of the day has much abated. This rain, we hope, will benefit the standing crops. The prospect of aus is favourable. Mango trees are bent with fruits.—Health of the public is good.—Yester'morn we felt a shock of earthquake, lasting a few seconds.

DACCA, JUNE 4. THE residents of Dacca are infinitely indebted and grateful to Nawab Bahadur Sir Nawab Khaja Ahsanulla, K. C. I. E., for the noble and generous deed he has just done in order to save the lives of millions from the plague, in case it breaks out here. His liberal donation of one lac of rupees and a promise of further donation of another lac for the purpose above indicated, have now become the main subject of talk among the local inhabitants. It will be well if such a noble example is followed by other Nawabs and Maharajas of bengal.

PEROJPUR, JUNE 7. SEVERAL murder cases have been reported in this Sub-division within the last few days one at Wazirpore, three at Sampkati and two in Police Station Matheriah, - and alle these n Police Station Matheriah, - and all these have been very successfully detected under the supervision of the Special Inspector Babu Rajani Kanta Banerjee. - Our new Munsif Babu Govinda Chandra De, has joined. He is an old man, and, we hope, he will be able to be popular. - The local school will re-opan on Monday, the 20th June. - The price of rice is on a little increase. The only talk of the town is plague and its visitation alk of the town is plague and its visitation n Calcutta.

On 30th May all the leading men of the town assembled under the Presidency of H. H. the Raja of Dhenkanel to congratulate Babu Bankim Chandra Mazumdar, District Engineer of Angula, on the occasion of his receiving the title of Rai Sahib, conferred on him by Government in recognition of his meritorious services, when several gentlemen spoke of his abilities and attainments, which have won for him the honour of Government recognition. Babu Bankim Chandra Mazumdar in return thanked in adequate terms H. H. the Raja and the assembled gentlemen for the kind reception thus accorded to him. Pabu Jogomohum Ghose, B. A., Manager of the Dhenkanel estate, sumptuously fed the assembled gentlemen as an especial expression of his pleasure on the occasion. The scene was unique at Dhenkanel.

KUSHTEA, JUNE 8. THE inoculation scare, which has been rife here amongst the low-class peeple, is, we are glad to teil you, gradually disappearing. But a rumour has been afloat that all the passenger trains coming from Calcutta will be made to cease to run and will thereby incapacitate the people, living in the metropolis, to come to their native homes—a rumour, which has greatly agitated the minds of the uneducated people, although we and our friends are trying our best to quiet them.—Babu Durgadas Banerjee, a local pleader, was sent as a delegate to the last Dacca Conference. We learn that the Conference has been a splendid success in that historic town. The Head Master of the local H. E. School has, of late, got a letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University to the effect that 12 out of 17 boys that were sent up for the last Entrance Examination have passed, and that the papers of those of the rest, who have passed in any three subjects have been sent for re-examination. The Kushtea H. E. School will reopen on Tuesday, the 14th instant, after the summer rece s.

JAMALPUR, JUNE 7. On Monday last, a violent storm passed over the town of Jamalpur at 8-20 A. M., causing great damage to the E. I. Railway Company and many of the inhabitants, especially the poor classes living in huts. Here and there the telegraph wires were all broken by tall trees falling over them and thereby causing interruption to the telegraphic communi-cation for nearly a couple of hours. Not to speak of the poor men's huts, many brick-built houses began, as it were, to oscillate at the fury of the storm.—A sad accident of drowning occurred the other day near the Kastaharini Ghat at Monghyr. A young lad of eighteen, the eldest son of Babu Brajendra Nath Laha, a rich merchant, went to bathe in the Ganges. He dived into the water and was not Laha, a rich merchant, went fo bathe in the Ganges. He dived into the water and was not seen to rise again. His comrades gave the alarm and a search for the body was made; but, to no effect. The boy appeared at the Entrance Examination held in March last from the Monghyr Zilla School.—The Mohorrum festival passed off quietly here this year.—The Jamalpur H. C. English School sent up eleven boys for the University Entrance Examination for 1897-98, out of whom eight have passed sucboys for the University Entrance Examination for 1897-98, out of whom eight have passed successfully. The Monghyr Government Zillah School sent up 39 students, out of whom 33 have passed. Monghyr is going to have a College of its own, after all. It is to be named, I hear, the "Diamond Jubilee College". Law glod to he able to say that the lege."—I am glad to be able to say that the plague scare here seems to have subsided for

THE Zakkas have taken over charge of the Pass, with the exception of Fort Maude and Ali Musjid, which will be held by the Khyber Rifles MR. H. L. TILLY, Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon, goes on leave shortly. He will be relieved by Captain Browning from Mandalay.

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LINEARD COMPOUND, a demulcent expectorant for Cougha, Colds, and Chest Complaints, INUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, and acrossive and acrossive programs. L STREET, and agreeably apparame.

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CHESHIER BIRD LIME.—For Mosqui

WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH BY MR. RAMESH C. DUTT, C. 1. E. THE Sixth Annual Conference of the Women The Sixth Annual Conference of the Women's National Liberal Association was opened on Tuesday morning in St. Martin's Town Hall, London. There was a large attendance, the hall being well filled. Lady Hayter presided at the morning session, and among those on the platform were Mrs. Bryce, Miss Shaw-Lefevre, Miss Orme, Mrs. Grimwade, Mrs. Crossley, Mrs. Reeves, Sir Francis and Lady Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Byles, Sir Arthur Hayter, Mr. Ellis Griffith, M. P., Mr. Herbert Paul, and Mr. Romesh Dutt.

ter, Mr. Ellis Griffith, M. P., Mr. Herbert Paul, and Mr. Romesh Dutt.

Mr. Dutt said: I consider it an honour and a privilege to be asked at this great annual gathering to say a few words on India, and I respond to the call with the utmost satisfaction, because there never was a time, probably within this generation, when Indian affairs demanded your attention more urgently and when my countrymen needed a larger share of, your help, your sympathy, and your good wishes. You are aware that last year, at the very time wheu the people of this country and the people of British colonies and dependencies all over the world were celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of their beloved Queen, India was passing through a series of calamities which find no parallel in the previous history of the country. A famine severer in the area affected than any previous famine of which there is any record desolated the fairest provinces of India. A plague unprecedented in its extent and virulence half-depopulated for a time our fairest towns, and has travelled from Poona to Bombay, and from Bombay to Calcutta. And, as extent and virulence half-depopulated for a time out fairest towns, and has travelled from Poona to Bombay, and from Bombay to Calcutta. And, as if these natural calamities were not sufficient, the Tory Government brought upon themselves a disastronus war with tribes living beyond the Indian frontier who are our best friends if we leave them alone (cheers) and who are our worst enemies if we needlessly interfere with their tribal independence, (Cheers.) But it is not of these great calamities that I wish to speak this morning. The famine cappily is over, and the one consoling incident connected with this famine is the sympathy and the help which were exhibited by the people of this country with their fellow-subjects in India. You, ladies and gentlemen, sent out from your private purses over half-a-million of English money for the sufferers. In India; it was a kind act, which has not been forgotten, and will not be forgotten, by the people of India; and I may inform you that the Indian National Congress, at their last annual faceting, passed a resolution to collect and send a thousand pounds to the Lord Mayor of London, with a request to erect a suitable monument in some public place in London to mark the gratitude of the people of India for the help and sympathy they received from Englishmen and Englishmen. some public place in London to mark the gratitude of the people of India for the help and sympathy they received from Englishmen and Englishwomen at the time of their sorest need. (Cheers.) But though the famine iof the past year is over, the question will arise in thoughtful minds why India is afflicted by such frequent famines under British rule. It was the sixth great famine which has visited India within the sixty years of her Majesty's reign, and these six great famines have swept away something like eight or ten millions of the population of India. It is a sad chapter in the history of British rule in India, and the lesson which these famines teach us is that so long as an exorbitant and ever-increasing land tax is raised from the poor cultivators of the soil their condition will never improve and they will never be safe from famines and deaths in the future. We in India are not now a great manufacturing nation, nor are we a great commercial nation; but we are a great agricultural nation, and four-fifths of are we a great commercial nation; but we are a great agricultural nation, and four-fifths of the population of India subsist directly or indirectly on agriculture. If the Government of India which is virtually the landlord over the greater part of India performs the duties of a good landlord, and grants fixity of tenure and fixity of rental to the cultivators, the cultivators can save something in good years to meet the calamities of bad years as they do in Bengal, But if the Government of India continuousty enhance the rental at each recurring settlement as they are now doing, the; cultivating classed must necessarily be impoverished and indebted, and must perish in large numebers at each famine. Nowhere probably during the last year was the famine severer and more fatal than in the Central Provinces of India. And last year was the famine severer and more fatal than in the Central Provinces of India. And yet while the people were dying by the ten thousand, the settlement operations were proceeding and the rental was being enhanced. One of the best friends of India in the House of Commons, Mr. Smauel Smith (cheers) asked the Secretary of State for India, if, in view of the famine from which those Provinces have lately suffered be would Provinces have lately suffered, he would If policy like this is pursued in India there can be no improvement in the condition can be no improvement in the condition of the masses, and no protection from poverty, starvation, and deaths from famine. The frontier war too is happily over, and I need not say much about it except to remind you that the present Government which brought on the war by reversing the Chitral policy of their predecessors have had the kindness and the generosity to throw the whole pecuniary burden of the war on the famine-stricken population of India. If there had been a frontier war in any of the self-governing colonies of England under similar circumstances, do you think England would have sent the bill of costs to the colony for payment? And is it do you think England would have sent the bill of costs to the colony for payment? And is it fair or just or righteous that the impoverished and famine-stricken people of India should be treated differently because they are not self-governing, because they trust in the good faith and honour of England? Far different is the treatment which we received from the Lindau Government we received from the Liberal Government—
(cheers)—and from that just and great and righteons
statesman, whose name is as lovingly cherished
in millions of grateful hearts in my own country,
as it is in this country where he has lived and
yorked. (Prolonged cheers.) Seventeen years ago,
Mr. Gladstone was in power when the Afghan War
was concluded, and with that fairness and sense of
justice which were a part of him, he contributed five
millions of money from the English Exchequer towards the cost of that war. Contrast that noble action
with the ungenerous and unjust decision of the Tory
Government which is distributing doles to all its
friends and supporters, but cannot make a contribution which India demands with justice. But I turn
from the subject of the frontier wa, to the
internal administration of India. You would expect
naturally that in a year in which we have suffered so
much from an accumulation of disasters and calamiinternal administration of India. You would expect naturally that in a year in which we have suffered so much from an accumulation of disasters and calamities, we would at least receive some sympathy and benevolent treatment at the flands of the Government. The fact, however, remains—and I mention at with regret and sorrow because I have myself served under the Indian Government during the best years of my life—the fact remains that among all the dark periods of British rule in India, there is not a darker period for repressive legislation and for coercive measures than the last twelve months. You have heard how two respectable and honoured citizens of Bombay were deported by the Government and were kept in confinement for nine months without a trial, and that even now they have not been released from all restrictions. You have heard of the prosecutions instituted against the Indian Press because the Press dared to condemn the unwise step adopted by the Government in employing soldiers from barracks to institute house-to-house search for plague patients. You have heard of monstrous sentences passed by Indian judgos on editors of newpapers sentences which have shocked public opinion in this country as well as inIndia. And you have heard of the Acts recently passed by the Indian Government to virtually gag the Press of India—in spite of the opposition of all classes of the Indian community

—European and Indian alike, I will not go into the details of these Acts, bu I may merely allude to one or two of their clauses to give you an idea of this strange Draconian law. One clause is that if an Indian speaker or writer says or writes any thing, even in this country, which may bring the Government of India into contempt, that Indian speaker or writer may be prosecuted for it—not here, not before a British judge or a British jury, but on his return to India, before an Indian magistrate, who is also the head of the police. Ladies and gentlemen: we in India have very highest respect for authority and for the Government, but I am not sure that it is possible even to mention some of its recent doings without exciting some degree of contempt. and for the Government, but I am not sure that it is possible even to mention some of its recent doings without exciting some degree of contempt. And if what I have said this morning has excited in your minds any unamiable feelings towards the Government, I may look forward to the pleasure and the luxury of a criminal prosecution when I go back to India, whether it be six months hence or six years hence. (Laughter.) But seriously speaking, is there not something unworthy of British legislation in this strange law which empowers the Indian Government not to take action before an English tribunal for an action done in England, but to lie in wait till the supposed offender returns to India, and then to get him convicted by an Indian magistrate who is also the head of the local police? I will refer to only one more provision of this strange law. There is a provision in the criminal law of India by which Indian magistrates can demand securities for good behaviour from those who are by repute house-breakers and thieves and vagabonds, and to throw them into prison with hard labour in default of such security being given. I have myself, as an Indian magistrate, used this provision of the law, and have tried men with such notorious and infamous characters that whole villages turned out and asked for protection whole villages turned out and asked for protection from their habitual crimes and outrages on society. Will you believe it, that by 'he new law editors or newspapers have now been placed in the same category in so far that magistrates are empowered to demand security from them, or in default to imprison them with hard labour? (Shame.) Imagine how much of the liberty of the Press would remain even in this country if every chief constable were empowerred to require security for good behaviour from editors of London and country papers, and in default of such security to cast the editors into prison. Such a suppression of the Press would be a folly and misfortune in England; it is ten times more a folly and a misfortune in India. For in this free country you have the House of Commons and a hundred free institution to give expreson to your sentiments. In India we have no House of Commons and no free institutions, and to suppress the Press would be to suppress the only possible expression of public opinio. It would render despotism more despotic, it would silence criticism and suppress public opinion, it would endanger the empire. For if there be disatisfaction in the land with certain measures of the Government is it not certain measures of the Government, is it not far better and far safer that the people should speak it out —(cheers)—and that you should know it—(cheers)—that you should try to remove it—(cheers)—than that the dissatisfaction should work in the dark and burst out in a catastrophe? This is the just the streement. s the just, the statesmanlike, and the true liberal policy, and this was the policy of the great Liberal leader who is departing from us. Twenty years ago the Tory Government were unwise enough to pass a law to gag the Vernacular Press of India. But when Mr. Gladstone came into power, I need But when Mr. Gladstone came into power, I need hardly say the foolish Act was expunged from the Statute Book of India. And the people of India confidently trust and believe that when the great Liberal party will come once again into power, as they will do before long if we can judge from recent by elections—(cheers)—the Gagging Act now passed will once more cease to disgrace the Statute Book of India. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have one more word to say before gentlemen, I have one more word to say before I conclude. You are all aware that the present Government has declared its intention to demolish the self-government of London and to destroy the great municipal powers enjoyed by the London County Council. You know how arduously the Tory leaders strove to influence the London elections in their favour, and how the great people of London have given the Government an answer whose import cannot be mistaken. And if the Government still persists in bringing forward a Bill, you may be quite sure that it is for the sake of appearances, and for gracefully retiring from the attitude they were unwise enough to take up. So, gentlemen, the thunderbolt which was so assiduously manufactured for London by the Tory Government has really fallen on our devoted heads in Calcutta. postpone for afew years the introduction Twenty-two years ago the municipality of Calcutta received a constitution by which two-thirds of the members of the Corporation were elected by the taxreceived a constitution by which two-thirds of the members of the Corporation were elected by the taxmembers of the Corporation were elected by the tax-payers, the Government retaining the right to appoint the remaining third. You will not consider this a very great concession to the metropolis of a great country like India; but we are thankful for small mercies in India, and we have ever cherished the right to elect two-thirdsof the Municipal Commission-ers of Calcutta with the same ardent devotion with which you cherish, and rightly cherish, the great which you cherish, and highly cherish, the great powers and privileges secured to your London County Council. During these 22 years the people of Calcutta have exercised their right of electing their representatives, and many of the ablest and most in telligent and the best educated men of Calcutta have taken a pa riotic pride in serving their town as elected commissioners, and improving the town. Men ed commissioners, and improving the town. Men who entered young have grown gray in the service of the town; they were proud to be useful servants of their town, and they were proud as British subjects, enjoying some at least of those privileges and rights which are extended wherever the British flag waves over England's world-wide empire. And the service which these elected commissioners have rendered in improving the sanitary condition of the town it is impossible to exaggerate. I have known Calcutta for possible to exaggerate. I have known Calcutta for forty years and more; and I can state with confidence hat though Calcutta even now is not sanitarily an ideal town, it is incomparably more cleanly and habitable and healthy than it was when the elected commissioners took the work in hand. Wise rulers like sire and foremost among the many able rulers now employed in India—(cheers)—have recognised the work of the elected commissioners, and have recognised the improvements made in the town. More recognised the work of the elected commissioners, and have recognised the improvements made in the town. More recognised the improvements made in the town. improvements are urgently needed, and a wise and benevolent Government would have secured and benevolent Government would have secured these improvements through the elected commissioners whose zeal and patriotism are beyond question, and who have never withheld money when sanitary improvements were called for. But the Tory Government of the day sickens at the very idea of working through the people and by means of a popular institution, and they have introduced a Bill in the Bengal Council yesterday taking away all executive power from the members of the Corporation, and placing it in the hands of a foreign body of twelve men, of whom only four are to be elected by the Corporation. And it is proposed that the Corporation shall fix the rate of taxation, and the foreign body will have the duty which is always more or less a pleasant one spending other people's money. (Shame.) Such is the blow aimed at the root of self-government in the metropolis of India, and it will rest with you people

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If we sell one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy, we seldom fail to sell the same person
more, when it is again needed. Indeed, it has become the family medicine of this town, for coughs
and colds, and we recommend it because of its established merits—Jos. E. HARNED, Prop. Oakland
Pharmacy, Oakland, Md. Sold by *

of England whether you will tolerate such repressive and retrograde legislation in your greatest dependency. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for the kind attention with which you have listened to me. Believe me, the empire of India has been won not by the sword but by good government – (cheers)—and the population of India, numbering nearly three hundred millions, can be held together, not by the sword but by good government. (Cheers.)—Do not adopt Russian methods of coercion and repression—that ,will not save your Indian empire. Continue the policy which you have adopted in the past, of trust and confidence in the people, of accepting the help and the co-operation of the people in the management of their concerns—(cheers)—and your empire in India will be based on the firmest—of all foundations, the affection and the loyalty of a great nation. (Loud cheers.)

TRAMWAY SYSTEM IN CALCUTTA.

THE Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has made the following representation to the Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation on the above subject:-

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been favored with copies of letters, dated 28th January and 9th May, 1898, which have been addressed by the London Directors of the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, to the Corporation, with reference to the improvement of the Tramway system in Calcutta. The maintenance of an efficient tramway system in a city like Calcutta being matter of public interest, the Committee feel t is unnecessary to enter into any explanation as to their reasons for addressing the Corpora-

tion with regard to it.

Since the Committee were consulted in anuary, 1898, by the then Chairman of the Corporation, with reference to proposals, which were at that time under consideration, for a lease of the Tramways to the Indian Electric Company, they have watched with great interest the various stages of the negotiagreat interest the various stages of the negotiations between the Corporation and the Tramways Company. As they now understand, from the last letter addressed by the Directors of the Tramways Company to the Corporation, that the offer made by them to fit the lines of the Tramways for Electric Traction will be withdrawn if a reply is not placed in the hand of the Directors by the 30th line, they feel very strongly that a June, they feel very strongly that a fitting opportunity has arisen to urge, in the public interest, the necessity of vigorous action being taken on the part of the Corporation, to remedy the present deplorable condition of affairs, and to ensure the introduction of a system which shall be worthy of the capital of British India. It appears to the Committee that a satisfactory basis for negotiations with the Tramways Company has now been provided in the Note by the Chairman of the Corporation on the whole question, which was published in April last. Without offering any opinion on the proposals put forward by Mr. Greer, the Committee would urge that they should be carefully considered, in conjunction with the offers that have been made by the Directors of the Tramways Company, with a view of arriving at a speedy settlement of the matter.

It is quite impossible for the present state of things to go on much longer. The system of horse traction is absolutely unsuitable for the climate of Calcutta, the state of the permanent way is in many places deplorable, and setting aside the constant delays and inconveniences to which passengers are subjected, it is intolerable, that year after year a vast amount of suffering should con-tinue to be inflicted on the horses employed, subjected, it is intolerable, and the Directors of the Tramways Company fully recognise this fact. They further state that it is impossible with horse traction to increase the service to meet the growing demands for accommodation, and the pubilc convenience will continue to suffer, if the system of horse traction be maintained. At the stage the matter has at present reached, that the remedy is in the hands of the Corporation, and they desire me to express a hope that the present difficulties will be vigorously grappled with, in the interests not only of the public, but of the Corporation itself.

POISONING THE VOLGA.

Dr. GRIMM, the learned naturalist, has proved by investigation that the water of the River Volga which annually yield fish to the value of twent million roubles, are being poisoned by naphtha, which is carried on the river in enormous and constantly increasing quantities. The greater part of it is transported in leaky

tubs and vessels so that a large percentage of naphtha is lost in the river.

From careful calculations made by Dr. Grimm

it appears that during the three years, 1887, 1888 and 1889, the Volga received a quantity of naphtha equal to 30,000 tons in weight, not including the petroleum, of which a large quantity is also carried on the Volga, with a corresponding loss from

It is very noticeable that the fish are not so numer

It is very noticeable that the fish are not so numerous as formerly; and in those places where a halt i made the fish have almost disappeared.

A few species of fish seem to have adapted themselves to circumstances, and taken a liking to the taste of naphtha and petroleum; but these are no longer eatable. Other fish are dying out.

The naphtha also destroys the infusoria and insects, the gnats, and mosquitoes which exist in such large quantities in the basin of the Volga, and serve as food for the fish; in addition to which the river over-flows in the spring and which the river over-flows in the spring, and the neighbouring meadows are thus impregnated with the naphtha in the water, which kills vege-tation as well as the larvæ of the organisms on which the fish live.

It is well known that during the past few years there have been fewer insects, and that is one of the cause of the decrease in the number of fish. The naphtha covers the whole surface

Dr. Grimm considers these facts conclusive, and urges the necessity of taking prompt measures to prevent the destruction of the fishing industry and the consequent ruin of the surrounding population.

DURING the summer of 1891, Mr. Chas, P. Johnson, a well-known attorney of Louisville. Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint Quite a number of different remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrheea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not beeu a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and to be much pleasur in recommending it whenever imprumity is effered. For sale by.

Correspondence.

THE GYA FRUIT-STEALING CASE. ALXAME LA

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—So much has been written in the Patrika about the Gya fruit-stealing case that I think you will pardon me if I come in even so late as now to say something which may throw some new light on the history of this petty case and its subsequent pro-ceedings. In my opinion too much has been made out of a small matter; and your comments upon the conduct of the District Magistrate have been no less severe and undeserved than was the punishment originally inflicted upon the mulberry stealer

by the trying Magistrate.

You object to boys stealing fruits being sent to jail. The culprit in the Gya case was represented, by your Gya correspondent, as a boy. He was more than 20 years of age, however; and in Behar men of his age are mature enough for any crimes. As for his being sent to jail, the District Magistrate concerned himself no more about it than any private individual would have done after handing over a thief to the police. Nay, it was his anxiety to allow the prisoner an opportunity of appealing before some other tribunal than his own, which led him to transfer the case to the file of a first-class Magistrate.
This was evidently misconstrued, and it was insinuated that the District Magistrate had some hand in the heavy punishment of 7 months inflicted on the culprit. His motives for transferring the case were expressed by him at the time, and they were generally known him at the time, and they were generally known by all his subordinate Magistrates, so that not even the Deputy Magistrate, who subsequently tried the case, could possibly have any reasons to misunderstand them. And now, at any rate, it is well known in Gya that when Mr. Oldham heard of the sentence passed by the trying Magistrate, he characterised it as "unnecessarily severe." The trying Deputy Magistrate was the The trying Deputy Magistrate was the only person who was responsible for the amount of punishment inflicted, and nobody else on earth had any hand in it, directly or indirectly.

You would, no doubt, have been very glad if the culprit had not been sent to jail, But, as I said above, the District Magistrate, after the culprit had been handed over to the after the culprit had been handed over to the police, had very little to do with the case. You would perhaps say that Mr. Oldham should have made it a point to ask the trying Deputy Magistrate to deal with the case leniently,—that, in thus interfering with his judicial discretion, he might have for this once erred on virtue's side. In saying say you would be supposing a prescience on so, you would be supposing a pre-science on the part of Mr. Oldham as to the amount of punishment the trying Magistrate was going to inflict. This, I fear, Mr. Oldham had not. But he has, no doubt, acquired the art now by experience.

I think, if you examine closely the circumstances of the case, you would agree with me in holding that very likely the man would not have been even made over to the Police if he had not run away when ordered by Mr. Old-ham to stand and wait and had asked his forgiveness. The man may have run away forgiveness. The man may have run away through fear. But if the man ran, the natural impulse of Mr. Oldham was to pursue him, and every one in his position would have done it. An old rheumatic man may not have. The sight of a District Magistrate pursuing a thief, may not be very edifying; but unfortunately officers of his class are sometimes driven to such passes by force of circumstances. circumstances.

Lastly, in reference to your contention that fruit-stealing is not regarded as a crime in this country, and that such acts should therefore be : but I hone you will not press it too far. It is quite true that such petty thefts are committed generally by poverty-stricken people, but that is a fact which the trying Magistrate can very well and should always take into consideration in regulating the amount of punishment, and it should not be made a ground, not at least in all cases, for such petty thieves not being brought up for trial even. There are Districts in which it may be necessary in the interests of the public not to press some of our best notions to the extreme. Gya is one of those places where petty thefts are very common; and if people were to overlook them all, their number would considerably increase. I am willing to follow you so far as to say that the criminal laws of the land are hard and require being administered considerately; but when you go further and say that petty thieves should not be even handed over to the police, then I begin to differ; for, such a rule, if srictly followed, would be fruitful of mischief. What is petty and what is not so, is a matter of individual opinion; and each case has to be judged in the light of its peculiar circumstances.

The circumstances of the Gya case are

now fully known to you, and I think you would now hold that Mr. Oldham was not to blame for what happened in connecon with it from beginning to the end.

It is remarkable that your Gya correspondent, while he has more than once tried to show up Mr. Oldham for this and that, has seldom noticed his hearty endeavours to seldom noticed his hearty endeavours to do good to the people during the short tenure of his administration. He takes a keen interest in municipal matters, and the sanitation of the town is said to have considerably improved in his time. His ideas as to the plague policy, which he is likely to adopt, are very sound and he has expressed himself that he would adopt no measures which would unnecessarily burt the suspressed himself that he would adopt no measures which would unnecessarily hurt the susceptibilities of the people. He regularly inspects all parts of the town, and keeps himself well-informed of all that is going on. He looks into all his men's works himself, and while he is very strict with them, is not hard. He mixes freely with all who come in contact with him, and is the pick of crurtsey in his manners and conversation. A respector of public feelings, he deserves the respect of all men. He is one of those persons who are bound to grow into sympathetic rulers of men if not perjudiced early by uncharitabs! dealings and ungrateful returns. The Indian lost a friend in Lord Dufferin, through sheer ost a friend in Lord Dufferin, through sheer ingratitude.

NO PARTY MAN. Gaya. 29th May.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA: A STORMY MEETING.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED igeneral meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta was held on Wednesday at the Town Hall, at which, among other things, the question of sanctioning a temple on the bathing ghat at Kalighat, already erected, came up for final consideration. The matter had been hanging fire for a considerably long time. Time after time it was referred to the General Committee as interests of contending parties were at stake interests of contending parties were at stake. The parties to the contest were Babu Golab Das Ray, a wealthy banker of Barabazar, and the Chetty Brothers of the same place. Babu Golab Das Ray had obtained, about nine months ago, the sanction of the Corporation to build a two-stroied house on a few chittaks of land a sanction supposed to be contrary to law—and that as soon as he commenced to build, the Chetty Brothers, who are proprietors of a contiguous piece of land, obtained an injunction from the Munsiff at Alipur, restraining Babu Galab Das from building his temple. On appeal this injunction was set aside. The Corporation, however, in the meantime, being moved by the Chetty Brothers, issued a notice on Babu Golab Das not to build up till the matter was decided. Babu Golab Das seemingly agreed to this, but shortly, without giving any notice to the Corporation, hurriedly finished the building, brought a Shib Thakur and placed it in the house, consecrating it as a temple. In the upper storey of the building the images of Radha and Krishna were placed. The Chetty Brothers again moved the Corporation and offered to pay Rs. 8,000 for the acquirement of the lands on which the temple was erected for public purposes. Babu Golab Das also offered to construct a bathing ghat at any place to be named by the Corporation and to purchase some pieces of land for the Corporation. So there were two offers before the Comtion. So there were two offers before the Commissioners, and there were two parties to support the two sides. Babu Narendra Nath Sen championed Babu Golab Das Ray, and Babu Kali Nath Mitter the Chetty Brothers. Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee in supporting Babu Kali Nath's proposition, reiterated the statement made by Babu. Bhupendra Nath Basu that from Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, that from the upper storey the females bathing below could be very well overlooked, and he joined his voice with Babu Bhupendra Nath to appeal to the good sense of the Commissioners to see that the privacy of Hindu ladies who frequent Kalighat temple and bathe in the ghat there might not be violated by allowing a two storied house, which was in fact a boitakhana just on the ghat. It was a dodge to coerce them to submission that the building had been consecrated as a temple. Siva was cept downstairs and Radha Krishna upstairs. It was a well-known fact that in certain period of the year regular orgies were held before Radha Krishna.

Babu Narendra Nath Sen strongly protested against those remarks. If the Hon'ble Surendra Nath were a Hindu he could not make those remarks with regard to Sree Radha Kissen.

Babu S. N. Banerjee. - I am a Hindu and Brahmin to boot.

Branmin to boot.

A voice—I challenge that.

Babu S. N. Banerjee.—The views are not mine. I have been inspired to say so by my friends here about whose orthodoxy I have no doubt.
Babu N. N. Sen.—Who are your orthodox

friends? Name them, name them.
Babu S. N. Bannerjee – The orthodoxy of my friends is undoubted. I am not going to mention their names certainly. I still stick

to the opinion I have expressed.

Babu N. N. Sen (to the Chairman)—You, sir, ought to have stopped. Babu Surendra Nath when he was slandering our gods and

A great confusion then followed amidst Chairman then stood up and the house quieted

down. Vote and subsequently poll were then taken with the result that Babu Kali Nath's mooin was adopted by a majority of nine votes.

THE MOUNTAIN ZEBRA.

THE MOUNTAIN ZEBRA.

The arrival in England of a mountain zebra is an event of some importance, in view of the fact that this species is so nearly extinct that it is now only found in a protected condition in Cape Colony, where it was formerly so abundant that it was known as 'he "common" zebra. The animal, a female about eighteen months old, the only specimen in the country, was purchased from the Amsterdan Gardens, where they are fortunate enough to have a pair. For the present it has been placed in the antelope-house at the Zoo, but will be transferred to the otherside of the garden when the proposed alterations in the zebra sheds have been carried out. The dark transverse markings are much more complete in this species than in any other of the striped asses (all which, as is well known, are confined to Africa.) The Somali wild ass with transverse stripes on the legs, seems to be intermediate between the self-coloured and the stripped forms. The quagga, now probably extinct, was marked with dark stripes on the head, neck, and front part of the body; and in the mountain zebra the marking covers body and limbs, and the animal is further distinguished by the so-called "gridiron" marking above the tail, extending from the dorsal tripe to the first broad band on the flank on each side. Burchell's zebra, now by far the most common, may, or may not, be striped on the legs; and some systematists have made a separate species—Chapman's zebra of the form with legstripes. Grevy's zebra, from East Africa, bears a good deal of resemblance to the mountain zebra, with which the late Emin Pasha is identified, and of which some naturalists believe it to be a local race. The mountain zebra is difficult to handle, but has been broken to saddle by Captain Hayes, who heard of its having been driven in trace harness, though not put between shafts. Burchell's zebra, however, which breeds freely in captivity, has often been used for draught, and is so employed in England by Mr. Walter Rothschild. In South Africa the species was used

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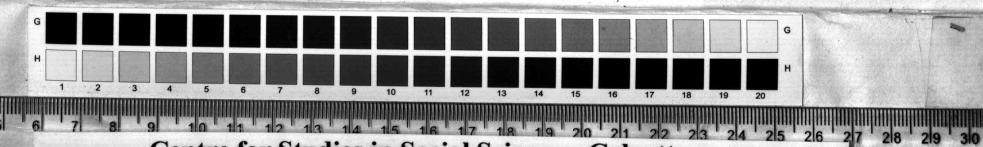
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