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পদকপাতক।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।
পরিশিষ্ট বস্ত্র।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

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ইহাতে শ্রীঅমৃতের লীলা সম্বন্ধে অনেক
নতুন কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅমৃতের সমস্ত
লালা বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

অনুরাগবলী।

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মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

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মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২৫ ডাঃ মাঃ ১০

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পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাহার ক্রয় করিয়া অবিলম্বে
আমাদের কাছে আনিবেন। ইহার পূর্বে গ্রাহক
হইতেন, তাহার প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেড়
টাকার পাইতেন। ইচ্ছাশব্দ লাপ রায়, প্রকাশক
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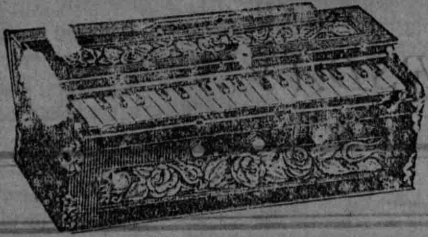
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CALCUTTA JUNE 16, 1898.

THE POVERTY QUESTION.

In a series of articles, contributed to the columns of the *Pioneer*, Mr. Beck, of the Allighur College, is trying to prove that India is getting richer. Lord George Hamilton and Sir Henry Fowler and several others said the same thing when there was a talk of meeting a portion of the cost of the frontier expeditions by England. Now, if the revenues of India are in a flourishing condition, how could the Secretary of State bring forward the resolution which, Reuter telegraphs, has been adopted by the House of Commons, for raising an Indian loan of ten millions sterling in England? People do not borrow and pay interest when their coffers are full. But here is the strange spectacle of the Secretary of State announcing the prosperity of India, and, at the same time, contracting a heavy debt and throwing a severe burden upon that unfortunate country! Indeed, the creed of the present race of statesmen seems to be this: India, in their opinion, is prospering year after year; yet, to meet her simple demands, she is to be constantly pumped! We need mention only one item to show how ryots are being bent double by the addition of fresh burdens. Within the past twenty years, land revenue has been increased by five crores; while the market value of the produce has not shown proportionate rise. And ninety per cent. of the population of India are agriculturists!

Mr. Sayani, in his Budget speech, referred to the poverty of the people, and the *Times* tries to bully him. Mr. Sayani, as a President of the National Congress, must say it, says the *Times*. That is to say, because Mr. Sayani belongs to the Congress, therefore, whatever he says has no value. Similarly, when Mr. Ananda Charlu talked of famine and the Famine Insurance Fund in one of his speeches in the Viceroy Council, Sir James Westland came down upon him with a virulent attack, couched, as usual with him, in coarse language. The fact is, when people in India complain of their poverty, the rulers take it as a slur upon themselves, involving, as it does, a failure of their administration; and they, therefore, lose temper. But what is the good of hiding patent facts?

That the poverty of India is growing, is a patent fact. It cannot also be disputed that this means a danger both to this country and England. The *Times* declares that if ignorant villagers had talked as Mr. Sayani did, it could have excused the utterance; but, it is surprised that educated men like him should have forgotten that famines occurred before as it does now, and that British Government has brought prosperity in the land. The *Times* assures us that our forefathers suffered more under native rule than they do now. Of course, when the *Times* says it, it must be right. But, we in India, the inhabitants, know now nothing of the nature of these sufferings of our ancestors. Yet we repeat, it must be so, when the well-informed *Times* testifies to it. But surely, far better things are expected from England, with her extensive system of railway and commerce, and with her opportunities as the mistress of the sea and the first Power in Europe.

If, in pre-British days, famines occurred in India, the country had then no master. The Pathans, the Moghuls, and the Maharrattas devastated the land. Then there was no railway, no opportunity for a starving State to open communication with a neighbour, and avail of its plenty. But it is now peace everywhere. The country has been intersected by railways, canals and good roads. No Afghan hordes now loot villages and towns. Why is then famine a constant visitor in the land?

In those days, again, famines occurred once in half a century, and its ravages were confined to limited tracts. How is it that now not a decade passes without its widespread famine and half a decade without its severe scarcity? Was ever India overtaken by such a universal famine as the last one? Was ever famine known in such a Native State as Baroda? Let those who see prosperity in India, answer the question. The fact is, ostrich-like hiding will no longer do. It will do no good to England. A bankrupt India will not prove a very agreeable burden to the ruling country.

The problem whether India is getting poorer or richer, is not at all difficult of solution. Is there one country in the whole world which sends out annually thirty crores of rupees to foreign countries and gets very little return for the same? Is there one country in the world where the children of the soil have been almost wholly ostracised from all posts of emolument and the Civil and Military Services filled up by foreigners, imported from ten thousands of miles, with princely salaries? Is there one country in the world where the trade and commerce are almost entirely in the hands of others than the natives of the land? Is there one country in the world where the 90 per cent. of its population are pure agriculturists and labourers? And, lastly, is there one country in the world which is visited by a terrific famine every ten or fifteen years? These are stubborn facts; and a country thus circumstanced, cannot grow wealthy, however, well-governed it may be. England is the richest country in the world. Place it in the posi-

tion of India, and the English nation will become poor in no time. England has secured peace to India, and laid the latter under deep obligation. England has yet to give prosperity to her great dependency and earn its gratitude in a more fervent form.

A MAGISTRATE WITH "A SLIGHT BIAS."

THE facts of the case, *Empress vs. Babus Rutnessar Persad Naryan Sing and Brijnandan Sing*, which transpired, when the rule for its transfer was argued before the Hon'ble Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Justice Bannerjee by Mr. Jackson, ought to draw the attention of the Government. The petitioners are Zemindars of Chainpur Sarun; and although their incomes do not exceed Rs. 20,000 a year, they are held in great esteem, and considered next in rank to the Maharajah of Hutwa in the district. On the 11th December, one Hira Lal lodged a complaint against some servants of the two Zemindars for rioting and assaulting his father, Sajiban Lal. A police enquiry was ordered; and Sajiban Lal having died of the injuries, Mr. Lister, the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Sewan, came to the house of the Zemindars and held a local enquiry, with the District Superintendent of Police. The petitioners alleged that in the course of the enquiry, the Magistrate acted in a high-handed manner and put them to various gross indignities.

For instance, it is alleged, Mr. Lister, on seeing Babu Rutnessar, accosted him thus: "You are concealing yourself after killing a man." The Magistrate then went to the house of the complainant, sent a constable and a number of chowkidars to the Zemindar, with orders to bring him immediately; and, in spite of his request to be allowed to go in a carriage, he was made to walk the whole distance, as the Magistrate's order was to bring him "paidal," that is, on foot.

The petitioner says that on his arrival before the Magistrate at about 11 A. M., he was immediately made, by the order of the Magistrate, to stand in the sun for about an hour and a half. A similar fate, we are told, overtook the second petitioner, Babu Brijnandan, who was made to stand in the sun for about three quarters of an hour. It was further stated in the petition that, on a subsequent occasion, at Chainpur, the Magistrate, being informed that Mr. R. Ghose, Barrister-at-law, had been engaged by the defence to watch the case on behalf of the petitioners, left the place at once, and, meeting Mr. Ghose on the way, told him that he had no business to watch the proceedings at that stage. Other serious allegations are also made against Mr. Lister. On the 15th of March, after the case against the petitioners' servants had been committed to the Sessions, warrants were issued against the petitioners to answer charges of culpable homicide, &c. Within two days, a written proclamation, requiring the petitioner's presence before the Magistrate within 30 days, was published, and the attachment of tents, shamanias, elephants, palkees, carriages, horses, house-furniture and other moveable property, belonging to the petitioners, was ordered, and this was followed by actual seizure.

On the appearance of the first petitioner before the Magistrate, he was released on heavy bail. The second petitioner was, however, sent by Mr. Lister to Sarun, a distance of 30 miles, in custody, for applying for bail to the District Magistrate.

Mr. Lister now took up the case for trial. The petitioners applied for an adjournment to move the High Court; but the application was refused. They, however, managed to move the High Court, and obtain a rule, ordering further proceedings to be stayed. Though this fact was telegraphed to the Magistrate, he paid no heed to it, but continued examining witnesses. His object was apparently to finish the examination of the prosecution witnesses, and thus render the transfer of the case impracticable, as it meant the opening of the case *de novo*.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice was very much impressed with what he heard from Mr. Jackson, and transferred the case to the file of the Joint Magistrate of Sarun. His Lordship then made some strong remarks on the conduct of Mr. Lister. He said that, allowing some exaggeration in the story of the petitioners, there was no doubt that the application of the petitioners had been dealt with in a somewhat arbitrary manner by the Magistrate. It seemed to his Lordship that there was at least slight bias on the part of the Magistrate against the petitioners, and he had allowed that bias to outstrip that judicial impartiality which every Magistrate ought to exercise. His Lordship deprecated the method adopted in this case by the Magistrate, of trying a case himself which he had investigated. He considered it injudicious on the part of the Magistrate to force evidence in this case when his attention was drawn to the fact that a rule nisi was issued by the High Court for the transfer of the case to some other Magistrate. "The Magistrates ought to know," concluded His Lordship, "that when once a rule is issued by this Court that they stay their hands, they should abide loyally by the orders of this Court."

What we beg to submit is that the Government should ask an explanation from Mr. Lister why he showed so much zeal in this case, and why he disobeyed the injunction of

the High Court. The Government should also enquire whether or not the allegations of the petitioners against the Joint Magistrate were true. Mr. Lister admitted some, but denied others. Now, as the petitioners brought the charges on oath, a mere denial of them by Mr. Lister does not mean much. He should be compelled to prosecute the petitioners either for libel or perjury, and thus vindicate his character. Indeed, such serious allegations against a Magistrate should not be allowed to remain unrebuted.

We the other day boasted that things must be much better in advanced Bengal than in the backward Punjab. It is quite true also that a Landar in that Province was sent to two months' rigorous imprisonment, apparently for having failed to provide a Magistrate with two carts. But, is it possible that a Magistrate in enlightened Bengal actually made the accused, who were highly respectable people, to stand in the sun?

If, unluckily, Babu Ananda Mohan Bose is obliged to come back home, his place is likely to be worthily filled by Babu Romesh Chunder Dutt. Our readers must have read with gratitude and admiration his speech, delivered at St. Martin's Town Hall, London. As we said the other day, the meeting at which he delivered his speech, was a most important one, it being attended by numerous delegates from all parts of England. The members were so moved by the speech that they are organizing meetings in their respective circles where they have asked Babu Romesh Chunder to speak. So the work, commenced by Babu Ananda Mohan, will be continued by Babu Romesh Chunder. Indeed, his hands are full just now.

Elsewhere is published a summary of the speech which Babu Romesh Chunder Dutt delivered at the Gladstone memorial meeting, held at Derby on May 20, where he was deputed as delegate of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress on behalf of India. Political discussions are unsuitable on such occasions; but Mr. Dutt took care to point out how much the retrograde policy of the present Government differs from the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's Government in every essential point. Babu Romesh Chunder mentioned three acts of Mr. Gladstone, which called forth the gratitude of the Indians. First, while the present Government have thrown the entire cost of the frontier expeditions upon the people of this country, the Gladstone Government voted five millions for the assistance of the Indian Government to defray the expenses of the Afghan War of 1879. Secondly, while the present Government have practically gagged the Indian press by the new sedition law, the Government of Mr. Gladstone repealed the Vernacular Press Act, inaugurated by the Beaconsfield Ministry. Thirdly, Mr. Gladstone gave us Lord Ripon, perhaps the only Viceroy who succeeded in evoking the genuine loyalty of the Indians by his acts and utterances. When appointing the successor of Lord Lytton, Mr. Gladstone asked Mr. Bright to name the best Englishman who could worthily fill the post of Governor-General of India. Mr. Bright named Lord Ripon; but he was a Roman Catholic, and a hue and cry was raised against his appointment by some English journals. Mr. Gladstone had, however, given his word to Mr. Bright, and he was determined to stick to it. Thus, in spite of the attempts of good many Englishmen to prevent the appointment of Lord Ripon, he was sent out to govern India by Mr. Gladstone.

We are sorry to see that our contemporary of the *Gazette* has given the *Pioneer* an opportunity of finding fault with his writings. He has been accused of telling his readers in the vernacular language that the British Government is wicked, &c. &c. Is the *Pioneer*, however, quite sure that the writings of the *Gazette* have been faithfully represented to him? This we very much doubt. It is not likely that an intelligent paper like the *Gazette* will give expression to sentiments, attributed to him. What happened was clearly this. The article is based, we are told, on the "lucubrations" of an English writer. But says the *Pioneer*, "we do not see what difference this makes to the native readers." But we think, there is a difference. What the *Saturday Review* said, viz. it is a wonder that the Empire yet exists, would be something like sedition, if told by an Indian journalist on his own authority, but if he tells it on the authority of, say, the *Saturday Review*, he only proves that Englishmen are just, nay, they do not spare themselves; and since, the *Saturday Review* says it, things are not so bad as they are represented to be. The *Pioneer* wonders how it is that Indian papers should write so strongly even after all the laws made to restrict their licence. Surely, this is due to the moral effect which an education in the literature of England creates on the native mind. If freedom of speech is an instinct with the English people, the natives of India, saturated with the teachings of the West, have come to imbibe that instinct. The Indians have undoubted grievances, and they cannot persuade themselves to believe that it is a moral wrong to give expression to them. To eradicate this instinct from the native mind, either all education must be stopped or the people subjected to a long course of repression. Either of the courses, enumerated above, has its disadvan-

tages. We think, however, the tone of the Indian papers can be improved with the greatest ease by the Anglo-Indian papers. They can, by assuming a more sympathetic attitude towards the natives of the soil, obtain a thorough control over the tone of the Indian papers.

ELSEWHERE is published the memorial which, we said the other day, had been submitted to Her Majesty the Queen on behalf of Mr. Tilak. It is a colourless document, and we need hardly point out why it was made so. Indeed, men like Sir M. Bhowmuggie would not have signed it, if the petition had not been divested of all reference to the political character of the prosecution. Whether the representation will produce the desired effect or not, no one can say; but, it will give immense satisfaction to the friends of Mr. Tilak to learn that he has secured the deep and active sympathy of such men as Professor Max Muller and others who were utter strangers to him. The petition also mentions the gratifying fact that Mr. Tilak is a high-class scholar who is held in great respect, not only by his own countrymen but the most eminent authorities in Europe and America.

The following from the *Hindu* will be read with gratitude by every Indian:—

Our Cocanada correspondent relates a touching instance of the kindness shown by Mr. Brodie, Collector of Godavari District. He was proceeding in about the first week of this month in a palanquin towards Ellore, after finishing the greater portion of his work. He was accompanied by his dalaht and a peon. The day was very hot and the dalaht suddenly told him, when they were within a few miles of Dharmajigudem, a village near Ellore, that the peon had dropped down senseless on account of the excessive heat. It was some time before he could make himself understood and the palanquin had gone some distance in advance of the peon. Mr. Brodie at once directed the bearers to take him back to the place where the peon was lying, got down from the palanquin and ordered the peon to be placed in it. The peon was then taken in the Collector's palanquin to the nearest village of Dharmajigudem, the Collector walking the distance in one of the hottest days of an Indian summer. Restaurants were there administered to the peon who was lying senseless all the while, and was removed, after he was restored to life, to the hospital at Ellore in a bandy hired at Mr. Brodie's expense. The Collector then resumed his seat in the palanquin and continued the journey to Ellore. The story speaks for itself. A kinder-hearted man it is impossible to find. It is very rarely that a man of Mr. Brodie's position could so far divest himself of his notions of official dignity as to take a native peon into his palanquin and himself walk in the hot sun. "The story clearly goes to prove," writes our correspondent, "that Mr. Brodie's sympathies are extended to all without any distinction of colour or creed. It is only by means of such noble-minded sons of England that India's regeneration could be effected. May God's blessings ever be with Mr. Brodie, our popular Collector."

Mr. Brodie, no doubt, simply did his duty; but yet very few in his circumstances would have made the sacrifice he did. The lot of a poor peon is to suffer, and that of a high official, to enjoy. That is the general notion. Hence this act of kindness on the part of the Godavari District Collector has called forth such feelings of agreeable surprise.

We accord our thanks to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the General Order, published elsewhere, regarding soldiers shooting without a pass. In view of the several recent events, like the case of Gunner Piper, and of the agitation called forth thereby both here and in England, His Excellency seems to have taken the time by the forelock, by reviving the Order and making the punishment, in case of its violation, more severe. The Commander-in-Chief seems determined to see his order carried out, from the fact that "any Officer, who by undue leniency fails properly to appreciate the gravity of offences such as those under notice, will incur the Commander-in-Chief's grave displeasure." We trust that His Excellency will be loyally helped by his subordinates in giving effect to this Order and thus putting down a growing scandal.

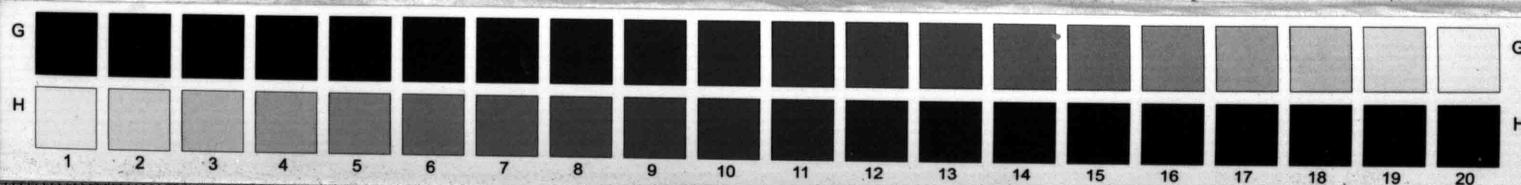
A PECULIAR feature of the administration of criminal justice in this country is that when Sessions Judges and the Jury differ, as a rule the former are for conviction, and the latter for acquittal. Happily, this passion for conviction is not allowed, under the law, to have a free and unbridled scope; and the High Courts very often interpose. Here is a case in point, hailing from the Madras Presidency. Mr. W. H. Michael, Acting Sessions Judge of Kistna, referred a case, that had recently been tried by him, to the High Court for orders. Sixteen persons were charged before him with dacoity, and the Jury found them all not guilty. The Judge accepted their verdict as against the 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 16th prisoners, and acquitted them. He, however, refused to do so as regards the other prisoners, as the evidence, in his opinion, was conclusive. Their Lordships, after perusing the records, came to the conclusion that although a dacoity had been committed, yet the evidence against the accused was not so satisfactory as to warrant their conviction. Their Lordships accordingly acquitted and discharged all the prisoners.

In these days of plague it is interesting to note that serotherapy, or the injection in the body of the patient of serum obtained

from inoculated horses, is said to have, under the guidance of Dr. Simmond, given good results in Seth Vishnidas and Government Plague Hospitals in Karachi. Dr. Simmond is a French official in charge of the Pasteur Institute at Saigon, and was sent out to India by the French Government to study the results of serotherapy on plague and make experiments; and the serum was supplied to him by Dr. Roux, the successor of Pasteur at the Paris Pasteur Institute, who is well-known for his successful serum treatment of diphtheria, tetanus, etc. A Sind native paper bears testimony to the success that has attended Dr. Simmond's method of treatment at Karachi, and says that it has cured many plague patients.

THE Government deserves the gratitude of the people for the care it has been bestowing upon the improvement of the jails since the last ten or fifteen years. At one time, one of the darkest spots in the administration of British India, specially in Bengal, was the heavy death-rate in our jails. In 1879, the mortality rose so high as 4.1 per mille among the prison population of Bengal. Sir Ashley Eden then ruled this province. A question was asked in Parliament by Mr. O'Donnell, and it transpired that not only were prisoners flogged frequently for the breach of simple jail rules, but they were worked beyond their capacity, and were underfed. It also transpired that the Local Government, in order to secure economy, had stopped the supply of milk to patients in jail hospitals. The disclosures created horror, and the authorities were directed to remove the scandal. Orders were issued to resort to flogging only in extreme cases, and treat the prisoners in a more humane manner. But the prison system was based on a wrong principle; and in spite of their utmost endeavours, the officials could not show much improvement in the rate of mortality. Indeed, during the succeeding ten years, the death-rate ranged between 67 and 46 per thousand, while the death-rate among the free population was 22 to 25 per mille. The prisoners resided in palatial houses; they drank wholesome water; they had the best medical help, when sick; yet the startling fact confronted the authorities year after year that mortality in jail sometimes doubled and sometimes even tripled that amongst the free population. This was sought to be accounted for in various ways; but the real causes unfortunately were not touched, and thus the scandal continued. Some of the glaring defects of the system were ventilated in these columns over and over again, and a few of the reforms, suggested by us, were adopted; but a radical change was needed to put a stop to the abnormal sickness and mortality in jails. These were mainly due to over-work; coarse and insufficient food; cruel punishments; and a horrible latrine arrangement. Prisoners were made to labour for ten or twelve hours every day almost incessantly in a half-starved condition; and they were cruelly punished for short work. They were put on penal diet when they failed to do the tasks, allotted to them; and while in this exhausted condition, severe task-works were exacted from them. The number of latrines, attached to each jail, being insufficient, prisoners were often huddled together like beasts, when answering the call of nature; and if they delayed more than a minute they were punished. The Indian Relief Society drew the attention of the Howard Association to all these defects in an able and convincing Note, and the latter brought its influence to bear upon the Secretary of State. The result was the appointment of a Sub-Committee in Bengal; and the Government was pleased to invite the Relief Society to help the Committee with its suggestions. The outcome was that the working hours of the prisoners were limited to eight, and the necessity of better food and less punishment was admitted, while it was directed that each prisoner should be allowed to remain in the latrine at least for five minutes. Other reforms were also introduced; and the gratifying result was at last obtained in 1896 and 1897, namely, the death-rate was brought down to 27.3 and 28.7 per mille respectively.

We are, however, much concerned to find that the death-rate showed again an upward tendency in 1897. Indeed, last year it was 35 per mille. This is sought to be explained by the fact that the general health of the Province was better than usual during the two former years, which were exceptionally dry in the autumn, the season when malaria is most prevalent in a fatal form. In 1897, however, malarial fever of a bad type became prevalent in the autumn. These diseases were more fatal than usual, attacking, as they did, constitutions of prisoners, weakened through privations and insufficient and unsuitable food during the famine. These causes and a severe outbreak of cholera in the Chota Nagpore Jails are said to have swelled last year the death-rate amongst the prisoners. Although it is satisfactory to learn that the jail mortality was thus due to some special causes, yet, we think, a screw was loose somewhere, when it was allowed to rise so high as 35 per mille. The authorities have shown that the mortality could be reduced to 27. That being the case, it is expected they will never allow it to rise above that figure. The prisoners are mere machines in their hands; so, they ought to be able to control their health.



We did not send for it, but it came by the last mail. Some mischief-maker possibly sent it to lead us into a trap. It was a copy of *Reynold's Miscellany*, a newspaper which, as everybody knows, must be an abomination to all loyal men. One conclusive proof that we did not send for it, and that it came unsolicited, is that only a half-sheet of the paper was sent to us. We peeped through the cover to see whether any sedition was crawling inside it, or not. We gave some violent shakes to the cover, to make the sedition, if it contained any, to drop down. It must, however, be borne in mind that there was no law to prevent any one to open a cover addressed to him, nay, even to read a sheet, though it be the part of a democratic paper like the *Reynold's Miscellany*. Emboldened with the knowledge of this fact which we had forgotten, we tore the cover and examined the contents of the half sheet. A glance showed us that it had been sent us evidently to draw our attention to an account of the dinner given to Mr. Hyndman. We are told at the very outset:

Never in London has so representative a gathering of all schools of advanced political and social thought gathered under one roof in harmonious desire to do honour to one of their members.—Mr. H. H. Hyndman.

So they all met, Social Democrats, Fabians, Independent Labour party men, Christian Socialists of the Chair, the Anarchists and similar other sects, whose outlandish names are enough to send a thrill of terror to all men of peace. We saw the portraits of the leaders,—Hyndman, Fletcher, Headlam, Burrows, Thompson, Mann, Quelch (Editor of *Justice*), and the formidable George Jacob Holysake. We tried intently to see if we could detect the stare of the lunatic in their eyes. But they seemed just like other men, only perhaps a little more determined in their look. We read the speeches made on the occasion; and, we were much relieved to find the principal guest of the evening, thus delivering himself:

Italy to-day was seeking her emancipation through blood and riot. The English workers, more fortunate in circumstance, ought to capture their emancipation by the ballot box (applause).

What Mr. Hyndman contends for, is this that, there is bloodshed and riot in Italy, because there is no free press. In England there is a free press, and therefore, the emancipation ought to be captured, not by violent means, but by the ballot box. In other words, according to Mr. Hyndman, to stop the freedom of the press is to invite violent methods. But that is neither here nor there. These democrats seemed to be levellers in their principle. According to them, a democrat is a leveller; for, says Mr. Hyndman:

What they must hold by, was respect for all, and servility to none.

From the speech of Mr. Hyndman it would, however, appear that if the principles that he follows are held by all democrats, Jesus Christ was a greater democrat than even he.

We print in another column a remarkable article from the *Manchester Guardian* on the Sedition Law of India. We call it remarkable, as the writer has described the unenviable situation of the Indian editor under the present law, in graphic language. He points out that, if the Turkish Government had classed the conductors of newspapers in the same category with notorious criminals, it would have been condemned as retrograde in England. But this is now the law in India. We shall refer to this article in a future issue.

The other day we said that the Editor of the *Maharatta* had addressed a letter to Mr. Lamb for information on the subject of the Poona Press Committee. Here is the reply of Mr. Lamb to the letter:

Government considered that the weekly abstract compiled by the Reporter on the Native Press, was lacking both in the rapidity and the closeness of scrutiny, which it deemed desirable. It, therefore, instructed District Magistrates to themselves arrange for the careful observation of the newspapers published in their districts. The District Magistrate not being able to undertake this duty personally, was empowered to form at headquarters a Committee, subject to his immediate control, consisting of 3 or 5 members of whom the majority should be official, and the President should be the Huzar Deputy Collector or City Magistrate.

At Poona, the late Acting Collector Mr. Bonus, accordingly constituted a Committee of 5, comprising the City Magistrate as President, the City Mamladar, the City Police Inspector and the two non-official gentlemen, who, in reply to his enquiries, expressed their willingness to serve on the Committee. The duty of the Committee is to bring to the notice of the District Magistrate anything appearing in any newspaper, published in the District, which in the opinion of the Committee is deserving of the attention of the District Magistrate. The Committee is available for use, if the District Magistrate thinks fit, as an intermediary between himself and the Press of his district.

The above corroborates the information supplied to us on the subject by our Bombay correspondent.

ELSEWHERE we publish the correspondence between Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona, and the Editor of the *Maharatta*. It discloses matter which must be very interesting to the general reader. The correspondence began with the Editor of the *Maharatta* being summoned by the Collector to appear before him. At the interview,

which lasted for an hour or so, the Editor, we are told, was subjected to "the able cross-examination of the District Magistrate". As the topics of their conversation related to subjects of general interest, the public have a right to know what transpired at the interview. The Editor, therefore, very naturally asked the permission of the Magistrate to publish in his paper a summary of the interview; but the Magistrate would not give the permission. So the outside public are denied the privilege of knowing what passed at the interview. All that they know about the matter is that the Bombay Government took exception to some sentiments expressed by the *Maharatta*, and conveyed its views to the Editor through the Magistrate.

It is not generally known that there is a plant, called the pitcher plant, in the Shillong Botanical Gardens. It is the only one of its kind, to be found in the whole of India. This plant is a curious anomaly of nature, inasmuch as it asserts the superiority of the vegetable kingdom over that of the animals, against the natural order of things. The most extraordinary part of the plant is the leaf, the end of which undergoes a curious modification in shape, resembling a pitcher with a lid. This is most essential to it, for, it serves the purposes of a trap to enable it to catch insects to feed upon. Well, Providence has arranged to induce the small creatures to approach it, since it itself can not move. The sweet smell of the secretion contained in the pitcher, attracts insects, who are lured to enter inside it to find, that, to seek for honey, is rather a slippery game. Indeed, as soon as they enter it, they lose their hold upon the smooth surface and fall into the fluid, with which a part of the pitcher is filled to contemplate the folly of too much greed, while they are slowly digested by the plant with the help of the acid secretion in the fluid. In the Shillong Garden a special sentinel is kept to watch that the plant is not molested. It is of the kind of an orchid and kept suspended in a basket from the roof of a green-house.

THE *Englishman* supports the Government; the *Statesman*, the plague; and the *Indian Daily News* is practically opposed to both. The *Statesman*, it is apparent, is of opinion that the plague has appeared, and the *Indian Daily News* is, apparently, of opinion that it has not. As for the *Englishman*, it is not clear what his view may be as regards the plague; but he is surely for the enforcement of the plague rules, in a thorough and rigid manner. On the other hand, the view of the *Indian Daily News* is that before the plague rules are sought to be enforced, the fact must be established that the plague has appeared. How is it, says the *Daily News*, that if plague has really appeared, it is not spreading? Mr. Sohoni of Poona who has as much experience of the plague as any in the Bombay Presidency, says:

When a plague case occurs in a particular locality, the infection spreads like wild fire from house to house on both sides. If by chance any house escapes, it gets affected afterwards; but there is hardly any immunity.

So when a case occurs in any locality, the infection spreads like wild fire. But in Calcutta, if on Wednesday we have a case at Shambazar, the bacilli are found, on the following day, doing their deadly work in Bowbazar. The next day they are seen flourishing two miles south. Of course, the bacilli that have invaded Calcutta, are the same that desolated Poona; otherwise, it is no plague. If that be the case, how is it that they crawled or were carried, so slowly in the latter city, while they are flying from one ward to the other in Calcutta? And says the *Indian Daily News*:

Hindus of all classes, many Mahomedans, and not a few Christians, are firmly of opinion that there is no true plague in Calcutta. This opinion is freely expressed by the most educated members among Hindus, and the reason advanced for the belief is that up to the present moment no official version of symptoms of true plague have yet been given by responsible authorities, in spite of repeated "heckling" on the part of those not in authority and the "Great Unwashed." It is remarkable that at a public meeting of the Town Municipal Commissioners, held on the 18th May, a resolution was proposed by Babu Mohini Mohan Chatterjee, seconded and carried by a large majority, to the effect that the Chairman be requested to prepare and submit to the Commissioners forthwith a report on every plague case reported, together with details as to names, symptoms, result, etc. Some of the Commissioners complain that up to the present this resolution has remained a dead-letter.

If there is no plague, how are the deaths to be accounted for? Continues the same paper:

The lower classes are imbued with the old notion that no matter with what symptoms of disease a poor native may be suffering, he is at once seized and taken, *volens volens*, to the isolation hospital as a plague patient. No amount of argument, persuasion, appeal to facts, or any other reasons, will induce them to believe otherwise.

To the question, why the disease is not spreading, the plague officers have one good answer. It is this that vigilance is at the root of this lucky result. This is a good reply. But how to remove the impression that people suffering from diseases other than the plague are removed to the hospital? The authorities should lose no time in removing this impression.

We take the following paragraph from the *Indian Daily News*:

We read in a native paper, which has been chosen to give official views, in order that they may be quoted to the ignorant as the views of a native paper, that "Drs. Sanders, Cook and Bomford were of opinion that the case of the little boy, alluded to by Mr. Sykes, was really a mild case of plague, but that as such cases were seldom infectious, and the child was getting better, Dr. Cook did not order its removal to the hospital, and allowed it to be treated at home." This, it will be recollected, is the case which Dr. Wallace saw and which the Vigilance Committee referred to Dr. Cook who was said to have thought it was not a case of plague, though there were some suspicious features. But we thought that plague was more infectious than small-pox. Or is it less infectious among children?

The *Indian Daily News* should have named the native paper, "which has been chosen to give official views" regarding the plague. As regards the facts of the case, referred to above, they differ materially from what were given by Mr. Sykes. The "native paper" says that Drs. Sanders, Bomford, and Cook considered the case to be one of plague in a mild form; but, Mr. Sykes in his account said that, though Dr. Bomford was sent for, he "wrote to say that he had given up private practice." It is, therefore, not true that Dr. Bomford examined the case; for, if he had done it, Mr. Sykes would have mentioned the fact. As for the opinion of Dr. Sanders, Mr. Sykes said that "Dr. Sanders and Dr. Sarvadhikary saw the child, and after hearing all that happened, said they were of opinion that it was not a case of plague." As regards the condition of the patient, who was a baby, about 12 months old, Mr. Sykes said: "The child was teething, had been ill 7 days, looked sprightly, and its eyes were bright; it ate well, slept well, and retained its food; temperature not higher than 102; tongue not bad; a bubo on the left thigh, not sensitive to the touch." The "native paper, chosen to give official views", should first contradict the above statements, and then give his version for the acceptance of the public.

We are glad to see that the authorities have determined to restrict the free issue of shooting passes to soldiers. The Government must put a stop to the murders, committed by the Europeans. One way to stop them would be, to award exemplary punishments to the culprits. But this method is not liked either by the Europeans or Indians. The spectacle of a British soldier hanged for the murder of an Indian, is likely to give a great shock to the feelings of the Europeans. As for the Indians, they have a strong prejudice against capital punishment. On the other hand, the death of a British soldier means a serious pecuniary loss to them. Let the authorities try their best, therefore, to prevent these mishaps. We do not think, a restriction in the free use of passes is enough. Cannot, whenever any British soldier goes out on a shooting expedition, the authorities engage the services of a couple of constables to accompany them as their guide and mentor?

As will appear from a telegram, published elsewhere, the case in which two European Gunners were accused, before the Bombay Police Court, of outraging the modesty of a Hindu widow, named Dewobai, has come to a close. One of the accused, named Richardson, has been convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, the other accused being discharged. The story of the complainant is, that the two soldiers entered the house of one Bhasker Puroshotum, and representing themselves as plague officials, commenced inspecting the inmates of the house. They came across the widow on the second floor of the house, when one of the accused seized her by the hand. They then forced her into a room where there was nobody except Puroshotum and his brother-in-law, and closed the door. They then made her lie down on a bed, and examined her at the arm-pit and groins, after removing her clothing. Puroshotum objected to these proceedings; but he was not heard. The accused then asked Puroshotum to bring the other female members of the house for examination, when he sent for two sepoys to whom the accused were handed over.

THE latest news from England is that the broken bone in the leg of Sir George White has not united. He has consequently to undergo an operation which will probably make him confined to bed for about eight weeks.

We said the other day that a peon, attached to the Tangail Court, petitioned to the District Magistrate of Mymensingh, demanding compensation from Babu Gobindo Chunder Basak, Sub-divisional Officer of Tangail, for ordering to cut down some valuable mango trees, belonging to the petitioner, as a plague preventive measure. We now understand that the District Magistrate has rejected the petition.

OUR readers are already aware that nine Mahomedans were awaiting their trial at Thana on the charge of being implicated in the riot at Bandora. The date for their trial has been fixed at Palli Hill on the 22nd instant before Mr. C. W. Shepherd, I. C. S., First Class Magistrate, and Assistant Collector, Thana. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defends all the nine prisoners.

THERE are four non-official members on the Select Committee on the Madras Tenancy Bill. They, however, all declined to attend the meetings of the Select Committee at Ootacamund;

and at the last meeting of the Council, the Hon'ble Subba Rao moved that the Select Committee do not meet till after the expiry of four months. The motion was, however, rejected; and the Madras Tenancy Bill will be discussed in the Select Committee, attended purely by official members.

A CHARGE of defamation was recently brought before Rao Bahadur Bhailal Puroshotam, First-class City Magistrate of Surat, against Mr. Hormusji Jamshedji, editor and proprietor of the "Gujarat Mitra," a local weekly paper. Mr. Manibhai Trambhai, B. A., Third-class Magistrate, Chipli, and Personal Assistant to the Plague Superintendent of the Moola Chukla Ward, charged the editor, under sections 500, 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of an article that appeared in that paper. The complainant said that the allegations contained in the article were false, that they were made with intent to injure him, etc. The accused, though he admitted to have published the article in question, said that he did so after satisfying himself as to the truth of the allegations. The Magistrate, after recording evidence for the prosecution, and examining Mr. A. S. Jervis, Plague Superintendent of the Ward, who was called as a witness by the Court, dismissed the case, without framing a charge against the accused. In his judgment he remarked: "It should be remembered that plague measures were almost everywhere unpopular, and the persons entrusted with their execution, can hardly expect popularity. There is no room to doubt Mr. Jervis's statement that he heard rumours and complaints against Mr. Manibhai. Rightly or wrongly, he came to the conclusion that the rumours or complaints were true, and Mr. Molvi and others, including the accused, had opportunity to learn that he had come to that conclusion. There was thus an inquiry of some sort, and the result of it was unfavourable to the complainant. If information gathered from such a source is published, it cannot be said that it is published without due care and in bad faith. The complainant himself admits that the accused had no personal ill-feelings against him before this matter turned up. Besides, as said above, the accused seemed to have been led to believe that the allegations were well founded, and to come under this exception, they need not necessarily be true. It should be remembered that this court is only concerned with the complaint for an offence under sec. 500, I. P. Code, and under Exception 9 to sec. 499. To exonerate the accused, it is enough that the allegations be made in good faith and for the public good, and, as no bad faith is shown to have existed, the court does not think it necessary to frame a charge against the accused. For these reasons, the court discharges the accused, Mr. Hormusji Jamshedji, under sec. 253, Criminal Procedure Code."

THE *Ceylon Times* says, that the inoculations, performed on Mr. Lee and Dr. Allen with M. Haffkine's plague prophylactic at Colombo on Saturday, have proved unsuccessful. A representative of that paper who saw Dr. Perry, was informed that this was due possibly to an insufficient quantity of the serum being injected. So far as the virtue of the serum is concerned it is said to have been all right; for it can be kept for an indefinite period, provided it is not exposed to light. It is very likely that the above two gentlemen will undergo another inoculation. It is supposed that the plague bacilli could not exist in latitude as low as Ceylon; but this theory requires to be corroborated by scientific reasoning.

THE other day, the Indian public learnt with horror that the Bombay Police had discovered a book, called the "Sivaji", containing seditious matter, and which was announced to be played at a public theatre. Naturally enough, they expected strange revelations; but they are quite disappointed for, the Bombay papers have since then kept quite silent over it. The people outside Bombay have now come to suspect that the matter was not at all so serious as it was represented to be by the Police; and this view is borne out by the information given by a Bombay paper that this so-called seditious book had passed through the hands of the Government Translator and had been played scores of times at public theatres before it came to be found objectionable by the police. We hope, some Bombay papers will be pleased to give out the sequel of this incident for the edification of the public outside Bombay.

We learn from an American paper, called the "Obama Bee", that, at a meeting of the Universal Brotherhood, held on the 1st May last, the question as to the superiority of the civilized to the uncivilized, was discussed. Mr. Lucien B. Copeland, President of the Society, expressed a doubt whether there was much advantage on the side of the civilized. He said that Europeans and Americans are engaged in individual struggles for life, and that each man is obliged to put forth every ounce of strength to live among his fellows. If one falls, few are the tears that are shed or the helping hands held out to him. There is little feeling of kinship in so-called civilization, he said, and duty to one's fellow-man occupies little space in their thoughts. Among untamed races, on the other hand, the speaker said, sincerity, honesty and chastity were generally observed until these qualities were destroyed by their relations with their civilized brothers. They are simply called barbarous, Mr. Copeland said, because their intellectual development is low, and they are considered civilized without reference to their humanity, or their duty to their fellow-men. Mr. Copeland thinks that their moral and intellectual faculties should be equally developed and that they might be benefited as much through contact with the simplicity of savage nations as they could learn from the knowledge of a scientific age. "We are apt to call a race uncivilized," Mr. Copeland added, "simply because its methods in religion are different from ours. For instance, if they worship the sun, we set them down as idolaters, without a thought of the meaning back of the act. Such a worshipper may bow to the sun as the symbol of life and light, as Christians reverence the figure of a dove or a lamb. The truth of a man's devotion lies in the thought behind it, and not in the manner of its performance. But if we become iconoclasts and criticise existing forms without effort to make things better, it is worse than useless. We should make our work practical and try to show races in intellectual darkness that we can get a like benefit from them in return for what we attempt to give."

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A RIOT.—The Ranigunge correspondent of the *Pallibashi* says that there was a riot between two parties of Mussulmans at Kanksa during the last Mohurrum. Thirteen persons from one party and fourteen from the other, are awaiting a trial.

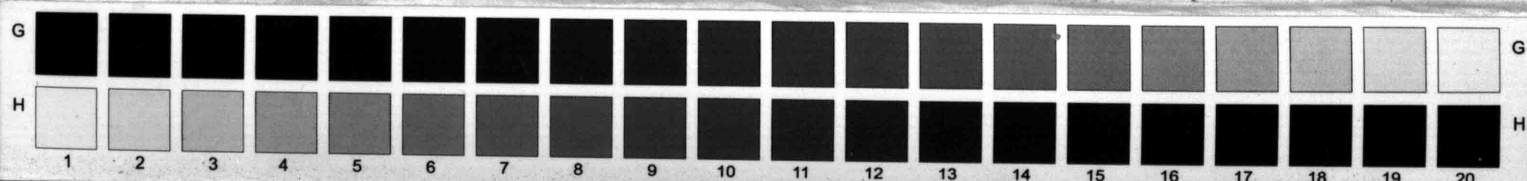
CUSTOMS TARIFF.—It is notified, that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, for the purpose of import duty, to reduce the present valuation of bacon in canvas and cans, jowls and cheeks from annas fourteen to annas twelve per lb.

THE BARUPORE RIOT CASE.—The further hearing of the case against eighteen villagers of the second batch, who are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing hurt to several Salt officers and Police, was resumed on Friday before Mr. E. E. Forrester, Joint Magistrate of Alipore. Ten witnesses were examined, who repeated the same story as when they were previously examined in the trial of the first batch. The trial is proceeding.

CYCLONIC WEATHER.—The cyclone, or cyclonic whirl travelling N. N. W., which is the usual concomitant of the breaking of the monsoon at the upper part of the Bay, reached the Conjoor Hills on Wednesday night about 11 P.M., and from there went off at a tangent and travelled in an easterly or east-north-east direction, passing right over Saugor, giving, as might be expected, high winds, heavy rain, and a choppy sea. The vessels at the Sandheads, by the latest reports, are undamaged, and barring the inconvenience attending this "burst," all is well. We may now expect after the heavy rain, which is the usual outcome of one of these "bursts," a fortnight or so of seasonable weather before the rains come on us in full.—*Englishman*.

PLAIN SPEAKING ABOUT PLAGUE.—The *Indo-European Correspondent* says:—There is now a pretty general consensus of opinion in Calcutta that we have no epidemic plague amongst us; yet the plague party are constantly worrying our nerves with cases of suspected plague, which are trotted off to the Manicktollah Infernum and trotted out in the official papers. The best native medical authorities, who have spent a lifetime in treating such fever cases, declare that this bogey of a plague is a sham, which is bound to last only as long as the special funds affected to it will last. If it be only a question of spending that money honestly, why not spare our nerves, and rid our streets sooner of the dead rats and cats, which are sometimes left for a couple of days to rot in the open? We dare say such work would fall much better within the province of a Vigilance Committee, than that of plaguing us with a plague which no one is able to spot, and that of scaring away those most useful scavengers: the street sweepers and doms, who are the best preservers of our health and lives. It is a fact which strikes us very forcibly that, in Bombay, exactly one day after the telegram by which the plague party were said to throw up the sponge and make the town over to the Municipal Commissioners, we received another telegram, that the plague is stamped out and the seizures have suddenly fallen to two! But then, it may be asked, has the plague made no victims in Calcutta? It has. For, several cases of glandular fever, a thing often treated here, preferred dying secretly in their rat-holes rather than being treated as suspected plague patients. Again, several poor devils, when smitten with any fever that demanded prompt remedy, fled towards their own country, and died of exposure on the road. Again several cases, when joggled and jolted in the ambulance-car, died on the way from fright, or shortly after reaching the segregation shed from exhaustion. For all these deaths, not the plague but the plague party shall answer to God; for the misery of the poor cries up to heaven for vengeance.

A TRICK IN JACKAL-KILLING.—"P. K. G." writes:—It is perhaps known to many that there is a race of nomads who wander about Nadia and Jessore Districts, chiefly occupying themselves in hunting. They are generally known as Bunoos (wild men), and probably belong to the Kol tribe. No kind of flesh is said to go amiss with "these men." As their main food consists of flesh, whenever they fail to hunt a boar, a hare or a porcupine, they have to resort to the flesh of a jackal, an animal with which the country abounds, and consequently lies always within their reach. In killing a hare or other fast-running animals, they have recourse to bows and arrows. In killing a boar they use spears; but in the case of jackals they employ hit dogs. Strangely, however, they do not proceed with their dogs in the usual way, viz. to move about searching after holes where jackals are supposed to live, and then set their dogs into one. In this, however, by a clever trick, they economise much of their time and labour. On one occasion I found a Buno going by a village path with a brace of dogs. Being inquisitive to know what he was to do with these two fine specimens of pariah dogs, I naturally inquired of him about that. He replied, "to kill a jackal." "Then, where are you going to for one?" said I. "Oh! I anywhere I like, sir; if you kindly keep yourself a little aloof, I may kill one even here." So saying, he moved on to the right side of the path and proceeded towards a copse, which was only a few yards from the place where I stood. He then concealed himself, along with his dogs in a bush, and began to howl exactly like a jackal. In fact, he mimicked the voice of jackal so successfully that the jackals, which lived in the neighbourhood, thinking him to be one of their own species, began to respond to the call from all sides. One or two even began to proceed to the spot in all haste. When one of them had well nigh reached the bush where the Buno lay in ambush, both the dogs were let loose together. It was only a few minutes before the poor jackal was strangled to death by the trained dogs.



PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TUESDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

ON Tuesday there were two seizures, one in Ward No. 5, and the other in Ward No. 10. There were two deaths, one in Ward No. 7 and the other in Ward No. 13. The total number of seizures up to date was 110, and of deaths, 86. There were 40 deaths in the city from all causes, as against 50, the average of previous five years.

WEDNESDAY'S RETURNS.

Up to 7-30 P. M. Wednesday, there were no deaths from plague. There were five seizures, a lad of 22 years, Chamar by caste, from Hari para, reported to the Health Officer by the Campbell Hospital authorities; one from 43-1 Colutollah Street, reported by the District Medical Officer, and of the remaining three, all Eurasians, reported by the Medical College authorities. Two were females, aged 10½ and 15 respectively, and the third was a male, aged 20; they came from Dhurumtolla Street, 18, Chaddoe Chawck Street and Pratt Memorial School respectively.

ADMISSION TO THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Only one case was admitted on Wednesday in the Medical College Hospital. A native named Dossan, aged 30 years, residing close to the Government Eden Hindu Hostel, was suffering from fever for the last few days. The friends of the patient removed him to the Medical College Hospital.

WEDNESDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Wednesday there were six seizures, one in each of Wards 8, 10, 12, 13, 19, and 20. There was one death in Ward No. 12. The total number of seizures up to date was 116; and 7 deaths, 87. The number of deaths in the city from all diseases was 30 against 50, the average of previous five years.

THURSDAY'S RETURNS.

One death was reported to the Health Officer on Thursday up to 7-30 p.m. by the Mayo Hospital authorities—that of Jonorban who had been removed there on the 14th instant. Three seizures were reported: one from 159, Colutollah Street, by the Mayo Hospital authorities; one by the Medical College authorities; and one from 21, Bowbazar Street, by the Calcutta Police.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

Up to 6 p.m. Thursday, there was neither any admission into the Medical College Hospital, nor any death.

THURSDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Thursday there were two seizures, one in Ward No. 6 and the other in Ward No. 23. There was one death in Ward No. 5. The number of deaths in the city from all causes was 38 against 50, the average of previous five years.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS.

Up to 7 P. M. on Friday, four cases were reported to the Health Officer—three by the Medical College authorities and one by the Vigilance Committee. Two of the patients were Hindus, from Terria Bazar, and 23, Suri Bagan Lane respectively. The other two were Mahomedans, from 256, Bowbazar Street and 30 Lower Chitpur Road respectively.

MEDICAL COLLEGE RETURNS.

On Thursday night after 6 one patient was admitted in the Medical College Hospital, Aminullah, aged 25.

Up to 6 p.m. on Friday, three cases were admitted—(1) Ekadasi, a Hindu male, aged 40; (2) Shama, a Hindu female, aged 35; and (3) Bhane, a Mahomedan male, aged 36. There was one death, of Dassan, a Hindu male, aged 30, residing close to the Government Eden Hindu Hostel, who had been admitted on the 15th.

COOLIE RECRUITING.

The Corporation of Calcutta are recruiting a large number of coolies from the districts, since labour is very scarce now owing to the exodus, and extra wages are demanded on all sides. Huts are being erected for their accommodation at No. 3 platform on Circular Road, and it is intended at a later period to increase the number as the importations arrive. With regard to these huts the people of the locality, fearing that a segregation camp was being erected, laid a grievance before the Corporation. Their fears, however, were soon dispelled by the Chairman's explanation. The Commissioner of Police, to prevent any disturbance in the locality, has posted a cordon of policemen on the spot.

THE HOWRAH RIOT CASE.

Mr. C. N. Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, delivered judgment in the case in which five men were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and assaulting one Hurry Poddoo Chuckerbutty over the inoculation scare. The accused were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, each, in default to undergo three months' additional imprisonment; the whole of the fine amounting to Rs. 100 to be awarded to the complainant as compensation for the injuries sustained by him.

PLAGUE AT CHANDERNAGORE.

A case of plague is reported from Chandernagore. It appears that a Mahomedan, who had contracted fever in Calcutta, quietly went there on Monday, to escape removal to the isolation hospital. On arriving there he soon developed plague symptoms and died within twelve hours. The French Municipality, on receipt of the news, immediately sent men to the spot, and burned the hut in which the man died.—*Englishman*.

A STRIKE CASE.

On Friday, before Nawab Bahadur Syed Ameer Hossein, C. I. E., Northern Division Magistrate, the case in which five manjis of a cargo boat charged by Mr. J. Sutherland, with being members of an unlawful assembly, trespass into complainant's office, using insulting language and assaulting and causing hurt to two other boat manjis at 24, Strand Road on the 15th instant, was concluded this day. Mr. Moses for the prosecution at the outset, informed, His Worship that the defendants were anxious to go to their country on account of scare, and although they had done great injuries to the business of the complainant and would not allow others to do the work, his client was not vindictive upon them. On the defendant's expressing their regret and also expressing their willingness to go back to their work, his Worship severely warned them and ordered to furnish recognisance in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for six months.

THE PLAGUE

A CORRESPONDENT informs that the segregation camp at Serampore was burned to ashes the other day.

PLAGUE continues to rage at Hubli, in consequence of which ten days' quarantine has been established at Dharwar.

IN Bombay, there were eight attacks (including three old cases) and eight deaths on Thursday. There were fourteen attacks and eleven deaths in Karachi.

THE Assistant Commissioner has applied to all the Executive Engineers in Sind for a few Odhs for the catching of rats in Karachi. It is said that numbers of dead rats have been found in the evacuated quarters of the town.

THE Karachi Plague Committee has requested the medical officers and plague superintendents to use their utmost endeavours to complete the work of disinfection of houses by the middle of next month, when probably the people will be allowed to re-occupy their houses.

THE plague Commissioner in Mysore was informed by wire on Wednesday that there were five fatal cases in different parts of Hubli on the 5th instant. It must be noted that that place catalogued twenty plague deaths between the 30th May and the 8th June, both days inclusive.

THE Mayor of Colombo has been trying to exterminate the rats of Colombo, with a view to preventing the spread of plague should it break out in the city. No Pied Piper, however, arrived in Colombo, and the offer of two cents a head has not induced the native population to bestir themselves in the matter.

THE "Pallibashi" says:—One Chuppar Ali Sheik, an inhabitant of village Shapur, in Culna, had been suffering from glands for a month. The other day there was a surgical operation, and since then he is doing well. It is said that some policemen are now paying visits to his house; but somehow or other he previously got an inkling of the matter, and fled to Pandua.

IN the Jullundur district on the 11th of June, there were no fresh cases of, and no deaths from, plague. The village of Sodhan has been declared free. In the Hoshiarpur district, on the 12th idem, there were one case and one death, in the village of Paliwal, the latest infected village in the district. There were no fresh cases nor deaths in the older villages.

THERE was a fresh case of plague at Pharia, in the Jullundur district, on the 9th instant. Elsewhere in the infected area there were no fresh cases. In the Jullundur district there are now 29 villages under plague operations, and in the Hoshiarpur district seven only. There was a fresh case of plague in the village of Rampur Balron, in the Hoshiarpur district, on the 11th instant. In this village the disease has been of a particularly obstinate type.

A BANKURA correspondent writes:—The "toca-walla" panic has extended to Bankura District. Babu Rajani Prosad Neogi, Deputy Magistrate, is reported to have been mobbed near Tilahagiri, where he went on a local enquiry, his tiffin box being mistaken for receptacle for holding serum and lancet. The District Vaccination Inspector's subordinates have all been called to the headquarters as it is risky affair for them to be out, pursuing their ordinary vocations. The Civil Surgeon, we understand, has ordered the District Vaccinator to stop his work for two or three months.

THE following plague cases and deaths were reported to the Bombay Government during the week ended June 10th. Cities: Bombay, 81 cases, 25 deaths; Karachi, 141 cases, 101 deaths. Districts: Surat, 26 cases, 10 deaths; Thana, 23 cases, 20 deaths; Satara, 14 cases, 16 deaths; Kolaba, 1 case, 1 death; Belgaum, 26 cases, 21 deaths; Dharwar, 24 cases, 17 deaths; Karachi, 11 cases, 7 deaths; Native States: Baroda, no case, 2 deaths; Kolhapur, 56 cases, 55 deaths; Sachin, 4 cases, 4 deaths; Bhore, no case, 2 deaths. Total for the week: 441 cases, 301 deaths. Total mortality to date 89,400.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS, NO. 14.

Darjeeling, the 7th June 1898.

N exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 111 of 1897, and by the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 302, dated the 4th February, and in supersession of Plague Notification No. 14, dated the 2nd May 1898, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that all vessels and persons leaving the port of Calcutta for ports out of India or for the ports of Rangoon and Aden or any of the ports of the Madras Presidency shall be subjected to the rules in the Regulation hereinafter set forth:—

RULES.

No vessel shall leave the port of Calcutta for any port out of India or for the ports of Rangoon and Aden or any of the ports of the Madras Presidency until she has been inspected by the Health Officer, and the Master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained from such officer a bill of health in the form given below stating that the Master or person in charge, officers, crew and passengers (if any) of such vessel have been inspected by him by day on shore at the time of embarkation, and are free from infectious disease dangerous to life and from the bubonic plague.

2. Should the Health Officer be of opinion that any person so inspected is suffering from the bubonic plague or is not free from the infection of the plague, such person shall be removed to a plague hospital or place of observation appointed by Government.

3. All contaminated or suspected articles shall be thoroughly disinfected on shore, under the supervision of the Health Officer.

4. After the Master or person in charge of the vessel has obtained a bill of health under the provisions of these rules, no person shall be admitted on board such vessel before she leaves the port, unless such vessel is again inspected by the Health Officer of the port, and another bill of health obtained from such officer by the Master or person in charge of such vessel.

5. (a) Except as provided for in clause (4) of this rule, no port clearance shall be delivered to any vessel bound from Calcutta to any port out of India, or to the ports of Rangoon and Aden, or any of the ports of the Madras Presidency, unless and until the Master or person in charge thereof shall produce the bill of health so to be obtained as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Collector of Customs to refuse delivery of the port clearance without the

production of such bill of health.

(b) Provided that the Collector of Customs may grant port clearance under section 66 of the Sea Customs Act on a guarantee being given by the Agents of a vessel that within 48 hours of departure they will produce a duplicate copy of the bill of health as finally granted, signed by the Health Officer and that if for any reason the Health Officer should refuse to grant the bill of health, they will bring the vessel back to her moorings.

6. In these rules, the "Health Officer" means the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, and includes an Assistant Health Officer and any person appointed by name or in virtue of his office to perform the duties of an Assistant Health Officer.

BILL OF HEALTH.

This is to certify that the ship (or steamer)—sailing under the flag and under the command of—Master, of—tons, bound for—with a crew of person including officers and able-bodied seamen and—passengers, is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of infectious disease dangerous to life, or of bubonic plague, exists among her officers, passengers, or crew, all of whom have been inspected by me by day on shore at the time of embarkation.

It is further certified that the town and port of Calcutta are at present, or as the case may be, free from plague epidemic, cholera, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic diseases.

Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, etc., which are contaminated or suspected, should be disinfected in a normal pressure or at a pressure of from one and a-half to two degrees, with or without the presence of steam.

Before a stove is passed as efficient for the purpose of disinfection, it should be subjected to a test, with the aid of a signal thermometer, showing the moment when the temperature in the middle of a mattress rises to at least 100° (centigrade).

To ensure that the disinfection is effective, its temperature must be maintained for from 10 to 15 minutes.

Disinfecting solutions.—

(a) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 10 parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

The mails from Madras for Bengal missed connection at Dhond on the 14th instant.

THE Simla Horse and Dog Show has been postponed on account of the weather.

THE Dhrangadhra Railway will be opened for traffic of every description from Saturday next.

A RICE riot has taken place at Wenchow, in the course of which all the official Yamen were wrecked, but foreigners were unmolested.

THE Bank of Bombay on Thursday reduced its rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper to ten per cent.

THE extension of the Simla water supply is estimated to cost about five lakhs of rupees. The scheme will be taken in hand shortly.

PROFESSOR Kielhorn, of Göttingen, has succeeded the late Hofrath Buhler as editor of the "Encyclopaedia of Indo-Aryan Research," published by Trubner, of Strasburg.

COLONEL GREY, Chairman of the Simla Municipality, will represent that body on the Committee which is to assemble to consider matters connected with the expansion of the summer capital.

THERE was a collision on Monday morning last at the Gilwala railway station, some 25 miles from the Multan Cantonment, on the Karachi line. No loss of life is reported. The total damage has not been estimated, but is believed to be considerable.

STOBANT, one of the soldiers of the 16th Lancers who snatched some coin and silver bars from the hands of an Indian on the highway at Umballa under circumstances previously reported, has been convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ON a reference from the Madras Government, the Government of India have ruled that the maximum of thirty days joining time, admissible under Article 105 of the Civil Service Regulations, is an absolute maximum, and that Sundays, not actually spent in travelling, must be included in the period.

THE Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of the American Madura Mission has conceived the idea of adapting the typewriter to the Telugu dialect, one of the most complicated of the Indian Vernaculars. He has resolved it into two hundred and forty characters, each representing a syllable. These were specially cut in this country.

ONE of the most important statements made by the President of the Royal Geographical Society at the annual meeting in London last month was the one to the effect that the Prime Minister had half promised to support the Society in sending out an Antarctic expedition.—*Morning Post*.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay—dated 15th instant, says: Heavy rain and stormy sea caused much damage, this afternoon to the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. The combined operations of the elements loosened the masonry wall for a quarter of its total length, and at about 2 o'clock the weakened portion of the wall slipped into the sea. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 10,000. No one was hurt.

NEWS from Mombassa states that special arrangements have been made there for forwarding on at once the big batches of Indian coolies, 6,000 in all, now on their way to that part for work on the Uganda Railway. The Home Government is most anxious to push on the construction of the line, which is now open for 130 miles. The sections now in hand are in a comparatively easy country, and hence large working gangs can be employed.

THE Moplahs of Manjeri, one of the most fanatical centres in Ernad, have an Association known as the Hidayathul-Muslim intended to benefit the Moplah community morally, materially, and mentally. The Association held an anniversary meeting on the 4th instant, and several Hindoo, Christian, and Moplah officials and non-officials were present. A Brahmin official, Mr. Rama Iyer, the local Tehsildar, was in the chair.

SOLDIERS SHOOTING WITHOUT A PASS.

THE following general order is published by the Commander-in-Chief:—

Certain cases which have recently occurred where British soldiers were found to have gone out shooting without a pass, once more bring under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the question of punishment of non-commissioned officers and men who infringe any of the rules laid down in paragraph 749, Army Regulations in India, volume 2.

2. In clause 16 of the paragraph quoted above, British soldiers are warned that if they are found shooting without a pass, or disobeying the rules on the subject, they will be severely punished, and deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of their Indian service, and on the form of the shooting pass it is stated that any breach of rules will entail a trial by court-martial for disobedience of orders, regardless of the previous good character of the offender.

3. In the Commander-in-Chief's opinion punishments such as a few days' confinement in barracks or the deprivation of the privilege of shooting for a few months, are quite inadequate to meet the cases of the nature in question, and his Excellency expects from General Officers commanding districts, and Officers commanding stations and corps, that deterring action in dealing with these offences which their gravity demands, viz by ensuring that all men who commit a breach of any shooting pass rules shall, unless there is some very special reason to the contrary, be brought to trial by court-martial in view to a suitable punishment being meted out to the offenders. No such case is to be disposed of without a trial except under special sanction of the Lieutenant-General in Command.

4. Any Officer who by undue leniency fails properly to appreciate the gravity of offences such as those under notice will incur the Commander-in-Chief's grave displeasure.

MR. A. ELLIOTT, who is now in England, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

THE Indian Currency Commission re-assembled on the 6th instant after the Whit-sundays holidays. The examination of witnesses is now proceeding.

RANEE LACHMEE BAI, wife of the late Venkat Rao, Jagirdar of Loni, has been granted third class Magisterial powers, and in civil matters power to decide cases up to Rs. 100.

An order in council published in the *Tondon Gazette* and issued under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, declares the silver rupee of British India to be the standard coin of the East Africa Protectorate.

Surgeon-Captain J. C. S. Vaughan, is re-appointed to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, and is also placed on special duty in connection with anti-cholera inoculation.

THERE were five attacks and five deaths, on plague in Bombay on Tuesday. In arachi there were eighteen cases and seven deaths.

Surgeon-Captain I. G. Jordan, on return from temporary military duty, is appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, and is also appointed as an Assistant Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta.

THE Nizam's Government have been furnished with a list of private students who have qualified at the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Doon during the year 1898. These students are said to be on the look-out for employment, and the Nizam's Government have been informed that should His Highness' Government be desirous of entertaining any of them, inquiries regarding them may be addressed to the Director of the School at Dehra Doon.

THERE were gentlemen at Srinagar, Comte de Pourtales, Comte de Jaucourt, and the artist Antoine Druet. The two former, who are getting ready to go on a long journey into Baluchistan, have just made an excursion to the Tarsar and Marsar lakes. They had to put up with much difficulty to reach their destination, which they did on horseback, notwithstanding the snow and the ice which made the road almost impracticable. This is the first time that the lakes have been reached on horseback.

CTHE trial of Ramgati, Money-order clerk, and Ganga Pershad, postman, attached to the Benares City Post Office, re the postal Money-order forgery case, came to a close on the 6th instant before Mr. R. Greeven, C. S., Sessions Judge of Benares. Agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the assessors, the Sessions Judge acquitted Ramgati and convicted Ganga Pershad on both indictments of two offences punishable under Section 471, and reading this provision with Section 467, he sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment on the first count and passed no separate order of punishment on the second.

BTOT the members of the executive and the judicial branches of the Punjab Provincial Service, says a Lahore paper, are just now in the best luck possible. In the judicial branch, eight out of ten of its members are acting either as Divisional Judges or Deputy Commissioners—a fact unprecedented in the annals of the subordinate or unconvenanted service in any part of India. Among the purely native members Rai Bahadur Buta Mal is Sessions and Divisional Judge of Sialkot, while Khan Bahadur Khuda Baksh Khan and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Latif Khan are acting in the same capacity at Ferozepur and Lahore, respectively. Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, who is only in the 4th grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners in the executive branch of the service, is acting as Deputy Commissioner of Jhang and Sirdar Bahadur Arjan Singh in the same grade has been placed in charge of the settlement operations in the Muzaffargarh district—the very first case in the Province in which such an important work as the settlement of a district has been entrusted to a native.

Telegrams.

(INDIAN TELEGRAMS.)

BOMBAY, JUNE 17.

It will be remembered that great sensation prevailed here in March last a few days before the riots, owing to a rumour of an outrage on a Hindu lady by two soldiers of a search-party. The case in this connection, after great delay owing to some technical reasons as also to unsuccessful efforts to induce the complainant to withdraw the charge, came up before Mr. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate today. Dewobai, the complainant, charged Gunners Richardson and Battraby with indecent assault and outrage. It was alleged that on the 5th of March at about 6 P. M. the accused entered her house, stripped the complainant and laid her on a bed for examination. Inspector Sloan of the local Police was called at the instance of the complainant, and in reply to some questions put by him, the accused said that they acted under the authority of the Plague Committee. The Magistrate, after hearing the cases for the prosecution and the defence, discharged Battraby for want of sufficient evidence and convicted Richardson and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The famous extortion case is still going on. Mr. Durant renewed his application to postpone Mr. J. Petit's examination; but the application was rejected. Mr. Durant's complaint for theft against Mr. Nanabhai has been dismissed.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The services of Surgeon-Captains Deare Oldham and Gwyther are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government on plague duty.

MR. M. N. Bhattacharjee is appointed Deputy Accountant General, N. W. P., vice Mr. Gauntlet going on leave.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JUNE 14, MIDNIGHT.

A Lieutenant of the United States Navy has made a tour of observation in the harbour of Santiago de Cuba, and reports that the whole of the Spanish fleet is there.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Admiral Sampson telegraphs that the bodies of the American dead have been barbarously mutilated.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The America Press Censorship to-day 8-9 omitted the announcement that thirty-two transports left Tampa yesterday morning with thirteen men-of-war escorting. The destination of the expedition is not stated.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A second expedition has left San Francisco for Manila, and will be conveyed by men-of-war from Honolulu.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The American marines ashore at Guantanamo, aided by the insurgents, have routed four hundred Spaniards, killing forty. Only one American was wounded.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

As anticipated the Melne Cabinet has resigned, and M. Ribot will probably form a new Ministry.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The United States House of Representatives has passed, by 209 votes against 91, a resolution to annex Hawaii. In the course of the debate strong declarations were made in favour of seizing and retaining the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A shoemaker, whose name and nationality at present are unknown, yesterday fired twice at Count Arcovally, the Secretary to the German Embassy, just outside the Embassy. Count Arcovally was wounded in the thigh by one shot, the other bullet being stopped by a button. The assailant when arrested fired at the policeman, who escaped unhurt his pocket-book stopping the bullet.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

It is semi-officially stated in Berlin that the assembling of the German squadron at Manila in nowise implies the abandonment of German neutrality in the present war, the object of sending the warships there being to protect the large German interests in the Philippines.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

It is reported from Hongkong that the American transports have reached Iloilo.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The India Loan Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, an amendment by Sir W. Wedderburn in favour of the appointment of a Select Committee of Enquiry into Indian finance being rejected.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday evening, replying to the criticisms by Mr. Macnall and Mr. Pickersgill, Sir Henry Fowler vigorously defended the Indian Government and its admirable Civil Service. In the course of his speech the Right Hon. member praised especially the railway and irrigation policy of the Government of India, and stated that the taxation of India amounted to only one shilling and nine pence per head.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Absolute silence reigns regarding the whereabouts of the American expedition under the command of General Shafter, which was reported to have left Tampa on Saturday, the 11th instant.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The American warships bombarded Santiago for an hour yesterday morning, over five thousand projectiles being fired, with the result of silencing a number of batteries.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The 4th Egyptian Brigade, under Colonel Collinson, is under orders to join the Khar-toum expedition.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

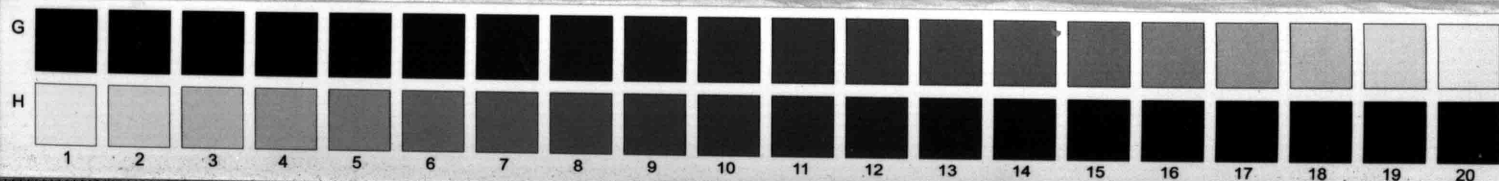
Lord George Hamilton has declined to alter his decision to exclude the public from the sittings of the Currency Committee.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The assailant of Count Arcovally proves to be an Englishman, named Trodd, of weak intellect. Papers found in his pockets show that he intended to shoot the American

LONDON, JUNE 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon, replying to Sir Ashmead Bartlett, said that the British Syndicate and the Chinese Railway Director have signed an agreement to extend the northern line from Pekin to Newchwang.



THE SEDITION LAW.

THE "anti-sedition" legislation of the Indian Government was completed in the proceedings of the Legislative Council on the 11th and 12th March, and the full report of the debate and the text of the Criminal Procedure Act in its final form are now to hand. In order to understand the effect of the latest enactments of the Indian Legislature against seditious utterances, which are also the least necessary and the least defensible some explanation is needed of the judicial and administrative machinery of an Indian province. In Indian provinces is subdivided into districts varying in size and population, but on the average rather larger and more populous than counties like Devon or Lincoln. The governor of each district is called the district magistrate; his magisterial work, however, occupies but a small portion of his time. His main duties are administrative; he is the chief executive officer of the Government in his district; he is responsible for the smooth working of the whole administrative machine; the actual working is the task of his subordinates, and the policy of the Administration is dictated to him by his superior officers; promptitude, firmness, and energy are the qualities which his duties require and tend to evoke; and many comparatively young officers, make excellent district magistrates. On the other hand, it is comparatively rare for a young officer to be a good judge. Subordinate to the district magistrate are numerous magistrates, divided into three grades with varying powers. Most of these are natives of India, but one or two may be young Englishmen undergoing their apprenticeship. All these magistrates when acting judicially are bound to act upon their own judgment, but the district magistrate allots them their work, supervises their performance of their duties, which are administrative as well as judicial, and reports upon their efficiency. The administrative superiors of the district magistrate have not, except in some small and backward provinces, any criminal judicial powers. But in their magisterial capacity the district magistrate and his subordinate magistrates are subject to the control and supervision of an officer known as the sessions judge, who generally exercises jurisdiction over two or three districts. Serious criminal offences are committed to his court for trial, and he hears appeals from the district magistrates and magistrates of the first class. He has no concern with and no responsibility for the general administration; his sole task is to see that cases are fairly and legally tried and decided, and though some district magistrates are senior to some sessions judges, no very junior officer is ever entrusted with the powers of a sessions judge. Appeals from the sessions judge lie to the High Court, which sits at the capital of the province.

Under the former Criminal Procedure Act an Indian editor charged with the publication of seditious utterances only tried by the sessions judge or by the High Court. Now he may be tried by the district magistrate or by a specially empowered magistrate of the first class. His prosecution must be sanctioned by the local Government before proceedings in the courts are commenced; and as the district magistrate will in his administrative capacity have ordinarily reported as to the advisability of a prosecution, and so have prejudged the case, the trial will more frequently take place in the court of a magistrate of the first class than in that of the district magistrate. The independence of native subordinate magistrates in such cases will not always be trusted, and many English magistrates of the first class are quite young men. The substantive law of sedition is, it may be of necessity, somewhat vague. It will often be far from easy to determine whether an utterance is lawful criticism or an attempt to excite disaffection. The prosecution will be initiated with the express sanction of the Executive Government. Surely there was here every reason for leaving unaltered the law as to the trial of charges of sedition, and yet the Government of India has gone out of its way to make these cases cognisable by courts of an inferior grade, presided over by officers who are subordinate parts of the administrative machinery. This alteration of the law was strongly opposed by the native members of the Legislative Council. One of them stated that the proposed change had created something like consternation amongst all classes. The legislative member gave as the Government's reason for the change that it was undesirable that small offenders who contravened the law should have their weak and silly sayings made more public than was necessary; but the Hon. Mr. Sayani, a Mahomedan gentleman, remarked that the trial of political offenders ought not to be easily resorted to and ought not to be easily reportable. A great, strong, just, and sympathetic Government ought not to be easily aroused to notice slight ebullitions of temper, on the part of its subjects, for a frequent resort to a law of this nature, instead of raising the prestige of Government, will only tend to lower it. But this is not all that the Government of India has done. If in Turkey there had existed a law intended to keep in check notorious criminals and habitual scoundrels of the worst type, whose characters and practices were well-known, but against whom no offences could be legally proved, and if the Turkish Government were to extend this law to editors of newspapers, so that a man who published remarks which a magistrate considered seditious could be called upon to give security for his good behaviour, could have his sureties rejected if the magistrate thought them unfit persons, and could be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for not giving security, and all this without any right of appeal, we should probably have something to say about the retrograde character of Turkish Government. But this is now the law in India as enacted by Lord Elgin's Government. In sections 120 and 122, and 123 of the new Criminal Procedure Act, there is an appeal to the district magistrate if the order of a magistrate subordinate to him, but there is no appeal from his order. The High Court can interfere in revision, but the practice is to need a much stronger case for interference in revision than on appeal. Under section 108 a district magistrate or specially empowered magistrate of the first class, when he has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person who, within or without such limits, either orally or in writing disseminates or attempts to disseminate or in any wise abets the dissemination of any seditious matter, can proceed against such person in the manner provided and may call upon him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for a period up to one year. Under section 122 a magistrate, may refuse to accept any surety offered on the ground that, for reasons to be recorded by the magistrate such surety is an unfit person. Under section 123 imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple.

All these provisions occur in a chapter referring to the prevention of offences, not their punishment; the procedure was never intended for the punishment of offences which could be proved against the offender. It is a perversion of the law to make it applicable to offences of which the very essence is publicity. A native member of the Council remarked in the debate on the proposal: "Such a procedure would amount to a revival of the Vernacular Press Act in an apparently judicial garb, for the effect of it would be that all newspapers would be placed under executive control, which would not only lower the status of the press, but even demoralise it by preventing the expression of honest and candid opinion on public questions. There is one important element which cannot be entirely overlooked, and that is the association of feelings. The power conferred by the section has hitherto been used as a means of regulating the conduct of bad and desperate characters. But editors and managers of papers, however faulty and intemperate they may be, cannot be classed in

this category." An amendment was accepted by which the sanction of the local Government is required before proceedings are taken under the section against the editor, proprietor, printer, or publisher of any registered publication; but the whole procedure is inappropriate and dishonouring. It is as retrograde as a revival of the pillory would be in England for the punishment of sedition, and just as the purpose of the pillory was sometimes defeated, so the character and number of the sureties offering to be bound may on occasion turn dishonour in a fashion which will be distinctly inconvenient to the Government. The legislative member of the council spoke of the proposal as if it were similar to binding over a first offender instead of sentencing him on conviction. There is no resemblance between the two cases; the one is an act of leniency to an offender found guilty after trial of a definite criminal act, the other is a dishonouring proceeding against a man who may in vain claim to have the legality of his acts tested in a formal trial. It was professed in the debate that these new provisions were, primarily, directed against wandering preachers of sedition; but this sounded, rather like an after thought; and if seditious utterances can be proved against such men, it would be better that they should be prosecuted and sentenced. Even if it be granted that there may be some slight administrative advantage to be gained from the section, would it not be wiser to forego it than to inflict on the important class of educated Indians what they feel to be an intended degradation and humiliation? Lord Elgin, apparently thinks not, and Lord Elgin is a Liberal Viceroy. —*Manchester Guardian*, 12th May, 1893.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

THE following from the pen of Abbe Dubois, a French missionary who lived in India for 30 years, in reply to an attack on Hindu women by an English missionary, named Mr. Ward, appears in the "Weekly Register".

"We had to these later times been almost uniformly taught, by both the ancient and modern historians who have written on the earth's inhabitants, to look on the Hindoos as a mild, sober, industrious, forbearing, patient, and submissive people, who, although possessing a system of political government quite original, and having no parallel among any other nation on the earth, had, nevertheless, reached a reasonable height, in the scale of civilisation, and cultivated the arts with some success; made a tolerable progress in some branches of the highest sciences, such as astronomy, philosophy, ethics, etc., and established among themselves, through the division of castes, a system of the most precise manner his rank and duties in the great community, allowed nobody to remain idle, and provided in the most efficacious manner for the wants of the whole; as a people living under a form of Government, on so solid a basis, that no human effort, no kind of opposition or oppression had till now been able to subvert or even shake it."

The inquiries of many enlightened and judicious authors of several nations who in more modern times had visited the country, and had made an attentive study of the character, manners, and customs of the people, as well as of the system of civilisation established among them, had generally served to strengthen the favourable opinion till now entertained about these nations; and I am happy to declare that close and impartial researches on the subject, during a period of thirty years of free and unrestrained intercourse among the natives of all classes and ranks, has had the effect of producing the same favourable impressions on me in particular.

It was reserved for a few visionary enthusiasts, who have of late years made their appearance in the country under the imposing title of reformers to reverse the pleasing picture, by giving us the most shocking accounts on the subject, and by holding forth to our sight the mild and inoffensive Hindoos as a people loaded with every kind of vice, without a single spark of virtue; a people of barbarians sunk into the deepest abyss of ignorance and immorality, in every respect far below the most savage nations, and approaching nearer, by their beastly habits and unnatural vices, the brute than the human creation. If you have perused the pamphlets published at home by the Rev. Mr. Ward, and, above all, the address to the ladies of Liverpool who will observe that many other no less degrading, odious and false notions are fully upheld and boldly professed by that gentleman. Having on a former occasion adverted to another atrocious attack made by that author on the Hindoos in general, I will content myself in this letter with refuting his illiberal, unmanly, and untrue aspersions on the Hindu females.

Mr. Ward begins his furious attack on the Hindu women by stating that females in India are in a state of ignorance and degradation, which has no parallel in the history of tribes the most savage and barbarous; and further says that a Hindu woman is, in fact, a mere animal, kept for the burden of the slaughter, in the house of her husband; her life is spent in many and idleness which prepares her for a life doomed to be spent in superstition and vice, etc. Let us consider now, with a mind unbiassed by passion or prejudice, whether the Hindu fair deserve the aspersions cast on them by that author, and whether they are, in fact, held in that low state of degradation, ignorance, and inanity which would render their condition hardly superior than brutes. Nobody is more displeased than I with the austerity of manner which has drawn so marked a line of separation between both sexes, and denied to women in India a due share in the social intercourse or a proper attention to the improvement of their intellectual faculties. But it is well-known that the same line of separation between both sexes, and the same austerity of manners, have from the earliest to the present time existed among all Oriental nations. The conduct of the latter in this respect may originate in physical and moral causes, till now so ill-explained or but imperfectly known to us, and perhaps just to that spirit of jealousy and subordination common to all Oriental week minds, and inherent especially in all Oriental people. Mr. Ward affirms that the exclusion of the women from free and social intercourse with the men is peculiar to the Pagan nations. This assertion is inaccurate; it is a known fact that the same exclusion exists with nearly equal severity, among the ancient and Oriental Christian nations, Abyssinians, Armenians, Georgians, Copts, and Greeks; and with more or less rigour, no less than forty or fifty years ago, among the Spaniards and Portuguese. It was only in those chivalrous times, which originated with the Crusades, that they finally began to be put on a footing of equality with the males of Europe; and that system of courtship, to which the refined modern manners have added so many charms, and introduced those improvements in the condition of modern European women, have nothing, or very little to do with Christianity. On the other hand, I may be said with truth that so far from the Hindu females being held in that low state of contempt and subjection to which Mr. Ward repeatedly alludes in his letter, they lie under much less restraint, enjoy more real freedom, and are in possession of more enviable privileges, than the persons of their sex in any other Asiatic nation. In fact, to them

belong the entire management of their household, the care of their children, the superintendence over the menial servants, the distribution of alms and charities. To them are generally entrusted the money, jewels, and other valuables of the family; to them belong the care of procuring provisions, and providing for all the expenses; it is they who are also charged, almost to the exclusion of their husbands, with the important affair of procuring wives for their sons and husbands for their daughters, and in doing it they evince a nicety of attention and wisdom which are not certainly surpassed in any other country; while in the management of their domestic business, they in general show a shrewdness, a savingness, and a foresight which would do honour to the best housekeepers in Europe. In the meanwhile the austerity and roughness with which they are outwardly treated in public by their husbands are rather a matter of form and entirely vanish when the husband and his wife are in private. It is then the Hindu females assume all that empire exercised everywhere in civilised countries by the persons of their sex over the male part of the creation, and find means, in several instances, to exercise the most despotic sway. In short, although exposed outwardly in public to the forbidding frowns of an austere husband they cannot be considered in any other view but as perfectly mistress in the house. But the contradiction is more apparent than real. The influence of the Hindu females on the welfare of families is so well-known, that the successes or misfortunes of the Hindu are almost entirely attributed to the good or bad management of the former; when a person prospers in the world it is the custom to say that he has the happiness to possess an intelligent wife, and when anyone ruins it, it is the custom to say he has the misfortune to possess a bad wife for his partner.

In short, a good-natured and intelligent wife is considered by all castes as the most valuable blessing which can be bestowed on a family, and a bad one as the most dreadful of all curses, so great is their influence on the fate of Hindu households. The authority of married women within their houses is chiefly exerted in preserving peace and good order among the persons who compose their families, and a great many discharge this duty with a prudence and discretion which have scarcely any parallel in Europe. I have known families composed of between thirty and forty individuals, consisting of ten or twelve grown daughters and sons, all married and having children, being all under the superintendence of an old woman, their mother or mother-in-law. The latter, by good management, by accommodating herself to the tempers of their daughters and sons-in-law, by using, according to circumstances, firmness or forbearance, succeeded in preserving peace and harmony many years amongst so many families who had jarring interests and still more jarring tempers. I ask you if it would be possible to attain the same end in the same circumstances in other countries, where it is scarcely possible to make two women living under the same roof agree together? It is true that the same spirit of concord between an old Hindu matron and her daughters on one side and between her daughters-in-law on the other, does not prevail in an equal degree in all households; but instances of such a union and harmony are by no means uncommon, and last at least to the death of their parents, when, ordinarily, brothers divide the heritage, separate with their respective families, and each one shifts for himself.

Mr. Ward remarks that "a Hindu female is despised as soon as she is born by her parents and friends, who are disappointed that the child is not a boy." If he had contented himself with merely stating that the birth of a boy caused in general more joy to parents than that of a girl, I should have overlooked this passage of his letter, as it is a weakness common to all nations, and from which the Hindoos are no exception, to hail with more exultation the birth of a male than that of a female, and Hindu parents are particularly deriving more support from a son than from a daughter; but it is untrue that a female is despised and spurned as soon as she is born. Parents, and chiefly mothers, foster their children, both males and females, with an equal tenderness. So far from the females being despised and spurned by their parents while living under the paternal roof, parents and brothers are seen submitting themselves to severe privations for the purpose of procuring trinkets and jewels for their daughters and sisters, in order that they may be able to present themselves in public with advantage and decency, while the males go in rags of half-naked, and live forgotten at home. The principal care of parents is to procure suitable establishments for their daughters, over whom mothers continue to exercise a kind of permanent control, even after their marriages, being particularly attentive to check that despotic sway that so many mothers-in-law are but too well disposed to exercise over their daughters-in-law.

The reverend gentleman alludes, again and again, in his letter to the state of contempt and degradation in which, in his opinion, the Hindu fair are held. I have already observed that that apparent contempt was nothing else but a matter of form, and merely ceremonial; and I will add that in no country in the world are women in reality more respected among the public than in India. In fact, among the Hindoos the person of a woman is sacred. She cannot be touched in public by a man, even by the ends of his fingers. How abject so ever, may be her condition, she is never addressed by anyone (not excepting a person of the highest rank) under any other appellation than that of mother. In a dwelling where only females are to be found, even the humblest and most helpless widow finds an inviolable asylum, into which the most determined ruffian or libertine would not dare to penetrate, or should he do it, his audacity would never go unpunished.

A woman can frequent the most crowded places without being exposed to the least insult; a man, who would stop merely to gaze at a female who is passing, as our loungers do in Europe, would be considered by all as offering a designed insult, which would not pass unnoticed or unavenged. In short, whether by words or otherwise, the least mark of disrespect offered in public to a female is instantly avenged by her husband, sons, or brothers, who have already observed that all danger rather than overlook an insult offered to their wives, sisters, or mothers, or allow their being treated in public with disregard or disrespect. "What mothers," exclaims Mr. Ward, "without a knowledge of the alphabet, and unacquainted with all the employments of females in a civilised country," etc. To be sure, they will not dance, waltz, or deliver in any other way their persons, into the arms of other men. They are too well aware of what they owe to their husbands, and to the modesty of their sex, to allow themselves such gross violation of decorum; but what I have already stated and what I am about to state, will prove that, although without a knowledge of the alphabet they are dutiful daughters, faithful wives, tender and intelligent housewives; and that they are not, in fact, as shamelessly asserted by the reverend gentleman, "mere animals kept for burden or slaughter in the house of their husbands." In fact there is no kind of honest employment in a civilised country in which the Hindu females have not a due share beside the management of their households and the

care of their family, as already noticed under their control. The wives and daughters of husbandmen assist their husbands and fathers in the labours of agriculture; those of the tradesmen assist them in carrying on their trade; merchants are attended and assisted by their wives in their shops; many females are shopkeepers on their own account and without a knowledge of the alphabet or of the decimal scale, they keep by other means their accounts in very good order, and are considered still shrewder than men in their commercial dealings. Several shops entirely kept by females without the help of males, may be seen in large towns in every bazaar street. I have sometimes observed these female shopkeepers sitting down cross-legged in their shops and serving their customers with the greatest ease and affability; a greater number are seen serving vegetables, fish, flowers, etc. The poorer classes (which, unfortunately, form the greater part of the population) let themselves out as servants or journey women, or earn otherwise a scanty subsistence by selling grass, straw, fuel, etc. In short, there is no kind of work, no kind of trade in a civilised country in which the Hindu females are not seen entirely engaged and occupying a conspicuous place. I am acquainted with industrious widows, who, having undertaken a small trade with a trifling capital of forty or fifty rupees, have, by economy, their labours and industry increased it within these past ten years to the amount of four or five hundred.

Such are the people whom Mr. Ward is pleased to represent as spending their lives in idleness and idleness and as mere animals, kept for burden or slaughter in the houses of their husbands. I am happy that a long experience has taught me on the subject a theory quite different from Mr. Ward's, and to view the Hindu fair sex in a much more favourable light. At the same time, I think it may be said, without giving offence, that the Europeans cannot form a fair judgment on the subject, on account of the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of holding a free and confidential intercourse with the respectable part of the Hindu females. All their knowledge in this respect is derived from their connexions with women of the lowest class. Thence arise the false notions of Europeans in general on this subject. The knowledge I have attained on the same subject is not derived from hearsay, but derived from personal observations. My proofs are derived from thirty years' residence among them.

Moussil News.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

LAST week there was a talk that Lord Londonderry would come out as our next Viceroy. His Lordship is a very strict man, and he is a Conservative to boot. Sometime ago he denounced Lord Salisbury's present policy and his surrender of traditional Conservative principles to Unionist ideas. Lately His Lordship has lost no opportunity to accuse Lord Salisbury as Mr. Chamberlain's henchman, and it is not unlikely now that Lord Salisbury would like to rid himself of him; and the best place for him Lord Salisbury can find is India, where plague and pestilence are ravaging the country.

The news of the outbreak of the monsoon has come from Malabar, and the people of the Himalayas have been made to feel it. The hill people seem delighted over the event; but sober men are seriously thinking of the possible effects of the monsoon upon the plague-stricken provinces. It is a fact beyond dispute now that plague thrives with the cold; and if there be any heavy monsoon in Bengal, then the "fair city of palaces" will suffer considerably. Lately, the Government of India has appointed an informal Plague Committee to discuss the plague rules which have hitherto been in force all over India; and the Committee may be called upon to devise new schemes, should the plague break out in an epidemic form with the monsoon. But the composition of the Committee is very disappointing. We do not find a single man who possesses any real experience of the plague rules. Mr. Hewett has only seen the plague flies; Mr. Lupton knows nothing of the plague, as there has been no outbreak yet in the United Provinces; Mr. Clarke, the Delhi Commissioner, is equally innocent; and Mr. Maynard had only to issue plague rules over his signature from the Punjab Secretariat. The two doctors, Harvey and Kaye, have not much experience of the plague—the former was all along acting as the principal medical officer in the Punjab Army and the latter saw some plague cases in Jallander and Hushairpur as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab. It is a pity that Government could not summon a man from Bombay or Bengal who would advise the Committee from personal experience.

Lately the Government of India is taking more than ordinary interest in the welfare of the Civilian, belonging to the upper provinces of India; and the appointment of Mr. Denzil Ibbotson to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, has thrown the fact beyond dispute. Madras and Bombay have long been neglected, and Bengal is being added to the number. The up-country Civilian lives so near the summer headquarters of the Government of India that they get many opportunities to make the acquaintances of the big officials, and by tact or otherwise enjoy the loaves and fishes of the Service. Of the four Lieutenant-Governorships now every post is filled by an up-country Civilian; and of all the Chief Commissionerships only one is held by a Bengal Civilian. Among the members of the Viceroyal Council Sir James Westland is the only Bengal man, but he retired long ago and came out as a *pauca Briton* to take up the Financial Memberships. Of all the Secretaries to the Government of India there is not a single Bengal Civilian, though subordinate appointments are occasionally given to Bengal recruits. Bengal, no doubt, possesses men of superior stamp; but their claims have always been over-looked. This continued liking for the Deputy Commissioners is likely to create a sort of demoralisation among the ranks of the Bengal Civilian, and, perhaps, in future, the best men of the Service will prefer the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab to any other provinces in India. Mr. Hewett's place in the

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 Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been 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 pleased in recommending it whenever opportunity is offered. For sale by

Home Department has also been given to Mr. A. H. Fraser of the Punjab Commission.

In the last week's "Gazette of India" we had two resolutions: one upon the working of the Civil Veterinary Department and another upon the purchase of local stores in India. The only important point we noticed in the first-named resolution, is that the Government will create a Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service; but we are not told whether it is meant for the Eurasians or the Indians. The local purchase of stores is only limited to a few European firms all over India; but to our regret we could not find any Indian firm included in the list. It has been done only at the instance of the Engineers' Trade Association, and it will in no way help Indians directly.

Many Indian Princes are now coming up to Simla. The Maharaja of Jhind and Kumar Bikanar Sinha are already staying here. The Maharajas of Patiala and Dholepore will also be coming in a day or two. Their immediate object of the visit is to take part in the Horse and Dog Show. It is curious that the Government of India allows this waste of State money. We know on good authority that the Dholepore treasury is not in a solvent condition; but the Maharaja had got a regiment of dogs to support.

The local Corporation has been enacting some farce from the beginning of the season about the plague precaution. Many inspection posts have been established, and two segregation camps have also been erected. But the local sanitation is far from being satisfactory. There is no arrangement for the location of bath-rooms and latrines in houses, and they are being built on most insanitary principles. All the outside drains are full of dirt, and no care is being taken of the bazar. Surgeon-Lieutenant Clemesha, the newly appointed Health Officer, has taken his appointment, and much is expected from him. The rest of the staff are old pensioners. Colonel Grey, the President, was not thought fit to hold Government service any longer; but he has been entrusted with the management of this city. Major Carsons is the Secretary, also a pensioner, and his previous experience of the municipal work has been in the Ordnance Office.

The official explanation of the disturbances in Ferghana is a trifle far-fetched. The exciting effect of the Turkish victories over Greece upon the Moslem mind was at one time put forward as an all-sufficient explanation of the risings on the North-West frontier of India, but nobody now believes the explanation was adequate, though the mischief-makers doubtless made use of this as well as of other means to stir up fanatical feeling. It is absurd to suppose that the victories of Turkey over Greece, which took place a year ago, would cause a rising in Central Asia now. There must have been local causes of discontent, which the fanatics have attempted to turn to their own purpose. One well-informed correspondent, who has something of an expert's knowledge of affairs in these regions, tells us that trouble with the natives in the Andijan district over smuggling on the Chinese frontier has been frequent of late years, and he thinks it probable that this is the ultimate explanation of the present row. The town of Andijan, by the way, is either already, or will be shortly, linked up with the extension of the Samarcand Railway. It is notable as the city whence Baber started to invade India via Cabul.—*Pioneer*.

THE BOTTOM PRINCIPLE.

NOTHING "merely happens so." Always keep that fact where you can see it. Whatsoever comes to pass has an adequate cause right behind it. I don't say this as though it were a new discovery. Not a bit. It is the bottom principle of all knowledge. But we are apt to forget it—that's the point; we forget it, and so have a lot of trouble that's no need to have.

Here is Miss Estlin May, whom we are glad to hear from, and to know. In the matters set forth in her short letter she speaks, not for herself only, but for two-thirds of the women in England.

"In July, 1890," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, which left me in a weak, exhausted condition. I felt languid and tired. Everything was a trouble to me. The good appetite that is natural to me was gone; and when I did take a little food it gave me a dreadful pain in the chest. There was also a strange sensation in my stomach. I felt as if I had eaten too much when perhaps I had scarcely eaten anything."

"Then, after a time, I began to have a dry, hacking cough, and to break out in cold, clammy sweats. Not very long afterwards my ankles began to puff up and swell, so that when I stood on my feet it was very painful."

"I gradually got worse and worse. The medicines given me by the doctors seemed to have no effect. I lost flesh, like one in consumption, and I feared I should never be any better."

"In March, 1893, a gentleman told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and said he believed it would help me. Although I had no faith in it I sent for the Syrup and began taking it. One bottle relieved me and gave me some appetite. I ate and enjoyed my food as I had not done for years. I gained strength every day."

"I am now as healthy and hearty as I ever was in my life, and I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup." (Signed) Esther May, Buckingham Road, Northfleet, Kent, September 8th, 1893.

"In the Spring of 1887," writes another correspondent, "my wife got into a low state of health. She complained at first of feeling tired and weary, and could not do her work as usual. Her mouth tasted badly; she couldn't eat; and she had a deal of pain in her chest and back."

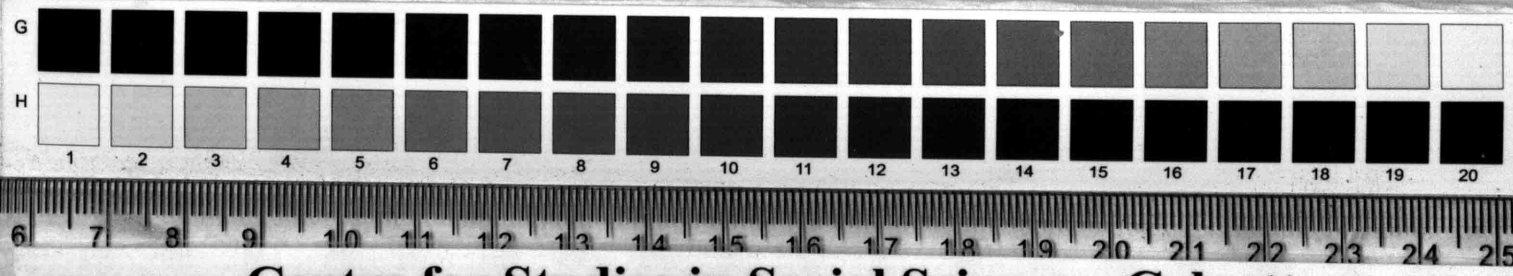
"Later on her legs began to swell, and soon the swelling extended to her body. With all this her strength failed more and more, until she could just go about the house in a feeble fashion, and that was all. No medical treatment did more than to relieve her as you may say, for the moment."

"This was her condition when Mother Seigel's Syrup first came under our notice. We read of it in a book that was left at our house. After she had taken the Syrup only a few days she was decidedly better. And, to conclude, by a faithful use of the medicine the swelling went down, her appetite came back, and she was soon as well and strong as ever. Seeing what the Syrup had done for my wife, I began to take it for indigestion and dyspepsia, which had troubled me for years; and it completely cured me." (Signed) J. Heath, Orotava House, Alpha Road, Cambridge, June 15th, 1893.

We were speaking of nothing happening without a cause. The cause of all the suffering of these two women was one and the same—indigestion and dyspepsia. Men have it often enough, but this disease is especially the bane of women, with chronic constipation as one of its worst features. It is the cause of nearly all the ills and ailments they suffer from. Let every woman get the book which Mr. Heath speaks of and learn all about it. They can thus find out what the first symptoms are, and take Mother Seigel's Syrup the very day they appear.

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED

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 *



THE CASE OF MR. TILAK.

PETITION TO THE QUEEN FOR RELEASE.

We give below the text of a petition which has lately been submitted to her Majesty the Queen—
 IS THE MATTER OF A CRIMINAL CASE.

Imperialist: Bal Gangadhar Tilak and another tried in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, India.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
 The Humble Petition of your Majesty's loyal Subjects whose signatures are hereunder written.
 Sheweth.

1. That the above named Bal Gangadhar Tilak is by birth a native Hindu, by caste, a Ghitpavan Bahadur, the son of a former assistant Deputy Educational Inspector at Thana and Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, India, and 42 years of age.

2. That the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak was educated at the Deccan College, and holds the Diplomas of B.A. and LL.B. of the University of Bombay.

3. That the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the Founders of the Poona New English School, and one of the Founders and First Life Members of the Deccan Education Society, under whose auspices the Fergusson College was established, and formerly held the post of Professor of English, Mathematics, Science and Sanskrit in the said Fergusson College.

4. That the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak is the author of a book entitled, "The Origin or Researches into the antiquity of the Vedas," a summary of the facts and arguments adduced therein being subsequently published in the Transactions of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists.

5. That the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak is a Law Lecturer and Pleader, and has for the last 18 years been Editor and Proprietor of the "Maharatta" newspaper printed in the English language, and the "Kavari" newspaper printed in the Marathi language.

6. That the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak was on the 8th September, 1897, charged before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay with, and subsequently found guilty, in due course of law, of attempting "to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India," and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

7. That the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak is now undergoing the said sentence of imprisonment in your Majesty's common jail at Bombay.

8. That the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak is in feeble bodily health, and your Majesty's humble petitioners are apprehensive of the results of the unaccustomed hardship of prison life and the tasks allotted to him under prison discipline.

9. That for the reasons hereinafter particularly set forth your Majesty's humble petitioners beg respectfully to submit that the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak appears to be a fit subject for the exercise of your most gracious Majesty's prerogative of mercy.

(a) The said Bal Gangadhar Tilak has in times past enjoyed the confidence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who sanctioned his election to the Legislative Council.

(b) The said Bal Gangadhar Tilak attempted to allay the alarms caused to the Native population by the plague regulations of the authorities; and by himself starting a Hindu Plague Hospital, the funds for which he personally collected.

(c) The said Bal Gangadhar Tilak has been recognised by the most eminent authorities in Europe and America as a scholar of high order, and a student deeply interested in the ancient history and antiquities of India.

(d) The said Bal Gangadhar Tilak is widely known to, and highly respected by, his loyal fellow-countrymen, and an act of Royal clemency in his favour would kindle among them feelings of gratitude and loyalty.

10. The said Bal Gangadhar Tilak has now suffered seven months' rigorous imprisonment, and your Majesty's petitioners humbly submit that the majesty of the law has been vindicated.

11. The said Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the course of his trial stated that the articles for which he was condemned were not written with any seditious intention, and your Majesty's humble petitioners believe that he is not personally animated by any other feelings than that of loyalty to your Majesty's person, and Government, and that the publication of the articles for which he has been condemned was an error of judgment.

12. The said Bal Gangadhar Tilak is the first offender to be convicted for the offence for which he has been condemned.

Your Majesty's petitioners therefore humbly pray.

That your most gracious Majesty in your most gracious Majesty's dual capacity as Queen of the Realm and Empress of India, will be pleased to order that the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak may be pardoned and released from your most gracious Majesty may be pleased to grant such further or other answer as your most gracious Majesty in the exercise of your most gracious Majesty's highest prerogative of mercy may be advised.

And your Majesty's petitioners will ever pray.

The signatories include Professor Max Muller, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Richard Garth, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir M. M. Bhowanagere, M. P., Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., and Mr. George Harwood, M. P.

THE COMMITTEE ON CURRENCY.

The Secretary of State for India has sent the following answer to a numerously signed memorial addressed to him by bankers and others on the subject of the Indian Currency Committee:—

India Office, May 16, 1898.

Sir,—I have received a letter, signed by you and by certain other gentlemen of the highest standing in the City of London, and addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and myself, in which you refer to the composition of the committee now sitting to consider the currency proposals of the Government of India, and to the terms of reference which govern their deliberations.

I observe with regret your statement that dissatisfaction is felt on these points, and I cannot but think that such dissatisfaction must be founded on a misapprehension, firstly, as to the objects to be kept in view in forming a committee for such a purpose as this, and secondly, as to the scope and extent of the terms of reference.

The composition of the committee, was most carefully considered. The principle of its formation was not, as you appear to suppose, to secure representatives of all the various interests affected by the Government of India's proposals, inasmuch as the attainment of that object would have been wholly incompatible with the necessity for keeping the size of the committee within convenient limits. What I attempted was to find a small number of competent persons, with varied training and experience, who would be capable of comprehending the force of the arguments and evidence submitted to them, and who were not likely to be hindered, either by commercial interests or by previous public utterances of their own, from forming an unbiased opinion on the very important questions now under consideration. In this attempt I hoped that I had succeeded. I believe that the committee as constituted is, as a judicial body, fully qualified to deal with the questions, and that the expert knowledge of special branches of commerce, to which your letter refers, will be thoroughly and adequately supplied by the examination of competent witnesses.

I stated a few days ago, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that the constitution of the committee was already finally settled, and that decision I must adhere.

As regards the terms of reference, I would call your attention to the fact that, in my letter to the chairman, the committee has been invited to deliberate and report upon the proposals of the Government of India, and upon any other matter which they may regard as relevant thereto.

The object of the proposals of the Government of India is, as stated in the same letter, "to make effective the policy adopted by her Majesty's Government in 1893." It is, therefore, difficult to believe that the committee could consider themselves debarred from enquiring if they wish to do so, into the merits of the policy which it is proposed to make effective, on the ground that such an enquiry would be irrelevant to the matter on which they are requested to report.

It is obviously impossible for me to say anything at present with regard to the specific proposals of the Government of India for securing a sound system of currency in that country and a stable exchange with the United Kingdom. But I may point out that I have expressly invited the committee to submit any modifications of those proposals, or any suggestions of their own, and that, if they should make any alternative recommendation, her Majesty's Government will be perfectly ready to give it their most careful consideration. And I will say further that, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, the interests of India are so bound up with those of this country that no action which would have the effect of inflicting injury, or even serious and lasting disturbance on the London Money Market, is likely to be regarded as beneficial to India.

I will only add that the importance of enlisting the confidence, not only of the City but of the country at large, in the measures which may be adopted, can hardly appear greater to the signatories of your letter than it does to her Majesty's Government.—I am, etc.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

Hugh Colin Smith, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England.

The following is the memorial referred to:—

To the Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Secretary of State for India:

The Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury; and

The Right Honourable Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

We, the undersigned bankers, merchants, and traders of the City of London, desire to point out to you that great and general dissatisfaction exists in the City and elsewhere with regard to the composition of the committee to which the financial proposals of the Indian Government are to be referred.

It is felt that in view of the great commercial and financial importance of the matter the committee should have been composed to a larger extent of men with thorough practical knowledge of Indian trade and with the effect of movements of bullion on the commerce of this and that country.

We would add that it is not clear to what extent the terms of reference to the committee are limited, but we feel very strongly that an enquiry will be satisfactory that does not include an examination of the entire monetary policy of the Indian Government initiated in 1893, and a report as to the possibility or advisability of maintaining it.

With regard to the projects of the Indian Government we wish to point out to you the very great danger to commerce generally which may ensue should a policy be adopted which may involve the raising of sterling loans here of large and indefinite amount for remittance in gold to India. A grave disturbance to trade would in our opinion be the immediate result.

We would also venture to point out that it is of the highest importance to the Government to enlist the confidence of the City and the country when inaugurating a financial policy of this importance, more so in view of the enormous difficulty there would be in retracing a false step should such be taken.

The following is a list of the signatories to the memorial:—

Hugh C. Smith (Hays' Wharf Southwark); S. S. Gladstone (Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co., Sun Court, E. C.); N. M. Rothschild and Sons, Aldenham; John Lubbock, Reginald Hanson, M.P., City of London; Alban Gibbs, M. P., City of London; Smith, Payne, and Smith; Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.; for Martin's Bank (Limited); L. Hansard Manager; Roberts, Lubbock and Co.; for Alexander and Co. (Limited); W. C. Alexander, director; for Barclay and Co. (Limited); J. H. Tritton; J. H. Tritton; H. R. Grenfell; Herbert Brooks (Robert Brooks and Co.); W. Middleton Campbell (Hogg, Curtis, Campbell and Co.); Revelstoke (Baring Brothers and Co., Limited); H. Cosmo Bonsor (chairman, South Eastern Railway Company); Evelyn Hubbard (John Hubbard and Co.); C. H. Goeben (Fruiting and Goschen); Charles G. Arbuthnot (Arbuthnot, Latham and Co.); John S. Gilliat (John S. Gilliat and Co.); A. F. Wallace (Wallace Brothers); Matheson and Co.; Albert G. Sandeman (George G. Sandeman, Sons and Co.); Edgar Lubbock (Whitbread and Co.); Robert C. Newman (Newman, Hunt and Co.); for the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ewen Cameron, manager; Algernon Strickland (C. Hoare & Co.); for the Bank of Australasia, London, R. W. Jeans, manager; Coutts and Co.; Ralli Brothers; London and County Banking Company (Limited); Ed. H. Lushington, chairman; J. J. Cater, John Green, W. Howard, William A. Jones, directors; London Joint Stock Bank (Limited), Fras. J. Johnston, W. T. Brand, W. Muller, H. W. Segelke, directors; per pro. the City Bank (Limited), David G. H. Bullock, manager; Chalmers Guthrie and Co.; for Baring Brothers and Co. (Limited), F. H. Baring, director; for the Agra Bank (Limited), F. W. Quabrough, general manager; for Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Twigg and Co. (Limited), Joseph C. Dimsdale, director.

MR. GLADSTONE AND INDIA.

SPEECH BY MR. ROMESH C. DUTT, C. I. E., AT DERBY.

The annual meeting of the National Reform Union was held at Derby, on May 20, in the Temperance Hall. On account of the death of Mr. Gladstone only formal business was done, and the annual report adopted. The Hon. Philip Stanhope, M. P., who presided, then spoke of the services which Mr. Gladstone had rendered to his country, and the loss sustained through his death. Mr. F. Maddison, M. P., spoke on behalf of the labour party, and he was followed by Mr. Romesh Dutt, who spoke on behalf of India.

Mr. Dutt, who attended as a delegate appointed by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, said: "I feel it a mournful duty to add a few words on this sad occasion, at the death of one whose name is as lovingly cherished in millions of grateful hearts in my own country as in this land where he lived and worked. (Cheers.) For the loss which has been sustained at the death of Mr. Gladstone is not a loss to England alone; it is a loss to the whole British Empire, and a loss to the cause of humanity. (Cheers.) Your country, sir, is rich in illustrious men, whose genius had shed light and lustre in all parts of the world, men whose burning thoughts and burning words have raised a joyous echo in the remotest corners of the earth for freedom and for justice. But I doubt if even in this illustrious land there has lived within this century a man whose heart yearned more truly and nobly for the oppressed and the suffering than Mr. Gladstone, or whose voice pleaded more eloquently for right and for justice. For half a century Mr. Gladstone's name has been identified with the cause of right and justice, and his name has been cherished and sanctified by

nations of the earth far beyond the limits of the British Empire. In Italy, in Greece, in Armenia, in Crete, in Bulgaria, in Montenegro, wherever nations have struggled against oppression and wrong, Mr. Gladstone's voice has made itself heard. (Loud cheers.) Sad recollections and stirring incidents come to one's mind on the present mournful occasion. I had the great good fortune, sir, to be in this country thirty years ago, when the great election of 1868, brought the Liberals to power. And I had the proud privilege of seeing Mr. Gladstone when he sat as Prime Minister in the House of Commons for the first time. You know the noble results of that brilliant administration (1868-74), one of the noblest administrations of this century. The Irish Church was disestablished, the first Irish Land Act was passed, and a system of national and compulsory education was organised for this country. (Cheers.) I was again in this country, sir, in 1886, and was present at those great debates in the House of Commons which followed Mr. Gladstone's introduction of his first Irish Home Rule Bill. Once again, in 1893, I was here, and was a silent and admiring witness to that prolonged and persevering fight by which the venerable statesman succeeded in getting his second Home Rule Bill passed by the House of Commons. Then Mr. Gladstone retired from the scene of his labours to well-earned repose, but he never, to the last day of his life, ceased taking a lively interest in what he considered to be right and just. One private incident I wish to mention, because it illustrates the characteristic sympathy of Mr. Gladstone for the people of India.

Last year, when Mr. Gladstone was living in retirement at Hawarden, I had the honour of sending him a copy of a small book on "England and India," in which I had indicated some needed reforms in the methods of Indian administration. The book had little interest for the general reader, but it had great interest for Mr. Gladstone, and I had the proud privilege of receiving a letter from him in his own handwriting, in which he thanked me for the gift, and expressed a hope that my little work would have some effect in awakening Englishmen to their duties towards their Indian fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) But I do not wish to dwell on these personal recollections. I desire rather to refer in a few words to those great services which Mr. Gladstone had rendered to my country and to my countrymen. Not once or twice but repeatedly did the great and venerable statesman turn from the turmoil and bustle of British politics to render services to India, which have drawn towards him the hearts of grateful millions. In referring to some of these services, I will carefully avoid all political controversy, and your injunction, sir, to exclude all discussion of party politics, I will barely mention one or two facts, and let the facts speak for themselves. You have all heard, ladies and gentlemen, of the frontier war into which India drifted during the last year, and which has been happily brought to a close. Twenty years ago India drifted into another such war with Afghanistan during the administration of Lord Beaconsfield. As you all remember, Lord Beaconsfield's Government fell, and Mr. Gladstone came into power in 1880; he terminated the Afghan war; and with that sense of justice and fairness which was a part of him, he decided that as the Afghan war was more an Imperial than an Indian war, a portion of the cost of the war should be contributed by England. Five millions of English money were contributed from the Imperial exchequer towards the cost of that war. I need hardly remind you that the decision of the present Government with regard to the recent frontier war has been different: the whole cost of this last war has been charged to India. I will cite another instance.

Under Lord Beaconsfield's administration the Government of India thought it fit to pass an Act to restrict the liberty of the Vernacular Press of India, a liberty which it had enjoyed under the beneficent British rule for half-a-century or more. As I said, Mr. Gladstone came into power in 1880, and the Press-gagging Act was expunged from the Statute Book of India. On this point, too, the decision of the present Government has been different; they have passed two new Acts this year to restrict the liberty of the press in India. Permit me to cite yet one more instance illustrating the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's legislation for India. Within the same brief period of Mr. Gladstone's second administration, to which I have already referred, and which lasted from 1880 to 1885, a noble and well-beloved Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon, laid the foundation in India of what is known as local self-government. District boards and local boards were created; members were elected to these boards by the people, and they were entrusted with the management of roads, primary schools, dispensaries, and other local institutions. Tax-payers in towns were allowed to elect their own representatives, and municipalities were allowed to elect their own chairmen. On this point also the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's administration differs from that of the present administration, for a Bill has been introduced this year by the present Government to take away from the Municipality of Calcutta those powers of self-government which it has enjoyed for many years past. Ladies and gentlemen, I need not allude to other instances, nor shall I on this solemn occasion discuss the current politics of India. India has fallen upon evil times, and we are passing through dangers which threaten to overwhelm us and wrest from us those humble rights and privileges which we have enjoyed in the past. We are filled with alarm, but not with despair. Standing—if I may say so—by the grave of the greatest Liberal statesman of this country, we cannot think that Liberal Government is dead even in the dependency of India. The great heart of England is sound to the core—(cheers)—and England, which is just and true to her colonies all over the world, cannot be unjust and untrue to India—at least, as long as England can cherish and love and venerate the name and the memory of Mr. Gladstone. (Prolonged cheers.)

The Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, has given his final decision in the matter of the questionable behaviour of seventeen schoolmasters of Gondal. Fourteen of the number have been dismissed from the service, while the three special have been degraded by Rs. 5 each and disallowed the chance of promotion for five years. It is also understood that they have been refused the salary for the period under suspension. The dismissed teachers are said to have appealed to the Political Agent on the subject.

The question of the future control and management of the Khyber has been fully considered by the Government during the past few days. It is understood that a despatch will shortly leave India which will contain the recommendations of the Government on the question. The matter is still confidential and will remain so until the Secretary of State decides on the proposals which are being put before him.

RAIN in moderate showers is reported from every part of India, and on the western coast the fall has been good, Ratnagiri receiving five inches in twenty-four hours. There was again a heavy fall in Simla on Tuesday, typical monsoon weather prevailing all day.

THE Yorkshire Regiment and two sections, No 6 B. F. H. marched from Ali Musjid to Peshawar on the 15th instant, and Ali Musjid was vacated by the troops.

THE EDITOR AND THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

(Maharatta.)

The following letter was addressed by the Editor of the *Maharatta* to the District Magistrate of Poona, in May 14:

Sir,—In our interview which took place yesterday afternoon by special appointment you showed me a letter which appeared to have come from Government of Bombay referring to some articles in the *Maharatta* about which you wanted my explanations. As I wish to put my explanations in writing that they might be brought to the notice of Government, I beg to request that you will be good enough to send me a copy of that letter at your earliest convenience. It will, I think, be more convenient for you to append my written explanations to any report that you may have to make on the subject.

I beg to send herewith a copy of the issue of the *Maharatta* of 20th March, 1898, in which a verbatim report of my conversation with Mr. Bonus, your predecessor in office, was published, as you did not seem to be aware of it and expressed a desire to see it.

You also promised to inquire about the correspondence that passed between Mr. Bonus and the Bombay Government with regard to the Piper case. As I intended soon to deal with some points involved in that case I shall deem it a favour if you kindly furnish me with copies of the correspondence at an early date.

Awaiting your reply.

To the above the District Magistrate made the following reply, under date the 15th:

Sir,—I am obliged for the copy of the *Maharatta* which you have been so good as to send to me containing an account of your interview with my predecessor.

With regard to our interview of Friday it is not exactly the case that I wanted any explanations from you regarding some articles in the *Maharatta*. All that I wanted was the opportunity of conveying to you the observations which Government desired me to convey to you on the subject of a certain article. Explanation was not asked for by Government. Nor do I remember that I asked for any. It is not clear to me that any is necessary; but I am perfectly willing to forward any explanation to Government, if you so desire, and if, of course, the explanation is free from objection.

I regret that I am not able to comply with your request for a copy of the letter from Government. You are doubtless aware that it would be a serious breach of official etiquette for me to give copies of any correspondence between Government and its officers to any non-official person without the express permission of Government, and this permission I do not possess. I have, however, no objection to repeating in writing the substance of the remarks which I was directed to convey to you verbally; viz., that the doctrine advanced in the article in question was a dangerous one, and that, as to the facts, the effect of the riots on Government was not to drive it into making concession, but to force it to consider whether modifications in the system already in process of introduction should not be held in abeyance; it was, however, finally resolved that to do this would be unfair to the community at large, and that the modifications should be made notwithstanding the riots.

As regards the Piper case I have not found any correspondence between the District Magistrate and Government, beyond my predecessor's report to Government on the case; and for the reason above mentioned I am not able to supply you with a copy of this.

On the 17th the Editor of the *Maharatta* again wrote to the District Magistrate:

Sir,—I am extremely thankful to you for your letter No. 4843, dated the 16th May, and the assurance contained therein that you would willingly forward any explanation to Government that I may have to make with regard to the points on which Government had directed you to speak to me.

I herewith send you a memorandum which gives the substance of our interview on the 14th instant, written out from memory. I have unfortunately realised that though an interview with a Government officer like yourself gives me personally much pleasure and satisfaction as affording an opportunity to enter into personal explanations and discussions, otherwise impossible, but highly necessary in the interests of clearing doubts and establishing better understanding, still various sorts of unfounded rumours are spread by a guessing public with regard to such interviews, and I find it extremely urgent to give publicity to them so as to prevent harm being done to the position or prestige of my paper as also to stop the public mind from entertaining unfounded impressions to the prejudice of the Government acting with the best of intentions in giving and taking explanations with regard to newspaper comments.

I have, therefore, most reluctantly to take upon myself to write out the substance of our interview, and I herewith send it to you with a request that you will be so good as to point out any inaccuracies that may have possibly crept in this memorandum made from memory; and I trust that you will oblige me in the matter and return the enclosure at your earliest convenience.

With regard to the report of your predecessor in office to Government in the matter of the Piper case, I beg to request that you will be kind enough to secure permission from Government, to supply my paper, in the public interest, with a copy of the said report. It is desirable that the public should be informed what inquiry Government have made and with what result, also whether they contemplate doing equitable justice to the parties concerned out of court. Even if Government do not think it is desirable to let the public know as much. For these reasons I think you will have greatly obliged my paper as well as the public if you would secure the necessary permission from Government and grant me a copy of the report of the District Magistrate in the Piper case.

Trusting that you will be so good as to grant my requests, and return the enclosure at your earliest convenience.

To the above, the District Magistrate replied on the 21st:

Sir,—I have the honour to return, as requested, the enclosure to your letter dated 17th instant, with marginal notes.

2. Your letter does not state explicitly that this account of the interview is drawn up for the purpose of publication. But I gather that that is your intention. If it is not, I regret that I should have misunderstood. But if it is then I have to say in the first place that I think you ought to have explicitly asked me for my consent to the publication. I observe that you obtained Mr. Bonus' express consent before publishing your interview with him and in the next place that I do not consent to the publication of an account of your interview with me on the 14th instant.

3. In the course of your account of what passed you most correctly refer to the conversation as "a private conversation." That is exactly the light in which I regard it, and I have a decided objection to my private conversation being published in any paper. I must ask you therefore to be so good as to refrain from publishing the paper herewith returned, or anything like it.

4. The marginal notes which I have made on this paper are made with a view of correcting, or commenting on some of the statements made in it; they are intended merely for your private satisfaction, to complete the record of a private conversation; and they are not intended in any way for publication.

To this, the Editor of the *Maharatta* rejoined on the 28th:

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5080 of 1898, dated 21st May, 1898, enclosing copy of the report of our conversation on the 13th instant which I had sent you for verification.

I am highly obliged to you for the trouble you took in reading the report carefully and making many instructive corrections and observations in the margin. Some of your remarks have proved very useful to me as they show clearly that you did not intend to convey the meaning which your language at the time led me to understand, and I have therefore to thank you sincerely for thus correcting some of my impressions made in a hasty conversation.

I request, however, to find that you emphatically object to the publication of the report of our conversation which ranged over many questions that are of public interest. It is true that I did contemplate the publication of an authentic report of our conversation in order that false rumours as to what passed between us may not get into circulation, and I had expressly stated it in my previous letter. I had no reason then to suppose that you would object to it, especially as on a previous occasion your predecessor Mr. Bonus had most willingly consented to the publication of a similar interview. Besides as you had intimated to me in your letter of the 16th instant that no explanations were wanted from me by Government, I thought it better to publish the interview itself in my paper instead of troubling Government with any unsolicited explanations of mine. My failure to ask your express consent for the publication was an oversight, and I am sorry it has caused some misunderstanding about my motives.

As you now decidedly object to the publication of the reports, I am bound to respect your wishes though I may request you once more to reconsider your decision, at least so far as the topics of purely public interest are concerned. I should like to know whether you regard this correspondence also as private and whether you have any objection to my publishing your letter, dated 16th May, repeating substance of the letter you received from Government for being communicated to me. I may observe that such an authoritative contradiction would go far to remove the wrong impression created in public mind by charges of fear and haste made against the Bombay Government in many Anglo-Indian and native newspapers. As to sending explanations to Government I do not see its necessity now after your assurances. You will, of course, do full justice to me in the official report you will send to Government, giving the substance of my explanations on several points raised by you in the course of our conversation. An assurance from you that you are fully satisfied with those explanations, will suffice for me; but if you cannot give it I shall be glad to submit further explanations on any points you suggest. As I am most anxious to remove the least doubt or misunderstanding that might lurk in your mind as to the policy of the paper I shall always be grateful for any suggestions or corrections that you may think it necessary to communicate to me in the interest of Government.

Hoping to be excused for the length of this communication.

The following is the concluding letter from the Magistrate:

Sir,—Replying to your letter, dated 28th instant, I have the honor to say that I have no objection to your publishing my letter No. 4843, dated 16th instant.

It has been decided that the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Annual Educational Conference will assemble at Lahore and sit on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of December 1898. The President of the Conference will be the Hon. Hajdi Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Sahib, Kazalbash, Punjab.

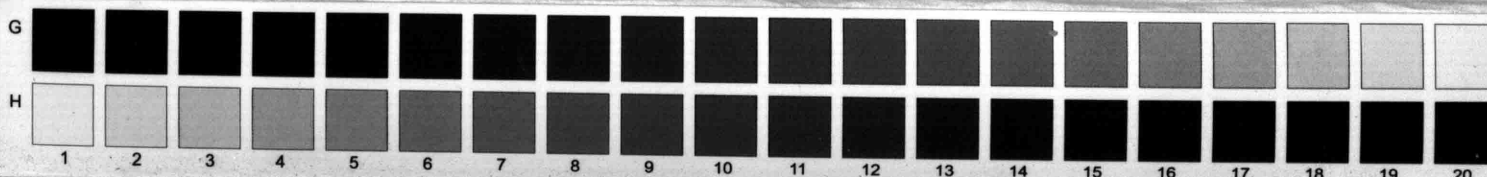
DR. W. J. SIMPSON, the late Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, has, in collaboration with Dr. J. Cantlie, announced the publication on the 1st August next of a "Journal of Tropical Medicine," to be issued monthly in London.

A SOUTH Sylhet telegram of the 15th, says:—Up to date there are no signs of the monsoon, and grave fears are entertained of its failure. Rice and other food stuffs are going up in price by leaps and bounds. Rain is badly wanted.

THE Thakore Sahib of Malia who was removed from the administration of his Taluka on account of his reported maladministration and incapacity, and who, since then, has been living in Ahmedabad, has it is said, been allowed to reside in Rajkot.

THE Government of India has given the Gaekwar permission to purchase a site on Malabar Hill, Bombay, adjoining the residence of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, for a marine palace for himself.

THE widow of the late Sir Henry H. Lock-Allen, Lady Alice Havelock-Allen, has been granted an allowance of £3,000 a year out of the Blackwell Grange estates.



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 IS THE ONLY RELIABLE PATENT DIS-
 infectant, Deodoriser, and Antiseptic of the first
 and highest order. Imported direct from the sole
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 Casks, purely mineral and English.

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Bhagat Ram's Herb's Oil.

It has Two Invaluable Qualities:

(1) Its external application cures fire burns, scalds,
 scorpion, wasp and other venom stings, prickly heat
 and all sorts of skin diseases.

(2) Internally taken it cures Cholera and Gonorrhoea.
 Price is so fixed that every one can buy it, 2 annas
 8 per phial, postage extra. Six phials, if taken
 at a time, will cost only Rs. 3, postage included.

No home should be without it. Every familyman
 should keep it as a safeguard.

A FEW OPINIONS:

(1) Rai Pahu Ram, Ex. Asst. Commr., says: "I
 tried Mr. Bhagat Ram's Herb's Oil on my infant child
 suffering from prickly heat and pimples, its effect was
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 should be without it."

(2) A. R. Burton, Supt. Ry. Police, R. Pindi,
 says: "I was burnt by a hot chimney and on applying
 the oil relief was instantaneous. I can say by ex-
 perience that no home should be without it."

(3) Doctor Chhajmal Dass says: "The oil was
 found most useful after trial in case of burns, boils,
 ulcers and Gonorrhoea."

No need of lengthy list of certificates. Any one
 doubting its efficacy can get a sample phial free on
 sending one anna stamps to cover postage. Hot
 season is approaching, no prudent man and no home
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All sorts of gold, silver and jewellery ornaments
 are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at
 cheaper rates than others. Confidence of the superior
 quality of the articles and moderate prices at which
 they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge
 competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue
 price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying
 ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of
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