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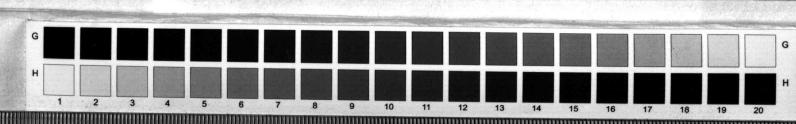
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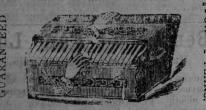


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Babu T. K. Baksi, Professer Government College, Jubbulpur, writes Dr. Biswas's edicine for acidity and dy spepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that sufferers who may give it a fair ttrial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

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# THE MAHILA ART STUDIO.

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Mis. S. Ghose begs to intimate to her numerous patrons that she has opened a photographic tudio at the above address.

Her execution of work has elicited approval and commendation from all sides, of which the following

commendation from all sides, of which the following is a specimen:—

"Sreemuttee Sarojini Ghosh, who has set up the Mahila Art Studio at 10, Cornwallis Street, is a Hindu lady artist of great skill whose works we have seen to admire. She has executed for us some orders, and the way these have been finished leave no doubt as to her efficiency and ability as a photographer. One's interest in her is the more enhanced when her excellent work is taken into consideration Sreemuttee Sarojini deserves encouragement and patronage at the hands of her countrymen, specially as she can enter the zenana and photograph the ladies of a Hindu family. She also undertakes permanent bromide enlargements and platinotypes, at very moderate rates.—Amvita Bacar Patrika.

Her tates are moderate, and will be quoted on application. Hindu gentlemen have a good opporunity of taking photographs of the female members of their families, as Mrs. S. Ghose is a Hindu who always is willing to accept Zenana work.

## Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7, 1898.

A RAILWAY OUTRAGE CASE. MRS. LOGAN, while describing her camp life, observes as follows:-

A RAILWAY OUTRAGE CASE.

MRS. LOGAN, while describing her camp life, observes as follows:—

Another time, I am told, that a native lady world be much pleased if I would pay her a visit. Of course, I agreed to this, and we set out in the afternoon. The husband of this lady is a well-to-do farmer, and I cannot help contrasting her condition of life with that of a bustling active farmer's wife in our own country, with her dairy, her poultry, bees and kitchen garden. This lady lives entirely secluded from the world, sees no men but her husband and nearest relations, rarely leaves the house, or even her own apartments. Yet the two women appear to be equally content and happy; if the one cannot mix with the general public, it must be remembered that she is never separated from her family—her sons do not go as soldiers to Canada, or as emigrants to Australia; her daughters do not take service in London, or go into factories for the sake of liberty. Her sons bring their wives home and increase the family circle, her daughters are well-married and provided for at a very early age. If her duties are few, so are her responsibilities; if her pleasures are limited, so are her troubles. I have heard much of the dreadful weariness any monotony of the wives of natives of India, but I cannot say I have seen anything of it. I havevisited many in their own homes, and have invariably found them cheerful, good-humoured, full of simple joked and innocent gatety. I have listened to their hearts laughter, and watched them crunching sweetmeats, and drinking, goodness knows what, out of brass lotahs, and I have envied them their peaceful urdisturbed lives. When I think of the racket and hurry and turmoil we live in; the learning and accomplishments expected from us; the society smiles that must be ready for everyone; the travels, the books, the languages we must learn; the endless calls, on our time, our brains and our sympathies—then I cannot but confess that the peace and calmness of Zenana life impresses itself very favourably upon m

In describing Hindu home, Mrs. Logan shows an amount of power of observation which does her credit, Hindu home is often misunderstood, and sometimes, we are sorry to say, misrepresented, and this, because, it hurts the vanity of Europeans to recognise that the people of India could have anything which is better than what they themselves possess. The fact, however, remains that marriage is admitted to be a failure in the West, but it is certainly not so admitted here. Here in India, domestic felicity is so great that people sacrifice everything for it.

They would rather starve at home than leave their family behind to better their

Only in one remark Mrs. Logan betrays her European training. After praising the devotion of the Hindu wife, she says, the "husbands often prove ungrateful, I doubt even brother and brother here in India amongst Hindus. The Hindu wife is good, not because she expects favour in return for her devotion. Neither will she turn bad if she gets no return. She is good, because she has found that the happiness of a woman consists in being a good wife and good mother. She serves her husband, because she knows, there is a greater pleasure in service than in command. European women claim privileges; but the Hindu woman claims none, because she finds that she can be more happy by claiming none than by claiming some. The Hindu woman feels for her husband, as one-half of her body feels for the other half. Does the left hand torment the right hand, if the latter con-

Yes, the husband sometimes proves a brute, but that is very, very rarely. The fact is, the Hindu woman does not permit her husband to become a brute, by her disinterested devotion to him. Then the wife is her consolation even when she knows official, he was, as a mater of course, also that her husband has other attractions. She knows that, in spite of his failings, he will never forsake her, and in times of danger, will protect her with his life. Cast a crimi- Europeans shink away, and made room for nal look at a woman, and her husband, if he is not in his death-bed, will sacrifice his life to save her honour.

wife amongst Hindus, and this is no poetry.

The European nations have not the domestic felicity of the Hindu, and they are therefore so great, wealthy, and powerful. Having not that quantity of joy at home which makes life content to remain there, a vast number of Europeans roam elsewhere in search of happiness. They seek to find it in wealth, in new lands, in war, and in risks. The wife pines and suffers. For years a wife sometimes gets no news of her husband. When her husband is near her even then, he, not finding his sufficient quan

tity of joy in her company, makes it up by attending clubs, and drinking liquor.

The European is great and able, but not happy. He is a pioneer, a discoverer. and a ruler, but he is restless. A Hindu is demoralized, nay, paralyzed by his domestic felicity, and he does not complain. And why should he? What is wanted is peace and happiness. And if he finds it at home, why should go in search of it to than the Bengalee Babus. Of course, there three Eur

foreign countries like a European, and seek it in drink or ambitious projects?

The Hindu woman is the loveliest creature on earth. The Hindu woman is the result of the effort of ages. Angels have been woman is an Angel.

Angels, oftentimes intervene with the affairs with a European. of men below. The following story, the principal character of which is a Hindu lady strong confirmation of the above declaration.

Babu-, a wealthy Zemindar, tolerably well-educated, handsome in appearance, though weak in frame, was going home with his wife. With this object, wife and husband arrived at the Howrah Railway Station at 8 P. M., to catch the mail train. The wife objected to enter a carriage which was not reserved. She was a young lady of exquisite beauty. The husband, however, calmed her fears with the assurance that, as only gentlemen travel first class, she had nothing to fear. They were undertaking a short journey, and the hus-band had firm faith in the high character of European gentlemen. Thus persuaded, the lady entered the carriage, and the husband immediately followed her.

The husband, however, committed some initial mistakes. One was, the permitted his wife to be seen by those present on the platform. Her dazzling beauty created a sensation. Indeed, on the platform, she seemed like an ethereal being, and as such, drew universal attraction. His second mistake was, to seat himself and not the lady in a corner, where if he had put her, she would have been better protected.

The lady was observed by three Europeans worse for liquor, and they immediately formed a sinister plan. Whether they were Germans, or Englishmen, or Americans, we know not. But they were not gentlemen, and they would have probably never much and first along the strength by a single bloom official knew very well.

Babu A—aimed a never purchased first class tickets but for the lady, the wife of the Zemindar. Possibly they were railway employes and had the pri-

vitege of travelling by any class they chose. had committed an indiscretion in entering a carriage with his young wife, which had not been reserved. The fact was, Babu was known to them; indeed, the Babu and they were intimate friends. They, however, that, by this arrangement, they would leave the couple to themselves, and, at the same time, would be able to help the lady if any harm threatened her. Hindu ladies, in the presence of strangers, feel themselves somewhat paralysed, so excessive is their modesty; and it was only to avoid hurting the sensibility of the lady, that Babu A-and his friend selected a different compartment.

Just then the three Europeans entered the

Babu A—and his friend saw this and held a hasty conference. "Let us hasten and protect the lady," said A—to his friend, "you are certainly not afraid to go with me?" The friend replied that he had nothing to fear when he was by the side of such a chivalrous champion as A-was, but he did not like to go to jail, which he feared would be their lot, if they interfered with Europeans. But yet he would not mind it, and he was ready to risk his life, if that was necessary, for the protection of the lady.

So saying, they both alighted and sought to enter the carriage in which Babu and his wife were, and which had been occupied by the three Europeans. This arrangement was, however, not at all to the tract any disease? That is exactly the re-lationship that exists between husband and stood at the door, barring the passage of stood at the door, barring the passage of the new comers! There was no way to enter the carriage but by force.

Just then, an important personage appeared on the scene. He was no other than Mr.—, a high European official, well known throughout the country. As a high dar, of course, rose, but the difficulty was to a perfect gentleman. Needless to say that he was a first-class passenger, and when he caried by her husband to the carriage sought to enter the carriage, the three that was waiting for Babu Ahim. Having taken his seat in the carriage, he beckoned the two Hindu gentlemen to follow him. This because he knew them, Babu A rather intimately. Perhaps the official had a suspicion of the danger which awaited the lady; for, he asked Babu Ato enter in a rather pressing tone. Perhaps he wanted to pass his time in pleasant conversation with Babu A-who, as I said, was a friend of his. Babu A-entered and sat just before the lady,——his friend by his side, and the official by the side of the friend. So, on the front seat, was Babu , in the corner, on his left was his wife, and on the left of the wife were the three half-drunk Europeans. And, facing them, sat Babu A-, his friend, and the European official.

If the sudden appearance of a European had somewhat disconcerted the three Europeans in the beginning, they soon after recovered their reckless attitude. Perhaps they calculated that the official being a

were the Bengalee Babus themselves; but then? And why should the high minded they had no respect for "natives." Here let English official be there also at the same us remark parenthetically that the natives time? If he had not been there, Babi of India do not interfere with Europeans, so long they can help it. It is not merely that the Europeans are, as a rule, stronger than Such is the sense of female honour among described, but never seen. The Hindu the Europeans are, as a rule, stronger than they, but because it is a dangerous game,

But to proceed. The European, who was next to the lady, deliberately pressed and which is true in every particular, is a her in an open manner before all company. The fact was, liquor had taken away the little feeling of modesty and human feelings that he possessed.

The lady was an angel. She had, of course, never come before strangers. She was the wife of one of the highest men in the land, and the daughter of a nobleman. Suffice it to say, she was as modest as a young Hindu lady ought to be. She did not utter a shriek, nor move a muscle, but fainted away, though she remained in her sitting posture.

The husband felt himself confounded and paralyzed by the sudden affront. But before he had been able to come to the protection of his wife, others came to do he thing for him.

When the European committed the affront, the European official and Babu A-passed intelligent glances between themselves. By the glance the official present meant to say, "why delay?" And

Babu A—meant to say "yes, I am ready."

The fact was, the official knew Babu A--. He knew that Babu A--was not only a chivalrous gentleman, but a man of huge strength. He was one of the strongest men in the country. Indeed people believed that possibly a stronger man than he did not exist in the whole world. It was possible for him to kill a man of ordinary strength by a single blow. The three Europeans were no match for him, and this the

Babu A-aimed a blow at the ruffian and floored him!

This was unexpected : the Europeans were not prepared for this. They did not expect much resistance from natives, and Another Hindu gentleman now appeared they knew that they were three. When the on the scene, (and him we shall call pabu first ruffian was floored, the other two rose A.) accompanied by a friend. They too to attack Babu A--. Now this was were Zemiodars, and had also taken first against the rule of fair play. Two to one, class tickets. Coming to select a compartment, they found babu——and his wife occupying one. They counselled among themselves. They thought that Babu——assault Babu A,—he caught them by the neck and forced them to sit down; indeed, they felt suffocated under the iron grip of their opponent. While Babu A—was engaged with his two men, the official was seen to rise hastily and administer a kick at the left Babu—and his wife alone, and got right arm of the man who had been into the side compartment. They thought floored!

This man had been so stunned by the blow that, though he made attempts to get up, he found that he could not do it. So in his fury he grappled Babu A—by the leg and thus tried to fell him down. This help from the official was of great use to Babu A--. There was the lady before him; one European was lying on his back who had grappled both his legs, and two not." Now gratitude is a feeling which has nothing to do with the relationship that wife; and they at once betrayed their sinis exists between husband and wife; or, for the matter of that, between parent and son, or alone and sitting close by the lady!

The official, however, after administering the light left the combatter and some and sitting close by the lady! the kick, left the combatants alone as if nothing had happened, and sat quiet as an himself is practically helpless. To appeal

> Hitherto none had spoken a word. Babu -looked at the official and muttered; "They have not got their deserts," and he gave them some more blows, though with an unruffled temper. The Europeans had found out their man; they had found that they had no chance with the giant before them, and besides, they had been sobered. They moved not a finger nor uttered a groan. They sat mute and non-plussed.

The train reached the station of-Babu A-'s house was there. He and his friend rose to get out. They shook hands with the official and asked Babu——, the Zemindar, to lead his wife out. "You must be my guest to-night," said Babu A -, addressing the Zemindar. The Zemincarry the fainting wife. She was partially roused to consciousness, and in a manner the station, Babu—A carried guests home and entrusted the lady to the care of his wife. She was found to be in a cataleptic fit. It was after four hours of tending that the lady found spech, or rather tears. For, the first thing that she did on arriving at consciousness, was to give way to her tears. She was then overtaken by hysterical fits from which she recovered

only after months of careful tending. When they were coming out, the Europeans found speech. "We demand your name, Babu, said they" addressing Babu A.—. The official intervened. He said, "As for the names of these gentlemen, I shall tell you in time. I am also an assailant like them. My name is—, I am the District——. First proceed against me, and then there will be time enough to proceed against these gentlemen."

Of course, the three Europeans were never heard of again.

We see divine intervention in the incident related above. Why should the only man in India, probably capable of coping with

A-might been stabbed, for, one of th the Indians that if there had been a crimi Pious men declare that God, at least His for many reasons, for a native to interfere nal case, and if it had been proved in a law-court that a European had forcibly touched the person of the lady, the poor woman would have taken opium and killed

#### POLITICAL REGENERATION OF INDIA.

WE hope to publish the proceedings of he Dacca Provincial Conterence in due course. In the meantime we must express our thanks to the promoters for their immense sacrifice in bringing it about and making it a success. Even the most ardent friends of the movement advised the Dacca people to postpone the meeting this year, owing to the unprecedented excitement in the province in consequence of the plague. But they were determined to have the thing done at any cost; and the result showed that they knew more about their business than those who counselled them from a distance.

The most pleasing feature of the Dacca Conference was the presence of a large body of Mussalman and European gentlemen, some of whom took a leading part in the proceedings. Even Mr. Kemp, the editor of the Bengal Times, was moved to speak sympathetically on behalf of the movement. All this showed the tact and ability with which the conductors managed

the whole business.

We said, the Congress has destroyed, at least weakened, the influence of the political Associations in the country. The Provincial Conference means the concentration of the united force of all the political bodies in the Province. If Provincial Conferences are put a stop to, the local political Associations are likely to flourish. But the best course for the country is to nourish and strengthen the hands of the Provincial Conference. We have a Parliamentary Committee in England to look after the interests of India. The Committee is now so strong that the Government cannot afford to treat it with perfect indifference. But the Parliamentary Committee needs advice from India. We hope, our countrymen will not neglect these Conferences; for,

moved to the ruling country. It were well

manage a Secretary of State, he being the master of the situation? He lives beyond the seas; and, ignorant as From the above, it is clear that the man beyond the seas; and, ignorant as tool in the hands of the India Council, composed, as it is, of retired Anglo-Indian officials, who bear no love to the Indians. Would it not have been better if the Indians and Anglo-Indians had all forgotten England altogether and lived in peace and amity here, as they did in days of old when the Viceroy respected the people and the people respected the Viceroy? We had then this advantage, that the real ruler of the country was acces sible to the people. But where is the real ruler of India now? He is ten thousand

miles away! Thus the battle-field must be removed to England, and the protection of English people sought. To secure it, we have not hitherto followed exactly the right path. It is not by speeches and newspaper articles only that the English people could be moved. One of the most effective ways to do it, is to see them privately and convince them of the mistakes of the policy that is being pursued now here. It is in this manner that Mr. Bradlaugh was secured by our distinguished countryman, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee; and the services which the late unior member for Northampton did to

India, were simply invaluable.

The success of Mr. A. M. Bose in Eng land is also due considerably to this fact. Lord George Hamilton ought to be bearded in his own den. Would it be really impossible to explain to Lord George, nay, even to Lord Salisbury, that they were injuring the Indian Empire by their policy of repression? We wish Babu Ananda Mohan Bose, before eaving England, would try to see their Lordships and explain the real situation to

Then, we have men like Babus Romesh Chander Dutt who have made England their ermanent home, and who have thus oppor- of Dr. Laing ought to have

tunities of coming across the leading men in England and securing their sympathy and

support for the people of this country.

Besides, we have a Congress Committee, an Indian Parliamentary Committee, and a Society like the London Indian Society which is composed of the Indian residents in England. The members of these various Associations are doing all they can to help India. But there is no organization to make them work in a systematic and sustained manner. What is needed is to send out to England men like Babus Aranda Mohan Bose with sufficient funds, to utilize these various bodies and prominent men in England for the good of India.

There is another class of men in England.

land, who are growing into a power and who are quite willing to help us if we only know how to avail of their services. The Socialists in England have acquired a bad name for their lawlessness; but, judging from the proceedings of their last great meeting, held in honour of Mr. Hyndman, it appears that these so-called Socialists are as much opposed to violent methods as any loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen, and that their means of political agitation is purely constitutional. That being the case, the Indians may seek their help; and as they are interested in seeing India well-governed, they would be sincerely glad to render every assistance they can, for the ameliora-tion of the condition of the people of this

We have thus plenty of men in England quite willing and capable of helping us. What a pity that we have neither the tact nor the capacity to utilize them for our enefit!

FROM the telegram of our Bombay correspondent it will be seen that Alfred Charles Parker has been unanimously acquitted by a jury, composed of seven Europeans and two Native Christians. The full particulars of the trial are not before us; but it is difficult to imagine how the man was let off in the face of his own confession. The evidence of the woman, recorded before the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, was to the following effect: Parker had paid her Rs 2 and she agreed to be with him at the Bund Gardens which they entered in the evening. When she started to return home, the prisoner caught her by the waist and stopped her. She cried out they are the natural pillars of the National and he lifted her up twice and threw her Congress, as the National Congress is clean over the wall. She became senseless the pillar of the Parliamentary Commit ee. for about twenty minutes, and after recover-That movement would have, no doubt, suffered, if there had been a break of the Conference this year. The people of Dacca she passed the whole night where she fell, suffered, if there had been a oreak or the Conference this year. The people of Dacca have thus earned the gratitude of the country moved to the hospital where her broken leg moved to the hospital where her broken leg by preventing this break.

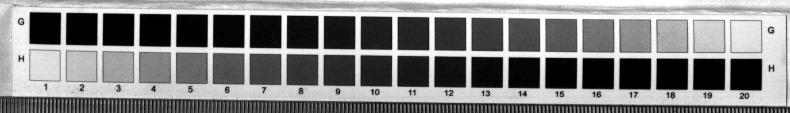
We must say, however, that the real battle-field of Indian politics must be recross-examined, she maintained that the if the rulers here had never permitted the accused did not push her but lifted her up Indians to know that they have their masters in England. Before the opening made a statement before the Magistrate. of the Suez Canal, the Indians and Anglo He said he knew the woman ten months Indians agreed much better than they do ago and was visited by her four or now. But, day by day the feeling is get five times during that time. On the ting estranged; and the Indians have now present occasion, he drove her in an to go to the Privy Council to obtain what open phaeton to the Bund Gardens, where the people knew not that the Magistrate dark. He was in liquor at the time. An alter-Saheb had a master. But now the Viceroy cation took place between the complainant indifferent spectator. The floored man then slowly got up and sat,—this time certainly not so close to the lady.

In the floored man to the Viceroy, is to cry in the wilderness. He will tell you, if permitted, that he himself to the Viceroy, is some buksheesh for liquor. The woman tried to feel his pockets, and he pushed her and she fell over. He was scared as he and himself over some liquor money, that self is a cypher.

That being the case, how has one to looked over and saw the water rushing

> he is about India, he is practically a deliberately threw the woman down; and, though fully conscious of her dangerous situation, he did not come to her rescue, but returned to his hotel, quite unconcerned. Such an act of cruel barbarity cannot be conceived; yet the man who committed it, according to his own confession, has been acquitted. We shall be soon in possession of facts to determine whether or not the jury were justified in acquitting the man with the evidence before them.

> > THE Native Opinion of Bombay is of opinion: The tug-of-war between the America Bazar Patrika and the Englishman symbolizes the strained relationship between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian newspapers of Bengal." No, it is not so bad as that the relationship is not so strained as our contemporary supposes. We have the Indian Daily News and the Statesman, both Anglo-Indian papers, with whom the Indian papers are not at war. The Englishman is the only paper in Bengal, which is violent towards the natives of the soil. Yet this very paper, only a few months ago, not only opposed the sedition measures of the Government, but once went out of its way and accorded support to Justice Chandra and accorded support to Justice Chandra Madhub Ghose against the attack of the Pioneer. Of course, there is Capital, which now and then displays its spleen towards the people of this country. We saw the paper but once when there was a talk of an exchange between it and this journal. But we saw that it was a paper more for the advertisement of goods than the discountry. vertisement of goods than the dissemination of opinion, political or otherwise. And thus we were led to the conclusion that our generous contemporary would derive no benefit by exchanging his excellent paper with ours, which contained mainly literar matters. And so we had to decline kind offer. We had said that the innd



ed by a judicial trial. And this is Capital's

comment upon the paragraph:

If its comments upon the trial, at Alipore, of the rioters in the disturbance at Bhowanipore, are not of a seditious character, it is difficult to imagine what is; and we think it is high time the authorities kept a watchful eye upon the journals edited in the spirit of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika"; and when a fair case, such as, we think, the present one is, present itself, put in force the provisions of the recent Act, dealing with sedition.

So, the present case is "a fair one"; and our very intelligent contemporary "finds it difficult to imagine" a more clear case of sedition, the sedition being that we had demanded the judicial trial of a man who had, by his own confession, shot two lads dead !sant rollions

As expected, the death of the girl who died at the Plague Hospital in Ward No i on the 1st inst, has been attributed to plague in the mortuary return of the Municipality Now, if this was a case of plague, then plague has been existing in (alcutta since a long time; for, Dr. Kar, who treated the patient, assured us that he had come across veral cases of this sort during his practice of the past fifteen years, and regarded them only as virulent types of malarial fever. The gin came from a malaria-stricken district, and that favours the idea that she had malarial fever. Then, the immediate cause of her taking ill was the eating of some in-digestible fruits (guava). She complained of excruiting griping in the stomach, then got fever, and finally succumbed after 72 hours.

The plague bacilli had apparently nothing to do with her. Will the Health Officer be pleased to make an enquiry into this case and ascertain whether it could be returned as plague or not? We do not deny that there have been some cases of genuine plague. Indeed, in the opinion of many medical practitioners, they have been always found to exist in Calcutta in an endemic orm. But, because some real cases have peen discovered, that is no reason that others, about which there are considerable doubts, should be labelled as "plague," and the mortality from this source thus evidence of the woman, recorded bellews

In a recent issue we referred to a Conference, to be held at St. Martin's Town Hall, London, on the 20th June, 1898. The resolutions, which were to have been brought forward before the meeting, were as follows: forward before the meeting, were as follows:

t.—"That fall or rise in exchange does not in itself matter in pure International trade, which adjusts itself automatically to the requirements of exchange; that closing the Mints or introducing the Gold Standard, does not and cannot save a single farthing to the Indian tax-payers in their remittances for 'Home Charges'; that closing the Mints and thereby raising the true rupee of about IId. of gold, to a false rupee of 16d. of gold is a covert act of exacting 45 per cent. more taxation from the Indian tax-payers, and at the same time, of increasing the salaries of officials, and other payments in India by Government to the same extent; that the introduction of Gold Standard will simply add more to the existing grievous burdens introduction of Gold Standard will simply add more to the existing grievous burdens of the tax-payers, to the extent of the cost of the alteration; that the real cause to the terrible exils of poverty, famine, plague, false currency, &c, is what Lord Salisbury truly calls the 'bleeding' of India (or as he says 'India must be bled'), and the 'bleeding' is further increased by the fall in exchange

2.—"That this meeting condemns the new Sedition Law of India, (1) which makes in-vidious distinctions between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, (2) which seeks to restrict the free discussion of Indian measures by Her Majesty's Indian subjects measures by Her Majesty's Indian subjects in England, by threats of prosecution on their return to India, (3) which takes away the liberty of the Press that has been enjoyed in India for over half a century, and substitutes a method of repression, unworthy of the British Government, (4) which empowers Magistrates in India, who are heads of the police, to demand security when offered, and to send the Editors to jail with hard labour without trial for any specific offence (5) and

police, to demand, security, when offered, and to send the Editors to jail with hard labour without trial for any specific offence, (5) and lastly, which is based on suspicion and distrust against the people and is thereby calculated to alienate the people and weaken the foundations of the British Empire in the East."

Proposed by Romesh Chunder Dutt, Esq. Seconded by S. Zeauddin A. Balkhi.

3.—"That this meeting view with deep regret and alarm the introduction of a Bill in the Legislative Council of Bengal to deprive the Metropolis of India of the measure of Municipal Self-Government, which was conferred on it so far back as 1876 by the Government of the day, after mature deliberation and on competent advice, and which has redounded in every respect to the advantage and improvement of the city, as testified to alike by high and responsible official opinion, and by independent evidence. This meeting earnestly appeals to the Government to withdraw, or at least to very greatly modify, a measure which is seriously re-actionary in its character, unsatisfactory in its provisions, and calculated to do grave injury to the cause of

calculated to do grave injury to the cause of good administration and Municipal progress."

Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose.

Seconded by J. N. Roy, Esq.

4. "That this Conference regrets the unjust decision of the present Government, charging to the Finances of India the whole cost of the late war waged beyond the Indian Frontier for Imperial purposes; that in strict justice, a fair share of it should have been defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer, as was done in 1881; that in the present instance, the injustice done, is tantamount to cruelty, considerage the disasters and misfortunes from which g the disasters and misfortunes from which beople of India have lately suffered."

Proposed by H. S. Khalil, Esq.
Seconded by Balwant Singh, Esq.
It was to have been a public meeting, and a large English audience was expected.

FROM the mail papers to hand, we learn that Dr. Sarat Mullick has been reelected to the post of resident medical officer to the London National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis. At the last meeting of the Board of Governors, Dr. Mullick was cordially thanked for the bility with which he had performed his duties; and it was mentioned that this was the first occasion on which such a re-election had been made.

WHEN Mr. Thorburn rose to condemn the Frontier war, Sir J. Westland was horrified. You must know that Simla is the abode of gods, where there is only peace and contentment, singing and dancing. No disagreeable element has any place in that abode of happiness. The gods assembled to pass a few pleasant hours in the discussion of Frontier affairs; and one of them undertook to read a paper. Of course, everybody knew that what the lecturer said was all true and all correct, and everybody knew that everybody would think so and say so. While the lecturer, Colonel Hutchinson, proceeded, every one nodded assent. But up rose Mr. Thorburn, and, forgetting place and presence, began to find fault with the whole thing. He blamed both the conception and management of the expedition. Simla was thus scandalized, and the gods felt humiliated. In that pure atmosphere of the celestial heights, the inhabitants have no right to entertain, much less maintain, an opinion. Among the gods present, the chief was Sir J. Westland. He, we are told, trembled with emotion. What he felt can never be described, but only guessed. How would a Brahmin feel if a lowcaste man offered him some cooked rice? How would a District Superintendent of Police feel if a Constable came to shake hands with him? And how would an old Hindu lady feel if she saw a young woman speaking with her husband before company? Well, Sir J. Westland felt that the thus Sir J. Westland likened the oration

THE Barrackpore murder case, it appears, has excited considerable interest in England. In reply to Mr. Leuty, Lord George Hamilton was pleased to say that "the death of Dr. Sarkar was caused by violence, and three men have been committed on the charge of culpable homicide." On a previous occasion, a similar reply was given to a similar question by his Lordship. It almost looks as if his Lordship was trying to keep the important fact back that these "three men" were British soldiers. Of course, British soldiers are men, and the expression "three men" truthfully describes them; but Mr. Leuty would have never asked the question,—neither he who preceded him,—if these three men were not rise in gold; that until this most deplorable bleeding of India stopped, there is little chance, if any, of saving India and the British Empire from serious disasters or destruction; and lastly, that the constitution of the present Currency Committee is utterly unsatisfactory, as the suffering Indian tax-payer is not at all represented."

Proposed by Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq. Seconded by Dr. Sarat Mullick.

That this meeting condemns the new who preceded him,—if these three men were not British soldiers. It may be urged, on behalf of Lord George Hamilton, that he had no business to volunteer information, and, therefore, there was no suppression of truth in this case. Quite true, that there was none to cross-examine him. A Minister is not bound to volunteer information, when he knows that there is another side which will extort the whole truth from who preceded him, -if these th side which will extort the whole truth from him. But the Secretary of State for India has no "other side" to deal with ;-he is supreme in his position and there is no member for India to subject him to a crossexamination. When, therefore, he is asked Lordship could do, to keep the salient features of the case concealed. What gigantic efforts were made to save the Gunner who has been convicted of indecent assault at Bombay! The Bombay dailies, we believe, took no notice of the case.

> REFERRING to the above case, our London correspondent, in his letter to hand by the last mail says :--

"The murder of Dr. Sircar is exciting a good deal of attention among politicians, and the matter is being closely watched, not only by the British Congress Committee but also by Mr Leuty, an influential Yorkshire member. If it be found that the of them at least, must be very valuable guilt of this cruel outrage can be brought for, the price of one is Rs. 300. But home to the real culprits, the fact, that they may be Europeans, will not be allowed to be used as justification or palliation but they will have to suffer the full penalty, whatever it may be.

WE do not know when this crusade gainst the pleaders will cease. For years it has been they who were supposed to give the trouble; and that difficulty, it seems, has not yet been dealt with in a satisfactory way. The Elliott Jury Commission was appointed to condemn the Jury system in Bengal; but, they surprised the public by declaring that in no country

had the jurors acted with such ability and only an abettor,—who has, by his own adhand that it was a straightforward and gentle-manly thing to do. This incident, however, Province. And the reason was that the Jury was composed mainly of pleaders. But, because the lawyer element mainly contributed to the success of the system, therefore, it was ordained by our wise Government that jurors should not be recruited from the class of legal practitioners! Pleaders cannot thus any longer serve as jurors in Bengal. The following Government letter will show that pleaders are to be debarred from sitting as Honorary Magistrates also: -

No. 82J.—D.
From D. J. Macpherson, Esq., C.I.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of To the Commissioner of the—Division.

Dated Darjeeling, the 30th May, 1898.

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to draw the attention of all District so good as to draw the attention of all District Magistrates, subordinate to you, to section 557 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, published in Part V of the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th March, 1898, which comes into force on the 1st of July next, and direct them to take care that no Honorary Magistrate who is a "pleader," in the extended sense in which this term is defined in section 4 (1) (r), and who practises as such in the court of any and who practises as such in the court of any Magistrate in the district, sits as a Magistrate in any court after the 30th of June next. This prohibition does not apply to pleaders whose criminal practice is confined to Sessions

2. I am at the same time to say that the above provisions of the new law should be brought to the notice of the Honorary Magistrates, who would thereby by debarred from sitting, and they should be asked to inform the District Magistrate, in time, for the latter to pass the necessary orders by the 30th of June, whether they propose to qualify themselves to sit as Honorary Magistrates after that day by abandoning their practice in every Magistrate's Court in the district from that time. The greatest possible care should be taken to guard against proceedings being vitiated 2. I am at the same time to say that the guard against proceedings being vitiated through contravention of the new law on this point, and pending cases before any Honorary Magistrate who would be disqualified under it, should be decided by the 30th of June.

The manner in which Honorary Magis-

trates are usually treated by District Magistrates and Sub-divisional Officers, does reputation of Simla was gone; and he stood on his legs to give a crushing reply to the offender, which would have a deterrent are the custodians of the liberties effect upon the future generation. And and honour of millions of people in this country. Hence a good many of Mr. Thorburn to a Congress speech. Pleaders, at considerable sacrifice to them-Sir J. Westland had no more effective selves, agreed to serve as such. Indeed way of expressing his horror of the whole gistrates are the pleaders who, being graduates of the University and having an intimate knowledge of law, are better fitted to hold their own against the interferences of the District Magistrates, and, therefore, administer substantial justice than others who are less independent and less educated, and who are known as Khairkhans or ap-kewastes. But, because they did their work in the way they should, therefore, they are not to sit as Honorary Magistrates in future! The logic of this arrangement is not quite plain to us. Of course, it has been very generously conceded that this disability does not apply to pleaders whose criminal practice is confined to Sessions Courts. Firstly, those who practise only in the Sessions Courts, that have leisure, who can give their time for this purpose. Secondly, there is scarcely is thus limited. The concession, therefore, does not mean anything. And then, when this prohibition does not apply to pleaders practising only in the Sessions Courts, why should it apply to those who practise in the courts of the District Magistrates? Why this uncalled for slur upon the latter? Before the pleaders were thus ostracised, the Government should have made out a case against them by shewing that they have abused their powers as Honorary Magistrates. The injustice of the arrangement will be made still more clear when it is remembered that, as Honorary Magistrates, the pleaders were not paid for their services, and that they deserved thanks and not condemnation. Of course, the Bengal Goernment has no help in the matter. They have simply given effect to a certain section of the new Criminal Procedure Code.

> THE reader is already aware that Mr. Chief Police Magistrate Sanders-Slater, of Bombay, fined Mr. book-seller Gamer Rs. 500 for having traded with indecent liplaced before the Magistrate for examination by Mr. Police Superintendent Brewin. The latter purchased the books at Government cost, and enjoyed their contents.
> The Magistrate had the same advantage: he had a right to read the books without paying for them. Now these books, some we don't grudge the Magistrate and the Superintendent their good luck. What we mean to ask is, if the perusal of the books corrupt the morals, why should Messrs. Sanders-Slater and Brewin be permitted to continue in the service any longer? For, it is they who say that the persual of the condemned books corrupts the morals, and they also admit without reservation that they have perused the books with "great attention." Perhaps they will contend that they are above the weak nesses of frail humanity, or that the law is not meant for them. The point is, however, a nice one: how can a Magistrate punish a man for abetting an offence,-for, Gamer is

A FEW months more, and the death-knell of the Calcutta Corporation will be formally sounded. But, before that long. desired-for event takes place, does it not be hove the citizens of Calcutta to make a last struggle to see if they can yet prevent this catastrophe? Of course, there is plague in the city; but that does not prevent them eating and sleeping, as usual. And then-plague having dislocated all business and the citizens having very little work in their hands, this is, we think, a fit occasion for them to carry on a systematic agitation against the Municipal Bill. The Corporation, we hear, have not yet submitted its opinion on the measure. The Commissioners are not much to blame for it; for, their time is wholly taken up with the plague business. We hear, they asked for more time; but, the Government have refused their prayer. This we very much regret; for, it is really true that they have not been able to make much progress in examining the Bill, which is a huge measure, on account of the plague. The Government, we hear, is going to hold a sitting of its Council on the 23rd of this month. We hope, the Select Committee will not sit on the Bill before the Corporation and other public bodies have submitted their reports. There is, however, yet some ray of hope; for, our friends in England have taken up the matter earnestly in hand. But they cannot do anything unless they are backed by the citizens of Calcutta. What a pity that such a precious boon is about to be snatched away from their hands, and they are sleeping most profoundly !

MANY letters from the Upper Provinces, containing fierce denunciation of the conduct of the Sir Syed Ahmed Deputation and some high Hindu officials, have reached us; but we have suppressed all of them. The situation, however, is such as to court unfavourable comments. We see Mr. Theodore Beck, the founder of the Anglo-Mussalman Association, from which the Hindus were rigorously excluded, making a personal appeal to the Hindus on behalf of Allighur College which gives him a handsome salary, and which is devoted mainly to Mussalman interests, in the name of a Mussalman gentleman whose undoubted abilities had been entitled to grateful recognition of the Hindus else. than Sir Syed. We draw the attention of the reader to an article in this connection, reproduced in another column from the Trivune of Lahore, headed "Personal

and demanding justice. The arguments a criminal court pleader whose practice put forward in the petition, are, of course. has been done. The difficulty, however, is to rouse a sleeping man when he is wide awake. To release the Natus, is to confess that an act of injustice has been committed. This is self-concemnation. How can the authorities be expected to adopt this suicidal step? The principles which guide the present Administration, were, the other day, clearly explained by Lord George Hamilton in Parliament. He cried shame upon Sir William Wedderburn, because the latter "had to stand up and humbly apologise for associating himself with statements which were proved to be gross and outrageous calumnies on his own countrymen.' Perhaps the report of the case of Gunner Richardson, who committed a gross outrage on a Hindu woman of Bombay and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, had not reached His Lordship; for, then, he would not have worked himself terature. A large number of books were into a fury about calumnies on British soldiers, employed in the plague business. Be that as it may, what Sir William did. every gentleman should have done. There had been a petition, signed by 2,000 Poona people, against employment of British soldiers as plague search parties; and Sir William requested Lord George Hamilton to have an enquiry made into the allegations in that petition. He expressed no opinion one way or the other. It turned out afterwards that there were no means of proving or disproving their statements. He asked for enquiry; but the people who made the allegations, were so frightened that they were not prepared to come forward and substantiate them. He asked for enquiry, because he considered that when such state ments were made, it was for the honour of the British name that they should be properly inquired into. When the people who made the statements, were not forthcoming to prove them, at the first opportunity he made an apology in the House. Of course, this seemed disgraceful to Lord George Hamilton; but, everybody else must think

manly thing to do. This incident, however, shows the policy which influences the authorities who now hold sway. In their opinion, it is disgraceful to acknowledge an error and express sorrow for it. What they think one should do, is to stick to a blunder at any cost, even when it involves an act of gross outrage. Who is there from Lord George Hamilton downwards, who does not know that the Natu episode is one of the most painful and unjust incidents in the administration of the present Government? But yet they will take no step to undo this great wrong. The powers that be, may not choose to admit it; but there is no doubt that moral laws can never be violated with impunity.

THE plague authorities, it seems, are not

sure of the name of the disease which they are hunting out, with so much zeal, in every creek and corner of Calcutta. They at first cilled it "bubonic plague." But, t is essential, in a case of bubonic plague, hat the patient should have a "bubo". that is, a swelling of the gland. Such cases were, however, not plentiful; and yet they were convinced that the pestilence has entered the city. The word "bubonic" was, therefore, omitted, and the disease was styled simple "plague". But, many cases of undoubted plague were also not found; so the prefix, "suspected," was next added to plague. The disease which has kept the plague authorities employed day and night, thus now goes under the name of "suspected plague". This is all right; but, what is "suspected plague"? We think, a definition of the term is urgently required, both in the interests of the public and the interests of the public and the good name of the authorities themselves; for, we find they have been obliged to acknowledge that many such "suspected cases" have been proved to be no plague at all and thus place themselves in an awkward and humiliating position. So patients were removed to the plague hospital who suffered from other than the plague! Who is responsible for this blunder? And some of these cases were removed at the end of April, when wild rumours were flying about the treatment accorded to patients in the isolation hospital! As long as the expression, "suspected plague," is not clearly defined, so long this sort of grievous mistakes is sure to be committed. Almost every disease comes under "suspected plague," sands of Mussalmans in India whom we treated her, it was clear that she suffered respect; and any one of them is better more from malarial fever than anything

their work and the members have left Simla in different directions, leaving the task of drawing up the report to their Secretary. The scope of the reference, as the reader is THE Natus are three brothers. Two of aware, was limited to the details of the them were deported and are yet in custody; working of the relief operations; and the the third was left free. The latter has now points that had to be settled, were mostly of will never agree to serve as Honorary Magistrates. Indeed, it is the junior pleaders submitted a petition to the Government of a technical character. Only those who gistrates. Indeed, it is the junior pleaders from legal and common-sense points of view, of the relief administration, could be expected to give any opinion; a d so practically put forward in the petition, are, of course, the whole of the evidence was collected unanswerable. Indeed, the position, taken from the officials. The outcome of the by the authorities, is so ridiculous and un- labours of the Commission is thus of very justifiable that there is no necessity little public interest. If the Govern-for an able document like the one in ment had, however, so minded, they question to prove that a gross wrong might have gathered valuable information and utilized it for the prevention of future famines and the alleviation of the sufferings of the people in distressed tracts. If the previous Famine Commission had been able to give to the world some valuable reports, it was chiefly due to the fact that the public were invited to give evidence and offer suggestions. Why this precedent was departed from on the present occasion we know not. The general impression is that the Government did not choose that the famine administration of its officers, should be subjected to the criticism of the independent public. This, however, might have been avoided; and at the same time, the experience of those gentlemen who are competent to pass an opinion on the subject might have been availed of. There is no doubt of it that by this policy of secrecy and exclusiveness, the Government has gained nothing, but has perhaps harmed the millions who are vitally interested in the question.

THE Famine Commission have finished

IT is understood that the Government of India is likely to move directly in the question of the Bengal-Nagpur line running into

IT is believed that the Hadda Mullah is again on the war-path, and is attempting to raise the Swatis; but it is expected that there will not be any considerable gathering.

THE Viceroy is expected to open the big bridge over the Gogra, after the rains, at the invitation of the Board of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The bridge is to be christened the Elgin Bridge.

THE "Pioneer" understands from a private letter that one of the reasons why Lord Balfour of Burleigh hesitates to accept the Indian Viceroyalty is Lady Balfour's reluctance to eave her mother who is very old and in indifferent health.

WE hear that the Commission which has been investigating the bribery charges against Sardar Gurdial Sing Man, has just submitted

A tragical event occurred at Daijiling just before the Lieutenant-Governor left the place. It came about in this wise. A hill-man got on the engine and started it, with the result that two native children were killed and others mutilated. The engine subsequently ran off the fine and was brought up against a house.

IT is said, the question has arisen, in connection with the discussion of Colonel Hutchinson's recent lecture at Simla, whether both Mr.
Thorburn and Sir James Westland did not infringe the rules, fordidding Government servants to take part in political discussions at a public meeting. Rumour credits the Secretary of State with having already shown himself interested in the matter.

SIR T. S. PYNE is at least true to his salt. On his recent return to England, he was asked various questions about the Amir of Afghanistan, to many of which Sir Salter thus replied "England has not a more faithful ally in India than the wise and far-seeing Amir, of whom I am proud to be the servant. Thanks to England, Afghanistan, far from being a conglomerate of turbulent tribes, is now a king-dom, its king a worthy ally of the Empress of India, and its well-equipped army a sure protection for the gem of England's Crown.'

A PATWARI, recently employed in Sissolar, in Banda district, in the distribution of famine relief, was put on his trial before the Assistant Magistrate of Hamirpur on a charge of extortion. What the accused did was to let the applicants for relief understand that if they wished to be put on his list, they must pay one-anna in the rupee, and that, if having been put on the list, anybody refused to pay, he would have cause to rue. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed to the Sessions Judge who held that this could not constitute the offence of extortion, and acquitted him. An appeal was made by the Local Government against this acquittal; and in setting aside the order of acquittal Mr Justice Burkitt pointed our that the Patwari's action "struck at the very root of the whole system of famine relief." The accused has been sentenced to one year's rigorous in prisonment and a fine of Rs. 60.

Or the new theory that mosquitos are the great carriers of malaria, Professor Koch, the well-known bacteriologist, who has been studying the fevers of East Africa, is a great supporter. He stated, in a lecture delivered at Berlin, that he had found his knowledge of Texas fever in cattle, of the greatest assis tance in throwing light upon the nature and origin of walaria. He said that he found by experiments that he could infect sound cattle with Texas fever by applying ticks taken from diseased animals. As there exists a good deal of similarity, between malaria and Texas fever, he came to the conclusion that in the case of the human disease, mosquitos probably played the part which ticks played in cattle disease. He declared that it is a conclusive fact that wherever there were mosquitos there was malaria, and wherever, as in the case of a small island on the German East African coast there were no mosquitos, there was also

THE following are the concluding words in the speech of Mr. W. A. Chambers, Editor of the "Champion," at the dinner, given him by his Indian friends on Wednesday on the eve of his departure for England: "My one object while I have been in India, is not to be an Anglo-Indian but to remain a British citizen. And in attempting to remain a British subject, I have naturally been drawn closer and closer to educated Indians, who too want to be British citizens; and It is said that they are always opposed to pushed on, and in some places the transplanting of seedlings has begin. Prices continue hand, say that that is only when the Government is opposed to them. But just as no one can deny the beneficent action of the sun, so no one can deny the advantage of the British Raj. Sometimes they have too much sun; at other times, too little; and they grumble at the great heat or the want of heat; but that the sun is beneficial, no one denies. This analogy, I think, might explain their political attitude. One thing educated Indians have taught me, and that is to see the real advantage of British rule. At first I was inclined to think that the best thing for Indians the oradual extinction of the British would befall the Scottish Office. It is also administration. That I now know to be a no secret that Mr. Arthur Ba fallacy; and no one has ma e me see that averse from losing his services. more clearly than my educated Indian friends.

In connection with the Midnapur flood, the and, especially those who are poor, are suffering from. The meeting was fairly attended; and the Magistrate, who was in the chair, explained, among other things, that the cultivators and labourers were chiefly affected, and that, by the loss of their houses, crops and that, by the loss of their houses, crops and cattle, they were in a condition, deserving of public sympathy and help. A Flood Distress Fund had been got up privately, of which the Magistrate is the President, and from which he had already distributed a thousand rupees to the sufferers; but this is described by the Midnapur correspondent of the Englishman as "a drop in the ocean and insufficient to meet the requirements of the case. cient to meet the requirements of the case. It was resolved to form a Committee, with the Magistrate at the head, to collect subscriptions and afford help to the deserving. The repairs to the roads, damaged by the floods, are being pushed on vigorously, as also the repairs of the lock-gates and Canal embankments; but the river which showed a tendency to rise again on the active the rest. tendency to rise again on the 30th ultimo, was just three inches short of washing away most, if not all, of the repairs. One exceedingly bad effect of the flood has been that where cultivators hoped the silt from the river would improve the soil, it has completely ruined it by a deposit of sand. The Canal is expected to be open for traffic by the rother pected to be open for traffic by the 10th instant. We offer our sincere thanks to the Magistrate for his indefatigable labours in meliorating the condition of the distressed,

Calcutta and Aoinssial.

# LORD GAURANGA

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# Indian Sketches

Shishir Kumar Ghose

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BV

W. S. Caine (Extra:ts from the Introduction.)

"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose".

PRICE: I RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS

FURLOUGH. - Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, has obtained furlough for eighteen

RE-APPOINTMENT. - Yesterday's Calcutta Gazette publishes the re-appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

POLICE. Moulvi Januat Hossain Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpore, has been appointed to officiate as District Superintendent, in place of Mr. Sandilands.

MONETARY. A fair business in export Bills was done yesterday. The market closed firm, quotations being: Telegraphic Transfer, 1-3-5-8; on demand, 1-3-21-32 and 6 months,

THE BARRACKPORE MURDER CASE. The Barrackpore murder case, which will be tried by a special jury, will be taken up after the disposal of the other cases pending trial at the High Court Sessions. We understand that Mr. Zorab and Mr Knight will defend the soldiers, while Mr. Pugh will prosecute them.

SUCCESS OF INDIAN STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE, - We cull the following from the list of Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge: Pestonji Sorabji Patuk – 16th wrangler. He is a Civilian and a Tata scholar. T. T. Sodah of Karachi, who is studying for the Civil Service, is a senior optime. Jogendranath Pal of Calcutta, also studying for the Civil Service, is a scalor optime. Dr. Row, another Tata Scholar, has been awarded £20 by the Royal Society for his original researches in connection with the Physiological action of peperine, coreine, and nicatere considered from their chemical relationship to each

THE HOL WEATHER AND CROPS.—There was general rain in Bengal during the week ending July 4; but in some parts of Bihar more rain is still required. Cultivation is everywhere proceeding and the general prospects are favourable. this is a natural and proper ideal for them to strive after. In fact, no man who speaks mising. In Rungpore and Pabna early English, writes in English and thinks in English, can be content with any other ideal. ing of seedlings has begun. Prices continue steady, and are above the normal. The fodder supply is generally sufficient, but cattle disease is still reported from several districts.

> THE COMING VICEROY.—The Pioneer's own correspondent telegraphed from London on the 30th ult. - It is known that the Viceroywould befall the Scottish Office. It is also no secret that Mr. Arthur Balfour is much

JUTE PROSPECTS.—The Bengal jute fore-cast has been issued. "It embraces 26 District Magistrate invited the public to a meeting on the morning of the 1st instant, to consider what steps should be taken to mitigate the woeful distress which the inhabitants, and, especially those who are poor, are suffering from. The meeting was fairly attending from. The meeting was fairly attended and the Magistrate, who was in the chair. districts. The area under jute is estimated The reduction in area is common to all the more important jute growing districts. The prospects of the crop are not as favourable as those of last year. In 15 districts the return is worse, in six equal, in five better than in 1897. The outturn for all the districts is estimated as a 90 per cent. crop: 100 denoting the full average crop. If the weather continues favourable and floods do not damage the crop during the next two months there the crop during the next two months there may be some improvement in the outturn. The gross outturn at present is estimated at 48 lakhs of bales,

> THE "Simla News" says that a scheme is now under consideration for the re-organization of the Political Department of the Government of India.

ON. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamber, lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. Mr, Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. Pathinder. This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowell complaint, even in its most severe orms. Every complaint, even in its most severe orms. Every family should keep it at hand.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS. On Friday there were 5 seizures—one in each of the following wards: 1, 5, 9, and 15; and one other (ward unknown). There were 7 deaths one in each of the following wards: 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, to and 11. The total seizures up to date have been 162; and the total deaths

SATURDAY'S RETURNS. On Saturday two cases were reported to the Health Office by the Campbell Hospital authorities. One of these cases was removed from

Khalasitolah. SUNDAY'S RETURNS.

Up to 7 P. M Sunday only one case was reported to the Health Office by the Vigilance Committee for Ward No. 5 from Mundal Street. One death was reported by the Campbell Heapth authorities bell Hospital authorities.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT. On Saturday, there was one admission in the Medical College Hospital, Shushila, a Hindu girl, aged 14. There was no death. On Sunday, there was one admission: R. Hiber, a European lad, aged 12. There was one death, of a native female.

SATURDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There were three seizures on Saturday-one in each of Wards 8, 18 and 19. There were three deaths—one in each of the Wards 8, 18 and the address of the third is unknown. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 28, as against 45, the average of previous five years.

SUNDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Sunday there was one suspected case in Ward No. 5, and one death in Ward No. 19, The total of two cases up to date was 166, and, of deaths, 127. The number of deaths from all causes in the city was 28 as against 45 the average of previous five years.

MONDAY'S RETURNS.

Up to 7 o'clock Monday 3 cases have been reported to the Health Office by the Vigilance Committee: two from Emam Bara Lane and one from 149 Harrison Road. There was one death among the old cases in the Mayo Hospital

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

Up to 6 P. M. Monday there were no admission in the Medical College Hospital. There was also no death.

MONDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There was one suspected case on Monday in Ward No 8; and one death in Ward No. 5. The total of true cases up to date was 167, and, of deaths, 128. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

Up to 7 P. M. Tuesday, three cases were reported to the Health Cffice—two by the Medical College Hospital and one by the Mayo Hospital. Of the former two one was a dome Hospital. Of the former two one was a dome of the College Hospital, and the other from Kasaitola. The third patient came from Postah. No death was reported, An old patient was discharged from the Medical College Hospital.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT. Up to 6 p.m. Tuesday, there was one admission in the Medical College Hospital: Poochaha, a Hindu male, aged 25; there was

TUESDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Tuesday there were three suspected cases, one in each of the Wards 5, 8 and 10. There was no death. The (corrected) total of true cases up to date was 161, and of deaths, 126. The number of deaths in the city from all causes was 35, as against 45, the average of previous five years. uve years.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

There was no case and no death reported to the Health Office yesterday.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

Yesterday up to 6 P. M. there was no death in the Medical College Hospital. There were four admissions; three in the Plague Ward, and the fourth, a Jew, being a doubtful case, was admitted in the Ezra Hospital: (1) Edwin Young, a European male, aged 19; (2) Hari, a Hindu lad, aged 8, (3) Eacoob, a Mahomedan male, aged 45, with fever and glandular enlargements; and (4) Solay, aged 14, with four days' fever, enlarged tonsils and 14, with four days' fever, enlarged tonsils and tender bubo on the right side.

INOCULATIONS.

Up to Monday morning 2,149 inoculations have been performed, both at the Health Office and outside. Of this number, Dr. Cook is responsible for 1,989, while the remaining 160 have been performed by Dr. (Miss) Trail Christie.

A PLAGUE PATIENT DISCHARGED.

Ethel Kelly, the girl who was removed to the Medical Coliege Hospital from the Pratt Memorial School on the 15th June, supposed to be suffering from plague, was discharged on Sunday, cured.

"CASES PROVED NOT TO BE PLAGUE".

On Monday evening we received, for the first time, a bit of blue printed paper from the Municipal Officer headed as above, Eight names are entered in the Column "Name", meaning that the cases of these persons "have been proved not to be plague." Seven of these persons were discharged from the hospitals, and one died. Under the column "Summary of action taken" we find "H. D." and "H" against the names of patients, the meaning of which we have not been able to

FAMILY HOSPITALS.

At the next meeting of the Municipal Commissioners on Wednesday the following resolution will be moved by Moulvi Shams-ul-Huda:—"That when in a case of plague eccurring in any house which, or any portion of which, has not been previously licensed as a private family hospital, an application for isolating the patient in the house or any portion of it, or in any house of the neighbourhood is made, and such application is accompanied by an offer to make the necessary arrangements forthmake the necessary arrangements forth-with, and the place is approved of by the medical officers of the district, the patient shall not be removed to any public hosGOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Bangshi Dhar Rai, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for two

months.

Mr. B G S Geidt. Dist and Sess Judge, Tippera, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days.

Mr. F S Hamilton, acting for him.

Mr. J B Wood, Offig Jt Magte and Dy Coll, Bettiah, Champaran, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. R Sheepshunks, acting for him.

Babu Fakir Chunder Chatterjea, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months.

months.

Babu Bagala Prasana Mazumdar, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Backergunge.

Babu Bhupati Chakravarti, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the district of Khulna.

The order of the 29th April, 1898, transferring Babu Srinath Sen, Ofig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Howrah, to the head-quarters station of the district of Noakhali, is cancelled.

The following promotions and confirmations are

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the Executive branch of the Provincial Cycle made in the Executive branch of the Provinc al Cool Service: Promoted substantively pro tempore to the third grade; Maulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir. Confirmed in the third grade: Maulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir. Promoted substantive protempore to the third grade: Mr. E McLeod Smith. Confirmed in the fourth grade: Maulvi Abdul Khalik. Promoted substantively protempore to the fourth grade: substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade: Babu Prasanna Kumar Datta. Confirmed in the fourth Prasanna Kumar Datta. Confirmed in the fourth grade: Babu rasanna Kumar Dutta. Promoted substantively protempore to the fourth grade: Maulvi Mohamed Serajul Huq. Confirmed in the fifth grade; Babus Sures Chandra Chatterji and Raj Mohan Chuckerbuty.

Confirmed in the sixth grade: Babus Jogendra Kumar Sinha, and Nayananjan Bhuttacharjee. Confirmed in the seventh grade: Babu Akshay Kumar Chatterjea and Maulvi Najimuddin Ahmed.

Mr. H. C. Streatfeild, Off Dy Commr, Lohardaga, is allowed teave for three months. Mr. H. T. S. Forest acting for him.

Forest acting for him.

Mr. C. H. J. Craven, Offig Dy Muge and Dy Coll, Alipur, Jalpalguri, is allowed leave for three

Bá u Jogendra Nath San, Dy Magte and Dy Coll,

Ba u Jogendra Nath Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr H.W Boileau, Dt Supdt of Police, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for three months. Mr R B. Hyde acting for him Mr C W Peake is appointed to act as a Professor in the Presidency College, in addition to his own duties

duties.
Mr B Heaton, Professor, Civil Engineering College
Sibpur, has been granted an extension of furlough
for one week.
Babu Hari Das Banerjee, Head Master, Ravenshaw Coll School, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one
month. Babu Chandra Mohan Maharana, acting

Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Asst Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, is allowed leave for

Babu Moheddra Nath Mukerji, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stat oned at Munshiganj, but to be on deputation at Narayanganj in the same Babu Dwarka Nath Bhattacharyya, Subordinate

Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for one month.

The Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Anath
Bandhu De, Officiating Dy Magt, Jalpalguri, to
take down evidence in criminal cases in the English

Babu Triguna Prasanna Basu, Munsiff of Sudharam, in the district of Noakhali, who is now acting as Subordinate Judge of Hoghly, is appointed to be a Munsit in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily

a Munsit in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Lakhmipur.

Babu Trigun a Prasanna Basu will, however, continue to act, until further orders, in his present appointment as Subordinate Judge of Hooghly.

Babu Sarada Prosad Sen, Munsif of Lakhmipur, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the same district to be ordinarily stationed at Sudbarans.

Babu Kali Prasanna Sen, Officiating Munsif of Sudharam, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the same district, to be ordidarily stationed at Lakhmipur.

criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Kamini Kumar Mukherji, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to be an Additional Munsif in the district of Backerguage, but to be on deputation at Brisal.

Babu Tara Pado Chatterjee, Additional Munsif of Backerguage on deputation to Barisal, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai

pore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai.
Surgeon Captain B H Deare, Civil Surgeon of Nadia, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Mid-

napore,
Dr P R Hay Jagannandham is appointed to be
Civil Medical Officer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts,
but will continue to act as Civil Medical Officer of
Setampore:

Surgeon-Major F A Rogers is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Monghyr.

THE plague is practically dying out at Karachi. Tuesday's returns show one case and one death. The quarantine rules are being considerably relaxed. The detentions of passengers by sea from Karachi will be reduced from the 7th instant to 24 hours instead of

THE Kuddah Hospital in Karachi is closed for lack of patients. The Plague Committee while strongly recommending the appointment of Khan Saheb Fazl Ahmed, Medical Officer on charge of the trans-Lyari Hospital, to the Sanitary, Staff, eulogise his services during the last two plague epidemics. The remaining two lady nurses leave Karachi on the 15th instant.

BOMBAY returns show that during the past week the total deaths from all causes have fallen from 500 in the previous week to 440, while the plague cases have dropped from 53 to 38. On Tuesday there were 14 attacks, including three old cases, which have been under enquiry, and six deaths. The total deaths from all causes were 50 as against 84 last year, and 73 the year before.

THE plague has now practically disappeared from the Punjab the returns from Jullunder and Hoshiarpore for the last few days having been nil. Almost all the officers are, therefore, being sent back from plague duty to their ordinary stations, and only one hundred police in all are remaining. Amongst the Assistant Commissioners gone, or going back are Commissioners gone, or going back, are Messrs. A. Langley, M. Butler, F. W. Johnston, B. H Bird, F. H. Burton, L. French, Q. Henriques, and A. N. Lancy. Dewan Tej Chand, and Sheikh Asghar Ali.

A MAN in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles.

Telegrams. INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY, JULY 2. Mr. Alfred Charles Parker was tried at the High Court Sessions yesterday before Mr. Justice Strachey. Mr. Lang Kirkpatrick prosecuted and Mr. Jardine defended. The Jury was composed of seven Europeans and two Native Christians. The prisoner was charged with throwing a woman named Jat over the wal of the Bund Garden in Proma. The prisoner pleaded that the woman tried to commit theff so he pushed her and she fell accidentally. The subsequent conduct of the noted woman was disbelieved. The unanimous verdict of the jury was "not guilty." The prisoner was acquitted.

It is probable that the Government of India will make some hard and fast changes in the procedure of Departmental A peals.

Mr. Reynolds, Director-tieneral of Telegraph, goes on leave shortly. Mr. Maclean will officiate for for him.

Richardson, soldier, communica to the high Court Sessions by the Magistrate of Belgaun Court Sessions by the Magistrate of Belgaun for criminal misappropriation, was yesterday unanimously found guity and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Advocate of to-day reports serious discontent among the employes of the Loco Traffic Department, G.I.P. Railway. Memorials were submitted. It may appropriate were submitted.

Traffic Department, G.F.P. Ranlway. Memorials were submitted. If grievances were infredressed, strike is threatened suspending traffic. A meeting of the Faulty of Arts of the Bombay University was held yesterday to consider the question of introducing vernaculars optional in the examinations. Art. Justice Payards in Arts of the Payards in the Examinations. Ranade in proposing the resolution made an able speech summing up the history of vernaculars for fifty years. Doctor Mackichan proposed an amendment which was lost. Mr. Ranada's proposed. proposed an amendment which was lost. Mr. Ranade's proposition was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr titles, Director of Public Instruction. The debate was much enlivened by the personal attack on Mr. Ranade by Mr. Noeganwalla and a crushing reply by Mr. Ranade, who styled men like Naeganwalla who disliked their vernaculars, as not really educated or cultured though graduates. The subject soor comes before the Senate. All the local dailies except giving a summary in few lines, ignored the debate.

SIMLA, JULY 6.

I have it on the best official authority that the rumour, that the Secretary of State has called for an explanation from both Sir James Westland and Mr. Thorburn regarding their speeches on uesday last on the Tirah Expedition, is wholly incorrect.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.] TELEGRAMS.

London, July I.

A general assault upon Santiago by land and sea began at seven o'clock this morning. While Admiral Sampson's Squadron hercety engaged the fort at the entrance of the harbour, General Lawton's division attacked the north-eastern side of the caty, occupying the suburb of Cabano. The engagement soon becan e general.

soon becan e general.

Four American warships yesterday bombarded Manzanilla, but were received with a hot fire, and compelled to retire, one ship being disabled.

being disabled.

The American army, numbering about seventeen thousand men, are using balloons to ascertain the positions of the enemy, whose fire is unable to touch the balloons. Nothing more is known at present as to the result of

LONDON, JULY 3. The American losses in Friday's battle are now estimated at 800 to 1,000 killed and ounded, while the Spanish are reported to have lost between four, and six thousand.

General Shafter yesterday demanded the immediate surrender of Santiago threatening to bombard the city otherwis. It is believed that the Spaniards will comply with this demand.

The Foreign Cousuls have induced General Shafter to defer the bombardment of Santiago until noon on Tuesday to enable the non-comatants to escape from the cit. Meanwhile truce has been arranged.

Detailed accounts of the destruction of the Spanish fleet state that Admiral Cervera on Sunday morning dashed out of the harbour of Sunday morning dashed out of the harbour of Santiago and tried to escape to the westward, Admiral Sampson's fleet, however, instantly, gave chase. The Spaniards fought bravely, but torrents of shell were poured upon them by the Americans, who drove all the ships ashore where the crews seemingly burned them. Thirteen hundred Spaniarcs were taken prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The Americans lost three men. General Shafter was thus enabled to change his plans and to demand the surrender of Santiago.

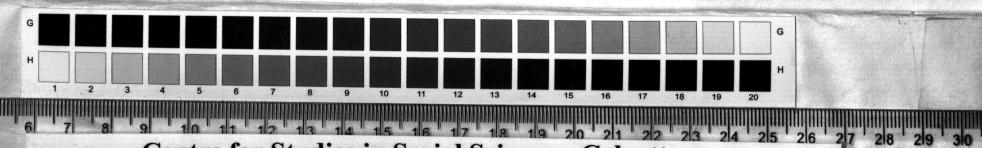
LONDON, JULY 5.

The Commander of the United States warship Gloucester, on receiving Admiral Cervera as a prisoner aboard his ship, con-gratulated the Admiral on the gallant fight

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART will probably delay his departure from England until the middle of October, arriving in Bombay about the 5th November.

YESTERDAY'S Calcutta Gazette publishes a notification, announcing that an examination of candidates, for recruiting the staff of the Superior Police Officers in Bengal and Assam, will be held in Calcutta in November. The candidate who obtains the highest marks, will be appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police. But why are natives of India excluded from this examination? This point ought to be cleared by a question in Council.

UR customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McLain of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world, for the universal preparation in payrages. the world for rheumatism, ne quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bro pains and swellings. A bottle t



# India and Gngland.

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. ]

LONDON, JUNE. 17.

#### DEBATE ON INDIAN LOAN BILL.

On Tuesday night at 10-30. Lord George Hamilton formally moved the second reading of the East India Loan Bill. Sir William Wedderburn then moved the amendment of which he had given notice: "That this House declines to sanction a sterling loan of £10,000,000 until a Select Committee, on an examina-tion of the East India accounts, should have reported that such loan is in the interest of the Indian tax-payer, and will not unduly increase the burden he now sustains."

Sir William objected to the proposal for a vast programme of Railway Extention, estimated to cost 30 millions Rx. and protested against this increase on the gold debt of India, which the financial condition failed to justify, and would only prove the source of many sorrows. He commented upon the wide divergence of opinion, which prevails between the official class in India and the independent public. He enlarged upon the marked difference between the rosy and optimistic finan-cial views of Sir James Westland, and those of the Indian members of the Viceroy's Council. It was clearly the duty of Parliament to decide between these diverse opinions, and this could only be done by referring it to a Select Com-mittee which should contain experts. He expressed doubt as to whether the House really cared to learn the truth about India. There was no foundation for the blind and unreasonng acceptance of the official view of things which was so common. In war, plague and famine alike, the Government of India had shown want of foresight and suffered disaster in consequence. He endeavoured to illustrate this by the expedition to Chitral; but the Speaker pulled him up, pointing out that it was not in order to go into the matter of Chitral on the present Bill. Sir William, however, got in his point deftly, and further illustrated his argument by a reference to the Bombay riots. He then drew an angry contradiction from Lord George Hamilton to the statement that he had put difficulties in the faith."

Way of establishing the Mansion House Famine Fund, and on Sir William endeated to do. vouring to continue his argument in face of the contradiction, the Speaker ruled the matter "irrelevant." Sir William closed his speech with a very telling criticism of the prosperity Budget. The motion was seconded by Mr. Robinson Souttar, member for Dumfireshire, who is taking a steadily increasing interest in Indian politics. His speech was a calm judicial treatment of the proposals of the Secretary of State, with a vigorous protest against the policy of keeping the rupee at 16 pence by artificial pressure. Lord George Hamilton then rose to reply.

It was quickly evident that he was in one of his tantrums; for, after a few thin sentences in reply to Mr. Souttar, to whom he has very suave and complimentary, he fell violently foul of Sir William Wedderburn, whose speech was of Sir William Wedderburn, whose speech was really a most temperate and courteous one. White with passion, he declared that "there was no man in that House, except the member for Banffshire (Sir W. Wedderburn,) who was not proud of the magnificent past of the Indian Civil Service to which the hon. member once belonged, in standing between the Indian people and famine and plague. But not one single word had fallen from the hon. member in praise of his old service, He never allowed to escape an opportunity of attacking and disparaging it."

attacking and disparaging it."

This was received with vociferous cheers from the Tory benches and loud protests from the Liberal benches, Sir William Wedderburn springing to his feet in strong indignation to protest, and Lord George, with studied discourtesy, refusing to give way. Sir William shouted "that is an incorrect statement," and asked the Speaker whether he had not the right to interrupt to make a personal explana-

The Speaker: The hon member has no right to interrupt and to insist on speaking when another hon member is in possession of the House. When the noble Lord has concluded his speech, the hon, baronet will be entitled to make a personal explana-

Sir William Wedderburn: But, Mr.Speaker. -The Speaker: Order, order. Lord G. Hamilton: I will not give way to the hon, member,

It is indeed seidom that one member thus refuses to give another the opportunity of promptly contradicting or explaining away a charge of personal misconduct; and this incident is a painful illustration of the friction which exists between the Secretary of State and the leader of the Congress party in the and the leader of the Congress party in the House,—the result of a policy of mutual exasperation, which I greatly deplore, but the origin of which undoubtedly lies with Lord George Hamilton's unhappy temper. With a heat increased to whiteness by this passing incident, Lord George continued his attack on Sir William Wedderburn in language which, I feel sure, he himself would bitterly regret when he saw it in print next day, and which was entirely unworthy of a statesman of his was entirely unworthy of a statesman of his rank. I give it verbatim:

"Those hon. members who had heard the hon. baronet's speech and who had heard him attack the Government of India, had heard him say, among other pleasant things, that the only people to whom the Indian Government gave credence were spies and people of that character, while it was made hot for those who told the truth. The hon. baronet had a perfect right to make that statement as far as his own experience went. On behalf had a perfect right to make that statement as far as his own experience went. On behalf of the remainder of the Civil Service, he met the statement with the flattest denial. The hon, barouet had chosen to throw doubt upon the accuracy of his (Lord G. Hamilton's) information. Well, he was wrong in one particular. The hon, baronet said that the Indian Government should obtain their information from native sources alone. The Indian Government he sources alone. The Indian Government, he believed, did everything they could to ascertain the views and opinions of different sections of the native community; and Lord Sandhurst attempted to take that course in regard to Bombay. He was assured that there was no eason to apprehend the slightest danger of taking place. He could only

from those very sources to which the hon. baronet alluded. That was the only occasion to which the hon, baronet could point, as showing that he had given incorrect information. He protested strongly against the tactics of the hon. baronet who, moving a harmless motion of that kind, made these sort of statements, which were telegraphed out to India and did much harm. If the hon, baronet wanted to destroy the foundations of British rule in India, let him say so openly; but to make speeches of the kind he had just made, and then to pretend that he was a supporter of British rule, was to take up a position absolutely inconsistent. He would not, but for these statements of the hon baronet as to the incorrectness of of the hon. baronet as to the incorrectness of his information, have referred to a painful incident which occurred last year when two British officers were foully murdered at Poona. The hon. baronet produced a petition upon which he wished to move the adjournment of the House, and which contained gross allegations against British soldiers. The hon baronet proposed that action should be taken on that petition and that the Bombay Government should be attacked on the strength of those allegations. Those statements were proved to be false, and the signatures to the petition to be forged; but the hon baronet collected a number of members of the House and before them gross allega tions were made against British officers and soldiers. Those allegations were proved to be false, and the hon. baronet humbly apologised at the end of the session for having promulgat ed those calumnies on his own countrymen Therefore, when the hon. baronet questioned his good faith.-

Dr. Clerk (interrupting) asked whether it was in order to impute to a member that he promulgated falsehoods.

The speaker-I need scarcely say it would not be in order for the noble Lord to impute to the hon. baronet that he himself promul-gated calumnies. I understood the noble Lord to say that the hone baronet promulgated allegations which turned out to be false. Lord G. Hamilton repeated that the hon.

baronet had to stand up and humbly apologise for associating himself with statements which were proved to be gross and outrageous caluminies on his own countrymen. That being so, he declined to put himself on an equality with the hon. baronet as to the credence to be placed on his good

This shameful attack was cheered throughout by the rank and file of the Tory party; though, to do them justice, Lord George's colleagues on the Front Bench appeared heartily ashamed of him. The revival of the ancient and somewhat trivial episode of the Gokhale apology was in singular bad taste. Sir William's apology was full, unqualified and honest, and was ac cepted by the House, and this attack was, in-deed, hitting below the belt, and thoroughly disgusted every decent member present, who heard it. I must say that there are times and seasons when I am inclined to regret that Sir William Wedderburn is a kindly, courteous, forbearing gentleman, painfully anxious to render the fullest consideration to his opponents and to accept too frankly their bonz fides. This is constantly taken advantage of by Lord George Hamilton and others, who are opposed to him. I wish he had ventured to make such an attack upon Mr. John Burns for instance; he would have got a trouncing that he would not have forgotten to his dying day. Of course, Sir William rose the moment, Lord the personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to George sat down, and, with dignified courtesy, in marked contrast to his opponents personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to courtesy, in marked contrast to his opponents personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to courtesy, in marked contrast to his opponents personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to courtesy, in marked contrast to his opponents personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to courtesy, in marked contrast to his opponents personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to courtesy in marked contrast to his opponents personal attacks and the support of the second contrast to his opponents of the support of the style of a Billingsgate fish-wife. I am more and more convinced of the crass folly of the personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to courtesy, in marked contrast to his opponents of the support of the crass folly of the personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to courtesy, in marked contrast to his opponents of the support of the crass folly of the personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to courtesy, in marked contrast to his opponents of the support o nent's passionate personal attack, said that the noble lord had, no doubt, unintention-ally misrepresented him when he said he never recognised the great service of the Indian Civil Service. When this Bill was introduced, he said, he wished to associate himself with what had been said of the Government officers during the famine, and invariably told that the Indian troops are very that no praise was too great for them. As inferior, and that it is absolutely necessary of the noble lord, he thought there was some misunderstanding. He did not promulgate or express any opinion as to what was done at Poona by soldiers or anyone else. There had been a petition, signed 2,000 persons, against the employment of British soldiers, and there he requested the noble lord to have inquiry made into the allegations in that petition. He expressed no opinion one way or the other. The third point was that failing to get the petition before the noble lord himseif, he called together a few londing interested in India, to give them an and the Punjab. They will have double the lord himseif. members, interested in India, to give them an opportunity of hearing what certain native gentleman had to say with regard to the occurrences at Poona. It turned out afterwards that their statements. He asked for an enquiry; but the people who made the allegations, were not prepared to come forward and substantiate them. He asked for enquiry because he considered that when such statements were made it was for the honour of the British name that they should be properly inquired into. When the peoole who made the statements were unable to prove them, at the first opportunity he made an apology in the House. The noble lord seemed to think that disgraceful, but he thought it was a straightforward and gentlemanly thing to do. The House adjourned almost immediately

after, the debate standing over to another day.

There can be no doubt that most of the nembers of Parliament, interested in Indian affairs, greatly deplore the strained personal relations which exist between Sir William Wedderburn and the British Congress Comnittee, of which he is chairman, and the India Office. The policy of exasperation, which is being pursued towards Sir Henry Fowler in the columns of "India", to which I made reference in my letter a fortnight ago, if per-severed in, will inevitably end in a similar severed in, will inevitably end in a similar strain between the British Committee and the Front Opposition Bench. There are faults on both sides; and I am sorry to have to say a word about it at all. It is, however, too serious for silence, and I hope that the strong representations which are being made both to the British Committee and to Sir Henry Fowler alike, will bring about a better state of feeling and easier relations, at any rate, between the representatives of Liberal India and the leaders of the Liberal party. Personal attacks in political controversy are hateful and dangerous, and when they divide a camp of allies, become disastrous. It would, indeed, be a calamity to India, if a Liberal Government were called to power in a year or two with a Secretary of State for India who was at loggerheads with the British Committee was at loggerheads with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. Such a

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

Last night the debate was resumed as the first order of the day, by Mr. Swift Mac-neill, who only gave utterance to the general opinion of all sensible members of the House, when he strongly condemned the unfriendly and discourteous criticism to which those mem bers who tried to do their best for the people of India were subjected by the Secretary of State. Mr. Vicary Gibbs made a lengthy speech, finding fault both with the composition of and terms of reference to the Currency Committee; Mr. Pickersqill, a clever rising, young barrister, who is taking a very keen interest in Indian affairs, and may be justly described as the Attorney-General of the British Committee, followed with one of the most effective speeches of the debate, and Sir Henry Fowler rose. He commenced, as usual with a panygeric on the members of the Indian Civil Service, and an eulogy on the way in which have pre-eminently sustained their high character during the difficult and trying period through which they have recently passed, which was justly and sympathetically cheered by the House. All this defence of the Civil Service appears to me a little superfluous; and I ven-ture to assure the admirable and capable personnel of that service that their critics have no difference whatever with their apologists on the question of their loyalty, their capacity, their singular devotion to duty under difficult and trying circumstances, or their dauntless courage. Their critics have no quarrel with the men, but only with the system and methods they are called upon to administer. The gist of Sir Henry Fowler's speech was a vigorous defence of the Railway policy of the Indian Government, and he reminded the Liberal party, with some justification, that when, as Secretary of State for India, he had declared for its extension, they had pressed him to develop it still further; he also argued that the expenditure on irrigation was both liberal and wisely regulated. I must say I was a little surprised that so old a debater as Sir Henry Fowler should trot out that weary old spectre of the low taxation per head of the people of India. Ignoring land revenue which he refuses to treat as taxation at all, being what he calls "rent", he pointed out that the total burden of ordi he pointed out that the total burden of ordinary taxes in India is now, at the current exchange value, equivalent to r shilling and 9 pence per head. To the British nmid, with its average income of £36 per head of the population, this, of course, appears a trivial price to pay for settled government; but if Sir Henry Fowler was the bread winner for a wife and five children on a patch of hard land barely sufficient to pay "rent", and find a square meal once a day for the family, he would find that nine rupees of annual taxation on the top of that rent had to be squeezed out

of the square meal. It was a great relief to me that Sir Henry Fowler, all through his speech, showed studied courtesy to those with whom he differed, and never even suggested any annoyance at the attacks to which he has been subjected in the "Star" and in the columns of "India." unhappy position, as Congressmen, of finding ourselves to the Tory Secretary of State, but to his equivalent on the Opposition Bench. To put this right will tax all the skill and tact of British Congress-leaders.

EULOGY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

WHENEVER the Indian Government wants to increase the British Army in India, we are and the protection of India from Russian invasion, that so many thousand European troops should be added But whenever there is a difficult bit of work to be done in Africa, Indian troops are sent to do it. One of the most recent additions to our Imperial forces is the regiment that has just been raised in India for service in Uganda.

Indian pay, and free rations.

Last Saturday, a meeting was held at St.

James Hall, with a large attendance, to promote the Indian Heroes Fund, for the relief of Indian soldiers disabled, and the families of those killed in the recent frontier compaigns. The platform was crowded by distinguish members of both Services; the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Roberts, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, Sir William Lockhart, Sir Hugh Gough, Lord Wenlock, and Sir W. Nicholson among them. Lord Roberts declared that the Native Army of India is possessed the Nat of such grand qualities as the world has seldom if ever seen before. He praised their loyalty to the Queen-Empress in glowing terms, declaring that they placed it far above all other considerations, all other considerations, such as pay and pension. They were a bulwark of strength, not alone to the Indian Empire, but to the British Empire as a whole. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Lansdowne, Sir William Lockhart, and all the other speakers were equally enthusiastic I warmly agree with it all; but I would carry my enthusiasm a little further than thes good Generals and Cabinet Ministers. I would withdraw 30,000 of the costly British soldiers and replace them with these gallant fellows everyone is so justly proud of, entrust the defence of India to her own brave sons more than we do, and save overtaxed Indian ryots

THE EXPENDITURE ESTIMATE. It is a significant fact that in the Expenditure Estimate for 1897-98, just presented to Parliament pursuant to the Government of India Act 1858, the increase from Land Revenue is no less than Rx. 2,000,000 more than the realizations of 1896-7, Rx. 441,000 from Irrigation, and Rx. 67,000 on Forest. This looks as if the Government were looking for improved revenue, mainly to the sources where some relief is most urgent. There will be no appreciable increase in expenditure under THE EXPENDITURE ESTIMATE. appreciable increase in expenditure under hese heads. The total estimated increase of revenue from these three sources is jus 2½ millions Rx. The estimated increase of calamity is, however, quite within the range of expenditure on the Army Services is about possibility, and ought at all cost to be avoided. Rx. 2,600,000. It is, therefore, clear that the me to enforce what I have so often, almost,

backs upon which the increased military expenditure is to fall, are those of the poor peasants of India. When one remembers that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach promised that just about this sum should be contributed to the Frontier war charges from Imperial revenues, and the willingness of the people of Great Britain to pay it, it is difficult to restrain a feeling of strong indignation with the Indian Government, who refused it from dread of Parliamentary control.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

There is no better test of domestic prosperity in India than the annual reports of the great Trunk lines of Railway. I have before me the Half-yearly Report of the Great India Peninsular Railway for July -December last year. The receipts for the half year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year, shows a decrease of nearly of the previous year, shows a decrease of nearly £70,000; while the net revenue for the whole year 1897 was only £897,645, as compared with £1,472,523 in 1896. The loss on the passenger traffic was 1,362,148 persons during the half year, or at the rate of nearly 3 millions over the entire year. This is ascribed by the Directors to the quarantine regulations, restricting the movements of the travelling public. Some idea of how the agricultural industries of Some idea of how the agricultural industries of India are adversely affected by such conditions as prevailed last year, may be gathered from the fact that the G. I. P. Railway carried, during the half year, less than the previous corresponding period 22,000 tons of cotton, 5,000 tons myrobalam, 36,000 tons jawari and bajra, 3,300 tons linseed, 2300 tons earth-nuts and 5,000 tons of timber.

THE HASKELL LECTURER. Most of your readers will remember the visit of the Revd. Dr. Barrow, of Chicago, to India in the winter of 1896-7, as the Haskell Lecturer on Comparative Religion. I presided myself over one of the lectures he delivered in Poona to a very crowded audience of educated Indians, and was greatly impressed with his eloquence and erudition. The Haskell Fund only permits of a visit of its lecturers to India every second year. The trustees have decided to invite a British representative to undertake the duties in the coming winter, and have appointed the Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, Dr. Fairbairn, as their lecturer. Dr. Fairbairn is a staunch Liberal in politics, a ripe and profound Scholar and theologian, a fine commanding presence with brilliant eloquence of speech. He has an almost unique university record. He was educated at the Universities, first of Edinburgh, and then, of Berlin, receiving the degree of M. A., Oxford, by a special decree of Convocation; he holds the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Edinburgh University as well as from the great American University as well as from the great American University of Yale, and is also L. L. D, Aberdeen; he was for ten years Principal of Airedale College, and for the last twelve years he has been Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford. He has been of Mansfield College, Oxford. successively Muir Lecturer at Edinburgh University, Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen, Lyman in the "Star" and in the columns of "India." His speech throughout was, by its moderate tone and frank recognition of the honour and bona-fides of those members of his own party with whom he differs, a marked contrast and useful object-lesson to that of Lord George Hamilton, who appears to model himself in the style of a Billingsgate fish-wife. I am man of large intellectual scope and much personal charm. He is an old friend of mine; and man of large intellectual scope and much personal charm. He is an old friend of mine; and Beecher Lecturer at Yale, U.S. A., Chairman of he tells me he is delighted with the prospect of at last realizing one of the dreams of his life—a visit to India. He is very anxious to become acquainted with Congress leaders; and I bespeak for him a warm welcome from educated

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE. Mr. Herbert Roberts, M. P., tells me that he had some hope that Lord George Hamilton will consent to his moving the adjournment of the House on some early and convenient day for the purpose of discussing the papers, recente House dealing with the new Sedition and Press Acts. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C. I. E. are collaborating on this subject; and I expect a very important speech from the former in opening the debate.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND. Now that the country has recovered from the great historical event of the passing of Mr. Gladstone, Indian affairs are again exciting much attention in political circles, especially among members of Parliament, and potential members. Almost every important constinuency has now chosen its candidates for the next election, and the Liberal party leaders and follo ers are beginning to feel the neces sity of settling their policy on most of the great questions of the day. "Home Rule" is one of the more perplexing problems, the internal differences of the Irish National party internal differences of the Irish National party making it difficult to bring forward any definite scheme for Ireland alone; and yet it is felt more than ever that the business of Parliament is hopelessly congested, that, in consequence of this congestion, the selfish and more immediate needs of the United Kingdom is more and more squeezing out Foreign, Colonial and Indian policy from the necessary review and control of Parliament, driving it more and more into the hands of the driving it more and more into the hands of the great administrative departments and their permanent officials. There is now, in consequence, a strong and growing party within the Liberal party of which the Scottish members are the strongest element, who think members are the strongest element, who think that any fresh move in the direction of Home Rule should not be for Ireland only, but should be what is now called "Home Rule all round." It is proposed to relieve the congestion of the House of Commons by delegating Scotch, Irish, Welsh and English business to local bodies, dependent upon and subject to the Imperial Parliament. These bodies are to meet provincially at a time. These bodies are to meet provincially, at a time when Parliament itself is not sitting, to consist of all the members of Parliament, returned by each province, with the Chairmen of County Councils and the Mayors of important boroughs, to consider, debate and report to Parliament itself all legislative proposals affecting the province alone. These bodies would be legislative only and would have no administrative functions. It is becoming clear that there will be a strong agitation in this direction between now and the next general election, and the scheme finds increasing

However, I do not want to inflict upon you an essay on "Home Rule all round" for the United Kingdom, though it appears to me a fair and promising scheme, which, if adopted,

I fear, to weary repetition, advocated in your columns, that the friends of Indian democratic reform in this country should be prepared to seize upon any such movement as this, to call the attention of the electorate to the fact, that our greatest dependency, India, has not thing whatever in the way of self-govern-ment by honest representative institutions, and that, indeed, what little municipal selfgovernment they possess, is in danger of destruction at the hands of a reactionary Government.

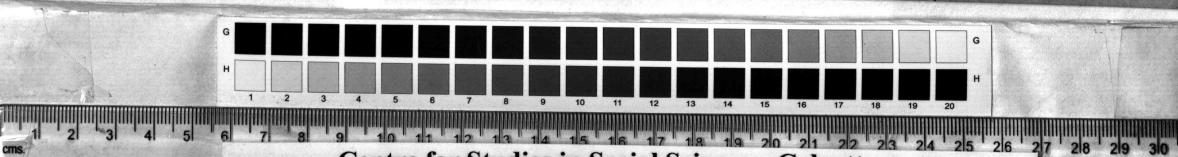
The Indian National Congress, of which the British Committee, is of course, an integral, if subordinate, part, has never since its birth had a time so favourable for bringing its demands before the British Democracy. Indian affairs have never since the Mutiny loomed so largely on the public view, or kindled in the breasts of the British people such a variety of emotions and interests. Most of these have been of a sainful character justly columbs as a sinful character justly columbs. painful character, justly calculated to produce grave searchings of heart on the part of the responsible politicians, whether or no the supremacy of the British Farliament and the British Crown is being used, as it ought, for the benefit and advantage of the Indian people. Thoughtful men are weary and impatient of the parrot cry of the "blessings of the Pax Britannica," of the "finest Civil Service in the world" and so forth. All that is admitted without question. Every one knows that British out question. Every one knows that British Administration, whatever its faults, has brought peace to India, and destroyed anarchy; and if the picked men of British Universities, tempted by pay and positions attainable in no other country are not the "finest Civil Service in the world," they ought to be what sensible and practical men are enquiring among them. and practical men are enquiring among them-selves is, whether the very best is being done for the Indian people that the inevitable con-ditions of British overrule render possible, ditions of British overrule render possible, whether it is wise to exclude the cultured native from his full share of the responsibility for which forty years of University education ought to have fitted him, and, if it is not possible to initiate in India an Indian Administration based on Indian ideas without in any way abating the supervision and final control of the Imperial Government of the Queen-Empress; in other words, is it now possible and desirable to make some definite step towards "Home Rule for India"? "Home Rule for India"?

I would, therefore, once more urge upon the Congress leaders in India the duty of entering upon a steady course of education of public opinion in this country, and especially the education of Liberal public opinion. Everything points to a great wave of Liberal reaction and enthusiasm at the next general election, that will result in bringing into power a Liberal Administration. The destinies of the Liberal party are in the hands of 700 Liberal Associations in the different constitutes in the d Associations in the different constituencies, and of 2000 more Liberal Social Clubs, supplementing them. In the year 1900, all this vast political machinery will be engaged in the strife of battle; and it would be an easy strife of battle; and it would be an easy strife of battle. strife of battle; and it would be an easy thing, from now to then, with a good organization and a modest amount of money, to so work upon these controlling forces of the Liberal party that Congress principles shall be the permeating influence of the Indian policy of the next Administration and Parliament. There are just two winters in which to secure this result. All that is required is half-a-dozen educated Indians, eloquent, and is half-a-dozen educated Indians, eloquent and convinced Congress advocates, of the quality of Mr. A. M. Bose and Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, who would spend the six winter months in this country, a capable English organizer, to arrange the meetings and £1000 for each winter's campaign. The whole could be controlled by a small Sub-Committee of the British Congress Committee, consisting of members who have had personal experi in the details of political agitation. But if this is to be done, £1000 over and above what is already remitted to the British Committee must be sent; and it must be ear-marked for this special purpose. The settled policy of the British Committee requires the whole of the remittances voted at the last Congress, nor? of which can be diverted to this special effort which I only suggest for two consecutive winters viz, from October 1st, 1898 to April 30th 1899 and the same period 1899-1900.

GROWTH OF INDIAN POPULATION.

Lord George Hamilton has produced one valuable result on the public mind from his speeches in the House during the last few days. In marked contrast to his optimistic accounts of the condition of Indian finance, was his allusion, not sufficiently realized by his hearers and readers, to what is one of the greatest impending dangers to the population of India in the future, viz, the startling increase in its numbers and its threatened congestion in certain districts. The population of India, if it progresses at its present rate of advance, will reach four hundred millions before we are fifty years older; and the problem of how these increasing millions are to be fed and kept alive, makes every other Indian problem pale into insignificance. How is it to be met? Is the more capable Indian to overflow into Africa, and by the law of the survival of the fittest, squeeze out the inferior Negro races? Emigration saved Irish congestion; but I doubt if it can save Indian congestion, which, in Bengal, is a problem already calling for present solution.

The sooner the Indian Government make up their minds to face this impending problem, the better. Much can be done by the distribution of the population in India itself; for, in Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces there are still vast areas, waiting occupation and cultivation. But for such a distribution, access is the one important consideration; and this makes me very chary about condemning wise railway extension. More can be done by a prompt and drastic redistribution of that grinding taxation which Sir Henry Fowler grinding taxation which Sir Henry Fowler treats so lightly and gaily, by throwing it far more heavily upon wealthy and more lightly upon the poorer classes. Most, however, can be effected by the encouragement of native manufactures, which ought to employ tens of millions more wage-earners than they do at present. For this, however, a stable currency is the most imporearners than they do at present. For this, however, a stable currency is the most important step; and I hope that is, at any rate, on the way to accomplishment; without this it will be difficult to get the hoarded wealth of India, which is said to be something like 500 millions sterling diverted into sound manufacturing investments. India is the cheapest labour-market in the world, and ought to be able to export her produce,—cotton, silk, jute etc, manufactured, instead of raw. The Government might set a good example by making their own stores and paying for their production in rupees instead of the costly sovereign.



#### , A CLASS OF TAMIL PROVERBS.

It cannot fail to strike any one who dives ever so slightly into the vast sea of Tamil literature that it is abundantly wealthy in its proverbs and maxims of wisdom, and that the great bulk of these sayings are not only expressed with singular felicity, but also display admirable powers of observation and a rare faculty of comprehension. It would take volumes to hold all the proverbs that obtain currency among the Tamils, and I do not mean to deal with them all, but with only the best specimens of that class which is associated with the vegetable kingdom. That a taste for observing external nature faithfully is possessed by the people of the benighted south is clear from these wise saws of tecits.

teeirs.

"The ill odour of the aloe and the bad smell emitted by brass will not leave them." This is a simple proverb interpreted, it means that the evil traits of bad men can never be dissociated from the possessors. There is another proverb which the aloe has given rise to: "Though the aloe be small, yet the elephant will not tread upon it." Which signifies that there may be little people in this world whom great ones dare not try to trample upon for fear of themselves getting the worst. "Like putting betel and areca-nut into dead hands" is an every-day Tamil aphorism. Betel and areca-nut are essentially wedding presents and are altogether useless and Tamil aphorism. Betel and areca-nut are essentially wedding presents and are altogether useless and out of place at a funeral. We infer, therefore, that gifts, to be worthy, must be useful as well as appropriate. "If the hand grow hard with watering it, the areca palm will bear well." The meaning, I take it, is obvious. Of a person whose promises are not at all to be relied upon, it is remarked that "his coming is like the flowering of the fig tree"—a thing that never happens. Here is a happy saw which introduces us to the familiar banyan, "the seed of a banyan is small but the treet affords a large shade." Men, it means, should not be judged by first appearances; those that appear insignificant may afterwards turn out to be of great use in the world. A truly poetical idea is enshrined in the following:— A truly poetical idea is enshrined in the following:—
"The frog living near, the lotus drinks not its honey; the illiterate, though they live near the learned, remain ignorant." In homely English we say "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; in homely Tamil, they say "the calab tree of to-day is better than the jack fruit of the future." Another exertly proverb runs, "The beauty of the unlettered is like the inoderous moorkam (coral) flower." In plain words real beauty lies in an intelligent and be autiful son not in mere things of flesh. "Even an elephant may be tripped up by aroogoo (nuriali grass)." Thus, trifling causes are sometimes momentous enough to spoil great undertakings, and we must be careful to avoid even such impediments. It may be mentioned that the "hurish" grass is frequently mentioned in the Tamil classics. It is sacred to Ganesh. There are two A truly poetical idea is enshrined in the following:classics. It is sacred to Ganesh. There are two proverbs that may be similarly interpreted:—
"What if the "cally" (milk-hedge) grow large, has it any fruit or shade?" "What benefit arises from the water of the ocean? What good comes from the ripening of the nux vomica fruit?" These saws mean that there is no use to the community by the niggardly prospering. The milk-hedge is of no use to man or beast, and the nux vomic i fruit cannot be eaten. Similarly, the wealth of the niggardly is useless fruit to the public. "A fool at forty is a fool indeed," has its Tamil at forty is a foot indeed," has its Tamil counterpart in "though as gray as a "pavetta" flower, he has no sense." The acquaintance of an enemy does not, as we know, by any means constitute friendship. Wherefore, the Tamils ask, "is the shadow of a palmora tree a shade?" In a Tamil work, there is a very felicitously-expressed proverb about the water tamarind, "The solah plant, though born in water and green in colour, has no moisture within; thus, there are those, who though wealthy have hearts as hard as rock." The sugarcane, as we know, should be cut before its flowers, as the flower destroys, the value of the cane.

the tovara may be useful in misfortune." The plain meaning of this proverb is that in the hour of need, the great may find the help of even the humblest acceptable and of value. "A flower small as a millet seed," says one pretty proverb, "is dedicated to an idol as large as a mountain." Isn't that a pretty way of saying that little things may also serve for very hig purposes, or that small folk may make themselves highly useful to very big folk? "The talks of water-flowers," runs another proverb, "are proportionate to the depth of the water." In simple words, the greatness of men is proportion, the to their minds. There are two subtle prove vbs connected with the wood apple. One runs:

"The pleasure of the wood apple geases with the shell." The fruit within is known to be insipid. The proverb of course is an allusion insipid. The proverb of course is an allusion to people whose outward looks alone are in their to people whose outward looks alone are in their favour, and who on closer acquaintance are found to be possessed of qualities that repel. The other proverb is:— "Although the fruit of the wood apple tree close by a men, the lasts will not approach it." This is doubth as in reference to the unsuccessful blandishments of evil persons. A person who after building great happes on some pursuit only finds himself disappointed in achieving no good result whatever says philosop bically enough of himself: "I am like the parrot that waited for the silk cotton ped." A parrot seeing a gaveen pod on a cotton tea believed it would ripen into a dainty. Eventually, the pod burst and the cotton was blown away and poor Poll's great expectations came to naught.—Pioneer. MR. SNOW, the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, has addressed a long letter to the

cane, as we know, should be cut before its flowers, as the flower destroys the value of the cane. The knowledge of this fact has given rise to the following deep proverb: "Though born in a high family, a fool is like the sugar-cane flower;" that is he only destroys the reputation of the family. The folly and tutility of attempting impossibilities such as guilding refined gold or adding a perfume to the violet are thus simply hit off by the Tamil proverbist:—"Do you try to infuse sourcess into tamarind fruit?" This may also mean to

into tamarind fruit?" This may also mean to refer to the useless task of trying to put a shameless person to the blush. In times of great scarcity in Southern India when the peasantry find no other dood to live upon, they eat the leaves of the tovara (cassia), hence, the proverb, "Even the leaves of

(cassia); hence, the proverb, "Even the leaves of

Corporation on the extravagant use of water daily occurring in that city, and recommending the curtailment of waste by the introduction of the meter system.

FINAL orders regarding the camp-of-exercise next cold weather will not be issued for some time to come, as it is considered advisable to see the course of the monsoon and the general state of the country before the sites of camps are fixed upon.

THE Morning Post says that the officer of the Punjab Commission, who borrowed Rs. 3,000 from his landlord and repaid the loan with a cheque that was dishonoured, has been suspended, pending the consideration by the Local Government of his explanation n the matter.

Some time ago we had to refer to the sufferings of the people for want of rain.
Now perhaps the cursed floods are everywhere creating more havoc than the drought. Quite recently we have got the report of another heavy flood which has interrupted the communication between the railway at Kurigram and the steamer at Jatrapur. This means a delay in delivering the mail throughout THE LATE BABU KRISHNA KISHORE NEOGI.

(Communicated.)

ANOTHER, and perhaps the last, worthy rem nant of that earnest band of Bengali gentle man who led the van of English education in our province, has just passed away from our midst. Babu Krishna Kishore Neogi, of Bagbazar, died on Tuesday last, after a pro-tracted illness of several months and at the really patriarchal age of ninety. He belonged as most people know, to a family which for the last century and-a-half has held its head amongst the best of the town, being noted alike for wealth and culture with a marked

benchant for literature. Krishna Kishore was the youngest of three brothers, of whom the oldest Russick Chunder had the reputation of being one of the best Persian scholars of his time, with business capacities equalled only by those of a worthy few. During the lifetime of Russick Chunder, Krishna Kishore was left entirely alone with his books; and well did he use this opportunity of storing his mind with all that was then deemed valuable in the litera ture of the East and the West. He engaged the services of learned Pundits to teach him Sanscrit and of erudite Munshis to introduce him to the beauties of Hafiz and Ferdousi and lead him into the rich a storehouse of Arabic thought; but what in his earlier years he seemed to care most for was his study of what have now deserved the appellation of English classics. This he took to with remarkable zest, first at the old Hindu College, where he attracted the special notice of his European Professors, and afterwards under the tutelage of the renowned Herman Geofry, who in his hour of need found the comfortable home with him, Master and pupil made a worthy couple indeed; the one pouring forth with characteristic eloquence the gems of European thought and the other eagerly drinking in whatever fell from his worthy lips.

Krishna Kishore's linguistic attainments were

of a high order. Herman Geofry took special care to teach him the European classics, in which his apt pupil soon began to show spe-cial proficiency. He next turned his attention cial proficiency. He next turned his attention to French and Italian, and afterwards to German, in which however he could never make any very marked progress. He was inordinately fond of Shakespeare and Milton, Pope and Byron, and would often turn to the pages of Vergil and Tasso in the original for recreation, In metaphysics his favourite author was Kant, though his knowledge of German was not such as to enable him to read his great work in the original. Of Comte he would never bring himself to entertain any very high opinion; but for Des Contes and Cousin he had a great respect. For all this, however, his loyal-ty to the faith of his fathers remained un-shaken up to his last breath, While within a short half hour of his death he signalled his desire to be taken to the holy banks of mother Ganges. Instant was his removal, and but short the time that he had to wait for

Great as Krishna Kishore was, was no less good. His charities, though studiously unostentatious, were many and varied. Many a poor student did he cheer with hopeful advice, and with substantial pecuniary help. Of a morning he might often be seen sitting amidst needy Professors of Sanscrit, and reverently listening to their tales of want, with his purse strings loosened to relieve them.

He leaves a splendid library, rich in rare works of varying literary excellence in almost all known languages of the world and in all conceivable departments of human knowledge. To novels he had a strong objection excepting of course, the classic ones of Sir Walter Scott, Fielding and the rest. For those of the Reynold's type he had a positive hatred.

THE Plague Committee which was sitting at Simla, has, we hear, ceased to meet. But the decisions arrived at, is understood not to be made public.

THE following are the details of the fire on the Ganges:— A serius fire broke out about three o'clock this morning on board the P. and O. steamer Ganges, and has resulted in almost the entire destruction of the internal fittings while the plates of the hull are bent by the great heat. The vessel has been towed to Mazagaon to be beached. The Ganges was booked to take the mails next week. The Ganges was lying off the Carnac Bunder when the fire broke out, A strong wind was prevailing at the time which favoured the flames, and in a little while the whole vessel from stem to stern was in a blaze. She now lies on her beam a ruined mass without the slightest possibility of ever being used again. Only the funnel can be seen on the deck; the rest of the deck hamper including the cabins and bridge, have been entirely destroyed. A stewardess, Mrs. Atkins, was burnt to death. Mrs. Atkins, occupied a cabin in the centre of the vessel, where apparently the flames first broke out. It was impossible on account of the smoke of the flames despite several attempts on the part of the officers and stewards to reach her. Their attention was called to her perilous situation by her screams. They shouted to her to try to escape through the port hole. This was evidently closed, and it would seem that she tried this means of escape, but failed. The fire having been got under at 9 A. M., the Chief Engineer of the Ganges, Mr. MacPhail and Mr. Sibbald, Chief Engineer of the Princess, went on board the Ganges, but could get no further than the boile house on account of the heat. On one of the house on account of the fight. On the of the stewards volunteering to show the cabin which the stewardess occupied, these two gentlemen along with the steward and the Quartermaster of the Ganges took a dinghy and approached the port hole of the stewardess cabin by means of a ladder. They looked into the cabin and discovered the charred the cabin and discovered the charred remains of the stewardess close to the port hole. It is evident she died in her efforts to hole. It is evident she died in her efforts to gain egress by this means. The port hole was forced open by means of a shovel and the Quartermaster by inserting part of his body through the port hole, was able to reach a few charred bones which was all that remained of Mrs. Atkins. As a matter of fact, excepting for a portion of the hip bone, there was nothing to shew that they were the remains of a human being. The charred remains were removed in a box and placed in a cabin on board the Pholas and subsequently brought ashore in a steam launch. quently brought ashore in a steam launch.

## 'PERSONAL' SYMPATHY.

BABU PRATUL CHANDRA CHATTERIL.

with the public it comes, we are afraid, too

late. He was at the meeting, we are told, to express his personal sympathy with the Mahomedan community in their loss. He did that, and something more. With the one correction made by himself, the report of his speech published in the Civil and Military Gazette must be accepted as correct. With Babu Pratul Chandra Chatterji's ornamental presence at public meetings and gatherings of sorts the public in Lahore is familiar; it is also cognisant of his distinguished career in the Municipal Committee and the Punjab United States of the Committee and the Punjab United States of the Punjab United S versity. The judicial impartiality with which he has extended his personal sympathy to conflicting and even antagonistic movements has also been followed with interest. No man n Lahore who has mixed in public affairs has been treated with more forbearance than himself, but the limit has at length been reached and overstepped. It is not possible to let his speech on this occasion pass without challenge or contradiction. He is reported to have said that Sir Syed Ahmed was one of India's greatest sons 'whose great work and service in the cause of education were simply splendid and without a paralled in this country.' In this sentence and those followng it superlatives have been lavishly used, but the statement that Sir Syed Ahmed's work and service in the cause of education were without a parallel must be flatly contradicted. The first and foremost name in India connected with the cause of education independent of State or any other aid, is that of Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar, and how many Anglo-Indian Committees undertook to raise funds to carry on his work? That was a heroic figure as great as any that can be named. A poor Brahmin who had to cook his own food for years, who never wore anything but slippers throughout his life, he built up with his own unaided hands the greatest independent educational institution that exisis in India. His philanthropy, charity, his services to education and literature, and the example of his character were indeed unparalelled. His supreme self-reliance, the superb scorn with which he rejected all offers for the repayment of his debts, saying; they were his own and he asked no man to discharge a tithe of his responsibilities, the high intellectual work by which he created a literature and rose to fortune, and the readiness with which be spent it on others, never regarding it as his own-these are ideals that can be well held up to the whole world. In what way is the work of Sir Syed Ahmed in the cause of education superior to that of the self-sacrificing and self-effacing founders of the Fergusson College, Poona, or of the patriotic men whose concerted endeavours have established the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, on such extensive and sound foundations? We acknowledge that Sir Syed Ahmed's personal example differs from that of other eminent Indians devoted to the service of education, Babu Pratul Chandra Chatterji said that 'the great ideals which lay at the base of this great man's work should be developed and completed by the united help and sympathy of the late Sir Syed's countrymen. and that 'they should do everything in their power to carry on the work begun at Aligarh.' Indeed! What were the ideals and what was the work the speaker spoke of in such ecstatic terms? We know of some stern truths that will not be denied. When Sir the Hindus were his right eye and the Mahomedans his left. In Calcutta he paid repeated visits to the late Keshub Chunder Sen, and paid the most flattering compliments to the Benglees. And how did the Hindus respond to his appeal? The answer is writ large on the memorial tablet in the Aligarh College. Beginning with the educated Hindu community every one came to his help. Princes and citizens, the Hindu Talukdars of Qudh subscribed readily and generously. How was the debt of gratitude repaid? He was favoured by the Government, was knighted, and thus stamped with the hall mark of greatness. Then came the repayment of the debt. People who had repayment of the debt. People who had never done him any wrong, who had never breathed a word against his College, were foully slandered. Nothing delights our officials so much as abuse of the Bengalis and the Congress and he denounced both vigorously. Without so much as knowing a word of English he presumed to judge what effect English education had produced upon the Hindus education had produced upon the Hindus. The educational work at Aligarh has been favoured with the political views of Mr. Theodore Beck, and the whole atmosphere is anti-Hindu. Those are the ideals and that is the work which Anglo-Indians are particularly anxious to promote. We could understand an Anglo-Indian saying anything, however, exaggerated, about the late Sir Syed Ahmed. When an Indian, a Hindu, a Bengali, carries such exaggeration to unrelieve extravagance, and declares that the deceased Syed's ideals and work should be carried on, he must be wanting in the feeling of national self-respect, and himself can have no ideal higher than what he admires.—The Lahore Tribune.

RAIN is reported from all provinces, but more is urgently needed in Madras, except in the Circars and the West Coast; in Bombay, more especially in the Deccan and Carnatic; in Bengal, in parts of Bihar and Orissa; in the N.-W. Provinces, generally; in the Punjab, generally; in the Central Provinces, in Saugor, Palaghat, Hossangabad and Raipur Districts; in Central India, generally; and in Raiputana,—in all of which districts the crops are suffering. In Assam the prospects of tea have improved in the Surma Valley and Kamrup, are fair in Nowgong, and good in the Assam Valley. The numbers in receipt of famine relief have increased by 209 in Madras and by 807 in Bombay, the numbers being 1,051 in Madras and 15,350 in Bombay. The lessening of field work, owing to the absence of rain, is ascribed as the cause of the increases. absence of rain, is ascribed as the cause of

THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" AND THE OBSCENITY CASE.

Rai Bahadur, is not at all too early in dis-claiming that he was speaking for the Hindu Our article of yesterday has induced the "Bombay Gazette" to offer to its readers that explanation of its suppression of a recent police case which we suggested it owed to them. The explanation, for the most part, takes the shape of a furious attack upon ourselves. We do not mind that. The admission that the "Advocate of Indies" is not a paper of the same stampes the community, or any section of it, at the Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial meeting. But if the disclaimer is expected to set him right mind that. The admission that the "Advocate of India" is not a paper of the same stamp as the "Bombay Gazette" makes up for it all. But we desire to point out that when our contemporary says that we impudently imputed to him that his silence was venal, he is misrepresenting us. He cannot point to the passage in our article in which it is, as he alleges, "added that the ofter" (of advertisements) was made to other papers, and was "not' refused. (The "not" is ours; it is necessary to make the sentence intelligible). There is no such passage in our article. We neither said. is no such passage in our article. We neither said, nor insinuated, nor believed that the silence we complained of was venal. We showed some reason for believing that it might be due to the personal solicitation of the accused; and we did not conceal our opinion that it was extremely ill-judged. To that opinion we adhere. As for the contention that no respectable paper would repeat, or so much as mention, a case in which one of the leading book-sellers of the place was brought before the Magistrate and convicted of making a trade in obscene literature, that is pure fudge and is contradicted by patent facts. To begin with, most of the

dicted by patent lacts. To begin with, most of the important Indian newspapers, commencing with the "Pioneer" and the "Civil and Military Gazette," have dealt fully with the case.

"For good reasons," says our contemporary, "it has been the rule in most respectable newspaper. offices never to report such cases and our practice and that of our contemporary has been to leave them severely alone." It is interesting to enquire the age of this respectability so far as it is immediately concerned. On turning to the file of the "Bombay Gazette" we find that it is far too young to be introduced to the notice of the public. On the 5th of May last their columns contained a report of the prosecution of two natives for publishing a book obscenc, Going back, we find the case reported on the 16th of April and on the 5th of the same month. (It is unnecessary to add that these men did not favour the "Gazette" with advertisements.) That is a singular way of letting such cases "severely alone." But worse remains behind. In July, 1892, a local book-seller of some importance was detected in dealing in objectionable literature. The police prosecuted and the case was spread over many weeks. The court proceedings were long and often of considerable importance. In this instance, both our contemporaries downed solvers. stance both our contemporaries dovoted columns stance both our contemporaries dovoted columns of their space to reporting the case in full, and n an appeal to the High Court the judgment of he Justices, Messrs. Parsons and Telang, was given in full. In between these two cases there have been several others, all of which were duly noticed in the columns of our contemporary. From these facts it will be seen that the Bombay Gazette has attempted to get itself out of a corner by statements which are easily proved to be untrue. As to the other paper for which it also claims this singular form of respectability, it well might have been left to do its own lying, might have been left to do its own lying, if any were necessary, for an unkind cut has been administered to an old friend. The Times of India, possibly owing to the ignorance of its editor of what was appearing in its advertisement columns, rendered itself liable under sections 109, 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code to a prosecution for assisting in the sale of obscene books by advertising the same for sale. There is no doubt that the publication of the advertisement was an accident, but the liability to answer for it remained. With the rest of our contemporary's attack upon ourselves.

RUSSIANS IN CE TRAL ASIA.

rest of our contemporary's attack upon ourselves

an expression that breaks no bones.—The

we have no concern.

Advocate of India.

Sanctimonious Pharisee is

JUNE 10th being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Khiva, the Czar ordered the day to be celebrated in all the towns of Turkestan by in such ecstatic terms? We know of some stern truths that will not be denied. When Sir Syed Ahmed was going all over the country, hat in hand, to collect funds for his College, he came to Lahore and compared the Hindus to the apple of his eyes or rather, he said (ex-Minister of War) for having organized (ex-Minister of War) for having organized the celebration of an historical event. The Russian Invalide publishes a letter written by the Czar to the Amir of Bokhara on the occasion of the Czar presenting the Amir with his portrait set in brilliants. In the letter the Czar says that he recognizes that the Amir during his reign of about twelve years, has always been a faithful servant to Russia, and that the Czar has reason to express his sincere thanks to the Amir for his services. sincere thanks to the Amir for his services. Although the Czar had found it necessary to unite the Russian possessions in Central Asia under the administration of one person, the relations between Russia and Bokhara would not change not change.

> THE Annual Railway Conference, under the presidency of the Viceroy, will assemble in Simla in the third week of August.

> IT is said that above 800 rifles, surrendered by the Orakzais and Afridis, have been pro-nounced to be serviceable by officers appointed to examine them on the spot, when sur-

> IT is probable that Sir T. Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, who goes away on leave in a few weeks, will be succeeded by Mr. A. Crawford, now officiating as Judicial Commissioner of Berars.

MR. D. IBBETSON will take charge as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces next week, making over to Mr. T. W. Holderness charge of the post of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held on the evening or the 30th ultimo, the rate of interest was reduced I per cent. The present rate is 8 per cent.

THE Travancore Durbar has informed the Government of India that it has finally decided Government of India that it has finally decided in favour of the northern route for the propossed Railway to Quilon. This choice has been deliberately made, after considering all available facts and figures. Under these circumstances it is practically certain that the northern route will be adopted.

On Thursday there was rain at Amritsar, extending from there was rain at Amritsar, extending from there to Jelloo, which very considerably cooled the temperature at Lahore. Early on Friday morning, a fierce storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning attacked Lahore, being followed by steady rain, which came in all to 2 og inches. There was heavy rain in Sirsa, which breached the Rainutana Malwa, line At Fort Attach the Rajputana-Malwa line. At Fort Attock, du ring the past week, the reading, taken nightle at 7 P. M., has been 119 and 120 degrees while the thermometer stood at 125 in

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF KIAOCHAU.

OPINIONS seem to differ considerably as to the value of Kiaochau to the Germans. A few weeks ago Mr. Melton Prior was condemning it wholesale, now Reuter's special correspondent comes forward with very sanguine anticipations of its future importance. Writing early in June, he says: I have had every opportunity of seeing the most important part of Kiaochau Bay, where the future settlements will probably be established, and I must confess that the place offers innumerable facilities for the development of a great and flourishing port. There is a fair expanse of deep water both inside the entrance and outside, where a small island protects the place from the west winds. In winter strong northerly winds sweep the bay, and raise sufficient sea near the settlement to prevent communication with the shore, but it is proposed to construct a long jetty built on reef rocks, and projecting far into the bay. There are already two piers. One, constructed by the Chinese outside the entrance to the harbour, is large and solid; the other, a small jetty in the inner harbour has been constructed by the men of the German warship Arcona.

The troops are distributed in small camps and detachments, to hold various points on the fron-

The troops are distributed in small camps and detachments, to hold various points on the fron-tier. There is no sickness whatever. Water, detachments, to hold various points on the fron-tier. There is no sickness whatever. Water, however, is not plentiful, and there is a dearth of trees. The place has been thoroughly cleansed by the soldiers, and already wears the aspect of a well-kept military camp. There is at present no permanent settlement. Governor Rosendahl is, I believe, awaiting a decision of the Home Government respecting the places requiring fortification before he allows any sale of land to be made. I am given to understand that as soon as the Government's plans are received, the place will be thrown open to everyone, irrespective of nationality, people of every nation being heartily welcomed?

No trade is being done as yet, but a small re-tail branch of the Asiatische Bank has been opened. A steamer has been chartered to carry mails weekly to Shanghai. Undoubtedly, Kiaochau has great possibilities. There seems to be room for everything—docks, harbour towns, defences, fortifications, and barracks. In short, if the new German possession proves a failure, it will be due to lack of enterprise on the part of the German mer-chants, and not to the local conditions. I was chants, and not to the local conditions. I was everywhere treated with great politeness, and was allowed to see everything without the slightest hindrance. A good deal of fatigue work is done by the soldiers, as few coolies are available, except for transport. Mules are being utilised for the field batteries. A site has been selected for a polo and recreation ground. From a military point of view Kiaochau is admirably managed. The Governor occupies the Chinese Generals Yamen, and the officers are comfortably settled in the excellent native camps and barracks.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR DECORATED.

The Chinese Emperor recently conferred his highest decoration on the Emperor of Germany and sent him a very cordial telegram. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard gives the following translation of the letter:—"To the great German Emperor our most friendly greeting on the occasion of the visit of your Majesty's illustrious brother in China we have endeavoured openly to show our most sincere feeling of friendship to the equal and most joyful satisfaction of the two Empires. Conscious of the great differences between Chinese and European ceremonial, we had reason to fear that the spirit and the letter of the ceremonies might not entirely harmonise. Nevertheless, your Majesty has telegraphically expressed your appreciation of the reception, and been pleased to bestow on us the Order of the Black Eagle as a token of the consolidation of mutual friendship and good relations. In bidding us farewell yesterday your Majesty's illustrious brother personally informed. The Chinese Emperor recently conferred his solidation of mutual friendship and good relations. In bidding us farewell yesterday your Majesty's illustrious brother personally informed us of the details of the bestowal, and thus given our heart the deepest consolation and the greatest joy. In return we confer on your Majesty the First Grade of the First Class of our Double Order of the Dragon as a token of mutual friendship, in order that the beauty of the peace prevailing between our Empires may become more and more evident. We specially command our envoy, Li Hai Hwan, to deliver the above to your Majesty with a translation, and to express these feelings of ours to your Majesty.

The Emperor William, in this reply expressed his recognition of the attention shown him in the bestowal upon him of the highest Chinese Order and his satisfaction regarding the incidents of Prince

towal upon him of the highest Chinese Order and his satisfaction regarding the incidents of Prince Henry's visit to China. He referred with gratification to the aniability displayed towards his brother by the Empress Dowager, and, expressed a confident hope in the continuance of the old traditional friendship between Germany and China, to which the recent agreements had given renewed strength. In referring to the mutal interest of Germany and China in the maintenance of good relations, the Emperor pointed out that the Germans living in China co-operated as far as lay in their power in promoting the welfare of the great Empire, and added that in view of this he should like to recommend them to the especial protection of the Chinese authorities.

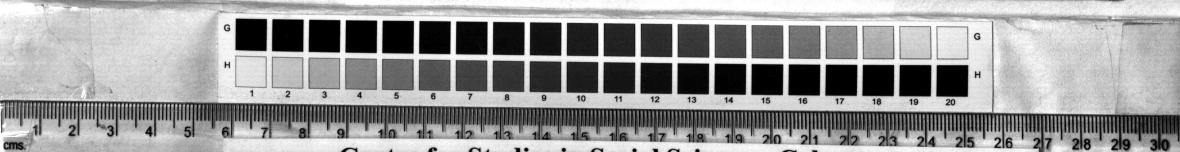
At the dinner given at San Francisco recently in honour of the new United States Envoy at Pekin, before his departure for his post, he delivered a speech in which he expressed the hope that he would very soon be able to acquire "a place in the sun," also for the United States in China. He addeed: "In consequence of recent events, the United States have taken their place as an equal competitor among the great Colonial Powers, and therefore urgently need a secure point of support in East Asia for their Navy and merchantmen. My task in Pekin will be to make this clear to the Chinese Government, and to induce it to make over a port as a naval station to the United States. Great Britain will probably give this clear to the Chinese Government, and to induce it to make over a port as a naval station to the United States. Great Britain will probably give this clear to the Chinese Government, and to induce it to make over a port as a naval station to the United States. Great Britain will probably give this clear to the Chinese Government, and to induce it to make over a port as a naval station to the United States. Great Britain will probably give this clear to the Chinese Government, and the construction of public and private building has prevailed there. Land has been acquired,

SURGEON-CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG, Residence Surgeon, Nepal, goes home on three months leave, and Surgeon-Captain Grant from Mount Abu officiates for him.

THE Postmaster-General in the Punjab, Mr. Sheridan, will, it is reported, retire from the service next month.

THE Hindu announced the sad death a Nellore on Sunday, the 26th instant, of M. R. Ry. I. Sarabhalingam Nayudu, B.A., First Assistant, Board of Revenue, Settlemen Department, at the comparatively early age of 46, years

SURGEON-COLONEL STEPHEN, P. M. O. in Assam, will officiate as Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, vice Surgeon-Colonel Raye who takes leave on the 10th, of August for eight months preparatory to retirement. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Calthrop, now on leave, will probably be appointed to Assam, It is believed Surgeon-Colonel Franklin will get the Punjab after Dr. Stephen has officiated there,





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Indian Medical Association.

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A Sister volume to the 'Hindu System of Moral Science' is just out. It is from the pen of the same author and is entitled

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The price of the book is one rupee.

The Amrita Basar Patrika says regarding the book: If "the Hindu System of Moral Science," by Babu Kishori Lal Sarker, M. A., B. L., evoked admiration from many distinguished Hindus and such eminent Christians of world-wide celebrity as Professor Max Muller and Professor Cowell, his treatise, entitled "The Hindu Bystem of Religious Science and Art" which has just been published, will, we doubt not, secure still greater admiration for his complete grasp of the difficult subject and the masterly way in which he has presented them to the world. \* \* \* This book may be regarded as a key to the understanding of the various phases of Hinduism on a rational basis.

The Hon'ble P. Ananda Chariu, Rai Bahadur, C. I.

E., says: The book deserves to be made a first text
book of religious teaching in every school. I will ask
every Hindu to read it. I wast every young man to
be tought it. I cannot do better justice than to proclaim it as a little manual worth its weight ingold deserving to be read by every Hindu parent and by him
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