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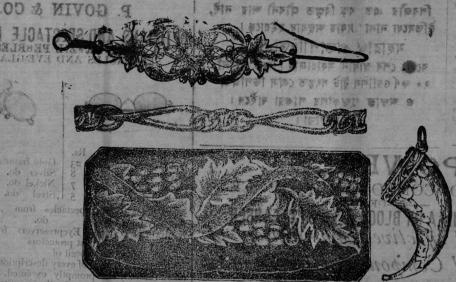
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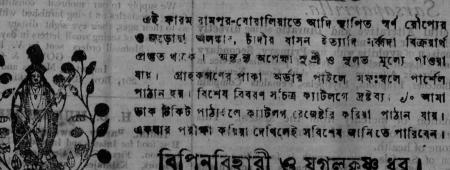
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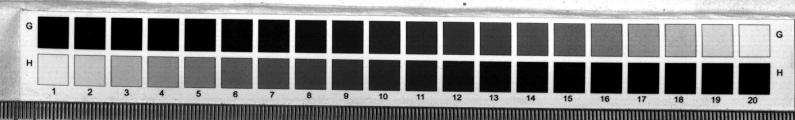
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Baru Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, Douty Magistrate of Dacca: writes under date to. 6th March, 1898:—Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 16 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time, The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

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Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar vaj family, writes:—"I am glad to state that have been Red much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity riills. Really I did r.2 expect so bappy a re It Pind.y send me two more boxes."

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THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ODESSA, July 15 (Daily News).—Through official channels there comes from St. Petersburg a rumour of some impending further Russian expansion in China. There is nothing of a definite shape of form in the report, and yet it appears to find acceptance in official circles, as shadowing a coming event. It may be, of course, that this rumour has been created by the threat of the Russian Government to seize Kuldja. In many well-informed quarters, however, it is believed that Russia is meditating another territorial coup de main in China, independent of the contention with regard to the northern extension railway.

PEKIN, July 18 (Reuter).—M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, has assented to the loan arranged with the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank for the extension of the Tien-tsin-Shan-hai-kwan Railway upon the following conditions:—The Chinese Government shall promise—(1) To give no mortgage upon the road-bed of the line. (2) Never to alienate the rail-road to any foreign Power; and (3) that Hu, the Director of Railways, shall receive the permanent appointment of Director-General.

PEKIN, July 19 (Reuter).—Russian action here lately, whether authorised from St. Petersburg or due to M. Pavloff's desire to obtain the credit of negotiating every difficulty before the arrival of the new Russian Minister, M. de Giers, is beginning to irritate the Chinese considerably. The last Russian demand for the appointment of Russian instructors for the Chinese Navy goes beyond the bounds of Chinese complaisance; even as shown in the matter of Port Arthur. The Chinese are throughly aware that Russia's designs are unfriendly.

Japan has been encouraging China with hopes of an oftensive and defensive alliande, but she has insis.

that Russia's designs are unfriendly.

Japan has been encouraging China with hopes of an oftensive and defensive alliance, but she has insisted, as a preliminary, on China's possessing a navy. The Chinese officials generally regard the establishment of a naval force as the first step towards realising the hope of safeguarding the integrity of the Chinese empire, and are dilling and anxious to entrust the training of the navy to British officers, recognising that Great Britain is not desirous of breaking up the empire. Now, however, M. Pavloff's demand again destreys their hopes and induces a feeling of despair.

The personal brusqueness of M. Pavloff is much commented upon. The other day, while discussing a small matter he suddenly rose in the midst of the conversation and threatened to leave Pekin immediately unless the point in question were conceded.

PARIS, July 18 (Reuter).—The Temps, in an article on the situation in China, says that Great Britain should not be surprised at the vigilance with which the Quai d'Orsay watches the progress of affairs in Kwang-si or protest against the measures of precaution which French diplomacy considers itself bound to advise at Pekin, or which the Governor-General of Indo China has to take at the gates of Tonquin. "We note with regret." continues the article. "a "We note with regret," continues the article, "a certain susceptibility which tends to become apparent across the Channel. It must be admitted, in all justice, that there is something natural and legitimate in the dissatisfaction with which British public opinion sees the unrolling of the first phase of the disintegration of China. In spite of the optimism of Lord Salisbury, and the sympathies inspired by his policy, it would be puerile and dishonest to pretend that success has hitherto crowned the efforts of the Chatelain of Hatfield."

THE REVOLT IN CHINA. A Reuter telegram from Hong Kong, dated July 14, says:—The defeat of the Imperial troops by the Chinese rebels is confirmed. One thousand bodies have been taken from the river and buried at Wuchau. It is probable that the Imperial losses are greater than at first stated.

greater than at first stated.

It is reported at Canton that Dr. Sunyat Sen, whose detention at the Chinese Legation in London attracted much attention some time ago, is one of the prominent leaders of the rebellion.

The rebels are said to have decided not to advance further than Shushing above Shamshui owing to the probability of foreign complications should Canton be attacked. This latter report is, however, regarded with suspicion in Canton, as there is much sympathy with the rebels there.

ed with suspicion in Canton, as there is much sympathy with the rebels there,
HONG-KONG, July 16 (Reuter).—A despatch from Canton states that leading members of the New China Party are assembling rom all parts of the world with the object of aiding the rebellion in the Kwang provinces. It is reported that a new Government, consisting of Chinese, that a new Government, consisting of Chinese, imbued with Western ideas, is to be constituted for which the support of Great Britain and Japan is alleged to have been obtained.

St. Petersburg, July 17 (Reater).—Intelligence has been received here that a fresh insurrection has broken out among the Salar Dungan inhabitants of the Chinese province of Kansu, especially in the district of Si-ning-fu, owing to the dissatisfaction caused by recent taxes.

JAPAN AND COREAL OF THE YOKOHAMA, July II (Reuter)—Another plot against the Government has been discovered at Seoul. Several prominent officials have been arrested, and a number of others, including a former Minister of War, have fled.

YOKOHAMA, July 14 (Reuter).—The Marquis Ito intends to visit China. He will meet Li Hung Chang.

Chang,
Affairs are still unsettled in Seoul, A memorial has been presented to the King, requesting him to abdicate.

YOKOHAMA, July 18 (Renter).—The immoderate language of the memorial, addressed to the Emperor of Corea, urging him to resign, and of the public speeches by members of the Political Club of Seoul, have greatly angered his Majesty. Arrests continue to be effected. Changes are still being made in the Cabinet.
Baron Sonoda, Chief of the Tokio police, has been dismissed on account of a speech which he made to his inferior officers, inciting them to engage in politics with a view to the formation of an Oppo-

politics with a view to the formation of an Opposition Party.

YOKOHAMA, July 19 (Reuter).—It is reported from Seoul that the American Minister to Corea has concluded an agreement with the Corean Ministry for the engagement of American experts to survey the country with a view to building roads, bridges, and other works. The Japanese Government has notified the Powers that the new codes have come into operation as follows—the Commercial Code on July 1, and the Civil Code on July 16.

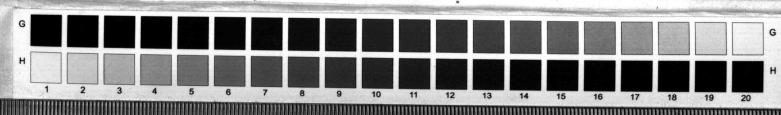
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## Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11, 1898.

WHY L. G. WAS PESTERED FOR MONEY.

DURING his recent tour Sir John Woodburn was warmly welcomed everywhere; but, at the same time, people wanted some pecuniary help from his Government for set free to do its legitimate duties. It is no disparagement to Sir John Woodburn to duties only, Bengal would be saved from say that he has yet to study the affairs of Bengal, where he is a perfect stranger. It is quite true, he is blessed with a staff of able Secretaries; but then, the latter can present to His Honour only the official view of a question. The Governor of a province has, however, a two-fold obligation to discharge. If one of his duties is to protect the interests of the Government, his other duty is to do justice to the people, entrusted to his care. But how can he act as ma bap of the latter unless he studies a question from their point of view? It is this popular view of the Road Cess that we propose to place before Sir John; and all that we beg of His Honour, is not to show favour, but do pure justice to the inhabitants of Bengal in this connection.

It has become a part and parcel of the policy of the Government to throw almost all its burdens upon the Road Cess Fund, which is in the hands of the District Boards. The fact, however, should never be forgotten that the Road-cess was imposed in violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. The Government realized the wrong, and sought to sooth the people with a solemn promise that it would not touch a pice of the cess for its own use. Indeed, the cess-payers, who form the entire Bengali population, minus a few lakus residing in Calcutta, were solemnly assured by the tnen Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, in his Despatch, that it was they who would India? Enforce the provisions of the Bill as levy and spend the impost, and that the fund, raised from this source, would be placed at their absolute control.

The above pledge was coupled with another by the Secretary of State in 1871. It was clearly laid down in the Duke's Despatch that only village roads, village tanks, village wells and such other fit" to the villagers, were properly the objects of the Road-cess. That is to say, the proceeds of the cess should be spent upon human form For I found the section labellthose roads and water works in rural tracts ed on his coneshaped cap. And what was only, the "benefits of which are brought his hideous figure doing? I saw it actually home to the doors" of the villagers. The words within inverted commas, are quoted from the Duke of Argyll's Despatch smoking a pipe with great complaisance. At another time I saw section (158) has taken from the Duke of Argyll's Despatch.

All ambiguity about the matter was, however, removed by the Proclamation of Sir George Campbell. Amongst other things the last document solemnly proposed that (1) every pice of the cess money would be spent in the district in which it is raised; (2) that it would be spent only for the purpose of "improving village roads and local paths or water channels" in which the cess payer is interested. nels" in which the cess-payer is interested; and (3) that, "not a pice would be diverted to any other purpose."

maintenance of other than village roads and murder case; and the following is our con-local paths, or the meeting of the charges, temporary's elegant reply:—

connected with earthquake and plague.

In the Proclamation of Sir George Campbell, it is further provided that the cess money would be distributed and spent by local men, trusted by the inhabitants, who would be selected or elected for the purpose. From this it is clear, the Government has no right to meddle with the fund. Indeed, we do not see any loophole for the authorities to do so.

Unfortunately the Government has not only taken the sole possession of the fund, but is utilising it for diverse imperial purposes, to its uttermost capacity. The Provincial roads ought to be maintained by the Government. The dispensaries ought to be established by the Government. The famished should be fed by the Government. The middle English and vernacular schools should be supported by the Government. The plague and earthquake expenses should be met from the imperial exchequer. But all these charges have been thrown upon the District Boards. And the Government is ever ready to take a slice from the Cess Fund whenever

the occasion arises.

We have been protesting, till our voice has become hoarse, against these encroachments upon a fund which belongs to the people, both morally and legally. The only reply, vouchsafed to us by the Honble Mr. Risley, was to the effect that an Act was passed, which empowered the Gover ment to spend the District Fund [the name given to the Cess Fund] in any way it chose. This is quite true. Legally, [the name given to the Cess Fund] in any would be glad to be assured that the idea way it chose. This is quite true. Legally, has been given up. Our contemporary is trying its technical sense, the Government can ing to show that he is not singular in his lay claim upon every sacred right we possess; for, it has the power of making any law it likes. As a matter of fact, both against the letter and the spirit of the pledges noted above, some of the previous Local Governments passed Acts and sought to legalise the diversion of the Road Cess Fund to illegitimate objects; but, is that law good, which is weet the bad? We think Government can is morally bad? We think, Government cannot defend its action of spending the Road

Cess Fund for the purposes of imperial roads famine, plague and so forth, on moral grounds. And when there is a conflict between legal and moral claims, we think, the Government, which is based upon moral principles and ought to be above all reproach, should give up the former and stick to the latter.

Viewed from the above point of view, the Cess Fund should be relieved of its illegitimate burdens and set free, to do the works for which it was created. If this were various works of public utility. His dore, people would have no occasion to Honour would not have been pestered in this way if the Road-cess Fund had been pice. As a matter of fact, if the Cess pice. As a matter of fact, if the Cess Fund were allowed to do its legitimate half of its misery.

> THE rumour is strong in the town that Sir A. Mackenzie actually pesters Sir J. Woodburn every week, urging the latter to hurry through the Municipal Bill. Whether the rumour is based upon guess or any substratum of truth, we know not. The rumour is growing in dimensions; for, we now hear that it is not only Sir J. Woodburn who is pestered in this manner, but also the Hon'ble Mr. Risley whom, by-the-bye, we heartily congratulate on the lift given to him, and which he so richly defurther, and has sent us the copy of a letter, purporting to have been written by Sir A. Mackenzie to whom -to the Governor or his Secretary, he does not, however, state. As the letter has interesting features, we give it here:—
>
> "\*\* \* You will thus see that

predicted the outbreak of plague in Calcutta. \* \* \* I said in one of my speeches that people would appreciate the excellence of my Municipal measure when is an opportunity for you to prove it, even to the bitterest of my revilers. Divest the Municipal Commissioners of all their powers and vest them in the executive. Is it not a shame that a few Babu adventurers should govern the affairs of the metropolis of if it had already become an Act, and thus disarm all future opposition. But the best thing for you is to pass the Bill in your autumn session. For, who knows what may happen within the next six months? I wish you were in my position, to realize how this Municipal Bill sits like a dreadful night-mare upon my breast. Its various sections take orks of public utility as w re of palapble, direct and immediate beneeyes and torment me so horribly as to rob me of all sleep and drive me mad. Once I saw that section (267) had taken a hideous the shape of a bear and rowing a boat. Was ever a man so persecuted? If you

real, must be a private one. From internal evidence it would seem, however, that the

The difficulty we are confronted with in conducting a controversy with the native press, is the absolute indifference to truth and doubly-distilled mendacity with which we have to deal. We referred in a recent article to the murder of the unfortunate Swede, who was stoned to death in the Hooghly by a herd of plague panic-stricken brutes, and contrasted the verdict of only simple hurt, recorded by the native jury at the trial, with the pronouncement and its attendant monstrous sentence in the Barrackpore case. The evidence could not have been clearer, of the vile brutality of the crime. The mobd first struck and threw bricks and stones at the Swede-the Amrita Buzar Patrika says he was an Austrian, but of whatever nationality, there is no question that he was a European. The Swede or Austrian then made a bold bid, to escape by plunging into the river. But his pursuers were remorseless. They also entered the water with sticks, stones and bricks, and they pelted their victim till he sank, whilst the crew of a native manned launch, that might have easily effected a rescue looked on complacently grinning. We ask if a more diabolical, cold-blooded outrage has ever been chronicled. The Amrita Bazar Patrika knows it as well as we know it ; yet the paper with a view to endeavour to show

views about the Barrackpore case; and to prove this, he cites Capita', which, however, says that it has "no intention of supporting any movement to interfere with the sentence on the soldiers." What Capital suggests, however, is that subscription ought to be raised for the benefit of these "unfortunate men." We highly approve of the humane idea, but we think, the bereaved widow and unprovided for children whom the

deceased Dr. Suresh Chandra has left dict of the jury at the inquest is, no doubt, behind him, have the first claim upon those. behind him, have the first claim upon those, from whom Capital would raise the

Behar Herald :-

It was stated in the 'Behar Herald' of July 16 last, that Mr. Braidwood, Manager of Lachmipore Estate, had applied to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore to take the Estate under the Court of Wards, alleging that the Kumar was interfering with his management and that the Rani was utterly neglecting the Kumar's education. Accordingly the Commissioner asked the Collector to appoint a tutor for the Kumar. We hear Mr. Craven, Junior, Deputy Collector, has been appointed tutor to the minor on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. We also hear that the Collector has again reported that the Rani and the Kumar are not abiding by the agreement they have entered into, or by the terms of the Board and the order of the Commissioner and that fresh loans are being incurred by them. He has urged to take the Estate under the Court of Wards. On the 26th July, Mr. Peacock appeared to show cause and Babu Kirti Chunder Chatterjee appeared on behalf of the Manager, Mr. Braidwood, to support the application to take the Estate under the Court of Wards. The Commissioner has reserved judgment. neglecting the Kumar's education. Accord reserved judgment.

The big estates in Behar supplied the serves. Nay, a correspondent has gone educated people of the country with some appointments, and thus neutralized, to some extent, the injustice, caused by the ostracism of the natives of the soil from all responsible and lucrative Government posts. In this way, Dumraon, Hutwa, Bettiah and others were placed entirely under native management; and the arrangement was profitable both to the owners of these estates and their countrymen. But, since the deaths of some of the Maharajahs of Behar, their properties have been taken under the Court of Wards the town was visited by plague. Here and placed in the hands of Europeans. There is thus now scarcely an estate in Behar, big or small, which is not flooded with Europeans. Managers, tutors, tutoresses, of European extraction, have been fastened almost everywhere; and they are, it is needless to say, having a very pleasant time of it. Now if the European element is to prevail even in private zemindaries, where are the children of the soil to go? Dumraon, Hutwa, Bettiah, &c., did very well under native management. Why then this additional burden upon them? For, be it remembered that a European manager costs double and sometimes three times as much as the native. Be it also remembered that an Indian knows better than a European, how to manage zamindaries with economy and efficiency. Further, take the fact into consideration that the appointment of a European manager in a private native estate means the r bbing a number of Indians of what is justly due to them. It is thus injustice, pure and simple, all round—the thrusting of these Europeans, upon native estates. Will some member of Council ask for a return of the Europeans, who are now serving in estates, held by Government under trust?

> HONORARY MAGISTRATES are resigning in shoals and the Government is accepting their resignations, as a matter of course. Do you know who these Honorary Magistrates are? They are all independent vithout a law. Section 557 of the new Criminal Procedure Code, however, removes the difficulty. It provides: "No pleader who practises in the court of a Magistrate in a presidency town or district, shall sit as a Magistrate in such court or in any court within the jurisdiction of such court." Under the above provision the pleader-Honorary Magistrates must either resign or give an undertaking not to practise in criminal courts. Pleaders have also been driven from the jury list. This is all right; for, this is an age of mediocores. The criminal administration of the country will now be carried on in an excellent manner by these mediocore Honorary Magistrates and Jurors.

THE brutality, committed at Barrackpur, was almost eclipsed at Meerut by Whelan, who bayoneted an innocent punkha coolie to death. It has been proved in a lawcourt that Whelan was insane at the time he committed the murder. We have already said something on the subject, and expect to say a few words more when we get hold of further particulars of the case which, we hope, will be supplied by the *Pioneer*. In the meantime we have to deal with another case of murder, that of Chinaswami, a lad of 16 years, committed by Private Knight. The Madras Mail, an Anglo-Indian paper, says that "the brutality of the story is quite incredible." So we have another case of alleged brutality. The Madras Mail suggests:—

The police must now take up the case so that there may be a strict magisterial enquiry into the truth of this story. The military authorities must also ascertain why Private Knight, who was simply proceeding from the Depot to rejoin his regiment, was in possession of two packets of ball ammunition; and, further, how it was that two rounds were deficient, as discovered, on examination at Avadi, by Sergeant Marks, when only one had been fired of the when only one had been fired off. The verinquest is only preliminary to a much more serious investigation.

That the native Indian press has no prejudice in reference to such cases is evident WE take the following paragraph from the from the fact that the Madras Standard when it first noticed the incident accepted the theory of accident without reserve. But now it has been obliged to change its views as the following extract from its article shows :-When we last wrote on this unfortunate incident, we were prepared to believe that the death of the boy Chinnasami was quite acci-

dental; but since, perusing the whole of the evidence adduced at the inquest, we are sorry to say that, to our mind, the facts elicited present a more serious aspect. It will be observed that the principal witness, who was the driver of the jutka used by Gerrard and Knight, said on Monday that, on getting on to the Avadi Road, three native boys (the deceased and two others who have been examined at the inquest) went we to his beach as a sufficient of the inquest. the inquest) went up to his bandy and salaamed the occupants, that was, we suppose, for some presents. The soldiers asked them to accompany them to Avadi in the jutka, which the boys did. When the fourth mile was approached, the jutkawallah asked the boys to get down as the road there was under repair two of them did so but the deceased. repair; two of them did so, but the deceased remained in the jutka. The jutkawallah, who, was observing what the soldiers were doing says, he then saw one of them remove a cartridge from his pocket and load the rifle. Immediately after, he heard a report, and the deceased fell out of the bandy. He stopped it, but the soldiers urged him to drive on, and he did so, as he must have naturally done after seeing what had happened, leaving the deceased on the road. He saw the other boys remove the body of the deceased to the road-side. This is the simple story of the jutkawallah, told in an apparently straight-forward manner; and it is corroborated in the main by the other two boys in ques-tion. One of them deposed that near the third mile Gerrard pointed his unloaded gun at the other who jumped off. Again at the fourth mile Knight loaded his gun and aimed it at the witness; he got afraid and jumped off; when the deceased was then aimed, he held the barrel and was about to jump down, when the gun went off and the shot hit him. According to this boy, the soldiers urged the driver on, and the driver obeyed. The third boy stated that it was Knight who pointed an unloaded gan at him at the third mile when he pointed off and went home. Gerrard denied in his evidence having at all pointed a carbine at any of the boys, and this may be so. But he added that after Chinnasami was shot, he "jumped out and ran"; he did not see him fall. The evidence on this point is contradictory; and as as we remarked the other day, the conduct of the soldiers in hurrying on the jutkawallah, is a tact against them, though we know.

Gerrard contradicts the driver and the other witness on this, as on other points. Unfortunately—we do not know who was to come to a verdict on the evidence such as it was. The Corner and his establishment having been abolished some years ago by the Madras Government on the ostensible plea of economy, a Police Inspector had to conduct the inquest as best as he could, under the duct the inquest as best as he could, under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner. And the result was that, while three Eurasian jurymen found no difficulty in arriving at their verdict that the death was due to a gun-shot wound caused by accident, the two native jurors, who knew no English, had to be persuaded by the police that the death was the result of a rash and neg ligent act.

The meagre report given by the Richard

public; for, their only occupation is to carry some favourable points, justifying the verdict behests, and, as a rule, convict people. The members of the legal profession were, however, quite a match for the executive; and bring them to light. The belief is enterhence they were set down for disagreeable tained that the Government has at last taken persons. But they could not be ousted up this question of murder of natives by up this question of murder of natives by Europeans in hand in right earnest. The

WE were mistaken: the Morning Post

has given its Babu stories. We shall utilize

them, if possible. Here is another elegant

NAME!

The Amrita Bazar Patrika publishes a letter which, it alleges, is written by an English military officer, approving the verdict in the Barrackpore case, and declaring that in uny other part of the world but India the three Artillerymen would have been hanged. We should like to have the name of this individual. Without it we must decline to believe that there is any Britisher in this country so degenerate as to subscribe to such sentiments. paragraph from the same paper:

The Morning Post has no right to be so emphatic; for, there are two Britishers at least, who consider that the sentence was a merciful one, viz., the Chief Justice and the Pioneer. The military officer, alluded to above, has, in a private letter, given us his fullest permission to give his name; but we have no desire to take advantage of his generous permission. In India it is not absolutely safe for a European to betray pro-native tendencies; for, he is subjected to petty persecutions. He has, however, sent us the following for publication:

SIR,—Under the heading "Name", the

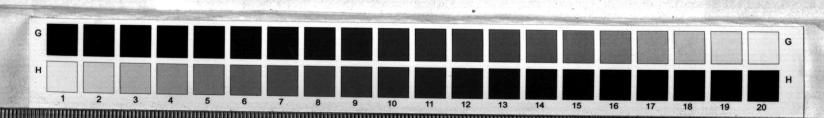
Morning Post, of the 20th ultimo, requests you to give the name of the old soldier who approved of the verdict in the Barrack-pore case; otherwise the writer of the letter in question may be considered an imagination of your own brain. I presume, the rule which apparently holds good with the Morning Post, to hold inviolate the name of correspondents, is equally applicable to the Amrita Bazar Patrika. I take it, therefore, I am not necessarily compelled to oblige the Morning Post's inquisitive turn of mind, and need not go further than substantiate my assertion by corroborative evidence. Some years ago when I was stationed in Ceylon, two men of the 2nd Battalion, of the 25th Regiment, named Gribble and Conner, were each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for an assault upon a French ship's officer under similar circumstances to those which occurred at Barrackpore. Fortunately, however, the Frenchman survived the assault. The then Chief Justice Sir Edward Shepperd Cressy, in passing sentence upon Gribble and Conner, very distinctly said: "He had a very painful duty to perform. Two men in the uniform of Her Majesty's service before him, convicted by a jury, composed of their own countrymen, of a dastardly and cowardly assault upon a foreigner and that they had escaped the sentence of capital punishment by a hair's breadth. Had the victim of their atrociously cruel assault died, which at one time it was thought he would do, he would have a much more painful duty to perform than that which fell to him then and sentenced each to 10 years' imprison-

OLD SOLDIER.

Calcutta, Aug. 4. Perhaps according to some, there is one weak point in the letter of our correspondent. It is one thing to commit a murderous assault upon a Frenchman and another thing to do it on a native of India.

"How many times will you slay the same fowl?" is the favourite expression of one of our leading Zemindars, whose purse is supposed to be long and is the object of invasion of many, official and non-official. The District Boards have been slain over and over again, and they cannot be slain over again. If the Simla cheques have beggared the Local Government, the Local Government has beggared the District Boards by its incessant demands. As regards the zemindars, they are also in a very bad way. In his reply to the Khulna address, Sir John Woodburn was pleased to suggest that the Zemindars of the district should provide the town with a dispensary. Firstly, it is the duty of the Government and not of the landholders to provide for the sick poor, as it is the duty of the Government to feed the famished during famine. But even if the Zemindars were philanthropically disposed, they have not the means of paying subscriptions for such purposes. Of course, when the District Magistrate opens a subscription list, a Zemindar has no option but to contribute to it; but he does it, as a rule, by adding to his standing debt. We hope to publish responsible for it—the Station House Officer who recorded the dying declaration of the deceased, did not chose to turn up till after the inquest was over, and the jury had scarcely a Zemindar in the Muffusil who knows how to make the two ends meet, yet many of them would gladly help such good works as dispensaries, if the Government, in its turn, were to show them some consideration. During the late famine, the Zemindars could not, or were not allowed to, realize their dues from their ryots; but the Government did not relax in the least the rigours of its own sunset law! It should have occurred to the authorities that the Zemindars could not The above makes it quite clear that the Government has no right to devote the crosseds of the Cess Fund to the feeding to say in regard to the attitude of the control of t been of great help to the Zemindars. We may give one instance to show that the Zemindar has his troubles. Rai Joteendra Nath Rai Chowdry of the 1 aki family, one of the Khulna Zemindars, had to contract debt to feed his famished ryots for three successive years of famine and scarcity, and to advance them money to purchase cattle and seed-grains. The ryots of Rai Joteendra Nath applied for tuccavi advances, but the officials refused their prayer. And why? Because they knew that, noble hearted as he is, he would never permit the ryots to be ruined or die of starvation. Rai Joteendra had thus no help but to borrow money at heavy intetest, first, to meet the demand of the Government, and secondly, to save the ryots. It was no part of his duty to assist the ryots in that way; that duty belonged to the Government. If the officials had only advanced tuccavi to his ryots as they did to others, Rai Joteendra might yet have contributed handsomely to the Khulna dispensary fund. The good Zemindars do not often get even bare justice at the hands of the local officials. Rai Joteendra Nath made such noble sacrifices for his ryots; but Mr. Westmacott had not even a word of thanks for him in his report!

> SOMETIME ago Babu Profulla Chander Bannerjee was appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master General of Dacca. He was, however, relieved after a few months and sent back to his substative post of Postal Superintendent. He has been again appointed Deputy Post Master General of the Behar Circle; but, this time, for one-and-half month only. An abler man than Babu Profulla is scarcely to be found either in the Postal or any other department. It seems, however, he is destined not to rise higher than where he is, namely, the grade of Superintendent of Post Offices. He should have been made a Deputy Post Master-General long ago and confirmed in that appointment. We hope, Government will yet do justice to his undoubted talents. It appears, the autho-



rities have clean forgotten the fact that, the high, higher and the highest appointments in the Post Office were reserved exclusively for the pure natives of the soil. This because the department was non-political; and, also because, other special departments were filled, almost from top to bottom, with Europeans. There is now not a single chief officer in the Post Office who is of pure Asiatic birth, though there was a time when the Post Master Generalship of the N. W. Provinces was held by an Indian, and several Indians held the post of Deputy Post Master General and some other important appointments. It can not be said that competent Indians now-a-days are not available to hold these posts; for, far more educated men can be found in the present generation than the past. The Post Master Generalship of the N. W. Provinces was reserved specially for a pure Indian by an order of the India Government. After the retirement of Rao Bahadoor Saligram Sing, Mr. Badshah was installed in this post. The latter, being a civilian, should have, however, been kept in the general service, and an unconvenanted Indian appointed as Post Master General of the N. W. P. After Mr. Badshah's promotion, the post has been in the possession of a European, in violation of the terms of the Government order, referred to above, and to the injury of the vital interests of the people of this country.

A CONFERENCE was held last Saturday for the purpose of organizing an Association, to be called "Gauranga Samaj," for the spread of Vaisnavism and a feeling of brotherhood among men. It was urged that while the Christians, Mussalmans etc., had their organization, the Gaurangists, who formed the strongest and most intellectual part of the community, had none for the purpose of effective work. All those who believe in the avatar of Sree Gauranga are entitled to join the Samaj. No one is required to pay any subscription. The expenses of the Somaj will be defrayed from voluntary contributions. All those whe desire to be members, should address Dr. Rasik Mohun Chakravarti, 29, Sovabazar Street, or the editor Bishnuprya Patrika, Bagbazar.

THE Paridarsak of Sylhet has brought to light some startling facts regarding the present condition of the Munipur Raj family, who are now living as State prisoners there. The family of Maharaja Kula Chandra consists of no less than six persons; and they get a monthly allowance of Rs. 20 or less than 4 per head, inclusive of medical attendance and establishment charges!

THE Raja of Jhind, who has been staying at Simla with his tutor, Captain Bradshaw, has applied to the Government of India for permission to visit England next spring.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Sanjibani from Habigani, says that a case is pending against the Cachar-Goalundo Steamer Company for having severely assaulted a passenger named Babu Rajani Kant Dey, at Inatgani Steamer Station, and then thrown him into the water. A counter-case was brought by the Company against the Babu for disorderly conduct, etc; but the complaint was not entertained. Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Singa, in Jessore, says that a respectable young Bengalee was severely assaulted by some by khalasis of the steamer Damdin, belonging of the I. G. S. N. Co., plying between Khulna and Magura

An enterprising old soldier, named White, came to Rangoon and opened a large shop in Fytche Square as T. Richard and Co., Civil and Military Tailors, etc., he himsel being manager and cutter to the firm. He obtained valuable agencies and much credit and several contracts, one of which was for Railway Volunteers clothing. In February last after collecting funds and selling most of the stock, he absconded without paying rent and other bllls generally. Most of the remaining stock disappeared, out some of it was recovered from Mukerjee Babu, an assistant to the firm. who the otherday was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for theft of three pieces of khaki valued Rs. 150. Strangely, White behaved similarly under the name of Richards in Rangoon fifteen years ago, and since disappearing in February, the same exploits by him are reported from Hyderabad, Deccan and Umballa. He came to Rangoon from Singapore.

A MISSIONARY case has cropped up at Negapatam, in which the wife of the A. A. Thomas, of the local Wesleyan Mission, stands charged with kidnapping a Hindn woman of respectability. The particulars of the case are that Angammal alias Pittiammal, a virgin sister-in-law of the complainant a clerk of the local Post Office, residing in Velipolyam, was found to be missing from his house in which she was residing. Complainant, on obtaining certain information, went to the honse of the Missionary, and wanted back the girl; but Mr. Thomas refused to restore the girl, and when the latter tried to come out in response to calls from her guardians Mrs. Thomas pushed her into the bungalow and shut the door on her. The same day the complainant put in his complaint before the Head Assistant Magistrate and made his sworn statement. Mr. K. Krishna Row sworn statement. Mr. K. Krishna Row appeared for the complainant, and moved the Court to issue a warrant for the search of the bungalow, and the arrest of the offenders. The Magistrate, however, ordered a summons to issue at the first instance to Mrs. Thomas. The girl was restored to her people later by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, who took a receipt from the complainant. Mrs Thomas appeared in court in obedience to the summons. in court in obedience to the summons. The complainant was reported by the Civil Surgeon to be too sick to attend Court for a few days. The Magistrate then adjourned the case, taking two sureties for Mrs. Thomas, of Rs 250 age. This case is attentioned. of Rs. 250 each. This case is stirring some ensation in the town, ob day

Talcutta and Mofussil.

### LORD GAURANGA,

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BAROMETRIC DEPRESSION.—A small depression formed off Saugor on Sunday morning, and a cautionary signal was hoisted at all

VACATION JUDGES.—It is very likely that Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and Mr. Justice Pratt will be the Vacation Judges this year.

THE FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO. It is rumoured in Simla that Mr. Babington Smith, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, will succeed Sir James Westland as Financial Member.

SHIKAR.—[By telegram.] A big leopard, which was committing a general havoc on cattle and poultry for some time past and was the terror to the people of Naogaon, very close to Bogra town, has at last been killed by Nowab Syed Abdus Sobhan Choudhury Saheb

SIR JAMES WESTLAND. The following official Press Note has been issued: Sir Jame Westland's tenure of the Finance Membership would, in the ordinary course, terminate in November, but at the request of the Secretary of State, he will remain in his present post until the end of March next.

THE PEACOCK IN SANTIAGO.—In Santiago plague. the peacock is regarded with religious awe and vaneration. When his sharp, discorand vaneration. When his sharp, discordant cry is heard eyil and danger are expected; when his tail is spread glittering in the sunshine good fortune is anticipated. The Santiago swain pays court to his ber of plague cases in Bombay on Saturday, inamorata with a peacock's feather in his the attacks numbering 31 and the deaths hand, while she veils her blushes behind a 16. There were five attacks and eight deaths

CROP AND WEATHER.—There was general rain during the week ending 8th August, is still required in the following districts for the transplantation of the winter rice seedlings: Bankura, Midnapore, Hoogly, Howrah, Diamond Harbour, Jalpaiguri, My-mensing, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpore, Purnea, Santhal Pergunnahs, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, and Hazribagh. I prospects of early rice and jute and other bhadoi crops are generally favourable. Sugarcane and indigo crops are promising. Early rice and jute are being harvested in parts. The price of rice is still practically stationary. There is no want of fodder, but some cattle-disease is reported.

"EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST."-One of the leading articles of commerce, in addition to burglars, articles of commerce, in addition to burglars, forgers, murder-merchants, etc., etc., which is to be met with in that flourishing penal settlement known as the Andaman Islands, is the "edible bird's nest." The epithet, we believe, refers to the word nest, and not to the bird, for we o not wish to aver that there is anything particularly novel about an ebible bird, whether he has a nest, or whether he merely roosts on he has a nest, or whether he merely roosts on a tree or a rail. It is apparently, a most lucrative industry, and is carried on by a staff of Andamanese, of the type familiar to those which occasionally are brought up by Mr. Portman, whose fame in the islands is as great as ever was that of Pharoah or Nebuchadnezzar, in their own particular parts of the world. There are degrees in "edible bird's nests" just as there are in eggs—
new-laid, fresh and just simple eggs—
and they divide them into rst-class
nests, value Rs. 120 per viss—a measurement equivalent to about 3 lbs. 202, avoirdupois—and class nests, value Rs. 85 per
viss and "refuse" value Rs. 6 per seer. It is
apparently a very tangible source of income apparently a very tangible source of income, for the officer in charge of the department in making his report for the season, says:

"There has been nothing special to report regarding it. The first and second collections were small and draw the second collections were small and draw the second collections." tions were small and dry but the general loss, which would have occurred on these was balanced by the exceptional excellence of the third collection. The birds have been allowed plenty of time to breed and get away before the south-west monsoon breaks, and conduct of the collections has been, on the whole, satisfactory, though, I have been informed, that a certain amount of theft and smuggling still goes on. The police have been warned regarding this, and the details communicated to them."—Indian Daily News.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The long vacation of the High Court commences from 10th September and continues till 20th November, both days inclusive.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The next Criminal Sessions of the High Court will commence on the 17th of this month and will be presided over by Mr. Justice Jenkins. Up to yesterday there were three cases on the calender, one of murder and two petty cases.

ATTORNEYS' EXAMINATION.—The next examination of candidates for admission as attorneys of the High Court will be held on Monday next and the following days. There are seven candidates for the final examination and eight candidates for the intermediate Mr. Craven, Junier, Deputy noitanimaxe

GHATTAL PLAGUE RIOT CASE. - The trial of GHATTAL PLAGUE RIOT CASE.—The trial of the Ghatal plague hospital riot case has been going on for several days past, in the Court of Mr. A. C. Mackertich, Senior Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore, to whose file it has been specially transferred from that of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Ghattal on the motion of the accused. The defence is conducted by Mr. Barrow, of the Calcutta bar, with Mr. Manuel, of the Police Gourt, Calcutta. The prosecution has Mr. K. B. Dutt, barrister-at-law, with Baboo, logendro Dutt, barrister-at-law, with Baboo Jogendro Nath Haldar, additional Government Pleader, the Senior Government Pleader, Baboo Bhuban Chandra Banerjee, being engaged in the sessions engaged in the sessions.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TOW EIGHT OFFICIAL REPORT. ILH , MORIN No seizures or deaths were reported on Friday, the 5th instant.

There were five suspected cases on Satur-

Ward No. 11. In your to-day's issue you have reported a case of plague in St. James's Square. The history is as follow:—In 27 and 28 St. James's Square, a woman named Punti, aged 20, had been suffering from fever since Sunday last. The case was kept secret and no hedical attendance was called. On Tuesday morning she became worse and was removed to the Medical College Hospital according to the Medical College Hospital according to the desire of the sick. That very evening she died. Except high fever she had no other symptom. Can the hospital authorities inform the clinical differential diagnosis which led them to conclude that this was a case of plague, and to what variety does it belong? I am not prepared to admit any it belong? I am not prepared to admit any argumentum ad hominem. I have seen many cases of the so-called plague in Calcutta. In one, the District Medical Officer predicted the death of the sick within a short time, pronouncing that to be a pucca case of plague. Change of treatment saved the man. Rapid death is not the symptom of plague.

On Saturday there were one case and one

THERE was again an increase in the num-

MR. N. N. WADIA, C. I. E., who acted as a Trustee of the Port of Bombay during the absence of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy from Bombay, will, it is said, be appointed to succeed the deceased Baronet in that office.

ANOTHER shooting case hails from Kara-chi. Here are the particulars, as reported in an Anglo-Indian paper. Two young men, named Desmier, a son of a former jailor of Hyderabad, Sind, and Phillips, were out shooting. While they were getting into a the Civil Hospital, and his leg amputated; but he succumbed shortly after under the operation. Desmier has been charged before Mr. Hoonahan, first-class Magistrate, with causing death by negligence. The hearing of the case was to have come off on Satur-

the country will now MR. W. ATKINSON, manager of the Kalia-MR. W. ATKINSON, manager of the Kalia-chak Indigo concern in Maldah, was put on his trial on Wednesday before the District Magistrate, Mr. M. Yusuf, in a case under section 188, I. P. C., for disobeying an order, made under section 140, C. P. C. by Babu Ram Narain Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, directing him to remove an obstruction from a public road. The accused, as a European claimed to road. The accused, as a European, claimed to road. The accused, as a European, claimed to be tried by a jury, and a jury was empanelled, consisting of two European and one Indian gentleman. Mr. Atkinson was found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury. The Magistrate, agreeing in the verdict, sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 100. An appeal is shortly going to be preferred before the Sessions Judge of Rajshahi.

MR. CADDY sends up to Simla a number of exhibits. Among his pictures of Buddhist sites one claims more than passing attention. While he was in the Swat Valley he excavated the site of an ancient stupa from which a large number of sculptures of the so-called Graeco Scythian type were recovered, and which at the present moment Dr. Bloch is still arranging in the Imperial Museum. Among the statues was a heroic one of Buddha bearing the following inscription on its base: "The year 318 [396 A. D. ] on the 27th day of Pothovadasa [August-September] of Buddhagosha the gift." Mr. Caddy's painting represents this stungain the Lorica favori ing represents this stupa in the Lorian tanget of the Swat Valley (the ancient Udiana) as it might have appeared on the occasion of the inauguration of this gift.

LEDT HIGH COURT, N.W. P. boul ass

CRIMINAL SESSIONS. THE SAHARANPUR RAILWAY ASSAULT

IN the High Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Blair and a jury, James Walter Davies was charged with attempted rape and assault upon Mrs. Victoria Grant on or about May 4th, in a train travelling between the stations of Najibabad and Nagina, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Mr. A. E. Ryves, Government Advocate, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. B. R. Bomonji defended the accused. and Mr. B. R. Bomonji defended the accused.

Mr. Ryves, in opening the case, said the charges against the accused were attempted rape and what might be called indecent assault. The accused could not be found guilty of both offences, as the greater comprehended the less. The meaning of the section was that if they ound the accused intended to commit the offence of rape in spite of the lady's resistance and did any act towards the commission of that offence, he was guilty of the major offence. The facts were very simple. The accused was a gunner at Roor-kee, where his family resided. The lady in question also used to live at Roorkee and was on visiting terms with the accused's family.
On May 4th last she was married to
Mr. Grant, an Assistant Engineer in the
Public Works Department. The accused was not present at the wedding, but his relations not present at the wedding, but his relations were and apparently the accused knew about it. The newly-married couple left for their honeymoon the same night by the down mail, which left Roorkee about 12-30, and it happened that Mr. Grant and her husband got into a first-class compartment reserved for ladies. The accused broke barracks that evening and went down to the station in time to catch the train. According to his own account he intended to travel to ing to his own account he intended to travel to Lakhsar, his object heing to walk along the foot-board to the carriage where Mr. and Mrs. Grant were to hear and see what they were saying and doing. He asserted that There were five suspected cases on Saturday—two in Ward No. 7, one in each of the Wards 8 and 10, and the address of the remaining one is unknown. There were three deaths—two in Ward No, 7 and one in Ward No. 10. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 48.

The Case of Punti.

The Indian Daily News publishes the letter over the signature of Dr. Hem Ch. Roy Chowdhury, Secretary, Vigilance Committee, Ward No. 11. In your to-day's issue you have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported a case of plague in St. James's have reported the carriage with this object. At Lakhsar the guard informed Mr. Grant he stood outside the carriage with this object. At Lakhsar the guard informed Mr. Grant he stood outside the carriage with this object. At Lakhsar the guard informed Mr. Grant he stood outside the carriage with this object. At Lakhsar the guard informed Mr. Grant he stood outside the carriage with this object. At Lakhsar the guard informed Mr. Grant he stood outside the carriage with this object. At Lakhsar the guard informed Mr. Grant he stood outside the carriage with this object. At Lakhsar the guard informed Mr. Grant he stood outside the carriage with this object. At Lakhsar the guard informed Mr. Grant he stood outside the carriage with this object. At Lakhs left Najibabad. Mrs. Grant was alone in her carriage, and when the train was going at full speed the accused got out of his carriage, walked along the footboard to Mrs. Grant's carriage and got in there. The lady was asleep. She was awakened by a heavy hand on her mouth. She shrieked and the accused tried to gag her and assaulted her in a way which could only suggest his intention to commit the offence with which he was now charged, and Mrs. Grant's shrieks aroused a lady in the next carriage who leaned out and looked round into Mrs. Grant's carriage. The accused had taken off his coat and tied it round his head, having cut, a slit for his east sixty. his head, having cut a slit for his eyes, with the obvious intention of preventing identificaover and tried to pull the covering from the face of the accused, and the latter seeing farther attempts were useless, and to avoid the risk of immediate identification, rushed to the far side of the carriage and not see the far side of the carriage and not see side of the carriage and got out. Mrs. Grant was greatly terrified, and with the assistance of the lady in the next compartment she scrambled through the window into the other carriage. At Nagina a complaint was made and the train searched, but the accused was not found. It was abundantly evident that the accused knew a good deal about railway matters. He knew there would be a train waiting at Nagina, and he evidently got into

Mrs. Victoria Grant gave evidence sup-porting the Government Advocate's opening. After her cross-examination, Mr. Ryves did not call any more witnesses. He put in the statements madeby the accused in the lower courts. In these accused said that on May 4th he travelled without a ticket in the same train as Mr. and Mrs. Grant from Roorkee. He travelled on the footboard of the compartment in which Mr. and Mrs Grant were, and he heard the guard tell Mr. Grant he must leave that carriage. Subsequently he got into the carriage where Mrs. Grant was alone, and got hold of her hand. She started hired dog-cart, Desmier's gun, which was alone, and got hold of her hand. She started loaded, went off, hitting the driver in the to scream and a lady in the next compartment leg. The man was immediately removed to came to her assistance, and he left the carriage. He was young in years, and did not

In reply to the Court the accused said he knew Mrs. Grant before her marriage and he very often played tricks upon her, and on the night in question he thought he would go and play the same trick on her again. He had no intention to do anything except to frighten her. He had his head covered by his coat, and the first thing he touched was the lady's hand and he caught hold of Themaccused then made statement in which he said he did not attend Mrs. Grant's wedding though he was invited. He saw Mr. and Mrs Grant in a first class carriage at Roorkee but did not speak to them because he was travelling without a ticket. He was going to meet a friend at Lakhsar but did not meet him and as he had no money he continued on the train intending to take the up mail which waited for the down at Nagina Station. He had often of rightened ladies by knocking at their bed-room and drawing room doors at night. He had often done to Miss Biggie now Mrs. Grant, and to Miss Kitchen and Mrs. Curznor, He had frightened his mother and sisters in the same way. In entering Mrs. Grant's carriage he intended to do nothing except to frighten her. The accused proceeded to say that his statements came out through a conversation he had with a guard, who, professing to be his friend, asked him about this matter and promised to stand by him. mised to stand by him. Subsequently found out that this guard had placed witnesses outside the door to hear what he said, and after he had made the statement the guard tele graphed to the police to come and arrest him.

Mr. Bomonji said his case was that the
prisoner was addicted to tricks of the most

virulent character-tricks which were most cowardly and unworthy of a soldier, but which were nevertheless only tricks. His contention was that it was only one of these tricks which he intended to play on Mrs. Grant.

Miss Florence Kitchen and Miss Millie

intended to play on Mrs. Grant.

Miss Florence Kitchen and Miss Millie Davies, sister of the accused, gave evidence that the accused were known to play tricks by knocking at ladies' door, Colonel Owen said that the accused bone a high msral character.

Mr. Bomonji for the defence claimed a verdict of not guilty with the utmost confidence. In the commission of any crime he said there must be the three stages—intention preparation and attempt. Even if the intention and the preparation of a crime could be proved that was not sufficient unless there was an actual attempt to carry it out. It could not be suggested that when the accused started on this journey he had made up his mind to commit this heinous offence. The facility with which he had travelled without facility with which he had travelled without a ticket previously tempted him to do so this evening in order to meet his frlend at Lakhsar, and not meeting him, he was tempted to travel further in order to catch the return mail train. Hearing the conversation at Lakhsar he thought he would like to frighten this girl friend of his, and he got into her carriage where she was asleen and took carriage where she was asleep and took hold of her hand and covered her mouth with hold of her hand and covered her mouth with his hand. The youth's story and the facts he admitted were entirely consistent with an attempt to frighten the young lady, but he contended they would not support the more serious charge now brought against him. He had borne a good character right up to the time of his arrest, and it was only as the result of a story (entirely consistent with what he had now said in court,) told as the youth believed in confidence to a friend that any evidence whatever was found against him. Had they any right to go beyond that story and assume this mere boy had any other intention than to frighten an any other intention than to frighten an acquaintance—a cowardly form of practical joke to which it had been proved he was much addicted. Mr. Bomonji urged the jury to regard the case from a merciful point of view; his client was but a youth, and if found guilty of the graver offence and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment he would inevitably be ruined.

Mr. Ryves having briefly replied,
Mr. Justice Blair summed up. He said all the jury had to consider was whether Mrs. Grant's story was to be believed. He recapitulated that story, and asked what possible object other than the commission other offence with which he was charged any other intention than to frighten an

the offence with which he was charged could the accused have had in acting as he did? If they believed the lady's story the did? If they believed the lady's story there was direct evidence of the commission of an offence which came under the Sections 507 and 376. Mrs. Grant had shown some of that courage which men were always glad to find women possessed in defence of their honour. She undertook the manifelus task of getting through the window. fence of their honour. She undertook the perilous task of getting through the window into the next carriage. A very slight slip might have cost her life, and they must consider that the accused in entering her carriage recognised the possibility of such an occurrence and was prepared to take all risks in order to accomplish his object.

The jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty of attempted rape.

Mr. Ryves asked his lordship in the public interest to pass a sentence which would act as deterrent to others.

interest to pass a sentence which would act as deterrent to others.

Mr. Justice Blair addressing the accused said James Walter Davies, you are a young man on the threshold of life, you have commenced with the advantages of a respectable family of a decent education and of an honourable profession, and you stand now convicted of one of the most dastardly offences of which any human being can be guilty. You went out like a ravening beast to prey upon these decent, these chaste, these unprotected women. Little recked you of your own life when THERE was again an increase in the number of plague cases in Bombay on Saturday, the attacks numbering 31 and the deaths on Sunday.

There were five attacks and eight deaths on Sunday.

The Gwalior Durbar is understood to have invited the Viceroy to pay a farewell visit.

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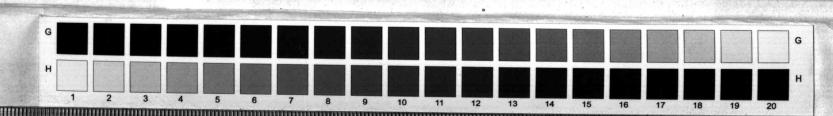
The Gwalior Durbar is understood to have invited the Viceroy to pay a farewell visit.

The Gwalior Durbar is understood to have invited the Viceroy to pay a farewell visit. people knowing it was at least possible Mr. Grant might be compelled to leave his wife alone. You had seen this girl, you had been attracted by her good looks, and you had conceived for her an unholy passion which you resolved to gratify on this the last opresolved to gratify on this the last op-portunity you would have. I do not believe that in the case of which you were convicted yesterday your intentions were one particle less evil, but they were fortunately for you and still more fortunately for that young lady frustrated by her courage and promptitude. Now I have to punish you and I feel most deeply the duty that lies upon me of rendering the travelling of unprotected females in this country safe from cowardly ruffians. like you. If it were not for your females in this country safe from cowardly ruffians like you. If it were not for your age I could not do less than inflict upon you the heaviest penalty which the law allows. You are but 19 years of age, end for that reason I shall take something from the severity of the sentence which I should have passed had you been a man of mature years. My sentence is that you be sent into penal servitude for seven years; that sentence to take effect after the conclusion of the sentence you are now serving. - Pioneer of the control of smooth

> THE Rangoon correspondent of the 7. D. News telegraphs under date oth instant:
>
> It is reported in well-informed circles in China that France is making extensive territorial claims in Szechuen, presumably in connection with the recent outrages on French Missions taken in convention with connection with the recent outrages on French Missions taken in conjunction with the recent activity of various French scientific, commercial, and political "Missions" at the head-waters of the Yangtsze. This news is curious. Evidently the French idea is to thwart British projects of the backroad to India by getting between Burma and the interior of China.

REGARDING the Hooley Floatation case, the Pioneer's London correspondent wires:

A journeyman bootmaker, a shareholder in the London Universal Bank, has sued Messrs. Cochrane, the promoters, for fraud and misrepresentation. The directors quali and misrepresentation. The directors qualified by the defendants were the Marquis of Exeter (who received £200 to join the board), General Sir John Campbell, and Lords George Loftus and Brownlow Cecil. The defendant accepted judgment for £2,700. The Chief Justice regretted that the titled directors were not before the court. Earl De La Warr admits receiving from Mr. Hooley £23,000 as a voluntary gift for services rendered. He now offers to refund the money.



#### THE AFFAIR IN JUBALAND.

(Proneer.)

THE following further particulars of the re-recent affair in Jubaland are interesting. Major Quinton had issued the strictest orders to the troops, when reconnoitring that they should always march with fixed bayonets, while each man also carried two cartridges in his hand, so as to be able to load his rifle on the shortest notice. His directions for fighting, when the enemy were sighted, were also admirably adapted for local jungle conditions. The men were directed always to watch both The men were directed always to watch both flanks, the files facing to the right and left respectively so as to guard against sudden attacks from either side. Jemadar Radha Sing, who commanded the reconnoitring party on June 22nd, seems to have neglected to follow out these orders. The result was that the enemy caught his party quite innerenated. Many senous were party quite unprepared. Many sepoys were speared before they could fire a shot or fix bayonets. They were nearly all Sikhs, and after the first surprise, the survivors rallied in small knots, and their fire at once checked the Ogadens; but over twenty men had then been killed. The affair took place in the early morning, only some two miles from the Halished post. Captain Tanner heard the firing and sent out 25 men Tanner heard the firing and sent out 25 men under a native officer, who met four sepoys retiring, who told the tale of the ambuscade. Then fifty more men were hurried out, Surgeon-Captain Kilkelly accompanying them. On arrival at the spot where the fighting had taken place, 26 bodies were found, but the enemy had then cleared off. From the story told by the survivors, it would seem that the Ogadens so cunningly contrived their ambuscade that they cut off the advance and rearguard from the main body, on which and rearguard from the main body, on which they directed their principal attack. They are said to have numbered 400, but there were several hundred more near at hand in the jungle. The sepoy who most distinguished himself was Private Bhooto Singh. Though wounded in two places, he rallied three men about him, and coolly retired facing the enemy and checking them by rapid fire. He also and checking them by rapid fire. He also brought away a wounded comrade though the latter asked to be left to his fate. For his gallantry Captain Tanner promoted Bhoota Singh to be naik on the spot, and intends re-commending him for the order of Merit. Out of 31 men killed and wounded 28 were Sikhs, two Rajputs, and one a bugler enlisted in the Bombay Presidency. Jemadar Radha Sing was a Sikh, and had shown himself a good native officer, but he lacked experience in jungle fighting. The Halised camp, we may add, is 36 miles from Kismayu, the coast port from which communication is kept up by sea with Mombassa. Major Quentin has 100 Soudanese with him in addition to the wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles and 128 men of the 27th Baluchis. We may have to wait another fortnight or so before further news is received. No anxiety is felt regarding the troops in Jubaland, as the stockaded camps which they hold are well placed for defensive purposes, and can be easily held by their garrisons. The Ogadens are mostly armed with spears, and rely mostly upon ambuscading small parties in dense jungle.

In a recent encounter in the Nasick dis trict of Bombay the police shot down eighteen armed dacoits, and themselves lost three killed and several wounded.

THE Civil and Military Gazette published some statements in regard to the Bangala riot case, to which Col. Rennick, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundar district, took exception; and he wrote a letter to the Gazette, contradicting them. In reply, the Gazette says that it drew its information from the report of Mr. Silcock, Commissioner of the Jullunder Division So we are presented here with the minimum of the same processes of the same processes. ion. So we are presented here with the unique spectacle of the statements of two high officials, contradicting one another. In the letter of Mr. Rennick, there is a statement worthy of note, po y of conciliation and kindliness can effect
"In the course of the day the Distric!
Superintendent of Police had informed me that large numbers had assembled from the neighbouring villages to oppose my visit to the village in the evening; but as I knew the the village in the evening; but as I knew the the feelings of the people better, I would not have any police force to accompany me, knowing that trust and friendliness would go further with these man than armed force. \* \* \* \* \* All those, identified by officers and constables, were made to fall in by me, and I made them over to the District Superintendent of Police to march them in to Nawanshabar to be chacaned." Thus Mr. Rennick managed to coramand the confidence of the people, and his command the confidence of the people, and his presence had a magical effect upon the mob. Every thing went on smoothly without the

A CORRESPONDENT Writes from Kushtia, under date the 6th: From the telegram published in your issue of the 3rd instant, you could ascertain something about the enquiries made by the District Judge on Monday last, the 1st instant. The pleaders established most of the charges against both the Munsifs, whose conduct towards the bar and to the public was condemned by the Judge before all gentlemen present, Everybody had access within the court rooms where the inquiries were held. Among other things the Judge passed some orders. Heretofore the practice was (at the instance of the two present Munsifs) not to allow a single individual within the court rooms except the parties called and the pleaders engaged. To A CORRESPONDENT Writes from Kushtia, dual within the court rooms except the parties called and the pleaders engaged. To this, the Judge's order runs as follows: "So long as there shall be space within the court rooms, both the public and the pleaders shall have free access." The Munsis fixed fifteen minutes for filing petitions. The Judge fixed nearly half an hour for the same. Potty faults, such as chewing betels and dozin a little in the chairs, on the part of pleaders, used to be taken serious notice of dozin a little in the chairs, on the part of pleaders, used to be taken serious notice of by the Munsifs. The Judge instructed the Munsifs to overlook them. As a general instruction the Judge advised both the Munsifs to treat the pleaders and the public with politeness and courtesy. The Munsifs were forbidden to use any abusive language to anybody. If the conduct of anybody merited censure he should be reported against—this was the Judge's advice. The First Munsif was particularly asked to drop the six proceedings aganist six of the pleaders under the Legal Practitioners' Act.

#### Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH. -AUGUST 10.

(Before Instices O'Kinealy and Henderson).

THE SEWAN CASE. JUDGMENT.

THE following is the full text of the judgment of the High Court in the case of Empress vs. Jeobadhan Kurmi and Sesharan Kurmi, the servants of Babus Ratneswari Pershad and Brijnandon Pershad, who appealed from the decision of the Sessions Judge of

Saran :-This is an appeal from a decision of the design of Saran, who disagreeing with the assessors, has convicted the appellants of rioting and causing grievous hurt to one Sajiwan Lal while they were members of an unlawful assembly, and sentencing each of them to five years' rigorous imprisonment. It appears that on the 9th December last, Sajiwan Lal and Hira Lal his son were in their Khaliwan. In one of the small houses in the Khaliwan was the Mohant Ram Pertap Das. Apparently he was a creditor of Sajiwan Lal, and he had gone there to get corn for the amount which Sajiwan owed him. There is no doubt that about 9 or 10 o'clock that night, a number of persons attacked Sajiwan Lal in the Khaliwan and caused grievous hurt to him; they also took away his paddy, and the question we have to decide on this record is, is it proved that the appellants belonged to that party. Hira Lal was hardly beaten at all. He stood up to fight and then ran away. The brother of Sajiwan Lal is said to have been there that night, and he gives details in regard to the occurrence. He does we find that the case depends upon the statement of Hira Lal and what was stated by Sajiwan Lal to different persons on that night and the next morning and the statement made by him on the 14th, that is, five days after the event. The Mohant, who was there the whole night, and who went and saw Sajiwan, makes night, and who went and saw Saliwan, makes no mention whatever of any conversation that he had with Saliwan, nor that he heard any person named. On the following day Kali Churn went to the police, and, owing to certain circumstances which it is not necessary to refer to now, his complaint apparently was not taken. The next morning Sajiwan was taken to the Magistrate, and on that day a petition was made in Court purporting to give a detailed account of what had happened on that night. That petition contains a statement very general in its form, gives no details of what was afterwards proved or attempted to be proved and gives no list of names. It thus left the com-

obviously, if any conversation took place or if on Rs. 300 per mensem.

any person spoke, must have known it, Babu Fakir Chander Chatterjee, Dy Magte was not examined on this point. The answer and Dy Coll, on leave, is appointed to be given is that it seems to be a mistake Personal Assistant to the Inspector-Geheral just as there was a mistake in drawing up the of Registration, Bengal.

first information. If we had thought so, we: Babu Harish Chandra Datta, Professor, should send down to the Lower Court to Ravenshaw College Cuttack, is allowed leave have the Mohant examined. But we notice for three weeks. Babu Hari Charan Misra, have the Mohant examined. But we notice that in every particular point regarding the acting for him.

conversation the other witnesses are examined and the prosecution knew that it protempore Sub-Deputy Collr, is posted to was a material part of the case. We are the Orissa Division.

disposed to think that the case as first Babu Bhoopendro brought gradually developed and enlarged, and that the evidence for the prosecution as to Maulyi Syud Izah what happened that night and the conversation

which took place is not worthy of credit.

We agree with the assessors and disagree with the Sessions Judge in the view taken by him. We, therefore, set aside the conviction and sentence entered up by the Judge,

What happened that night and the conversation pro tempore Sub-Dy Colin, Sasaram, Shanabad, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub-Dy Colin, Munshiganj, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month and six days.

Maulvi Mohammad Faizullah Khan, Suband direct that the appellants be released.

#### A DISPUTE WITH FACTORY ord and PEOPLE

MR. JACKSON with Babu Joy Gopal Ghose moved on behalf of Bhup Narain Sing and two others who were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagulpore under sections 143 and 379 I. P. C., and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine to various terms of imprisonment and fine. The conviction was affirmed on appeal by the Sessions Judge. The facts of the case were shortly these: The accused are servants of the Amapore zemindars, and the complainant is a servant of the Colgong factory which had taken a lease of the contiguous zemindari Budhu Chuk. Both the places are subject to the action of the river Ganges. The dispute in the case was in connection with some chur case was in connection with some chur lands. The case for the prosecution was that the accused with a mob of about five hundred men armed with various sorts of weapons and with an elephant came and looted away the crops grown and cut by the factory. It was also said that the accused demolished a cutchery house and removed all signs of it. The information of the occurrence was given to the police who is rence was given to the police who in vestigated the matter and found the case to be false. Thereupon complainant lodged a complaint before the Deputy Magistrate who ordered the police to enquire and who ordered the police to enquire and report. The police after an investigation sent up a C. Form report, stating the case to be false. Thereupon the complainant requested the Deputy Magistrate to hold a local inquiry himself. Accordingly the Court held such local enquiry and ordered the police to send up an A. form against the petitioners. The Magistrate during the local enquiry made some notes and kept them in the record. The Magistrate relied principally upon those notes in his judgment, and the conviction was based mainly upon that as also upon other inadmissible evidence. Their Lordships after hearing counsel granted a rule, and ordered the petitioners to be released on bail.

THE Government of India have created new post of Inspector of Explosives, to which Captain Muspratt Williams, Superintendent of the Ishapore. Gunpowder Factory, will be appointed.

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. C. Fisher, Offig Magte and Collr, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. H. Walmsley, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Raniganj, Burdwan, acting for him. Mr. W. B. Heycock, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Raniganj sub-division.

Babu Rajkishore Das, substantive pro tempore Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Cuttack, on being relieved of his present appointment as Asst Settlement Officer, Orissa.

as Asst Settlement Officer, Orissa.

Maulvi Syed Ali Ashruf Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Shahabad is transferred temporarily to the Sasaram sub-livision of that district. Iskunder Kudr Syud Naseer Ali Mirza, Probationary Dy Collr, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Maulvi Abul Mahmud, substantive pro tempore Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is transferred to Pabna.

Pabna.

Babu Charu Chandra Kumar Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Hooghly.

The order of the 16th June, 1898, granting The order of the 16th June, 1898, granting privilege leave for one month and fifteen days to Babu Atal Behary Bose, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, employed on excise work, Cuttack is cancelled.

Babu Nikhll Nath Roy, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Lohar-daga.

Babu Probodh Chandra Chatterjee, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Malda is allowed leave for two months.

leave for two months.

Babu Nogendra Chunder Sen Dy Magte and Dy Collr is posted to Malda.

Mr H F Howard, Asst Magte and Collr, Monghyr, is transferred to Dacca.

Babu Monmotho Coomar Bose, Dy Magte, and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Dacca.

Babu Kshitish Chunder Sarkar, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, under orders of transfer to Midnapore, is posted to Cuttack transfer to Midnapore, is posted to Cuttack.

Babu Brij Bansi Saki, substantive pro
tempore Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted
to the head-quarters station of the dist of

Mr D B Allen, Magte and Collr, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six

months.

Mr W D Blyth, substantive pro tempore Opium Agent, Bihar, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-seven days. Mr D J Macpherson, C 1 E, acting for him.

Mr. J. M. Coates, Asst. Supdt. of Police, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for

Mr. A. R. G. Hampton, Offig Dt. Supdt. of Police, Faridpur, is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Dacca.

Babu Madhu Shudan Chaudhurie, Asst, Supdt. of Police, 24 Parganas, is appointed to have charge of the district police of Faridpur.

Mr. J. G. Bell, Supdt, Calcurta Police, is allowed leave for three months; Rai Jogendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur, Supdt, and gives no list of names. It thus left the com- Calcutta Police, on Rs. 300 per mensem, plaint in the widest form possible.

We have asked why it was that the Mohant mensem; and Mr. A. Forsyth, Inspector who was there during the whole night, and who Calcutta Police, is appointed to act as Supdt

Babu Bhoopendro Nath Roy, Sub-Deputy Collr, is allowed leave for six months.

Maulvi Syud Izahar Hossain, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collr, Sasaram, Shahabad,

Deputy Collr, Sandip, Noakhali, is transferred to the Dacca Division.

Babu Khettro Bhusan Prosad, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collr, Midnapore, is transferred to the Tamluck sub-division of that district.

Mr. Nagendra Chandra Mitra, B. A. (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law, who has been appointed as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, is appointed substantively pro tempore to class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service. Babu Mohendra Nath Mitter, Sub-Judge

of Chittagong, on deputation, as an Additional Sub-Judge of Pabna and Bogra, is allowed leave for two months. Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, Munsiff of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is allowed

leave for two weeks.

Babu Nagendra Chundra Sen, Dy. Collr, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax, in the district of Lohardaga.

Babu Jyotish Chandra Sen, Dy Collr, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in

appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Tippera.

Babu Durga Das Mukherjee, Dy Collr, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax, in the district of Mymensingh.

Babu Raj Kishore Das, substantive protempore Deputy Magistrate of Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first-class. first-class.

THE quinquennial report on education in India will shortly be issued. It will be written by Mr. J. S. Cotton, a well-known educational authority in England.

THE latest news received from China says that Paklan City, which fell into the hands of the rebels, has been recaptured by the Commandant of the garrisons at Kuchow and defeated the rebels, who fled westwards, hundreds having been slaughtered in recapturing the city, only a few Imperial soldiers being killed and wounded. The rebels were reported to have been poorly armed, and made no stand. Advices from Shanghai to the 23rd ultimo report a serious anti-foreign outbreak ultimo report a serious anti-foreign outbreak at Changshu, in Kiangsi, sixty miles south of Nanchang. A large mob has been attacking the China Island mission house, looting and completely destroying it. The missionaries escaped earlier in the month. Chinese soldiers escaped earlier in the month, Chine wrecked the Roman Catholic mission house at wrecked the Roman Catholic mission house at French Paotingin in North China, and beat a French priest and made him prisoner, but he has since been released, and the occurrence was reported to the French Minister at Peking.

#### Telegrams. ontains a short sketch of the bistory

me when it was

apposed to [.emanualat naidel] apour. By egrees the [.emanualat naidel] and a treat the a

bank bas ass old heb Kushtia, Aug. 6." The attitude of the Munsiff's seems to be unchanged. The Second Munsiff's daily striking off cases, thus clearing the file and sits idle from 2-30 to 5. The public are suffering. An early transfer is desired.

SIMLA, AUG. 7. The Exchange Compensation question was before the last two sittings of the Viceroy's Executive Council; but no decision could be arrived at. The Hon'ble members differ on the subject—the Viceroy and Sir James Westland holding one view, and the rest another.

The Viceroy wired to Lord George Hamilton that he should like to be relieved in November. Lord George replied that it was not possible to arrange it.

Mr. Carnduff, Deputy Secretary to the Legislative Department, takes leave for three months next cold weather.

SIMLA, AUG. 9. The Government of India, it is believed, has sanctioned the criminal prosecution of Sirdar Gurdyal Singh of the Punjab Commission for bibery and corruption and the order has been communicated to the Punjab

neora, but Almide along its beck. The

At next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller will be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Reveune Acts, The Bill for the better provision for the regulation of the importation of live stock will be passed.

It is decided that the office of the Commissary-General will move to Calcutta.

#### [ FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon said that rumours had reached the Government that a foreign Power was seeking to acquire a port in the Persian Gulf, but he was unable to say if the report was authentic. The magnitude of British responsibilities there, he added, undoubtedly gave Great Britain a special interest in the Gulf.

LONDON, AUG. 5. In reply to a question regarding a report, published in the *Times*, that Russia had forbidden Persia to conclude a loan with British

The papers regard the relations between Great Britain and Russia on the China question as being critical, and complications are apprehended. The London stock market

LONDON, AUG. 6. The American forces under General Miles have taken possession of the eastern portion of the island of Puerto Rico.

LONDON, AUG. 6.
The Novoe Vremya announces that Russia has acquired sultanate over Raheita, in the Red Sea, as a naval base.

In the House of Commons last night, when the vote for the Diplomatic Service was supported by Sir William Harcourt, moved to reduce the salary of Sir A. H. Hardinge, Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the ground that the British officials at Zanzibar and the coast Dilke, who wa strip had contravened the law regarding fugitive slaves. The motion was rejected by 119 against 55 votes, after Mr. Curzon had refuted the charges against the Zanzibar officials.

paiwoliot and balen LONDON, Aug. 7, The Queen Regent has approved of Spain's reply to America accepting the conditions of peace which will reach the White House at Washington by Tuesday at the latest, whereafter Spain expects hostilities to cease

forth with. LONDON, Aug. 7. The Tsuug-li-Yamen has ordered the Chinese Commissioner to co-operate with the Russian authorities in arranging the expro-priation of land for the Russian Railway in Manchuria, which the inhabitants of the country hitherto refused to sell. This action of the Tsung li-Yamen gives Russia the desired pretext for local intervention in

Manchuria. The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5-0 P. M. to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 7. ADEN, AUG. 7.

General Sir Redvers Buller succeeds the Duke of Connaught in the Aldershot com-

Advices received from Puerto Rico state that a general advance of the American troops on San Juan began yesterday, the troops moving in four columns.

LONDON, AUG. 8. The Anglo-Russian relations in China are being followed with keen interest in America. The New York Times and Sun advocate prompt and joint action by the United States and Great Britain.

Sir Thomas Lipton has presented the Princess of Wales with ten thousand pounds for a scheme to provide cheap restaurants in London for workmen, and, if necessary, will give another hundred thousand pounds for the can a purpose. for the same purpose.

The 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, has

In the cricket match, Surrey vs. Yorkshire the latter has been defeated by an innings and

LONDON, AUG. BIA AT DUM-BU

The Spanish reply to the conditions of peace imposed by America reached Washington this afternoon, but the deciphering of the lengthy despatch will require time.

London, Aug. 8. In consequence of friendly nepotiations having failed, France has energeticlly instructed M. Cambon, her ambassador at Washington, to secure the release of the French steamer Rodiguez which was seized by the Americans nine miles off Puerto Rico, on the ground that she was running the blockade.

A 24-4 in test viol London, Aug. 8. 118 The Transvaal High Court at Pretoria has decided that the Indians trading in the towns of the Transvaal Republic must live in locations outside the townships, which will be assigned by Government. The judgment of the court has created considerable excitement amongst the Indians now residing in the Transvaal.

LONDON, AUG. 8. The House of Lords has agreed to the einsertion of the Conscience Clause in the Vaccination Bill, which has now been passed. LONDON, AUG. 9.

In the last despatch from the Phillippines is stated that on the night of the 31st ultimo three thousand Spaniards furiously attacked the American Camp outside Manila, but were repulsed with great loss. During this engagement the rebels remained neutral.

LONDON, AUG. 9. It is now believed that Spain's reply is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but only renders possible the cessation of hostilities with a view to the initiation of regular negotiations

LONDON, AUG. 9. It has atranspired that Spain's reply to America accepts the conditions of peace, but raises a number of points in connection with executing the conditions. It is impossible to say if the points raised are important till the text of the despatch reaches President Mc Kinley to nightaid off

In the attack made by the Spaniards on the American camp at Manila on the 31st of July, the Americans lost nine killed and forty-seven wounded.

The rumours that Mr. Curzoni will succeed Lord Elgin as Vicroy of India, are persistently reiterated in the House of Comi LONDON, AUG. 9. The other day whisnom

of .nodnodra and London."Aug. 119. To-day, Mr. Curzon, replying to a nuturber of questions relating to China, said that China has expressed her gratitude for the support promised by Great Britain, adding that no aggression has been threatened. He banks, Mr. Curzon said the loan negotiations had failed because Persia's demands were considered excessive. The Government, he further stated, had not been informed that Persia required support analogous to that promised to China, or that any threats had been made necessitating such support.

bidden Persia to conclude a loan with British that no aggression has been infrared. The further stated that on the 8th of February last Sir Claude Macdonald cabled that the German Minister at Pekin had opposed the concession of the trunk line to Chinkiang on the ground that no railway ought to be constructed in the province of Shantung without arrangement with Germany. Great Britian protested against this opposition, both at structed in the province of Shantung without arrangement with Germany. Great Britian protested against this opposition, both at Pekin and Berlin, and Germany replied that the facts had been misrepresented: she had only demanded that if China requires assistance in Shantung she shall first offer the work to Germans. Germany had not claimed any exclusive privileges from China, and had not attempted to exclude other nations from free competition in Shantung. Mr. Gurzon free competition in Shantung. Mr. Curzon admitted that the concession for the rail way to Chinkiang had not been given.

Continuing his replies, Mr. Ourzon stated that instructions to resist preferential treatment to foreign subjects in relation to trade had been sent to Sir Claude Macdonald in

March, and renewed particular instructions with reference to railway concessions were forwarded on the 13th of July. LONDON, AUG. 10. A meeting of the United States Cabinet wa held yesterday evening, at which Spain's reply to the American terms of peace was considered. It is believed that the teply was not deemed wholly satisfactory, this necessitating a further exchange of potes. further exchange of notes.

Reuter's special correspondent at Manila telegraphs, that the city is in desperate extremities. The Natives are eating rats and mice, and dysentery is raging amongst the whole community. It is reported that the Spanish losses in engagement the of the 31st ultimo were three hundred killed and one thousand wounded. thousand wounded. Hitelansis is to vil

CHOLERA is officially reported to have assumed an epidemic form in Madras

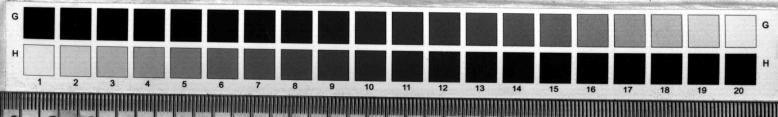
he Ming-po Guild of workmen!

ACCORDING to the contract for the new ACCORDING to the contract for the few similar Kalka Railway, which has been executed by the Secretary of State, the line is to be finished by the 30th June, 1902. The proposed Ghaziabad-Moradabad line will be commenced this year.

THE date of the Railway Conference has been fixed for Monday, the 15th August, 1898, at 17 A.M. Its composition will be: His Excellency the Viceroy, President; Members: Sir James Westland, Sir Arthur Trevor, Mr. F. R. Upcott and Mr. A. R. Becher; an officer from the Military Department, Captain W. J. McElhinny being Secretary. being Secretary.

THE weakness in the London market caused by the tension between England and Russia over the China question, was re-Russia over the China question, was reflected in Calcutta on Monday when Government paper fell from Rs. 95-7 (the closing price on Saturday) to Rs. 94-14. Exchange rose slightly, the rate for telegraphic transfers and demand bills being 1s. 3-29-32d.—

The Bajour embroglio has assumed a new complexion. The Khan of Nawagai has withdrawn part of his force from the southern end of the Jhandol Valley, because his own territory, is threatened by the Khan of Pashat, an old enemy. Pashat lies due west of Nawagai. At the same time the Nawab of Dir has also countermarched a portion of his lashkar, having taken alarm at the rumour that the mad fakir intends attacking Dir. There seems no just cause for this feeling of apprehension on his part. The remainder of the tribal gatherings have not come to blows, but there is still no news of an agreement having been patched up, —Pioneer. -Pioneer.



#### orrespondence.

UMBRELLAPHOBIA AT DUM-DUM.

ant of

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-I regret to say that Captain H-, be longing at present to the Dum-Dum Cantonment, gets very much annoyed at the sight of an unbre'la spread out in the street. I shall supply you with some specific cases. One day Captain H -, while on bicycle, found a gentleman, Babu Suresh Chunder Mitter, before him with his umbrella spread out; immediately Captain H—veered round and began to enthusiastically strike the ugly thing with his stick. On the 22nd of July last at 4-45 A. M., when Babu Monmohan De, a clerk of the local Factory, was entering the main gate with his umbrella open to protect his head from the heat of the sun, Captain H—who was on inspection duty that day, at once fell upon striking the umbrella with his whip and it was actually shattered; and the Babu, without very much appreciating the prank, enter-ed the Factory with a heavy heart. I have seen the shattered umbrella with my own eyes and I tell you it is broken down and simply past repair. The same day Babu Sitanath Goswami met with the same fate though he was fortunate to be only whisked. Hoping this letter will attract the immediate attention of the military authorities. LALIT MOHAN GHOSAL.

CHINA. ad the meagagne

ONDON. AUG.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

THE aggressive action of M. Pavloff is reported to have convinced the Chinese that Russia's designs are unfriendly. His latest demand for the appointment of Russian naval instructors to the exclusion of British is re-

garded with indignation in Peking. Reuter's Peking correspondent says.

Japan has been encouraging China with hopes of an offensive and defensive alliance, but she has insisted, as a preliminary, on China's possessing a navy. The Chinese officials generally regard the establishment of a naval force as the first step towards realizing the hope of safeguarding the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and are willing and anxious to entrust the training of the navy to British officers, recognizing that Great Britain is not desirous of breaking up the Empire. Now, however, M. Pavloff's demand again destroys

their hopes and induces a feeling of despair.

The personal drusqueness of M. Pavloft is much commented upon. The other day while discussing a small matter he suddenly rose in the midst of the conversation and threatened to leave Peking immediately unless the point

in question were conceded.

Mr. Pavloff has assented to the loan arranged with the Hong-kong and Shang-

foreign Power; and
(3) That Hu, the Director of Railways, (3) That Hu, the Director of Railways, animals of this period. Such animals, with shall receive the permanent appointment of elephants, &c., once lived in England.

Chinamen in favour of reforms on Western lines are stated to be reinforcing the ranks of the rebels in the south; and there is a report of another insurrection in the northwest of China.

It is reported at Canton that Dr. Sum yat Sen, whose detention at the Chinese Legation in London attracted much attention some time ago, is one of the prominent leaders

Serious rioting in Shanghai has been caused by a dispute between the local French authorities and the natives concerning a burial ground of which the former compensed the sale. A party was landed from a French the sale. A party was landed from a French cruiser and the mob of rioters was fired on, a number of natives being killed and wound-

As the result of a conference on Monday petween Consul Bezaure and the Ning-po Guild, a provisional agreement was ma whereby the guild remains three months in occupation of the burying ground, and under-takes to remove the coffins. The conditions of the sale of the land to the French municipality have been left for subsequent arrange-

Shipping and general business at Shanghai continues partially at a standstill owing to the intimidation by the Ning-po Guild of workmen in both settlements. The Provincial Treasurer Nieh, is actively negotiating. It is expected that a solution will be reached by which a considerable extension of the concession area

The Pekin Syndicate (Limited) held a meeting on Monday at which Mr. George Cawston explained the nature of the concession they had from the Chinese Government (the first ever made to an English company), and attributed their success in obtaining it largely to the efforts of the British and Italian Ministers in Peking. Their coal and iron rights extended over a district of 21,000 square miles, and they would work petroleum over an even larger area. Labour was extremely cheap, and they were arranging for distribution facilities as quickly as they could. Speeches were made also by the Marquis of Lorne and Lord Mao, and a proposal to in-crease the capital of the company was agreed

It is reported from Seoul that the American Minister to Korea has concluded an agree ment with the Korean Ministry for the engagement of American experts to survey the country with a view to building roads, bridges, and other works.

FEVER is reported to be raging in Kabul. A MEETING of the Parsis of Poona and various places in the Deccan was held on Sunday evening to appoint Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy fourth Baronet and head of the Parsis of the Presidency. The Parsi high priest took the chair. It was proposed, seconded and carried by acclamation that Sir Jamsetjee be nominated head of the Parsis. Many telegrams were read approving the object of the meeting from all parts of the "MONSTERS IN OLDEN TIMES,"

THIS recent issue of the Anna Library eries, contains a short sketch of the history of the Earth from the time when it was supposed to consist of a mass of vapour. By degrees the vapour was condensed into a central sun which threw off portions of itself, constituting planets. Slowly, the planets cooled down, and were divided into sea and land. Gradually they were occupied by plants and animals, which varied according to their conditions. Some of the animals on the earth's surface were noted for their size and urious structure. The picture represents some which existed during the Quaternary or Fourth Period DU

The large animal in the centre of the pic-ure is the Mammoth, tossing, by means of its tusks, the sabre-toothed tiger. Below it is a rhinoceros. To the right is the gigan-tic Irish stag; to the left a hippopotamus attacked by tigers, and, still farther to the left, a musk ox.

The following description is given of the

Mammoth.

The Mammoth.-The name of this animal s said to come from a Tartar word, meaning earth, because its remains were found embedded in the earth, in which it was sup-posed to burrow like the mole.

The Mammoth, called also the Primeval Elephant, surpassed in size the largest elephants now existing. It is said to have been from 13 to 16 feet in height, while its enormous tusks were about 12 feet in length. Curving almost into a circle. It was covered with coarse

it still in the same place, but altogether mutilated. The natives of the neighbourhood had cut off the flesh to feed their dogs and wild beasts had also fed upon it. The skeleton, however, remained intact with the exception of one foreleg. The head was covered with a dry skin. One of the ears, well preserved, was furnished with a tuft of Blue-book appeared, it contained the despatchwell preserved, was furnished with a tuit of hair. According to the statement of its discoverer, the animal was so fat that its belly hung down below the joints of the Paters.

Blue-book appeared, it contained the despatence in which Lord George's sanction was given to the measure, and no day was granted for their full discussion. Mr. Roberts the inhung down below the joints of the knees. The skeleton is now at St. Petersburg. The body of the Mammoth was preserved from putrefaction by the cold.

The rude drawing of a mammoth, scratched on a piece of bone by one of the early inhabitants of Europe, shows the animal continued till the earth had human inhabitants.

The Cave Bear. - This animal exceeded in hai Bank for the extension of the Tientsin-Shan-hai-kwan Railway upon the following conditions:

The Chinese Government shall promise—

(1) To give no mortgage upon the roadbed of the line.

The Hong-kong and Shangdimensions the largest of modern pears.

Its remains, as its name implies, have been found mainly in cavern deposits. Enormous numbers of this large and ferocious species

must have lived in Europe after the Ice age.

That they survived into the human period bed of the line. (2) Never to alienate the railroad to any of their bones with the implements of man. The cave Lion and Cave Hyana are other

> SCIENTIFIC NOTES. TERRESTRIAL CORONIUM.

Professor Nasini, of Padua, who has been working in conjunction with Signori Anderlini and Salvadori, communicates the following note to the

French Academy:

We have for a considerable time been occupied with an extensive study of the gases emanating from the earth in various parts of Italy with the object

of the gases of the Solfatara di Pozzuoli, Vesuvius. In the spectrum of the pozzuoli, and of di Pozzuoli.

These lines do not all belong to the spectrum of Lord George Hamilton made desperate efforts argon or helium; they show a coincidence or prexist to have the Indian Finance Commission commity only with some unimportant lines of various ducted with closed doors, efforts eventually elements, such as iron, potassium, and titanium. Considering the conditions of our experiments the presence of these elements in the gases we have studied is not probable. The line \$72.5 is near to one of nitrogen but being the only visible line of the spectrum of this gas it cannot be attributed to it. Besides coronium we have thus probably other new elements in these gases.

ther new elements in these gases.

We are deligently pursuing their investigation.

This, says the "Times," is an announcement of the highest interest from a scientific point of view, as at once confirming the results of spectroscopic examination of the sun and adding another proof of the substantial identity of materials in the sun and the earth. Hitherto nothing has been known of the substance which produces the coronal line 1474 K.

THE French Academy has been asked by the Government to give its opinion on the Bill passed by the Chamber and pending in the Senate for adopting Greenwich time. The Board of Longitude had previously protested against the measure and M. Jansen, at a private sitting of the Academy, took the isame side but suggested that railway companies should have the option of using Greenwich time, as, indeed, they already practically do, for their clocks are kept five minutes behind Paris time. The Astronomy section, with the exception of M. Callandreau, agreed with M. Jansen, but M. Bertrand and M. Berthelot disagreed, and the Academy decided on declining to express any opinion on a matter which was merely administrative and involved nor the retical question. LONDON, AUG. 7.

THE total numbers in receipt of famine elief are 707 in Madras and 19,500 in Bom-

India and Gngland. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Mr. C. Fisher, Office Margie and Colft, Burd.

Walmsley, Offig Jr Magte and Dy

SIR W. WEDDERBURN,

I AM very sorry to say that Sir William Wedderburn is not well. It is not happily anything very serious; but he is tired and over-wrought He has good for a short yachting trip to Norway, but will be back in time, and I hope, in thoroughly restored health and strength, to take part in the Budget debate, which will take place, as usual, on the last day of the session, with the usual thin and scanty attendance of members.

A FORTHCOMING RESOLUTION. The most important discussion on that occasion will be led by Mr. J. Herbert Roberts or his resolution, censuring the new sedition and press laws. He is naving the help of both Mr. Dutt C. I. E., and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee in the preparation of his speech; and, I think, it will be a valuable and important pronouncement on the whole question. It will be interesting to see what, if anything, Sir

Henry Fowler may have to say on this burning question of Indian policy. The debate on Mr. Koperts' resolution will, I understand, be the chief, if not the only, subject into which the British Committee of the almost into a circle. It was covered almost into a circle. It was covered that a foot in length. Long stiff black hairs, formed a kind of mane along its beck. This shows that it was fitted to live in a cold shows that it was fitted to live in a cold country.

The depleted by the depleted by the bers of Parliament which has an early in the section of state for India that he should have steadily used his Parliamentary powers and opportunities to prevent any public discussion on the new Law of Sedition in India until after he had declined to disallow them. When Mr. Roberts are carly in the session in the The grinding teeth of the Mammoth were formed by degrees as required. They contain ridges for grinding the food. These are largely worn away in the fore part of the teeth, but gusian fisherman in 1799 was visited by Mr. Adam, a professor at Moscow, who had heard of the remarkable event. He found it still in the same place, but altogether on the ground that the two Bills were still before the Viceroy's Council, and his promise that the papers relating to the measures would be published in a Blue-book, affording material and better opportunity for effective debate. This was accepted by the House as reasonable ground for delay and as equivalent to a pledge that a day would be given by the Government for a full debate. But when the formed Lord George of his intention to move the adjournment of the House on some day that would cause least inconvenience to the Government; and Lord George's practical reply to Mr. Roberts' courteous warning, was a blocking motion, put down by Mr. Packer Smith, a gentleman who acts as a sort of "maid of all work" to the Front Bench, which rendered a motion for adjournment impossible. However, not even Lord George Hamilton's dodging ingenuity can escape a debate on the Budget night, though he has succeeded in driving it into the leat important occasion possible. I hope and believe, an interesting debate will result; and I understand, Sir William Hassourt and possible. William Harcourt and possibly Mr. Asquith will take part. One of the results of the debate will be to bring out the large share which the Secretary of State has had in the responsibility for this shameful and re-actionary legislation; for, it is now well known that their provisions were largely due to his suggestions and advice, and that he has used his utmost endeavours to hasten their enactment and burke discussion in Parliament until they were irrevocably placed on the Indian Code of laws.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, which is probably the best-constituted and most imof detecting the presence of argon and helium, and possibly of other elements they may contain.

The first part of this work has already been published (Gas delle terme di Abano Gazzetta (1) That evidence be presented on behalf of this country, has passed the following resolution on the Indian Currence question: portant Chamber in the country, has passed the following resolution on the Indian Currency

Chamber against the proposals of the Government of India as set forth in its despatch of March last; (2) such evidence should show that the closing of the Grotta del Cane, Grotta ammoniacale, and of Vesuvius. In the spectrum of those of Solfatara di Pozzuoli, which contain argon, we have found a sufficiently bright line with the wavelength 531'5, corresponding to that of corona 1474 K, attributed to coronium, an element not yet discovered, and which should be lighter than hydrogen. This line has never before been observed in earthly products. Besides, we have noted the following lines: -653'5, 595'5, 336'2.

In the spectrum of the gases gathered from the fumarole of Vesuvius we have observed the lines 769:5, 631'8, 572'5, 536'5, 441'5, and again 595'5.

Many of your readers will remember that

> ducted with closed doors, efforts eventually broken down by a resolution of the Commission itself, moved and carried by Mr. W. S. Caine, admitting the press to its proceedings, to the great advantage of the enquiry. He has now tried the same game with the Indian Currency Committee and succeeded, though it is most unusual for Departmental Committees to sit in private. Mystification is always mischievous. As at present arranged, the e idence will be withheld until the Committee's report is published when nobody will dane to wade through its weary pages. If however it were published weekly or monthly, or the press admitted to weekly or monthly, or the press admitted to the proceedings, everyone interested in this deeply important Indian subject would be able to follow the evidence all the way, and be ready to grasp and appreciate the final report when it appeared. Among the earlier witnesses are such men as Sir James Mackay, Mr. Finlay, the Finance Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, and Mr. Allan Arthur, Chairman of the Bengal Mr. Allan Arthur, Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. There is no possible reason, in the public interest, why the public should not hear or read the evidence given by these important financial authorities, or why the Committe itself should not have the ad-

relief are 707 in Madras and 19,500 in Bombay, the latter number is 2,350 less than last week.

The total earnings of the Guaranteed and State Railways for the week ending July the 23rd, were nearly one lakh better than during the corresponding week last year, the East Indian and the Rajputana lines exhibiting the best returns.

DEATH OF DR. W. A. HUNTER.

An old and tried Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary friend of the Hunter, sometime member for North Abe

paper, the Weekly Despatch, he rendered great service to the Congress movement. He was a man of strong brain, acute mind, he was a man of strong brain, acute mind, and genuine democratic convictions. About five years ago, however, he contracted blood-poisoning which eventually wore him down and weakened his brain power, compelling his retirement into private life. He enjoyed a divil-list pension, granted by a Conservative Government in recognition of his brilliant service to literature. Every lawsetted. ant service to literature. Every law-stu-dent from India has gone through his manual on "Roman law" which has driven very other manual off the field. It is seldom that any man shows such an even and consis-tent record of distinguished ability as that of Dr. Hunter, stricken down in the prime of life by a fell and mysterious disease. He orung from the ranks, and was an entirely selfsprung from the ranks, and was an entirely self-made man. At school, college, university, as professor, author, journalist and politician, he was equally distinguished and successful; and had he lived, he would certainly have been given a distinguished post in the next Liberal Administration. His death is release from suffering and pain, and from a broken, dis-appointed life, which he accepted with rare courage and resignation.

A SPEECH ON FRONTIER POLICY.

Sir M. Grant Duff has been making a speech at Elgin this week, his old Parliamentary constituency. I extract the following sentences from his speech, referring to the Frontier policy, which are worth careful thought:

The Afghan War (he said) lost some twenty millions, effected nothing worth effecting at all, and has left a legacy of mischief of which we are far from having seen the end. All that we have done since we departed from the wise policy of Lord Lawrence on the North-West frontier, has been a mistake. Some of the slips on the downward road have been made inevitable by previous slips. That I donot deny; but the whole policy from the first has been radically unsound. One of its many bad effects has been the recent war, which has certainly not has been the recent war, which has certainly not redounded to the redit of our statesmen, although it has brought deserved honour to many officers and privates, not least to our native auxiliaries. The meaning of the whole series of disastrous blunders which have been made since twenty years ago, in defiance of all the best opinions we advanced to Quetta, is simply this that the soldiers at Simla captured the Civilians and made more than one Viceroy the prey of their bow and of their spear. I cannot blame the soldiers; they looked at the matter from a nucely professional point of view. But I do has been the recent war, which has certainly not purely professional point of view. . . . But I do blame the Viceroys who had no such excuse.

THE Governor of Madras has arranged a tour in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts from the 10th to the 20th instant.

JAPAN is in future to have consular jurisdiction in Siam, and all matters in dispute between both countries are to be settled by arbitration.

Two murders have just been committed in the Punjab which must be regarded as most significant to say the least. The most significant to say the least. The murdered men were among the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the recent inquiry into the charge of bribery and corruption against Sardar Gurdial Singh. One man was killed in Muzaffargarh, and another in Montgomery, places which are 125 miles

apart. - Pioneer. and slow and another trees in the Charduar plantation, Assam, is progressing satisfactorily, and it is considered that the time has now come for tapping them. It seems that there are 12,512 trees available, and that these might be tapped once in five years, or 2,500 trees annually. According to the *Indian* Forester each tapping of a tree might be expected to yield four chittacks, so that the annual outturn would be 151/2 maunds. Taking the value per maund at Rs. 105, the total yearly income would be Rs. 1,62,718, though as the trees grow larger, this amount would probably increase. The demand for India-rubber is enormous and the supply is not always sufficient to meet it.

WE learn with much satisfaction that the Government of India are not in the same alliance with each other, City Improvement Bill that was such an unfortunate characteristic of the local Government in dealing with this serious matter. We are given to understand that there have been a multitude of references going backwards and forwards between Bombay and Simla, mostly about the precious Bombay and Simla, mostly about the precious bludgeon clause, which caused so much discussion at the time the Bill was being rushed through our local Council. Evidently the Government of India are apprehensive about the city's unlimited liability for the expenditure of the new Trust—a clause which the promoters believed to be essential to the success of the Board's operations and certainly to the of the Board's operations and certainly to the interests of the taxpayers—and apparently have not that profound conviction as to its necessity which filled the majority of the Council. There is yet room for hope that some modification will be found desirable in this direction. Another matter on which the Viceroy and his advisers do not seemingly see eye to eye with the Rombay Council the Viceroy and his advisers do not seemingly see eye to eye with the Bombay Council is with regard to the Kennedy See Face land. It will be remembered that the Hon'ble Mr. P. Mehta strenuously objected to the boundaries of this land being included in the amendment schedule on the ground that the proposed Board could at any time close the ride. Sir Charles Ollivant fenced a little over the question and he ultimately agreed. over the question and he ultimately agreed to allow the inclusion of the words "save in respect to the area now used as a ride and foot-path, so long as it continues to be a ride and foot-path." Although Mr. Mehta objected to the last part of the sentence, this was the best he could get. Other matters are exercising the careful attention of Simla in connection with the Bill, and at the moment we believe it is doubtful whether the Bill will be returned. here for modification or eventually sanctioned However, Simla is not fired with the undesirable energy over the matter which a large part of Bombay so rightly objected to .- Advocate

the Committe itself should not have the advantage of the press criticism which would accompany the publication of such evidence as they will give, and have given. But I have long since given up all attempts to understand Lord George Hamilton.

DEATH OF DR. W. A. HUNTER.

An old and tried Parliamentary friend of the Indian people died this week Dr. W. A. Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary cancer, a staunch advocate of the rights of the Indian people to a larger share in the law-making and administration of their own country. In the columns of the old Examiner and afterwards as Editor of the great Radical

THE END OF THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR.

(Communicated.)

FROM the beginning, any one possessing a superficial knowledge of the respective powers and resources of America and Spain, could hardly have any doubt as to the result of the war which they have been carrying on against each other. War is not a game of chance. Victory is, as goos the saying, always on the side of bigbattalions. Lacking the senews of war, Spain, with a flavy, consi ting mostly of wooden war-ships of the old type, ill-manned and ill-munitioned, and an army brave no doubt, but ill-provisioned, and led on by officers having no thought-out plan of action to go by, was no doubt ill-advised, nay, foollardy enough to rush to a trial of strength with America,—highly resourceful and possessed not only of all the modern first-class materials and appliances of war, but possessed, too, of a well-disciplined army, fired to a man with stirring zeal in the cause of suffering humanity. It is fortunate for Spain that she has now seen the futility of further protracting the war, and has decided upon accepting terms of peace. It is also fortunate for her that she has to settle with a noble enemy, that in the midst of the excitement of triumph is loth to press hard and ruinous terms on a beaten foe. Had it been the wish of America to see Spaine the excitement of triumph is loth to press hard and ruinous terms on a beaten foe. Had it been the wish of America to see Spain completely undone, she would demanded from her, among other terms, a crushing indemnity. This she hates to do, and would appear to be satisfied only with securing the independence of the Cubans, long sick of a death-dealing rule, and the cession of a port here and a station there. Compare these terms with those demanded by Germany from France in 1870. Had Germany then from France in 1870. Had Germany then been actuated towards France by the same magnanimity that America now shows to her fallen foe, there would have been no necessity whatever for Germany, ever since the necessity whatever for Germany, ever since the conclusion of the Sedar treaty, for continually incrassing her army at enormous outlays of money, wrung from her people by a system of grinding taxation, and thus remaining up to this day virtually armed to the teeth for fear of a war of retaliation. On the contrary, she could have made a permanent friend of France and gone on arm in arm, with her advancing gone on, arm in arm, with her advancing the cause of peace and diffusing the blessings the cause of peace and diffusing the diessings of civilisation, without creating a repugnant anachronism in the world, viz, the union of a republic wedded to liberty and equality with a despotism that delights in forging the chains of slavery and religious bigotry and gives carte blanche to its Police to tear away little nnocent children from the arms of their crying parents for conversion to the State Church.

It is a great pity that the Washington Cabinet does not intend to take possession of the Phtlippine Islands. Should they adhere to this decision the man which has cost and his decision, the war which has cost such a neavy expenditure of blood and treasure would appear to be barren of any good results. War is no doubt an evil, and is justifiable only when it aims at ameliorating the condition of people. It goes without saying that the phabitants of the islands in question are in a ery bad way under the Spanish Government and that their condition would change mateally for the better under the enlightened rule the republic. That the contemplated panish American Committee will succeed in fecting any substantial reform in the Governent of the islands, we do not believe. On the ntrary, we are afraid that to the existing misrule will be superadded the misery which is always the concommitant of dissentions and insurrectons. If America, after decide upon abandoning the islands, ey could do nothing better than to make em over to England. This course, while t would secure to the Philippinists the bless-ings of another liberal Government, would do duty for an enduring coment of that tous of accomplishing—an alliance that is calculated to give a final good-bye to the ambitious projects of the great military European Powers in the Far East, but grant to the world at large an efficient pularantee the world at large an efficient guarantee of peace for ever more, of

In the annals of municipal elections in Madras, the contest between rival candidates was never keener than it was the other day, between Mr. E. Norton and Mr. Govindas. Mr. Norton has come out victorious, having secured 570 votes, while his rival did not obtain more than 142.

THE London correspondent of the Pioneer telegraphs, to that paper, under date the 5th August, that the Government were defeated in the Lords the day before on a clause inserted in the Vaccination Bill exempting conscientious objectors from the operation of the compulsory clauses of the Act. The *Times* and the press generally condemn the Government. THE latest development of the Madras

shooting case is that the accused Private Knight has been handed over to the civil authorities. The accused will be tried this week before the Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. Thomas Mount. He will be charged on two counts, viz, murden and for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. According to the deceased lad's statement, recorded by the police, Knight, holding his rifle in his hand, said to the boy, You will die, you will die, I am going to shoot you, I am going to shoot you. I the gun at him. The lad tried to hold it and was shot.

IT may not be generally known that in non It may not be generally known that in non Regulation Provinces, an accused has not the right to be defended by Counsel unless he obtains it on special application to the trying official. The unfairness of this arrangement is plain, even to a child. Here is a case in point. Certain persons are awaiting trial before Mr. Browns, Assistant Commissioner of Rangamati, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, on a charge of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public duty. The accused wanted the services of Counsel to defend them and made an application accordingly. But the the services of Counsel to defend them and made an application accordingly. But the Assistant Commissioner rejected the application. The accused then appeared to the Commissioner who refused to interfere. In distress, they sought the intervention of the Bengal Government; but with no better result So the accused will be tried without having facilities to prove their innocence. facilities to prove their innocence,

#### INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the U der-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give any further information as to the rebellion in China and as to the recent severe defeat sustained by the imperial troops; whether he had an official corroboration of the report that I,000 troops of the imperial army were slain on that occasion; and what steps the British Government were taking to safeguard their interests in the regions affected by the rebellion.

Mr. Curson: According to a telegram just received from her Majesty's Consul at Canton the rebels, who are said to be badly armed and to number about 6,000, encountered the imperial troops on July 4, and retreated westward with loss. The rebellion is not yet put down, but her Majesty's Consul reports that it is difficult to obrain reliable information.

The Pekin and Hankow Railway.—Mr. Joseph Walton asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, having regard to the assurances given by the Government of China in respect of the Yang-tse provinces in which British commercial interests were so predominant, her Majesty's Government would demand from the Friday, July 15.

commercial interests were so predominant, her Majesty's Government would demand from the Chinese Government full information as to whom, and on what terms and conditions, the concession for a railway from Pekin to Hankow, in the Yang-tse

Valley, had been granted.

Mr. Curzon: Application has already been made to the Chinese Government for this information.

The worder of Mr. Wilde. -Mr. H. Roberts

The wornder of Mr. Wilde. —Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secratary of State for India whether he had received official confirmation of the reported murder by Pathans on July 12 of Mr. F. S. Wilde, an engineer employed on the extension of the Bengal-Assam Railway, in the North Cachar Hills; and whether he had any information as to the circumstances under which the murder took place.

Lord G. Hamilton: Mr. Wilde was not in the service of the Government, and I have not received—and am not likely to receive—any official information as to his death. But having communicated privately with the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, I regret to say that I have reason to believe the report of his murder by Pathan workinen employed on the railway to be true. The company have no information as to the circumstances under which the murder took place.

The India Office Note-Paper. —Mr. J. Lowther asked the Secretary of State for India by whose authority, writing report for official use at the India

information as to the circumstances, under which the murder took place.

The Indha Office Note-Paper.—Mr. J. Lowther asked the Secretary of State for India by whose authority writing paper for official use at the India Office had been purchased abroad, to the exclusion of British and Indian manufacturers and workmen.

Lord G. Hamilton: The paper used at the India Office is procured from the Stationery Office, and the India Office has no control over the sources of supply. I have, however, ascertained that it is all manufactured in the United Kingdom, with the exception of what is used for type-writing purposes. This has hitherto been of a pattern which I believe is supplied only by the American firm which makes the type-writing machines that are used in the public service generally; but if the Stationery Office can supply a satisfactory article of British manufacture it will be readily accepted by the India Office.

The Ebellion in China.—Mr. Davitt asked the Attorney-General whether the Order in Council passed on July 9, 1864, condoning offences against neutrality on the part of British subjects in China, was still in force, and, if so, whether this ordinance would apply to British subjects who may be engaged in the present rebellion against the Government of China, as it did originally in favour of British subjects who fought on the side of the Imperialists against the Tai-ping rebels; and whether he could state why the ordinance of Jan. 17, 1855, known as "Sir John Dowring's Ordinance of Neutrality," was so modified by the Order in Council of March 9, 1864 as to jus'ify Englishmen who fought for the Emperor of China and condemn British subjects who took part in the Tai-ping rebellion.

The Attorney-General: The Order in Council of July 9, 1864, is no longer in force; it was repealed by the Order in Council of March 9, 1865, which at the same time repealed Sir John Bowring's Neutrality Ordinance of Jan. 17, 1855.

The reasons for the modification of Bowring's ordinance will be found fully stated in the speech

ion the requires.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE. Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in reply to an application made to him some little time ago by the Indian Currency Committee, he would now announce to the House his decision with reference to laying before Parliament all the evidence taken up to the time of the prevention

of the prerogation.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am quite ready to assent to the suggestion of the Committee on Indian Currency, of which the right hon gentleman is chairman, namely, that the evidence and information up to the end of the Session should at once be published.

tance. No boundfold sin

#### ZIAIVO Tuesday, July 19.

THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.—Sir How Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state what is the amount of sugar capable of being produced from cane in India, how many factories there are, what is the capital embarked in them, and the amount of rent they pay to the Indian Government for water power; and to what extent foreign bounty-fed sugar was imported last year on foreign bounty-fed vessels.

Lord G. Hamilton: The estimated amount of canesuger produced in India during an ordinary season

Lord G. Hamilton: The estimated amount of cane suger produced in India during an ordinary season has been variously estimated at from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 tous. The number of large sugar factories shown in the latest Indian returns was thirteen; the return of capital for these factories is incomplete; for those factories which made returns the capital employed ranged from one and a half lac to sixteen lacs apiece. Most of the sugar produced in India is made at small village works where bullock power is enployed. I have no information regarding any sugar factories worked by water power or paying rent to Government for such power. The quantity of bounty fed sugar imported into India during the year ending March 1898 was 107,452 tons, or about two and a half times the total of the previous year. I have no information to show how much of this sugar came in bounty-fed vessels.

sugar came in bounty-fed vessels. TINDIA AND IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE. INDIA AND IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.—Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, whether the Government of India had expressed itself in favour of including that country in the Imperial Penny Postage scheme; what share was borne by her at present of the postal contract between England and India; and whether, in case India was to be included in the new scheme, it was intended to make any alteration in the contract and in the amounts payable by the two countries respectively under it.

in the contract and in the amounts payable by the two countries respectively under it.

Mr. Hanbury: At the recent Postal Congress the representative of British India made no announcement on the question of the adoption of the penny postage scheme by the Government of India, nor has the Postmaster-General since received any notification from that Government on the point. The contribution of the Indian Government towards the cost of the service under the old contract with the P. and O. Company was 60,600/. per annum. The present contract is for seven years from Feb. 1, and is not susceptible of alteration on the ground

of a change in the postage. The question of the contribution to be paid by the Indian Government under this contract is not yet decided; but, of course, if penny postage between England and India were adopted, India would have to bear her share of any loss arising from its adoption.

INDIA OFFICE (STORE DEPARTMENT) BILL. - This Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time.

#### THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Times' correspondent at Cavite telegraphed on July 17:—Aguinaldo has moved his headquarters to Bacolor, and is also removing some of the Spanish prisoners from Cavite to permit of the accomnish prisoners from Cavite to permit of the accommodation of the American reinforcements on the 14th. On the 15th there was heavy fighting around Malate Fort. Brigadier-General Anderson moved 300 of the 1st Californian Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Duboce, forward to Paranque, about three miles behind the rebels' lines. On the 16th there was renewed heavy fighting around the city. The rebels attempted on this, and the following day to outflank the Malate, defences and capture the fort.

fort.

The transport China, Zealandia, Colon, and Senator have arrived, under convoy of the cruiser Boston. Their arrivals include Brigadier F. E. Greene, four companies of the 23rd and four companies of the 18th Regulars, the 1st Colorado, the 16th Pennsylvania, the 1st Nebraska Volunteers the Utap Light Artillery Volunteers and a small detachment of Engineers, making a total of 4.000.

The developements of the political situation confirm the belief that the natives are suffering from "swelled head." They are likely to cause trouble to the Americans, whose preparations keep this contingency steadily in view.

gency steadily in view.

The second expedition hoisted the American fiag on Wake Island. The main portion of Brigadier-General Anderson's command, including the new arrivals, will land immediately near Paranaque. An attack on Manila is expected shortly.

expected shortly.

Hong-Kong, July 21 (Reuter).—The Philippine insurgents have formed a provisional native Government at Bacolor. The Ministry is constituted as follows:—Aguinaldo, President; Baldiniro Aguinaldo (nephew of the preceding), Secretary of War; Leandro Ibaira, Secretary of the Interior; and Mariano Trias, Secretary of State.

The "North-German Gazette" of July 21 contradicts the statement that the German Government had given friendly explanations in Washington with regard to recent incidents at Manila. "So

with regard to recent incidents at Manila. "So far," says the paper, "nothing is known here officially of any unfriendly action on the part of Admiral Diederichs or any of the commanders of the vessels under his command in the Philippines towards the United States. Neither has information because version described of the vessels to the commanders of the vessels under his command in the Philippines towards the United States. Neither has information because version described of the vessels to the vessels to the vessels of the vessels to the vessels of the v tion been received of any complaint having been made by the United States."

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

#### A FRACTURED KNEE-CAP.

A SOMEWHAT serious accident happened to the A SOMEWHAT serious accident happened to the Prince of Wales on July 18. It appears that his Royal Highness, who was on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor, was descending the staircase when he slipped and fell, injuring his knee The Prince made light of the accident, although it was evident he suffered considerable pain. Dr. Shaw, who was called in, expressed the opinion that the injury was not of a severe character, but that it would not be advisable for him to return to London until he had rested. In deference to the medical advice the Prince, who was to have return-

London until he had rested. In deference to the medical advice the Prince, who was to have returned to town in the morning, remained until the afternoon. Shortly after four o'clock his Royal Highness, whose knee had been well bound up, was assisted into a carriage, in which he drove to the Aylesbury Station of the London and North-Western Railway.

At the request of Baron Rothschild, the authorities of the County Hospital had sent an invalid's chair to the station, and the Prince was placed on this and carried to the platform,—At this m ment another unfortunate mishap occurred. As the chair was being very carefully carried by bearers to the saloon carriage attached to the special train in waiting, it collapsed through the breaking of the two backstays and then one of the legs. The warning of the breakage, however, had been sufficiently timely to enable those in attendance on the Prince to save him from falling on to the platform. He reassured his friends by carried to the medical advice the Prince to save him from falling on to the platform. He reassured his friends by carried to the platform. He reassured his friends by carried to the platform. He reassured his friends by carried to the platform. He reassured his friends by carried to the platform. He reassured his friends by carried to the platform at the four training to the medical advice the fund in India.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says the Russian Government intends to send four scientific explorers, under Professor Soroki, of Kasan, to Lake Lob Nor, in Chinese Turkestan. Owing to the alleged insecurity of the country they will have a not inconsiderable escort of Cossacks, This may possibly turn out to be another of those numerous 'scientific' expeditions which Russia has been in the habit of sending to Central Asia of late years, to pave the way for annexation.

A speech made the other day by the new Governor-General of Turkestan to the Mahomedan here, taken on the Prince to save him from falling on to the platform. He reassured his friends by say-ing that he was all right No further mishap that he was all right No further mishap occurred, and by half-past four his Royal Highness was reclining in the saloon carriage, and on his way to London.

The Prince arrived at Euston Station about half-past five, and was taken in a wheeled chair from the saloon to his carriage, into which he was lifted. On reaching Marlborough House, his Royal Highness was carried from his carriage in a chair. Sir Francis Laking, the eminent physician, who had been apprised by telegraph, was in attendance. The Prince did not betray any symptoms of pain, but looked, as usual, in the best of spirits, and smiled jovially at those about him. Subsequently Sir William MacCormac was called in, and the examination made in conjunction with Sir Francis Laking disclosed the fact that the injury was more grave than had been The Prince arrived at Euston Station about that the injury was more grave than had been supposed, it being discovered that the left knee-cap was fractured, and at ten o'clock at night,

an official bulletin to the effect was issued. The worst feature of such a fracture is the difficulty of producing a union sufficiently close and firm to afford natural stability to the leg, so

difficulty of producing a union sufficiently close and firm to afford natural stability to the leg, so that a permanent weakness or lameness must be regarded as a possible consequence. The tendency of the muscles is to pull the fragments apart, and so to prevent the occurrence of the bony union which alone can completely restore the joint to its natural powers; and the appliances and confinement necessary to place the severed portions in the most favourable position must be often extremely inconvenient to the patient. Since operative proceedings have been rendered comparatively safe by the introduction of antiseptic surgery by Lord Lister, it has not been unusual, in suitable cases, to secure the apposition of the portions by silver wire, and thus to bring about a perfect union.

It is understood that the accident will prevent the Prince taking his customary part in society for at least the next five weeks. The Prince will not be allowed to work at all until the end of that time. He will, however, be able to drive out, using a properly adjusted rest, and it is hoped that with care a stiff joint will be avoided. Latest reports state that the Prince is going on well, and that he is very cheerful. The Queen was early assured that there was no cause for alarm, and a special message was conveyed to her Majesty by the Duchess of York, who visited Windsor. The Prince was to have presided yesterday over the first meeting of the General Committee for the national memorial to Mr. Gladstone, but this and all other engagements or a month forward have been cancelled.

R. J. I. Terry, of Trimble, Tenn., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoca Remedy, says: "It has almost become a necessity in this vicinity." This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoca, and is recognized as a necessity wherever ts great worth and merit become known. No other remedy is so prompt, or effectual or so pleasant to remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to ake. Sold by \*

His Royal Highness's condition has elicited an amazing amount of sympathy. The signatures of the callers at Marlborough House on July 19 filled fiftean pages of a large quarto volume, and the scene at the gate of Marlborough House was striking in the extreme. A heavy batch of telegrams were received, including a number from Paris, and the clerical staff was kept extremely

usy. Friday Morning.—The following statement has

A consultation was held at Marlborough House yesterday morning between Lord Lister, Sir William MacCormac, Sir Thomas Smith and Sir F. Laking. A very careful examination was made of Laking. A very careful examination was made of the precise state of the fracture. The treatment carried out so far was found to have greatly improved the position of the fragments at the seat of the fracture, and the progress made is all that can be desired in the time which has elapsed since the injury. Lord Lister expressed himself as very much pleased with the progress which has been made, and is perfectly satisfied that the right course of treatment is being

adopted."

The question of operation, says the British Medical Journal, has had the fullest and most anxious consideration by the medical attendants, who after careful weighing of all the circumstances of the case, decided against it.

#### THE EXPEDITION TO PUERTO RICO.

A Reut r telegram from New York, dated July 19, says:—General Miles, who is to command the Puerto Rico Expendition, was yesterday ordered to leave Siboney immediately with four batteries and a few seasoned troops. Two brigades for Puerto Rico were said to be embarking at Charleston yesterday. The force at Tampa is 13,500 strong, including the artillery. It will embark for Puerto Rico as soon as the transports get to Tampa. General Brooke will take the two divisions of his corps from Chickamanga to Puerto Rico, and it is expected that the whole expedition will be under way in four days.

The New York Herald publishes the following communication from Washington:—

"Whatever be the ultimate disposition of Cuba, the Phillippines, the Ladrones and the Carolines, Puerto Rico will be held. The Administration has firmly resolved to make it a strong Military and Naval station, commanding the West Indies, the Carribean Sea, and the future Isthmian Canal. Mr. McKinley's object in organising Commodore Watson's squadron is not only to terrorise Spain but to impress Europe with American sea power. It is intended, moreover, to compel Madrid to comply with any demand America chooses to make. This is published on the authority of an official intimate with Mr. McKinley."

#### CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

A RUSSIAN VICE-CONSULATE IN SEISTAN. By imperial order a Russian Vice-Consulate has been established at Seistan. This news is commented on in the "National Zeitung" in the following

Seistan lies in the frontier sphere which England created between her Protectorates of Afghanistan and Beloochistan and Persia in the beginning of and Beloochistan and Persia in the beginning of the seventies. Russia, which already has her claws round the Afghan city of Herat, is now stretching out her feelers further south against the outposts of the Anglo-Indian Dominion. It is, perhaps, a warning to British statesmen not to allow the idea of a Pan-Anglo-Saxon understanding, which is now so popular, and the East Asiatic plans connected with it, to make her forget her much nearer interests in India.

of the revolt in Ferghana, ran as follows:— Be assured that all the Mahomedans here, taken together, form but an unimportant and impercepti-ble part of the millions of Russia. The great Czar has such a number of faithful servants, and his Czar has such a number of faithful servants, and his brave army is so large, that if necessary he can within a week or two bring men enough to quarter a whole battalion here. The people must, therefore, remain peaceful and quiet. And what would you gain by hostility? The Czar has bestowed full liberty and the possibility of living according to their religion on all his faithful subjects, including the Mussulmans here.

The Military Court at Andijan has now concluded the trial of the prisoners accused of complicity in the recent revolt in the province of Terghana. Of forty-eight accused forty-five were senten ed to d ath for making an armed attack on Russian troops. One, a minor, was sentenced to imprisonment, and two were acquitted. The Czar has commuted the death sentences to penal servitude.

Mr. Cobbold, the Englishman who accompanied Captain Deasy to Chinese Turkestan and who was understood to hold a permit from the Russian Government to shoot on the Pamirs, has been arrested at the junction of the Murghab and Oxus rivers by order of the Emir of Bokhara.

THE AMERICANS AND THE CUBANS. FRIDAY, JULY 22. A Cuban organ in New York professes to have a despatch from Santiago saying that Garcia has notified General Shafter in writing that he will withdraw his forces, being unable to endure the indignities offered him and his men. If this despatch is not apocryphal, says the New York correspondent of the Times, Garcia's letter will please General Shafter the President, the American

please General Shafter the President, the American army, and the American people generally, all of whom have for some time past been ready to dispense with Cuban co-operation in the field.

A Reuter telegram from Washington, however, says:—A despatch received from General Shafter while speaking rather disparagingly of the conduct of the Cubans under Garcia's command, states that he relations between his troops and the Cubans are

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, to the New York Evening Telegram states that a denial has been received there of the reported death of Garcia.

SOME time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dierrhœa Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-year-old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholere and Diarrhœa Remedy speedily cured him.—WILLIAM F. JONES, Oglesby, Ga. For sale by \*

#### THE FALL OF SANTIAGO.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says the Spanish Minister of War continues to disclaim all responsibility, and is reported to have gone a step further by declaring that if the conditions of the capitulation had been submitted to the Government they would not have been accepted.

tulation had been submitted to the Government they would not have been accepted.

The contract signed with the Spanish Transatlantic Company for the transport of the Spanish prisoners to Spain provides that the company shall have five vessles at Santiago nine days hence, two in seventeen days, and the rest in three weeks. The company undertakes to carry the prisoners at the rate of 20 dols. per enlisted man and 55 dols. per commissioned officer on the basis of 24,000 men and 1,000 officers. The cost to the United States Government is estimated at 535,000 dols. The ships will probably be manned entirely by Spaniards. It is remarked as one of the most curious developments of the war that the United States enters into a friendly contract with a company some of whose vessels are auxiliary cruisers which have been captured or destroyed by the Americans.

### THE TWO LORDS KRISHNA.

As I wrote somewhat long, ago there is the allegorical Krishna—or call him, if you please, the Krishna of the "Brahmavaivarta Purana," or the Krishna of the "Geeta-Govind;" this multiform Krishna is after all the same legendary Krishna. And there is the historic Krishna, or as we shall call him, the Krishna of the "Mahabharata," that is to say, of the "Bhagavat-Geeta." To-day we may tell the story of why it suited the founders of some of the Hindoo religious sects to give their adhesion to the poets' Krishna, and not to the Krishna of the "Mahabharata."

We Hindoos sharply define onr religious systems. There is the "Advaita" adoctrine or Monism; the "Dvaita" doctrine, or Dualism, the "Vishishtadralta" doctrine, or qualified Monism; and the "Shuddhadvaita doctrine, or clarified Monism, If your readers are frightened by these formidable-looking words, I should be in despair. But if not, I promise them much genuine delight at the wonderful luminosity of these distinctions. Monism - that is to say the identity of the Human Spirit with the Divine—is the doctrine expounded by the great Shankaracharya. Dualism—that is, the eternal separate existence of the Human Soul and of the Divine—is the doctrine of Soul and of the Divine—is the doctrine of Mudhvacharya. Qualified Monism—or the theme "Brahma with attributes"—is the doctrine of Ramanujcharya. And "clarified Monism" is the doctrine of Vullabhacharya. This "clarified Monism" is quite a master piece; and we shall keep our eye steadily on that. Only I must beg you to remember that all these Acharyas belong to the Southern Presidency; and that whether or not the Southern Presidency is benighted in matters political,—in matters religious, almost all the magnificent light of modern India has come from the Southern Presidency. And even to-

the world before you come across such fine religious intellects as in the splendidly-illumined "benighted Presidency."

M. Comte once asked Hegel to favour him with a succinct account of his philosophy in French. The great German, very regretfully, but with characteristic Teutonic stolidity, replied that his philosophy could be given "ni succinctement ni en Francaise." It is the same with our Monism. Monism resents heing reduced to a delectable dish for all being reduced to a delectable dish for all dainty stomachs. So the best thing for me is to refer your readers to the tomes of the saintly Shankar, which are very excellent reading. Only they are just slightly more difficult than the higher mathematics of

from the Southern Presidency. And even to-day you will have to travel far and wide in the world before you come across such fine

Luckily, the "clarified Monism" of Vullabhacharya is a comparatively simple affair. That great spiritual teacher must have been endowed with wonderful nerve. For the one India, he calmly sets himself to "improve upon" and when he has sufficiently "amended" it, without moving a muscle of his face, he calls it clarified Monism. The process is quite short and sweet. The legendary Krishna was the iover of the Gopis. And those ladies attained to heaven because they sacrificed their "body and mind and allother belongings" to Lord Krishna and hecame "one" with him. to Lord Krishna, and became "one" with him Vulla bhacharya and his descendants profess to be incarnations of Krishna; so the believers must sacrifice to them all that the gopis sacrificed to Krishna, and thus become one with Krishna! The process, like all great processes, is simple, direct, clear. All beauty, we are told, consists in the "expurgation of superfluities." Vullabhacharya "clears" Shaukar's Monism of all intricacies; and gives you a straight path to unification with God. There you see, now, that is why it is called clarified one-ism!

We in the Bombay Presidency are perfectly well aware what results followed upon the adoption of that clear unification. The "clarified one-ism" was destined to be subjected to a process of further "clarification" in the Bombay High Corut of Judicature. And at the present day the forces of English education are so hard at work still further carrying on the process of clarification, that we might THE UNITED STATES, SPAIN AND all rise one fine morning and find it quite "cleared" indeed!

It is the emotional element of the Hindoo mind that is its special characteristic. No-where else in the world will you be able to see such Bhakti. Vullabhacharya simply took advantage of that "devotional emotion" and linked it with sensuousness. But the great masses of the Hindoos, while not lacking in devotional frenzy, showed that the one country in the world that had inspire! Schopenhaue, and Emerson and Carlyle with the solace of their life and the solace of their death," was herself not going to throw her Shankar overboard. The Hindoo intellect, in its days of decline, did not, it is true, remain true to her Upanishads. But the intellectual race that had produced that complete system of metaphysics was not going to throw its great intellect overboard. In their very devotional frenzy, though the masses wanted to adore a personal God, they were not going permanently to have an impure personal God. They proved the genius of their civilization when, in their millions, they followed Swami Narayana in Gujerat, and Chaitanya in Bengal.

And it is the deified historic Ksishna, that

is the idol of these two apostile of pure Vaishnavism. Swami Narayana was the founder of the gentlest religious sect in Gujerat, "Resist not evil" that maxim so consistently preached in our mittee.

times by Count Tolstoi-was the maxim that the monks of this sect were charged at all times to carry out. When, disgusted with the degradation of Vullabhacharyism, Saint Sabajanund commenced his preachings of pure Vaishnavism, the opposition of the people was tremendous. But the preachings of pure Vaishnavism, the opposition of the people was tremendous. But the unflinching carrying out of the principle of "Resist not evil" brought him out successfully through the trial. To such a great length was the maxim carried, that the very shoes which were hurled at the heads of the monks, the monks were charged to bring back to their owners! This utter humility magically calmed down the opposition. Meet not force with force; "meet force with Love" was the divine maxim that Lord Buddha had expounded five hundred years before the sinless Jesus Christ came upon the scene: and the unconscious acting upon the doctrine of the Blessed One established pure Vaishnavism in Gujerat.

In Bengal it was Chaitanya who restored Vaishnavism to its purity. We shall do ourselves the pleasure of describing the apostle of pure Vaishnavism in Bengal, in the clear language of Mr. N. Gupta:—

"He is a unique figure in the history of religion. No man, no prophet, ever illustrated with such tremendous earnestness the truth of the saying that there is madness in religion.

the saying that there is madness in religion, His processions, his songs, his dances, shook the country like an earthquake. Learned Pandits, hardened with the sophistry of logic, trembled when they heard Chaitanyas name. frembled when they heard Chaitanyas namefor he was the most learned scholar in the land
although the youngest, and had flung away his
books when he became intoxicated with the
wine of a new faith. But no Pandit could
argue with him; the beautful young Vaishnava
—Chaitanya was famous for his beauty—
being more than a match for any or them. The
country lay in the tornor of anathy. Dry being more than a match for any or them. The country lay in the torpor of apathy. Dry sacraments and meaningless ceremonials were all that were left of a religion intensely spiritual. But there was no resisting this impetuous firebrand. The whole country impetuous firebrand. The whole country flocked to see him—the young enthusiast, who with his favourite disciples, repeated the names of Krishna two hundred, and sometimes three hundred thousand, times in every twenty-four hour. This in itself is a marvel of swift calculation. Chaitanya preached love. No sectarianism ever disfigured the faith that he preached. Love Krishna, he said with tears streaming down his eyes. The man had an ocean of tears in his eyes that never ran dry! He would embrace unhesitatingly the feet of any stranger, and beseech him to give up all disputes and adore Krishna. And his mad dances, his songs that drew tears from the eyes of every one that heard them! The whole country was ablaze, enveloped in an all-consuming flame throbbing and pulsating with the new life in ablaze, enveloped in an an-consuming name throbbing and pulsating with the new life in its veins. Men and women hung upon Chaitanya's words, his songs threw them into paroxysms of tears, and his presence inspired the utmost enthusiasm. The appearance of Chaitanya was the last awakening of a continuable position of India.

Chaitanya was the last awakening of a considerable portion of India."

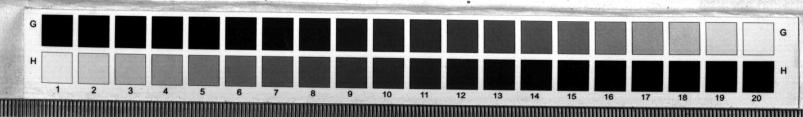
We shall let the great Hindoo critic finish the story in his brilliant way.—

"While on this subject, allow me to detain you one moment with the recital of a characteristic anecdote about one of Chaitanya's most favourite followers. Haridas was a convert to Vaishnavism—[the name was adopted when he become a convert]—and was one of the most earnest disciples of Chaitanya. The Mahomedan Governor of the district, bearing of Haridas's conversion, sent a siren, in the Mahomedan Governor of the district, hearing of Haridas's conversion, sent a siren, in the shape of a wily and beautiful courtezan, to tempt the renegade Moslem, and to persuade him to abjure his new faith if possible. The employment of bad and beautiful women to interrupt the devotions of holy men has been in great favour from the days of yore, Sanscrit books being full of such instances. One fine morning the temptress appeared before the hut of Haridas, who was living by himself in a secluded place. Haridas, as soon as he saw the woman coming, left his seat and asked saw the woman coming, left his seat and asked her to enter and sit down, adding that he would be shortly ready to converse with her, after he had finished repeating the names of Krishna three hundred thousand times. The woman was overjoyed, as she had calculated on some opposition to her entrance, at the beginning. Well, she sat down, and Haridas went on counting the names aloud. An hour passed, two hours passed, but he went on, on and on, till the woman came to the end of her patience, and asked him when he would finish. 'I have just counted half a lakh.' he said, and went on again at race-speed. At sunset he had finished only a lakh and a half, but the woman still stayed, for she had been heavily bribed to accomplish her infamous object. But Haridas never moved never left his seat, never stopped to quench his thirst or allay his hunger. At last sleep weighed heavily upon the eyelids of the woman and she lay down on the floor to sleep. When she got up it was almost dawn ! and yet Haridas was counting the names as if he had just sat down to his work. Finding the wo-man awake the old man asked her to go home and come again the next day when he would engage with her in coversation. The same thing was repeated the next day, and the next, and on the third night the woman burst into tears and fell down at Haridas's feet, and told him of the evil design with which she had been sent to him. She tore her ornaments and threw them out into the night, and besought Haridas to teach her the Divine name he was so intently repeating. Then Haridas got up, and smiled, and said that it was simply to convert her that he had stayed, otherwise he would have gone away, as he had been warned against her. The name of Krishna, he said, is more potent than the wiles of a woman, and so it proved in the end. The woman became an earnest penitent, and went to the bank of the Ganges to repeat the magic names of Krishna." Well, we have done. It is this Krishna of

the saintly Chaitanya—it is this Krishna of Lord Gauranga-that is the true Lord Krishna. NARRAIN RAI VARMA.

On the night of the last of August eight of the Nawab of Dir's men were killed by thieves, and six of their rifles were carried

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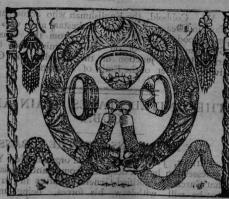
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