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পদকত্পতৰু।

সম্পূর্ণ হইরাছে बुला ७।० छाका। পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রত্ব। षम् उराकात पाठका आकित्म शास्त्र

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ন্ত্ৰীঅদৈত-প্ৰকাশ।

শ্রীমারেত প্রভুর প্রিয় অনুচর ও শিষ্য প্রীঈশান নাগর কৃত।

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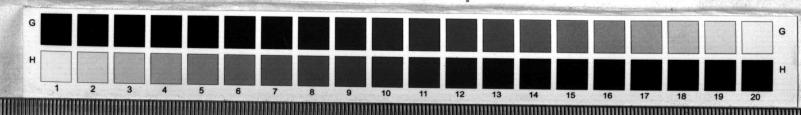
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> SARAT CHANDRA GHOSE, Office: 17, Hari Mohan Biswas's Lane, Mosjidbari Street, Calcutta.

সর্পাহাতের চিকিৎসা।

७ष्ठे मः ऋत्र । মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র। ডাকমাওল আই আনা। এই পৃত্তক-লিখিত প্রণালী অনুসারে চিকিৎসা क्रिल मर्भिष्ठे वाष्ट्रि कथनरे महित्व ना। देशा हिकिएमा खानानी अंड महस्र अवर भूखरकत्र ভাষাও এত সরল যে স্ত্রীলোকেরা পর্যান্তর এই পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিশ্ত পারে। গ্রন্থকার ত্রিশ বৎসর যাবত এই প্রণাণী অমুসারে অনেক সর্পদন্ত ব্যক্তিকে निष्करिष हिकिएमा कतिया आताम कतियाहन, এবং অপর েও আরাম করিতে দেখিয়াছেন।

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repeated orders always follow.

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The Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis C. I. E. Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council, writes:—"The Acidity Pills are giving satisfaction to all those on whom I tried

Baru Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, D Tuty Magistrate of Dacca: writes under date the 6th March, 1898:—Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was exflering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last its 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 masty disease which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—Dr. H Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestry power so hat men suffering from Dyspepsia may g'v a tair trial. It is exclusively prepared from som n tive herbs and hence is perfectly sale!

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

sure to derive much benefit from it.

Babu, Nitrya. Gopal Dutt, Zenandr Mozilpur writes:—'I have used your Pill an can bear testimony to its marvellous effects, Before I had used your Pil Ifor a week it cured me of acute Acidity which all other remedies failed to cure.'

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 rills. Really I did r. expect so happy a re It Pind.y send me two more boxes."

K. Babu P e, B A., Head-Master, Shibpur, H. C. E School, wr tee, —Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is a vereign remedy or Acidity and Dyspepsia in general, so is prepared from innocent drugs, and therefore, perlictly harmless. Those that have been suffering from Acidity and Dyspeps.a w.ll find in the said Pill a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Biswas deserves the patronage of the public at large.

P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of fmy friends who are similarly suffering.

The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and

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VARIETIES.

In modern warfare it takes a ton of shot to kill

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A NEW kind of cup has a thermometer attached to it, to show the heat of the tea, etc., poured into

THE Houses of l'arliament are partly lighted by 40,000 electric lamps, which number is being constantly increased.

A NEW French machine, called a menometer, registers a man's will-power and shows the intensity of his thought.

THE latest application of electricity for use a board ship, is a patent inclinometer, designed to register the exact roll or list to port or starboard of a vessel at sea or on harbour.

A FRENCH professor claims to be able to photograph thought. He declares that, by the aid of his hand on his forchead, he can project his thoughts or his ideas on to a photographic plate in the dar.

A GERMAN doctor of reputation prescribes aluminium as a cure for rheumatism. A finger-ring made of this metal, joined with another-generates a gentle current of electricity, which, he says, effects a perfect cure.

It is said that leters dropped in the Post Office at Paris, are delivered in Berlin in one hour and a half, and sometimes within thirty-five minutes. The distance between the cities is 750 miles, and the letters are seen by is 750 miles, and the letters are sent by md ns of pneumatic tubes.

A Magnetic island has been discovered in the Pribylow Group in the Behring Sea. The highest hill, Ulnkiyo, appears to be the centre of magnetism. The volcanic rock is decidedly magnetic; and will move a compass needle, when held nearly is supposed that all the islands there are more or less magnetic.

EXPERIMENTS are being made with a new paving material, composed of bitumen, cork, and certain other materials, subjected to a pressure of about 9000lb. to the inch. In addition to being nonslippery, noiseless, and non-absorbant, the new material requires no gravel sprinkling on it.

A LARGE ocean steamer, going at nineteen knots an hour, will move over a distance of two miles after its engines are stopped and reverred, and no authority gives less than a mile or a mile and a half as the required space to stop its progress.

A moving street will be a novel feature of the Paris Exhibition. It will consist of an endless belt in perpetual motion, upon which it will only be necessary to step, to be transported from floor to floor. By a similar plan visitors will be able to travel round the greater portion of the exhibition grounds, comfortably seated upon chairsr.

Most Chinese mandarins pass the whole of their lives without taking a single yard of exercise. The late Nanking Viceroy (father of the Marquis Tseng) was considered a remarkable character because he always walked 1000 steps a day in his private garden. Under no circumstances, whatever, is a mandarin ever seen on foot in his own jurisdiction.

SPEAKING at a meeting of the London Corporation, Mr. Miller said that owing to the system of the water companies of charging for water upon the rateable value of premises, instead of for the quantity used, water in Newgate Street, where he had premises, was dearer than champagne. Mr. Morton said, the charge upon the assessment premises, instead of by meter, resulted in the citizens of London being absolutely plundered of at least \$60,000 a year. at least £60,000 a year.

Ozone-producing machines are said to have just been invented by M. Andreoli. They consist of glass vacuum tubes with a metal rod running through them, and surrounded by metal rings, with teeth turned towards the glass. When the electric current is turned on, ozone is formed between these teeth and the glass. The invention is also likely to prove of great-commercial value, as by it fats and pils can be purifled, ideodorized and decolourized; wood seasoned, linen bleached, and wines and spirits mellowed in a few hours.

DR. Whitcombe, of Birmingham, has published an analysis of 390 cases of suicide that have come under his personal notice during the past few years. On the whole, it appears hat men prefer shooting or hanging as a means of quitting this world. Women rarely resort to hanging, and never to shooting; they pin their faith to drowning. The number of poisons used, was seventeen. Of these, as has been the case now for ten years, carbolic acid claims the most victims, although, curiously enough, carbolic acid is by no means particularly accessible and death by its means is most painful. Nine persons ended their sorrows by the help of prussic acid, and two each by strychnine, chloral and cyanide of petassium.

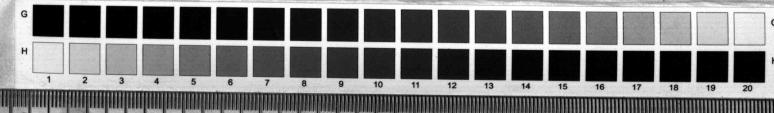
THE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

THE Madrid correspondent of the Standara says: —The Government continue to receive from the civil and military authorities of many provinces alarming information about the Carlist preparations. Arms and ammunition have been introduced by many mountain passes in Novarre, Aragon and Catalonia, it is supposed with the connivance of the local authorities on both sides of the frontier.

MR. BEDFORD, Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, proceeds directly on three months' leave. Mr. Dawson from Bengal, will act during his absence.

THE Government of India has not yet decided whether it will declare a minimum rate for the loan of 120 lakhs or not. If the declaration is made, it will be before or on the 17th instant.

THE terms of the convention for the Amrit sar Taran Taran Branch of the North-West Railway have been settled, and it is expected that the line will soon be put in hand.



THE Amrita Basar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14, 1898.

HOW TO MAKE UP THE DEFI-CIENCY OF RAIN WATER.

"More rain is wanted for transplantation of winter paddy crop," or, "transplanta-tion much retarded for want of rain," or, "large area left out for want of rain"—such is the cry that reaches us from many districts in Bengal, Behar and Orissa. This is a state of affairs, which should make every one anxious. Bengal cannot afford every one anxious. Bengal cannot afford seized at once. The punkah coolie died a week another famine, or even scarcity on a small afterwards from the injuries he had received. scale. But the failure of the next winter rice crop in a large part of the Province, means ruin and almost death to millions.

The prospect before us is thus very dismal; yet, we think, the people can avert the impending calamity without much difficulty or incurring a large expenditure of money. It is unfortunate that well-irrigation is not in vogue in this Province. This is chiefly due to the fact that previously Bengal rarely suffered from in-sufficient fall of rains. It was not drought but flood which, as a rule, caused the destruction of the amon crop and carried misery to the home of the Bengal cultivator. The people of Bengal thus felt no necessity to dig wells and use well-water for the ourpose of irrigating their fields. But the Bengal of to-day is not what it was before. Somehow or other the districts do not now get sufficient rain-water. Add to this the fact that the soil shews signs of exhaustion. The result is that the gathering of a bumper harvest is rather the exception than the rule.

The only way in which the ryots of Bengal can defy the god of the rains is by into ducing the system of well-irrigation in this Province. The general notion is that the sinking of a well is a costly affair. Nothing of the kind, however. We tried the experiment in a Jessore village, and can thus speak on the subject with some confidence. Each well, fifteen or twenty feet deep, cost us the labour of two men for two This means one rupee. The water which the well supplied, was daily used for irrigating a piece land for two months, from May to June. Besides, the contrivance called latta, used in Upper Bengal for drawing well-water, cost us between 8 to 12 annas. In such districts as Burdwan, the cost will, no doubt, be higher, as much deeper wells must be dug out to reach the spring of water. But then, these wells will irrigate more lands than the shallow ones in Jessore, and last much lenger. Half-a-dozen ryots in Burdwan may club together and easily sink a well in five or six days, and use the water for the purpose of transplantation. By this m ans, they can render themselves thoroughly independent of rain-water.

The conservative ryots will, however, not move unless they are moved by their landlords, and the conservative landlords will not move unless they are moved by the District Officials. Will Sir John Woodfew weeks more, and the time for transplandation will be over. The Distric Officers should, therefore, lose no time in convening a meeting of the Zemindars in their respection. It would have been well if that there was an opportunity of taking his dying declaration. It would have been well if that the departure of the "Punding and the time for transplandation in sanity is "Native"-killing.

As the man died a week after the assault, there was an opportunity of taking his dying declaration. It would have been well if that tive districts and confer with them on the had been published. To make the matter jab mail" on a sultry night in June, I found subject. Sir John Woodburn will earn the gratitude of the whole nation if His Honour first time that the plea of insanity had ment which was already occupied by the ment which we was already of the ment which was already occupied by the ment where the ment which we was already occupied by the ment w subject. Sir John Woodburn will earn the can take this opportunity of introducing the system of well-irrigation in this Province—a system which is urgently needed to protect the ryot from his being absolutely helpless at the mercy of rain-water.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY IN CASES OF MURDER.

Indian by a European is brought to notice, the Anglo-Indian papers, as a rule, ignore it. But they can do better by noticing it and pointing out the favourable points, if there be any, on behalf of the accused. though there was a charge of criminal If there be none, they can yet remove much offence against him, and he wanted of the prejudice against the offender by expressing disapprobation of his conduct, and sympathy for the relations of the accused. One line from the Pioneer, observing that the Barrackpore offenders should thank their stars for having been able to get off so cheap, reconciled the Indians to the lenient sentences passed upon the accused more, than even the remarks of the Chief Justice to the same effect.

The Anglo-Indian papers, by ignoring such cases, throw upon the Indian papers the task of commenting upon them. The result is that such cases are sometimes commented upon with bitterness, and the gulf between the races is thus widened. If these cases are noticed and dealt with in a spirit of fairness by the Anglo-Indian papers, the Indians will feel it a duty to treat them with more charity.

Elsewhere will be found some comments on the Samastipore case, by a Bombay paper. And as we expected, the Whelan case has also elicited similar comments in several Indian papers. It will at once appear that the Indian papers are not to be blamed for the opinions, expressed by them in regard to this case. Here are the opening sentences of the speech of the

fever. He remained continuously under treatment there till June 6th, the day of the alleged murder. About 4-45 p. m. on that day, the accused got out of bed and went to the waterchattis and helped himself to a drink. Immediately afterwards, without warning or saying a word, he rushed over to the station guard-room. Before he could be prevented he picked. room. Before he could be prevented, he picked intelligent ruler than one who is only a up two rifles that were standing in the rack, mediocore. with bayonets fixed on them, and rushed out. The soldiers of the guard managed to wrench away one rifle; and before they could seize him, he had got away outside. A punkah-coolie, Gulam Hussain, who had been pulling the punkah in the Hospital, was at the moment going towards the well to get a drink. The prisoner ran straight at him and stabbed him in the abdaman from in the abdaman from in the abdaman from the prisoner range. n the abdomen from in front. Prisoner was

In the above, the prosecution itself begins by the statement that there is apparently no motive for the crime. Yet one cannot help feeling that the motive is to be found very distinctly in the very statement itself. It was June, -the hottest month in the year. The time was afternoon, and the punkhapuller had ceased to pull the punkha, and come to the well for a drink. And Whelan rushed out, and bayoneted him. This is

what the *Indian Emp re* says:—

The Government Advocate was at a loss to find out the reason for such a dastardly act on the part of Whelan. He said: "There was no apparent motive for the attack." Inde-d! Would the learned counsel explain why the process of bayoneting was applied to the Indian punkha-coolie and not against the European soldiers of the guards? At any rate, Whelan must be credited with having discovered a novel process, of "Native"killing; since the processes that were up to this time being used, were kicks and gua-shots.

From the facts before us, the case seems as clear as day-light. But perhaps there are facts which justify the charitable view taken by the Government Advocate. But where are they?

The accused was voted a mad man on the strength of medical testimony. Below

is that testimony:-Prisoner had been under the personal ob-servation of the witness since 28th May till 11th June. On the morning of the 29th May, the prisoner, who was very weak and anaemic after an attack of fever, refused to answer any question. This fact and his general manner suggested to witness that he might either be mad or feigning madnes or else was simply sulky. He made inquiries which seemed to negative the last-mentioned theory. That afternoon, prisoner, without rhyme or reason, rushed out of the hospital. At times he refused to answer all questions; at other times there was nothing peculiar about him. He was placed under observation as it was was placed under observation as it was thought he was insane. Another day he suddenly jumped on the punkah-pole and broke it by his weight. A double set of orderlies were placed over him. Witness said he believed, when he saw prisoner on the morning of the 6th June, that he was then "insane" that is that he was then "insane," that is, that he was not accountable for his actions. He saw prisoner that afternoon after the attack, and

In reference to the above testimony, the same paper, the Indian Empire, observes :-

been set up in favour of Europeans who had billed parives. The case of Mr. Malth killed natives. The case of Mr. Maltby, the Madras Civilian, had some amusing objectionable, in-dressed Babu of monster proportions, reposing crossed-legged on the centre berth and surrounded with tin boxes features. He killed a couple of bearers who had been carrying him on a Christmas day to join a party. The plea of insanity was set up, and he was sent to England. He somehow escaped from the asylum, and fled to Switzerland. From My several attempts to dissuade the Babu WHENEVER a case of the murder of an there he petitioned the India Government, preferring huge claims against it for wrongful confinement, and so forth!

In his petition Mr. Maltby set forth that he had never been insane, that damages for the loss of his appointment, and his forcible detention!

Mr. Maltby was very angry that he was voted a mad man; and surely, the terms of his petition did not show a trace of insanity in him. We do not know whether he succeeded in extorting his damages or not; for, we lost trace of him since his re-appearance before the public, as an aggrieved party, wronged by an unconscionable Government, which had denied him a fair trial, voted him a mad man though his senses were as clear as day-light, deprived him of his appointment, though he was physically and intellectually fit to perform his duties, and detained him in a lunatic asylum against his will!

WE received the following telegram on the 11th instant from our Simla correspondent: 'It is officially announce I here that the Right Hon'ble George Nathaniel Curzon has been appointed to succeed Lord Elgin." trated across his chattles in a dead faint.

The madman by this time had recovered, and was sitting calmly on the centre berth,

make his mark. His abilities are undoubted; you've only got to do it one or two did; you've only got to do it? Will he have the heart to do it? For, such an act of spoliation—it is spoliation to likely to play into the hands of the first the above elegant story, so elegantly to make a gift of a glass bead Simia clique or to serve as a mandate-obeying instrument of the Secretary of State. It is far better to be misgoverned by an

should give any anxiety to the natives of the soil. They have enjoyed the rule of a Radical Viceroy for a good many years; and it is now time that there should be a thorough Tory moster. One thing is certain. We know by experience the sensation which the grip of a strong man gives to the frame. Let the strong rulers in India have an experience of that sensation. In India, they, the subordinate rulers, love a mediocore master, an obedient superior, who sees through their eyes and hears through their ears. But Mr. quite possible that Mr. Curzon may tell them frankly that, since he had eyes and ears of his own, he had no necessity of borrowing them from others. They, these subordinate rulers, make the Viceroys so helpless puppets in their hands that they really made Lord Lansdowne believe that he was a popular ruler, and that the Indians would vote him an address. Led by this heartless advice, he was persuaded to wait for a fortnight in Calcutta for his address, which, however, never came! It will be something if Mr. Curzon makes those tremble who make others tremble before them. We have enough of strong rulers here; we are sadly in need of a strong ruler of rulers.

WHEN the Morning Post advertised for 'Babu Stories" we expected to derive some benefit from the enterprise of our contemporary. We thought that if the call were responded to, the stories would give a clear indication as to how the Babus were regarded by the lower class of Europeans. We do not at all mean to say that the Morning Post is a disreputable paper: there is no doubt about its exceeding respectability. But we felt sure that a call for Babu Stories would not be responded to, as a rule, by the higher classes amongst Anglo-Indians. The stories have now been published in the Morning Post, but we find that the writers of almost all of them have made fun of the English of the Babu. This shows conclusively that the Babu has very few vulnerable points. As regards the stories of Babu English, one can see at a glance that almost all of them are pure inventions. Whenever an Englishman goes to imitate Babu English, he makes so many horrible mistakes that he is found out at but prisoner made no reply; in fact, he kept looking straight in front of him, and for all witness knew, prisoner had not heard his questions had received from a Babu. She declared on her honour that the letter was a genuine one and no forgery. But the letter was a gentine one and no forgery. But the letter was signed "Ram Ghose Bannerji." And the signature at once revealed the fact that the lady had evolved the letter out of her own

and basket of fruits.

Last, but not least, he smoked an enormous "hukka" so furiously that within five minutes the fumes filled the compartment to

from smoking were useless; so I resigned myself to the inevitable, and silently deplored the miserable all-night journey before me.

At Hoogly we halted for a few minntes, and two soldiers bounced into the compart-

England as a madman. He had luckily of the soldiers was rolling on the floor in managed to escape, and he now demanded a deadly struggle with the fat Babu.

I immediately sprang to the rescue, and, with the assistance of the other soldier, managed to extricate the fainting Bengali from the clutches of his burly antagonist, who, I could see at a glance, had become, without warning, "a raving maniac."

We quickly secured the lunatic and forced

him into a far corner of the carriage. The frightened Babu retired to my seat and clung to me for protection.

Throughout the journey to the next halt the madman raved frantically. His wild eyes kept staring straight at the terrified Babu, and every

moment he made desperate lunges to secure his victim again.

His companion's strength was almost exhausted in the endeavour to keep his mad friend seated, and my time was fully occupied in preventing the Babu from jumping through the carriage window.

the carriage window.

In a few minutes the train stopped, and you can imagine how quickly that Babu made his exit; boxes, baskets and hukka were hurled out on to the platform in record time; and as the train started off again I just caught a glimpse of the fat Babu prostrated across his chattles in a dead faint

the Babu in a Babu story) played, was to occupy a seat in a second-class carriage for which he had paid, and to smoke his hooka. That he had "monster proportions" and tin MR. Curzon's appointment has given fright to some; but we do not see why it should give any appointment to the writer, thing wrong in the Babu, but much wrong in the boorish writer. Europeans, on the other hand, play important parts in and it is now time that there should be a the story, and that to their discredit. It is change, and they should taste the rule of a in fact not a Babu story at all. It is a story in which a Babu was victimized by a brutal European,—that is all. Indeed, the whole story is a discredit to Europeans,—to the soldier who feigned madness, and to the writer who coarsely talks of the "monster proportions" of the Babu,—and no discredit to the Babus. The publication of the story eyes and hears through their ears. But Mr. Curzon will, no doubt, claim his right of seeing and hearing things for himself. It is quite possible that Mr. Curzon was all the seeing and hearing things for himself. It is it splendid"?

Our Simla correspondent wires that, it

is believed, the Government of India has

ordered the criminal prosecution of Sardar Gurdyal Sing who was charged with having taken bribe, and found guilty by the Com-mission which sat to enquire into his case. We have no language to condemn the conduct of those servants of the Government who abuse their trust in this way. But, if the information of our correspondent is correct, this is, we believe, the first time that an officer in the position of the Sardar is going to be prosecuted criminally. The Sherista-dar of Mr. even, the Rungpore Judge, wrote the judgment for him, and took bribes in his name. He was, however, not even dismissed, but only removed from the service with a pension. Mr. Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service, also was simply pensioned off. During the rule of Sir Charles Elliott, the members of the Dacca bar brought serious charges of bribery against the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Fordyce, and the Government was obliged to appoint a Commission of enquiry. The Commission found that not only did Mr. Fordyce take bribes, but that he took them with both hands, that is to say, he took bribes both from the complainants and the defendants, and those who paid more, won the case! Yet he was simply dismissed from the service. Considering these precedents and the services which the Shikhs have done to the State, and also the fact that the Punjab is a backward Province, the Government might not have proceeded to the bitter length of hauling up the Sardar before a criminal court. When, as a matter of fact, many European officers have been let off without a criminal prosecution, and when this is the first case in the Punjab, we think the best course for the Government would be to deal more leniently with the Sardar.

How men derive enjoyment from the miseries of their fellows! The Americans the Spainards should have a taste of what Twenty-eight years ago, in the same manner, death. The smaller dog, helpless, whines in its death agony. That is exactly the way men behave. One feels himself humiliated that he is a man, when he considers how his fellows have fallen from the high state destined for them by God. And what are these conquests and wars, but a mere trial and how the followers of Jesus Christ follows:now put their feet upon the heads of others!

really going to do the bidding of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and take away from the citizens of Calcutta the partial privilege of self-government they enjoy? The privilege of the company of of the co citizens of Calcutta the partial privilege of self-government they enjoy? The privilege, conferred on the citizens, meant nothing serious. They were like glass beads, offered more to humour than to give them anything substantial. For, the Government anything substantial. For, the Government are the consideration of the whole of the evidence is in one direction. Whether we examine the long-continue records of London mortality, or those of modern registration for England, Scotland, and Ireland; whether we consider the "control experiment" or crucial test, afforded by unvacable to the disease. The teaching of the whole of the evidence is in one direction. Whether we examine the long-continue records of London mortality, or those of modern registration for England, Scotland, and Ireland; whether we consider the "control experiment" or crucial test, afforded by unvacable test. anything substantial. For, the Government ed Leicester, or, the still more rigid test in the introduction of the elective system. Is Government Advocate who prosecuted:

The prisoner was on the 28th May last admitted to the Station Hospital, suffering from mitted to the Station Hospital Hospital Ho

In the above elegant story, so elegantly tion to make a gift of a glass bead told, the part that the hero (which must be and then take it back—will be followed by the groans of the people. We hope, Sir J. Woodburn will do no such thing; for, if the idea be Sir A. Mackenzie's, the discredit will be His Honour's. Of course, such a step will please Sir A. Mackenzie; but Sir J. Woodburn's supreme duty is not to please his friends but serve his subjects, whose destinies have been placed by God in his hand. Let Sir J Woodburn do all the good he can, to his fellow-sub-jects and fellow-beings. He has rare opportunities,-let him utilize them to the fullest extent; for, then God will bless him. What is the difficulty and glory in taking away a privilege from the people of India who are utterly helpless? But there is glory in givis them privileges which they have a right to but do not enjoy. Of course, Sir J. Woodburn has this plea, viz, he has to obey the hookum of the Secretary of State. But the ukase came to please Sir A. Mackenzie; and it can be withdrawn to please Sir J. Woodburn. At least, let Sir J. Woodourn submit to the Secretary of State the fact that there is nothing in Sir A. 'Mackenzie' scheme, which is not already in the possession of the Government. Indeed, the Government has now practically as much control over the Municipal affairs of Calcutta as it needs; but this needless withdrawing of a privilege, which in reality is a small one, will cause serious discontent.

WHEN Babu Dwarka Nath Tagore had sung, Professsor Max Muller said that it was Persian music, but he was anxious to hear something of Hindu music. Babu Dwarka Nath said in reply that he had not sung Hindu music because the Professor would not appreciate it. Mr. Max Muller was quite sure, he would; and Babu Dwarka Nath sang a ahurpad or a khyal. The Professor, as expected by Babu Dwarka Nath, was disappointed, as he could make neither head nor tail of the song. The Professor, after describing the above story, tells us how the celebrated Sanskrit scholar, Mr. Wilson, met with disappointment in going to learn Hindu music. Mr. Wilson sought a proessor of Hindu music to be initiated into the mysteries of the art; and that man rudely told the ardent student of oriental lore, forgetting altogether that he was an Englishman and a Civilian, that he could not promise him success, or would be able to give a definite opinion until he had seen, after a trial of five years, how he progressed And thus Mr. Wilson had to give up the idea of learning Hindu music. The popular notion is that to be a professor of Hindu music, one must be under the tuition of a master for fourteen years. As a matter of fact, it requires many years' hard toil to master the intricacies of this divine art. But is Hindu music worth so much trouble? It must be so, or people would have never taken the trouble to learn it. Hindu music, as a matter of course, is not liked by Europeans. That is because it requires a good deal of training to appreciate foreign music. If Europeans do not like will not move unless they are moved by the District Officials. Will Sir John Woodburn be pleased to draw the attention of Commissioners of Divisions to the above? The soil at present is very moist, and wells can therefore be dug up more cheaply now than in dry seasons. A few weeks more, and the time for transplant. And the imagination. There are, however, one of the potent specifies for Anglor few weeks more, and the time for transplant. And the letter was signed "Ram Ghose Bannerji." And the signature at once revealed the fact that the lady had evolved the letter out of her own imagination. There are, however, one or two stories in the collection of the Morning Post, which have some incidents to justify them to be called stories. As a specimen, let us quote one here:

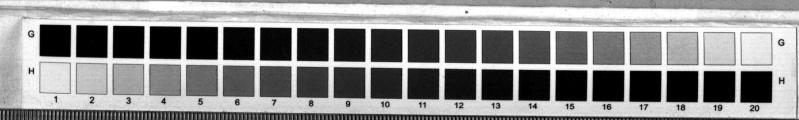
How men derive enjoyment from the Ram Ghose Bannerji." And the signature at once revealed the fact that the lady had evolved the letter out of her own imagination. There are, however, one or two stories in the collection of the Morning Post, which have some incidents to justify them to be called stories. As a specimen, let us quote one here:

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Now men derive enjoyment from the Ram Ghose Bannerji." And the signature at once revealed the fact that the lady had evolved the letter out of her own imagination. There are, however, one or two stories in the collection of the Morning deserves this humiliation. There are, however, one or two stories in the collection of the Morning to appreciate training to appreciate the fact that the lady had evolved the letter out of her own imagination. There are however, one or two stories in the collection of the Morning to appreciate the fact that the lady had evolved the letter extinguished nations, and it is but just that notation a difficult Hindu composition and learn a song in a year. But a most diffiit is to be at the mercy of the conqueror. cult composition under the European style can be learnt by a Hindu musician in a very the Germans rejoiced and the French wept. short time. The European music is ele-If the Germans enjoyed their triumph, the mentary; it has no quarter tones, nor French nation, on the other hand, was moorchanas which may be translated into reduced to indescribable misery. A strong continuous tones. It is a pity, Europeans do dog worries a weaker one, and bites it to not learn Hindu music. Perhaps as conquerors they do not deserve to enjoy the celestial joy proceeding from Hindu music.

VACCINATION is compulsory in this country. If anybody here objects to vaccinate himself or any member of his of brute strength? A stronger man sits upon family, he may be severely punished under the breast of a weaker fellow-being, and derives his pleasure of triumph; while, the compulsory Act upon the Indians, is, howman under his grip, shows the agony of his ever, free from such a piece of legislathat he had never been insane, that though there was a charge of criminal offence against him, and he wanted to be tried for it, Government, without listening to this very just request, detained him in prison and sent him to the compartment, which is the pleasure which can be derived by diffusing happiness; and it is that pleasure which man, formed after his other for fully five minutes, when, before detained him in prison and sent him to for the soldiers was rolling on the flow in the compartment, with no other luggage than their bedding and a shot-gun. The new arrivals shared a vacant between them, and start by the contortions of his face! Yet there is a pleasure which can be derived by diffusing happiness; and it is that pleasure alone which man, formed after his other for fully five minutes, when, before detained him in prison and sent him to of the soldiers was rolling on the flow in the compartment, with no other luggage than their bedding and a shot-gun. The new arrivals shared a vacant between them, and two soldiers bounced into the compartment with their bedding and a shot-gun. The new arrivals shared a vacant between them, and their bedding and a shot-gun. The new arrivals shared a vacant between them, and two soldiers bounced into the compartment with their bedding and a shot-gun. The new arrivals shared a vacant between them, and two soldiers bounced into the compartment with the contortions of his face! Yet miseries of his fellow-beings, brutalize character of the measure on the ground of the soul. Such a man has the form of a conscience. They said that vaccination was human being, but has converted himself not only no protection against small-pox into a monster by his own acts. The but that it was the cause of many a fatal pleasures which sovereignty confers, have disease, and had brought death and desodemoralized and debased mankind. Let lation to numerous families. The followthe strong help the weak, and the happy ing extract from Dr. Alfred russel Wallace's wipe the tears of the sorrow-stricken. Live new work, The Wonderful Century, will and let others live. Be a servant and not show how strongly a class of people feel on a master, and God will bless you. Jesus the subject of vaccination. After a lengthy Christ washed the feet of his disciples, examination, Dr. Wallace concludes as

I venture to think that I have here so presented the best of these statistical facts as to satisfy my readers of the certain and absolute uselessness of vaccination as a Is it a fact that Sir John Woodburn is preventive of small-pox, while these same facts render it in the highest degree probable that it has actually increased susceptibility to the disease. The teaching of the whole



and altogether undeserved suffering, that it will be classed by the coming generation among the greatest errors of an ignorant and prejudiced age, and its penal enforcement the foulest blot on the generally beneficent

course of legislation during our century.

To talk of amending such legislation is a mockery. Absolute and immediate abolition is the only rational course open to us. Every day the vaccination laws remain in force, parents are being punished, infants are being killed. An Act of a single clause will repeal

while, as an attempt to cheat outraged nature and to avoid a zymotic disease without getting rid of the foul conditions that produce or propagate it, the practice of vaccination is utterly opposed to the whole teaching of sanitary science, and is one of those terrible blunders which, in their far-reaching evil consequences, are worse than the greatest of

But, in spite of the thundering denun ciation of the system of vaccination, the vast majority in England are in favour of the compulsory law. Yet, the English Government has respected the views of the insignificant minority and accepted an amendment, whereby the compulsory clause was waived, if conscientious objection was declared before a Magistrate. The House of Lords at first rejected the amendment, but has agreed to the re-insertion of the Conscience Clause, and the Bill has now should not a Conscience Clause be inserted in the Indian Vaccination Act? There are scruples to be vaccinated. But, under principle which underlies the Vaccination Bill just passed in England. If the conscience of the minority is respected in England, why should not the same be done in India?

ELSEWHERE will be found the speech of Mr. David Yule, delivered at the half-yearly meeting of the Calcutta Bank. We don't make any apology for having kept this excellent speech so long in abeyance. We deferred to take notice of it because we thought the speech was so very valuable as to deserve special mention. Mr. Yule must be a relation did. Unfortunately we do not know him personally; but rumour has it that he is a friend of the poor and the needy. His speech shows that he is far above race-prejudice; nay, he shows himself to be a philapthropict. We have the will be the same of the defence, but, surely, that did not mend matters much (4) He illegally detained two of the accused and only let them go through the intervention of the prosecution side.

There is no doubt that the Assistant Manhiapthropict. philanthropist. We hope, he will be the means of bringing about cordial feelings between the Indians and non-official Euro-

their memorial suggests a remedy which ought to engage the attention of the autho rities. They pray that the Government should be pleased to suspend the operation learn to try cases; but they may be trained of the Arms Act in their case. We quote the following from the memorial: "That the people of this District may be authorized to possess arms and ammunition without having to pay for the license." What a commentary this upon the Arms Act! For, it means that the growth of dacoity in Nasik is at least partially due to the helplessness to which the inhabitants have been reduced by the disarmament

THE Government of Bengal, we are afraid, was not aware of the amount of wrong it did to the Corporation of Calcutta when it refused the latter sufficient time to submit its representation on the Municipal Bill. Has His Honour any clear idea of the bulk of the measure which Sir Alexander Mackenzie has left as a legacy to the unfortunate people of this country? No doubt, Sir John Woodburn has seen the Bill;

The gang who attacked the Public but we very much doubt if His Honour has had time to examine it carefully; for, if he had done it, we are quite sure, he would have allowed a full year and not a few months to the Corporation to study the measure and give their views upon it. The Bill contains 668 sections and 20 schedules, which occupy two hundred and fifty-two pages of the Calcu ta Gazette. If these pages were spread lengthwise, they would cover a space of 154 cubits! We have, of course, Imperial Acts which relate to the whole of India, such as the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, &c; but they are mere pigmies before though it concerns only the municipal affairs of a few lakhs of people. As a legislative enactment, it is perhaps the greatest lative enactment, it is perhaps the greatest wonder of the world; for, we are assured by lawyers that there is no country which can boast of having a law-book which is even half as big as this Bill. This being the case, and Calcutta being turned topsy turvy by the declaration of the plague blicy, it was not at all fair to expect that the lating title, appointed by the Corporation, where the case is perhaps the greatest Tory jo mal about the middle of June. The editorial in the Globe is not so long as the one in the Pioneer, but is almost a verbatim reproduction of the main arguments in the onger contribution. Their authorship must, therefore, be attributed to one and the same source. We could not have known anything about the editorial in the Corporation, which is almost a verbatim reproduction of the main arguments in the onger contribution. Their authorship must, therefore, be attributed to one and the same source. We could not have known anything about the editorial in the Globe is not so long as the onger contribution. Their authorship must, therefore, be attributed to one and the same source. We could not have known anything about the editorial in the Globe is not so long as the one in the Pioneer, but is almost a verbatim reproduction of the main arguments in the onger contribution. Their authorship must, therefore, be attributed to one and the same source. We could not have known anything about the editorial in the Globe is not so long as the one in the Pioneer, but is almost a verbatim reproduction of the main arguments in the onger contribution. nittee, appointed by the Corporation, supplied us with a cutting from that paper.

saved a single life; but that it has been the cause of so much disease, so many deaths such a vast amount of utterly needless specially as the time of the members was fully occupied with the plague business. There is no doubt of it, the Corporation might have put their case more exhaustively and effectively if they were allowed more time. Then, in justice to the citizens of Calcutta, the Government should not hurry through the Bill in the Select Committee. They cannot be blamed if they have not yet been able to move in the matter, owing as the guardians of the liberties of the English people, and to insist that the repeal be effected without a day's unnecessary delay. The successive Vaccination Acts were passed by means of allegations which were wholly untrue, and promises which have all been unfulfilled They stand alone in modern legislation as a gross interference with while as a gross interference with the provisions of the Bill to be settled without hearing what the people have got to say on the subject. Considering all circumstances, the fairest course for the Government is to postpone the sittings of the Select Government is to postpone. to the terrible state of affairs which prevailed effects of the plague and are in a position to offer criticisms upon the measure. Such a request might have been deemed as unreasonable by Sir Alexander Mackenzie who had a zid in the matter; but, we can certainly expect fairness and justice from Sir John Woodburn, who, it is to be presumed, has kept his mind perfectly open in regard to this revolutionary measure.

THE case in which Babu Sashi Bhusan Choudhuri, Rakhal Chandra Singh and others originally stood charged before Mr. Adie, Assistant Magistrate of Moorshidabad, and which came to be tried by the District Magistrate himself under orders of the High Court, was concluded on the 4th instant. The Magistrate discharged the accused, even without calling upon them to enter into a defence. So there is now no manner of been passed. The question now is, why doubt that Babus Sashi, Rakhal and others were innocent. Nay, their innocence was so transparent that they were not even asked millions in this country who have religious to defend themselves by the District Magistrate. Why were they then subjected the present law, they have no option to all this humiliation, trouble and exin the matter. There is another grand pense by the Assistant Magistrate? The pense by the Assistant Magistrate? The affidavit filed by Rakhal Chandra Singh before the High Court, contained a series of illegalities said to be committed by the Assistant Magistrate. We shall mention some of them:—

(1) When the case was proceeding, Mr.

Adie asked the opinion of the prosecuting party what was the proper punishment which should be awarded to the accused.

(2) The Assistant Magistrate would

issue summonses against only 6 witnesses out of twenty six cited by the defence.

(3) When the pleaders for the defence would not agree to this arrangement, the Assistant Magistrate tore the list of that gentleman bearing this name, who presided at a meeting of the Indian National Congress; for Mr. Yule, junior, holds the same liberal principles as Mr. Yule, senior, and indicate the same liberal principles as Mr. Yule, senior, same libera

gistrate is a young man: but all the same, the parties suffered for his illegalities. If Mr. Adie were a private individual, those whom

THE Government is taking vigorous steps to put down dacoity in Nasik. This is all right; but the Marawaris of the district in ment, as the protector of the people, should the district of them. We think it is a great mistake to entrust these young officials to do their duties properly if they were associated, in the beginning, with some experienced Deputy Magistrates.

> THE Maharaja of Kuch Behar, G. C. I. E, Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel attached to the 6th (Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, arrived at Windsor Castle on July 15th and was invested by the Queen with the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Bath, Militray Division.

> It may be remembered that when the Mohmand raid took place last August the village of Shankargarh was looted and burned. The Government of India have now decided that the villagers shall receive compensation for loss of property, etc. Those of the vicinity who helped the raiders instead of resisting their incursion, have been punished by fines and forfeitures. The sums thus realised, together with the fines imposed upon the Mohmands, will more than cover the com-THE gang who attacked the Public Works

Department coolies near Kanirogha on the 4th, consisted of about fifty men. They killed nine and wounded ten and carried off sixty-three donkeys, three ponies and miscellaneous property. The work was purely that of a gang of robbers, and no excitement whatever exists in Tochi. There were about 800 coolies encamped in a walled enclosure round two sides of the Levy Post, mostly Pathans but the killed and wounded were chiefly Punjabis. So there was a systematic and organized attempt to put the Guzrati to trouble. Says the paper: The result of their malicious lucubrations first appeared in the issue of the Allahabad paper of the 12th June. A smaller editorial, based more or less on the same lines, and as full of gross and shameful misrethis grand product of the joint brains of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Risley, though it concerns only the municipal that the base intriguers must have concocted their article and forwarded it to that rabid

Talcutta and Mofussil.

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT. - The Pioneer says that Mr. E. N. Baker acts for the Hon'ble Mr. Risley.

THE P. W. D. MEMBER. - It is likely that Sir A. Trevor, Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will proceed home on leave next summer

CLOSING OF OFFICES IN SIMLA.-The Pioneer's Simla correspondent writes: As regards the closing of the public offices here and the usual change to Calcutta no orders will be the usual change to Calcutta no orders will be passed for some weeks. Plague does not seem to be making headway in Calcutta: on the contrary it has lost even the mild epidemic form which it first assumed, and only dropping cases are now reported. It has, however, yet to be seen whether the disease will revive as the cold weather sets in. If there is the appearance of a true epidemic such as visited Bombay the question of taking only camp-offices to Calcutta will doubtless come up for consideration. Everything is in up for consideration. Everything is in suspense just now and there is no immediate hurry in the matter.

A MONSTER BIRTH. -A correspondent writes: -A monster child has been given birth to by the wife of one Paban Sen, of Muraldia, Bhushna, District Faridpore. This is the first baby she has borne to her husband. The curious creature was born on the 20th Asharh, Sunday, and, strange to say, is still alive. It has two heads, one belly, two chests, one navel, four hands Adie were a private individual, those whom he wronged might have their remedy in a court of law. But since he is a servant of the Government, and, therefore, privileged to commit this sort of illegalities, the Government, as the protector of the people, should take due notice of them. We think, it is a There is a passage between the two legs, which serves the purpose of attending to the calls of nature. There is no sign of its being a male

> It is now announced, says the *Pioneer's* London correspondent, that Bismarck deposited his memoirs in the Bank of England, to await posthumous publication. The antagonism of his family towards the Kaiser is causing quite a sensation in Germany.

A CORRESPONDENT from Chittagong informs that the local vernacular weekly, the Jyoti, which recently made some name by its labours in connection with the present distress in Chittagong, is stopped in consequence of certain insurmountable difficulties in printing arrangements. This is certainly to be regretted, inasmuch as Chittagong is just now in urgent need of an independent newspaper. The correspondent, however, hopes that the paper may be revived under more favourable circumstances.

THE inhabitants of Hubli felt them-selves so much afflicted by the plague regulations introduced there, that they determined to express their innermost feeling to Lord Sandhurst in a way as not to be mis-understood, during his Lordship's recent visit there. They did this in the native way; that is, all the shops were closed when his Lordship passed through the streets of the town. But the mute silence of the inhabitants was taken

Referring to this, a local paper, the *Probhat*, says: "Most of the Magistrates, while on circuit, never specify the place where the witnesses, and parties are to present themselves for proceedings in any trial. The summonses, issued by the Magistrates, invariably enjoin attendance on a particular day at their manzal (camp) whereever their manzal be on that day. Poor villagers are often seen extremely distressed

over their difficulty in finding out the mansal of the Magistrate. If they cannot find out the manzal, and on that account, fail to present themselves there on the day specified in the summonses, they render themselves liable to punishment." Here is a matter which should engage the attention of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, with a view to the removal of a serious popular

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices O'Kinealy and Henderson.)

THE DACCA PLAGUE CASE.

MR. C. R. DAS moved on behalf of Gorkha

Nath Mondol for a rule on the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the order of Mr. Weston, the Joint Magistrate, convicting the petitioner of criminal intimidation and sentencing him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, should not be set aside. There was an appeal to the two years' rigorous imprisonment, should not be set aside. There was an appeal to the Sessions Judge, but he upheld the conviction and sentence of the lower court. It appeared that the accused and two other nen on the 1st of Joista, one of whom was dressed as a Saheb, went about in the village calling out that they would seize people and inoculate them for the new disease unless they paid money. This caused great alarm among the people who ran great alarm among the people who ran away. Subsequently some of them came back and found that these men had been imposing upon them, and they were seen to take off the clothes which they were wearing. The present case was then instituted against the accused only who was recognised by an old woman and charges were framed against him of abetment in causing criminal intimidation. The plea of the defence was that it was merely a joke and accused had no intention to extort money from the complainant or any other villagers. The Magistrate felt quite sure that the accused's action was not taken with the idea of extorting action was not taken with the idea of extorting money, but merely with the idea of carrying out a huge practical joke. But, the Magistrate's judgment continues "at the present time of unrest and danger, the offence that the accused has committed is most serious and might lead to the gravest possible results. It is therefore important that his punishment should be of such a nature as to be a warning to others." As regards this plea of practical joke, the Sessions Judge observed that he could not accept the excuse that this was merely a practical joke, and that "people such as the accused and his companions used to go masquerading about in Sahib's clothes at the Churukpuja. ading about in Sahib's clothes at the Churuk puja. In the first place the Churuk Puja takes place in April, this was done on 23rd May. It is true the Joint-Magistrate has omitted to record evidence as to what the "nutan bemari" or new disease is, why people should be inoculated for the same and why the threat to thus inoculate a person should have caused in this village such an universal alarm that every one fled away. But it is impossible to ignore one fled away. But it is impossible to ignore what is a commonly known fact, and what has given rise in the town of Calcutta to very serious riots causing loss of life and a general feeling of unrest and alarm, namely, that the new disease is the plague, and that for some unaccountable reason the inhabitants of this country look upon the idea of inoculation with such aversion and horror that the mention of the word "innoculator" has both in Calcutta and elsewhere caused such serious riots attended with loss of life. Knowing this fact, and knowing that in the opinion of the people of this country inoculation is something injurious and terrible to them, I consider that a threat to seize and in oculate every one unless he paid up money is an act of criminal intimidation within the

meaning of the section."

The learned counsel pointed out that in as much as it was not certain which of the three persons committed the offence, and nasmuch as the accused had no intention

to extort money, the conviction was illegal.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel rejected the application.

THERE has been no change of importance of Dir nor Khan of Nawagai likes to be first to withdraw his lashkar, as they think the one remaining would attack their rear. Kashi Nand, Inspector of Levis, and other men, sent by the Political Agent are endeavouring to arrange for a simultaneous withdrawal of both lashkars. Many men from both forces have slipped off to their homes as it is the season for planting the winter crops, but a large number are still in Jhandol. The Nawagai lashkar is holding the village of Mayor and hamlets at the mouth of the Gambir Valley; and the Nawab of Dir's men are encamped at Palosi, a short distance north of Tar.

A SINGULAR instance of a Joint-Sessions Judge disclaming his own authority to try a case which he had partly heard occurred at Broach. Mr. Lord, Joint-Sessions Judge of Broach, after commencing the trial of this prisoners in "Imperatrix vs. Bagas Asmal Adamand others," expressed his belief that under the new Criminal Procedure Code he had no jurisdiction. nal Procedure Code he had no jurisdiction, as Judge of a Sessions Court, to proceed with the trial, and after having the point argued before him he passed an order on the 11th ultimo that his proceedings in the case so far as they had gone were ultra vires and that the Sessions Judge himself should conduct the trial. The Government of Bombay applied to the High Court for a revision of Mr. Lord's decision, stating that it was wrong to hold that as the appointment of "Joint-Sessions Judge", finds no mention in the new Code of the mute silence of the inhabitants was taken by his Lordship to mean that all was well there. In a speech which his Lordship delivered, the people were informed that the plague measures were all that could be desired, though all that they wanted was their relaxation.

IN Sind, the hardships to the people, resulting from official tours, are in full force.

Referring to this, a local paper, the Problet. occurred and the cases committed by local magistrates yet remained undisposed of Justices Parsons and Ranade have now decided that the only change made by the new Code is the substitution of the name of "Additional Sessions Judge" in place of "Joint-Sessions Judge" (section 3-2) and the consequent omission of the words "Joint-Sessions Judge" in sections of the words "Joint-Sessions Judge" in place of "Joint-Sessions Judg sequent omission of the words Joint-Sessions Judge" in sections 9, 30 and 193. This change takes away no power which Mr. Lord as Joint-Sessions Judge possessed, and he was turned into an Additional Sessions Judge since the new Act come into force. His appointment under the old Code is good as an appointment under the new Act by virtue of section 2 (2) and his powers to enquire into the cases committed to his Court by the Magistrate of Broach district remain unaltered.

Correspondence.

GOURANGO SOMAJ.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The Gourango Some, suggested in your paper, seems to me, in the present dismembered state of the Hindoo Society, to serve as a common rallying centre of all the Hindoos; and I am of opinion that people of all sects and denominations, and of all creeds, will not hesitate to join the Somaj, when it is ushered into existence. The organisation, when it becomes a fait accomplic will serve to infuse national life into its memwill serve to infuse national life into its members which is sadly wanting now-a-days, and which is a potent factor of the degeneration and demoralisation of the Hindoo race. All the forward nations of the world—notions who are on the vanguard of civilisation and enlightenment;—have a common rallying centre, the Christians have their Christ; the Mahomedans, their Mahamet; the Chinese, their Confucious; and the Buddhists, their their Confucious; and the Buddhists, their Buddha; but the Hindoos have no common rallying centre. The "Gourango Somaj" would be a welcome institution for all the Hindoos, as it does not collide with their religious instincts and social usages. The necessity of the institution seems to me to be paramount at the present moment, and it should be ushered into existence without loss of time by all well-wishers of the country.

HURRO NATH ROY, L.M.S. August 12, 1898.

UMBRELLA-PHOBIA AT DUM-DUM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In my letter of the 9th instant, I told you how Babu Monmohun De, a clerk of Dum-Dum Factory, was grossly insulted, his umbrella having been shattered by Captain H-, who was on inspection duty at the time when the Babu was passing by the main time when the Babu was passing by the main gate at 9-35 a.m. (and not 4-45 a.m, as was the obvious printing mistake in my last letter). I also mentioned the names of two other gentlemen who were similarly maltreated for their inexpiable sin of spreadmaltreated for their inexpiable sin of spreading out umbrella in the street, knowing not that Captain H—, who had deepseated abhorrence for the ugly sight of an Indian umbrella, might by chance pass that way. To-day I am in a postion to mention names of several other gentlemen who could not escape the lynx eyes of Captain H—when they were travelling near the Cantonment with their umbrellas open. And as a matter of course, they were at once duly punished for their culpable carelessness -showers of lashes fell upon their umbrellas. They were Babus Hira Lal Mukherji, P. W. D. They were Babus Hira Lal Mukherji, P. W. D. Contractor, Sidheswar Das, General Contractor, and Ashutosh Bannerji, Hospital Assistant. Some gentlemen told me that now and then the Captain Saheb had been heard to have thus chillaoed from a distance "Chatta bandho, danda bukshis milaga"! An old man, one Chowdhuri, was perfectly at his wit's end one day when he heard Captain H—, seated in a tandem, exclaim in the above way from a considerable distance, and the old fellow could not understand the fun of it till too late. Will Major Western, Officer Comlate. Will Major Western, Officer Commanding First Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment at Dum-Dum, to which our Captain H—belongs, be pleased to see to this and take steps to stop all this soon?

LALIT MOHAN GHOSAL. Cossipore.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

FROM Sunday the 7th instant to Thursday the 11th instant there were ten fresh cases and nine deaths. Thus the total of "true cases" up to the 11th were 209 and deaths 170.

THE plague at Hubli is raging severely, 99 fresh cases and 62 deaths were recorded on the 8th instant; and 10 cases and 9 deaths in the Bhore State.

IT is reported that the original quarantine and other arrangements for compassing the plague will be re-established in Poona in a few days, as some suspicious cases have been found in Poona station.

AT Bombay there were 15 attacks and 17 deaths from plague reported on the 11th instant. The total mortality from all causes was 98 as against 114 on the corresponding date last year.

THE recrudescence of plague at the village of Aur has been of the very mildest type and is confined to children, the disease giving as little trouble to them as ordinary fever. The staff on duty in the plague area now consists of three Assistant Commissioners, three commissioned Medical Officers, three Tahsildars, eight Hospital Assistants eighteen Compounders, one Assistant Dis trict Superintendent of Police, one Inspect or seven Deputy Inspectors, and forty-seven Sergeants with the ordinary complement of

THE total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the and detained during the week ending the 31st of July at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (up trains), Chousa (up trains), Chousa (River inspection up) and Mirwa (up trains) were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday, to Sunday—657, 6,621, 382, and 2,784; total 10,444. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camp was opened—5,599, 108,027, 1, 283, and 25,996; total 140,905. Number of suspects detained during the week—60, 301,8, and 103; total 472. Number of suspects detained since the camp was opened—569, 4,050, 22, and 1,081; total 6,222. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—59, 301, 8, and 103; total 471.

THE committee dealing with the traffic n arms and ammunition across the North-West frontier, have already collected a large amount of information which is being collated in Simla by Colonels Tucker and Hill. They will go further afield into the Punjab cantonments and frontier districts early next month,

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE. -A BEGINNING TO BE MADE.

THE Postal Conference, which has been sitting for some time under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General, met again on July 12 and concluded its

We understand that the result of the Conference will be the establishment of penny postage between the United Kingdom on the one side and Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, and the Crown Colonies on the other side. The postage to Australia

will remain as it is, at 2½ d.

The attitude of the Imperial Government was defined by Mr. Chamberlain in his opening speech to the Conference of Colonial Premiers last year. He then said:

I also should mention the desire which is widely felt, and which I share for an improved postal communication with the Colonies. I believe that that matter rests entirely with the Colonies themselves, and that they have resemble difficulties in the that they have revenue difficulties in the matter which have hitherto prevented us coming to any conclusion. But I confess that I think that one of the very first things to bind together the sister nations is to have the readiest and the easiest possible com-munication between their several units, and os far as this country is concerned, I believe, we should be quite ready to make any sacrifice of revenue, that may be required in order to secure a universal penny post

throughout the empire. To this proposal, however, the Australian colonies objected.

During the present Conference the Duke of Norfolk intimated that the Imperial Government would enter into reciprocal arrangements with any part of the empire desirous of having the penny rate established.

At the meeting of the Conference on July

Canada, supported by Cape Colony and Natal, moved affirming the desirability of an imperial postage rate of Id. for 1/2 oz. letters. This motion, being opposed by Austrilia and new Zeland, was withdrawn. The Conferenbe then contented itself with passing a motion to the effect that such parts of the empire as desired a reduction to a penny should be left to make their own arrangements with the mother country. The practical outcome of this decision will be:-

That letter postage of Id. per ½ oz. will be established between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape Coloney, Natal and such of the Crown colonies as may, after communication with and approval of Her Majesty's Government, be willing to adopt it. The date on which the reduction will come into effect, will be announced later on. That Australasia

will neither send nor receive penny letters.

The decision of India in the matter is uncertain. The representative of the Indian Postal Service at the Conference is understood to be in favour of the penny, but no one knows what line the Indian Government will take. We understand further that a scheme for uniform parcel postage was referred by common consent to the different Governments to consider.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has decided to make some material alterations into the tahsil system, which was first introduced into the Assam Valley in 1883. It appears that most of the tahsildars originally appointed were men who had rendered approved service as mauzadars, and who had claims to be provided for when their former charges were abolished, while it was thought that their experience as revenue cellectors would be of value in starting the new system; but Mr. Cotton is of opinion that the time has now come to obtain tahsildars of a better class, and to recruit Jung men of good educational qualifications in the place of the old and more or less uneducated officers who were appointed when tabsils were first formed, many of whom are unable to read or write English. With this object in view the status and salary of tahsildars have been increased; and the present educational examination for tahsildarships, which Mr. Cotton consi-ders to be little better than a farce, has been revised so as to raise the standard of qualification and encourage the admission of natives of the Province of Assam.

THE papers to hand by the mail relate an extraordinary story in connection with the hoisting of the American flag at Santlago de Cuba. The story is that Mr. Scovel, a wellknown special reporter and the chief war cor-respondent of the New York World, cherished the ambition of assisting in the actual hoisting of the Stars and Stripes over the conquered city. With this object in view he managed to get into the palace of the Governor of Santiago while the ceremony of surrender was being proceeded with in the square, and ultimately found himself on the roof of the building in company with General Wheeler and the other officers who had been charged with the duty of substituting the American for the Spanish flag. His presence was not welcome to the officers, and they reported the matter to General Shafter, who immediately ordered Mr. Scovel to "climb down." He tried to argue the point, but was summarily hustled down. Mr. Scovel was terribly enraged and reported to General Shafter the treatment which he, the representative of a great jour-nal, had been subjected to. The General, however, not only did not sympathise with him, but is alleged to have said unplea-sant things to the war correspondent. The result of it all was that whatever reserve of temper and discretion Mr. Scovel had left completely vanished, and he deliberately slapped the Commander-in-Chief's face. Mr. Scovel was promptly arrested and sent in charge of an armed escort to the military charge of an armed escort to the military prison. He is not to be tried by court martial as was at first supposed, but will be deported to New York to be dealt with by the authorities there. In the meantime Mr Scovel may congratulate himself that this incident, if not absolutely unprecedented, is so extraordinary, that his name is ever likely to be associated with unprecedented, is so extraordinary, that his name is ever likely to be associated with the hoisting of the American flag at Santiago, and he will realise, perhaps, during the solitary hours of his incarceration, that he has, after all, attained the object of his ambition in spite of himself and those concerned.—Englishman. SOME SPORTING ADVENTURES OF A MEMSAHIB.

My brother Tom's fit of laziness, recorded in my last, when he had unexpectedly refused to go after rhino again till he had "something better to shoot them from than bolting elephants," died a sudden death a few hours later, when our head syce came in with news of a man-eater in the neighbourcame in with news of a man-eater in the neighbourhood. He was a true lover of sport, this man, a born shikari; and his eyes were gleaming with excitement as he came in to impart his news,—an excitement which very soon communicated itself to my brother also to say nothing of myself, who, though of the 'wrong sex', as I prefer to call it, have never thought any trouble too excessive, any journey too long or any fatigue too great where there was a chance of obtaining shikar at the end of it. The syce was a great favourite with both of us; and I had noticed the disappointment writ large on his face when Tom disappointment with large on his face when Tom would not go out again after the rhino, but he had said nothing at the time and withdrawn, as it now appeared to go out in search of fresh khaubber that should meet with the sahib's approval and he had certainly succeeded well in his mission.

The man-eater, it appeared, had the evening before, wen were engaged in driving for rhino with the ridiculous results already narrated, made an attempt on a young native of the adjacent village an attempt on a young native of the adjacent village who was driving home his father's cows for the hight, and, failing in this by reason of the lad's pluc's, had turned on and dragged down a young bullock. "The kill is a fresh one and the tiger will probably return to it to-night," said the syce. "If a machan be made for the huzor. he may be pleased to sit, and shoot it." Tom, thinking this rather a good idea, sent for some villagers, and, having given rumerous and minute directions, packed off the syce to superintend and see that they were carried out, while he himself, in a state of suppressed excitement. to superintend and see that they were carried out, while he himself, in a state of suppressed excitement, wandered about furbishing up his shooting irons and pacing up and down the small veranda, waiting in a fever of impatience till it should be time for him to go and establish himself for the night's watch. "I don't think you'd better come," he sad to me so many times that I got annoyed and pointed out that having accompanied him tiger-shooting time after time on half-broken-in or unsteady elephants, it was nonsense to make objections now about a machan time on half-broken-in or unsteady elephants, it was nonsense to make objections now about a machan where we should be quite out of reach, and which couldn't run away with us as our elephants had done only the day before. "You might fall asleep and drop off," said Tom weakly, which foolish objection I undertook to remove by swallowing several cups of black coffee before we started in order to prevent any such catastrophe. This precaution, however, was any such catastrophe. This precaution, however, was not required; for, in the afternoon, the syce returned to tell us that a machan had been built, but that it the tell us that a machine had been build, but that he he he high the build it quite close enough to the kill, and that, as this was the case and the night would be very dark again, too dark to shoot properly, he had settled with the villagers, who were all greatly terrified at this man-eater having chosen his abode in their midst, to arrange a beat a little before dusk, when the royal animal would be certain to be lurking somewhere near the "kill", preparatory to feeding on it. Would the sabib, therefore, take up to feeding on it. Would the sain, therefore, take up his position in the tree by five? The sahib agreed to this and sent his five elephants to assist in the driving, two village tats, being requisitioned for our our own personal transport to the spot. These our own personal transport to the spot. These took some time to arrive, and, when they did come, took still longer to be saddled, as girths, bridles, etc, were all many sizes too large. At last with the help of bits of rope sticks twisted in, and the many contrivances dear to the heart of the native, even these were ready and we started. We rode to the village, left the ponies there, and went on foot with our two men, syce and shikari, and a villager.

there, and went on foot with our two men, syce and shikari, and a villager.

No sooner had we got in sight of the machan than the beat started; for, our villagers, though willing to do a good deal to be rid of this shaitan who was fattening on their kith and kin, had no mind to be beating for tigers in the pitch dark, and the sun was going down fast. We hurried for the tree, the syce and shikari running ahead with a ladder, brought 'totenable us to mount. But to our horror, as soon as they placed it, we saw it was too short, immeasurably too short. The syce turned pale and looked affrightedly at me. Poor man! I I think he was overwhelmed with fright and shame at having led the memsahib into such a position. We all glanced hurriedly round, "Ston s!" hissed Tom. There were any number of them lying in the jungle and he and the men flew to collect them and piled them up underneath the tree till they reached a goodly height. The ladder was tried again, it was still two feet too short, but Tom took no heed of this; also it could not be planted firmly on the stones which we had had no time to make very level (niceties of that be planted firmly on the stones which we had had no time to make very level (niceties of that sort being far enough from our minds), but this also was a detail that Tom took no heed of either; also was a detail that Tom took no heed of either; he signed to the men to hold it steady and got on to it. It wobbled most frightfully, but up he went with surprising qui kness, hung on to the edge of the "machan" and with a great display of gymnastics, swung himself on to it. "Come along," he whispered, beckoning to me, and up I had to go on that horrible ladder which I thought would fall sideways with me each step I took. When I had got up as far as its rickettiness would permit, Tom stretched himself over the machan and grasped my hands, and with this support I managed to stand on the top rung a second, while he shifted his grasp to my arms and tried to swing me on the machan beside himself. In this he failed. My footing having now gone was, I unable to help either him or myself, and could only suffer silently at being footing having now gone was, I unable to help either him or myself, and could only suffer silently at being held up by my arms, dangling in mid-air. It was a horrible moment, for, the beaters were drawing nearer every second now, and we could not tell at what moment the tiger might make his appearance, but Tom put an end to it at last, wriggling his body back towards the tree and dragging me after him inch by inch till I lay on the machan at his side. There was an instantaneous and magical disappearance of the men below with the ladder and we were left alone on our perch to await the man-eater. My heart was beating furiously from the exertion and excitement of the last five minutes, and I could hear Tom's breathing coming in short pants. Events were Tom's breathing coming in short pants. Events were destined to follow rapidly on each other's heels on this occasion, however for, hardly were the rifles loaded and ourselves more comfortably rifles loaded and ourselves more comfortably bestowed than the gentleman, for whose reception all these preparations were being made, arrived. So quietly and unostentatiously did His Majesty come that we the conspirators awaiting him in the tree, found ourselves unable to carry out our fell designs upon his life before nothing of him was left visible except the tip of his royal tail witching nervously in the undergrowth beneath. This and the unmistakable "bouquet de tigre" informed us that he had taken refuge at the foot of our tree and beneath the very machan erected for the purpose of his assasination! There he remained much as if he knew of our purpose and determined to defeat it.

without moving if the endurance were not to be indefinite; also I was curious to see how Tom was going to manage his shooting. Very slowly and carefully he raised his rifle, and pointing it downwards, felt with one finger for a slight interstice in the machan, through which to introduce the muzzle. Then he bent down and glued his eye to the gap, trying. to obtain a glimpse for himself. "Can't take proper aim," he mouthed to me again. I frowned at him desperately, couldn't sit still much longer with the cramp and the pins and needles making my life a burden. Tom tilted his head on one side again in a desperate effort to see something, shook it vaguely, and—fired. There was a furious roar beneath us and the machan was heaved violently upwards, and the machan was heaved violently upwards, and nearly destroyed with the force of the blow delivered. "He's coming up the tree" I gasped, instinctively jumping to my feet and clutching at a bough with one hand, while with the other I handed over the second loaded rifle to Tom. He handed over the second loaded rifle to Tom. He grabbed it hurriedly and fired as before, but to my surprise there was not a sound of any sort in response, and, after waiting a second, I ventured to ask Tom what he thought of it. "Don't know," he said, getting on to his knees and leaning over the machan to peer down. "Well, I'm blessed," I heard him mutter after a prolonged scrutiny; but as he did not follow this up by any explanation to relieve my overstrained curiosity, I imitated his example, and kneeling down too, peered over the machan into the gathering darkness below. "Why, it's dead!" I exclaimed involuntarily, for, the sight that met my eyes, was no less than the body of the tiger itself, stretched at full length exactly beneath us, its head hanging back a little in an unmistakeable attituce. "Looks like it," replied my cautious brother, but all the same he would not allow me to descend. The noise of the beaters had stopped: no doubt, they had heard the shots and considered their work at an end; but, when added to the dead silence

at an end; but, when added to the dead silence and the deepening gloom, the minutes went on passing without anybody coming near us, I began to grow impatient and wonder whether we were to be left to spend the night in the tree. Half an hour passed and then Tom remarked that he thought we might make an attempt to get down.

This was easier said than done. He let himself over the side of the machan and grasping the sides of the tree felt about with his foot till it struk on a hole which offered. till it struk on a hole which afforded some foot-hold. He then swung off the machan and perched himself as firmly on to this small projection as possible and told me to get on his back! This did not suit me at all, but, after various at tempts to find some better method, and as many fulures, I was obliged to submit, and crawling off the machan, I held on round his neck with a fervent prayer that I should not either choke him or cause him to lose his balance, for, to land on the pile of jagged stones beneath would have been anything but pleasant. As soon as we were combeen anything but pleasant. As soon as we were committed to this course, Tom shifted a foot, lowered it and began to feel about for a fresh foot-hold; but there did not appear to be anything within his reach, and in the effort to reach down farther still, his other foot slipped off the hole of the tree, and, his hands having nothing to grasp but the trunk of the tree, we slid violently down to the bottom!

bottom! Poor Tom's hands were most frightfully cut but he made light of it and sat down to examine the tiger which luckily was stone-dead. Both shots had told, but, after a careful examination of the nature and position of the wounds, Tom came to the conclusion that the first shot must have been fatal, and the violent assault upon our machan, a dying effort, the second shot probably having struck an already dead body. The skin was wanting in colour and somewhat mangy, as I have often been told the skins of man-eaters are. The teeth and claws were both greatly worn, but the animal was of a good size, for, with the help of a pocket measure, we made it out to be nine feet eleven inches.

Satisfied with this examination, Tom then set off with me towards the village, which luckily we reached without much difficulty, coming upon our syce and shikeri inst outside. They had been detained by a Poor Tom's hands were most frightfully cut

with me towards the village, which luckily we reached without much difficulty, coming upon our syce and shikari just outside. They had been detained by a violent altercation with the villagers, who had one and all refused to come with them to our assistance, and so they were just setting off for us alone, carrying the ladder between them. I 'induced Tom to let me wash and bind up his hands, and then, wearied out, we got on the tats and returned to the rest-house, leaving orders that that tiger should be skinned and brought in the first thing in the morning. Viewed by daylight the thing in the morning. Viewed by daylight the skin was even less satisfactory than I had supposed, but Tom had it well-cured, and, being the skin of a man-eater, it occupied a prominent place in his "tropphy-room" (as we had now come to call the apartment where most of the skins and have the apartment where most of the skins and horns hitherto collected were wont to gravitate) till re placed by something newer and more "recherche."— Englishman.

TAMER KILLED BY A TIGER.

THE Australian mail brings an account of sensational scene during a performance of Harmston's circus in South Australia. A splendid Bengal tiger, named Duke, advertised as "the biggest tiger ever kept in captivity, ' was put through his jumping feats by a South African negro, named Gomez. The tiger suddenly flew at the negro, seized him by the neck, lifted him as a dog would a rat, and finally dashed him down on the floor of the care. Attendants attacked the bytte the cage. Attendants attacked the brute, and Gomez was enabled to stagger out, but he died the next day. A panic seized the audience, who rushed out in the midst of a dreadful din caused by shrieking women and children.

MONKEYS ON HAMPSTED

THERE was an exciting chase on Hampstead Heath on July 17th, after two monkeys which had escaped from the grounds of the Bull and Bush, North end. The monkeys were sought for without success during the whole of Saturday, but on the 17th at about twelve o'clock some schoolboys saw them playing about among the branches of some large beech trees in what is known at Wildwoods-avenue, North end. Attracted by the reward for their re-capture offered by the monkey's owner, several men attempted to climb the tree only to find that the mon-keys had swung themselves along the boughs of another tree and got clear away. By this time a fairly large crowd had collected, and a regular chase took place, the hunt being joined in by several dogs. Swinging them-selves, however, from tree to tree sometimes he remained much as if he knew of our purpose and determined to defeat it.

After the first minute or two the situation became so terse as to be unbearable. Afraid to breathe almost for fear of disturbing him, my efforts to do so noiselessly almost chocked me, one leg doubled under me developed "pins and needles," and my whole position which had been bad enough before, now felt so cramped and intolerable that at last anything seemed better than to have to go on enduring it. "Coute qu'il coute", I determined to change it. My feelings must have communicated the mselves to my brother Tom, for, as if he read the thoughts passing in my mind, he bent forward and, looking at me anxiously, formed with his mouth the question "Shall I shoot?" Greatly relieved I nodded assent. I could endure a little longer

Telegrams.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA, AUG. 11.
Both the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller and the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis arrive here in the third week of this month to sit on the Select Committees on the Central Provinces Tanancy and Land Revenue Bills.

The Punjab Government has issued a press communication to the effect that the Govern ment of India concurred in the findings of the Commission, appointed to enquire into the conduct of Sirdar Gurdyal Singh, and dimissed him from the service from the 8th instant.

SIMLA, AUG. 12. The Bill for the proper regulation of the importation of live stock in India was passed at this morning's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Fuller was added to the Select Committees on the Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills. The Council stands adjourned to Fri-

day, the 2nd September.

There is no truth in the statement that Mr Babington Smith will succeed Sir James Westland.

Major-General Sir Richard Lowes gets the command of the Bombay Army.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, AUG. 10.
The As ociated Chambers of Commerce-have appointed Lord Charles Beresford to proceed to China to report on the prospects of British trade. His lordship starts on his mission on the 24th instant mission on the 24th instant.

LONDON, AUG. 10 In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke raised a debate on the affairs relating to China. He complained that France, Russia, and Germany were closing their spheres, while Great Britain was expected to open the

while Great Britain was expected to open the door to every body.

Sir William Harcourt, in supporting the views of the previous speaker, said that the real difficulty was to ascertain the policy of the Government. He complained of their reticence, instancing the withholding of information regarding Germany's objection to the British concession for ag railway in Shantung as mentioned in the House vesterday. as mentioned in the House yesterday.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, regretted thatin indisposition prevented Mr. Curzon attending the House on the last occasion he would have of defending the policy with which he was so honourably indentified. It could not be pretended that this empire, either alone or in alliance with any other empire, could prevent the legitimate development of other commercial or military empires, but though we may cial or military empires, but though we may not anticipate maintaining our old relative superiority in China, we may expect our volume superiority in China, we may expect our volume of trade to jincrease as rapidly in the future as in the past. The question of equal facilities for trade, Mr. Balfour said, was distinct from the question of concessions, and he declared that no evidence existed of the intention to erect barriers against British goods. Regarding the Shantung question he said we must treat Germany as we expected her to treat us. In concluding his speech, Mr. Balfour, referring to Russia, said he saw no necessity to take a pessimistic view, and it would be a take a pessimistic view, and it would be a surprise if English concessionaires did not obtain their full share.

Mr. Curzon has accepted the Viceroyalty of India.

London, Aug. 11.

Mr. Curzon's appointment as Viceroy of India is approvingly commented on by the Conservative papers. The *Times* says that it is a striking appointment, and a great experiment for which it augurs a success. The Standrad expects a great future for Mr. Curzon in his new post. The Daily News recognises the great abilities and special preparations of the new Viceroy, and quotes approvingly Mr. Curzon's speech on the Indian frontier policy at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, in which he declared that the security of the frontier of India rests not with the number of battalions, but with the character of the men chosen to carry out the policy. There is a report that Mr. Curzon will be raised to the peerage before his departure for

LONDON, AUG 11. Lord George Hamilton replying to a question said he was corresponding with the Government of India regarding future arrangements to safeguard the Khyber, and in this connection the correspondence includes the question of the definition of the relations between the local corps and Britsh officers appointed thereto.

LONDON, AUG. 11. In the course of the debate on the Indian Budget in the Commons to-night Mr. Herbert Roberts, member for Denbighshire, moved to repeal the recent alteration in the law with relation to press offences, Sir William Wedderburn seconding the motion. Lord George Hamilton replied that the new section merely confirmed the old law as judicially interpreted and went no further. The opposition at first aroused the measure had subsided as the intentions of Government became known. His lordship added that the press is welcome to criticize acts of administration, but the Government is unable to allow attacks subversive to British rule in India. The motion was rejected by sixty-six votes to thirty.

LONDON, AUG. II. In the debate on China affairs raised by Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Balfour, replying to the criticisms of Sir William Harcout, said that Wei-hai-wei is a better secondary naval base for Great Britain than Port Arthur. He disagreed with Sir William Harcourt that the spheres of influence of Harcourt that the spheres of influence of Foreign Powers meant the partition of China. The policy of the "open door" and equal treatment, he said meant that the British shall have, all over China, the same right of importing and transporting goods as the French, Germans, Belgians, and Americans, and in these respects the door was still open. He stated that Government will treat Wei-hai-wei as an island Mr. Balfour also added that an island. Mr. Balfour also added that

the Government had never admitted that Germany had any special rights in the Shantung Peninsula, other than those possessed under existing treaties.

LONDON, AUG. 12. The Washington correspondent of the New Herald York says that M. Cambon has been authorised to sign the peace protocol on behalf of Spain, and is expected to sign the document to-day, and a formal proclamation of armistice will immediately follow.

LONDON, Aug. 12. The House of Commons has agreed to the Indian Budget Resolution.

Reuter, telegraphing from Pekin, says that notwithstanding the protests of Sir Claude Macdonald, an Imperial edict finally sanctions the Belgian loan for the Pekin-Hankau Railway. The Time's correspondent at Pekin also telegraphs that the Belgian, Russian and French Ministers have joined in urging the Tsung-Li-Yamen to disregard the Briti hattempt to prevent the ratification of the concession for the concession of the railway. concession for the construction of the railway.

DURING the week ended August 10, British dollars, valued at Rs. 12,10,000, were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Custom House for export. The balance in hand comprises Rs. 23,67,000 worth of silver, held on account of tenders for dollar coinage.

THE extension of railway lines to the borders of Nepal has led the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh to take up the question whether a general re-allocation of frontier trade registration point should not be carried out. The present posts on the frontier were established twenty years ago. The matter will be considered during the current year, in consultation with the district officers concerned.

OUR Raipur (c. P.) Correspondent writes under date the 10th instant:—A very clever detection of a whole gang of robbers, who used to go about as Sadhus, has been lately made by the Raipur Town Police, and the culprits have been all convicted. Some of the most daring robberies in the neighbourhood were proved against them, and some of them confessed their guilt. Great credit is due to Town Sub-Inspector Hanuman Sing, and Head Constable Durga Sing for the detection.

It is understood that the question of transport impressment, which was dealt with some months ago by the Committee at Rawalpindi, and pertinently alluded to by Mr. Thorburn in his recent speech at the Tirah lecture, is being fully considered by the Government of India from various points of view. Questions of making impressment legal in time of war, as well as of previously introducing a regular system of registration of all animals, are being iven ample consideration. As already innounced, some twenty-five more officers are announced, some twenty-nive more omcers are to be added to the Commissariat Transport Department, and doubtless many difficulties in the hitherto existing system in collecting transport will be modified in the future. The report of the Transport Committee will not be

published at present.—Englishman.

It is officially reported at Bombay that during the month of June, 2,012, 577 cwt. of wheat, valued at Rs. 1,06,72,242 were shipped from Kurrachee to foreign external and

foreign Indian ports.

HARD WORK AND EASY WORK.

HARD WORK AND EASY WORK.

THERE was a time very lately when Mr. Donato Arnoldi found it hard to keep up with his work. Not that there was more to be done than usual, but he didn't feel like working at all. He was dull. He had no edge. If he could have afforded it he would have knocked off altogether. But there's where it is. Those of us who must work when we are sharp, must keep on working when we are dull. Necessity obliges. Expenses keep on, and so eve must keep on.

Dear, dear, what a thing it would be if we were always right up to the mark—eating, sleeping, and working with a relish. We might not have money to burn even then, but we should have some to save. Well let's hear Mr. Arnoldi.

"At Easter, 1893," he says, "I began to feel as if a cloud had come over me. I was weak, low, and tired. My tongue was thickly coated, and my mouth kept filling with a thick, tough phlegm. I could eat fairly well, yet my food seemed to do me no good. After eating I had a feeling of heaviness at the chest and pain at the side.

"I lost a deal of sleep, and night after night I lay broad awake for hours. I kept up with my work, but I was so weak that I was scarcely fit for it. This state of things naturally worried me and I consulted a doctor. He gave me medicines that relieved me for a time, and then I went bad as ever.

"Seeing this, I saw another doctor who

"Seeing this, I saw another doctor who "Seeing this, I saw another doctor who said my stomach, and perhaps other organs, were in a very bad way. I took his medicines, but they did not help me as I hoped they would. On the contrary I got worse and worse.

"At this time cold, clammy sweats began to break out over me, and as I walked my footsteps were uncertain. Sometimes my legs gave way under me, as if they were to weak to bear the weight of my body.

"Not to trouble you with details, it may be enough to say that I was in this mis rable condtion month after month. In fact, I came to thinik I never should be any better.

"Then I bethought me of a medicine I had heard highly spoken of—Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I said to myself, I will try it. I am thankful I did. After taking only two bottles all the pain was gone, and shortly I was well and strong as ever. Since

and shortly I was well and strong as ever. Since then I have had good health and worked rwithout trouble. When I feel I need it, I take a dose

of the Syrup, and it keeps me right.

If am a surgical instrument maker, and think my illness was due to the quicksilver that I work amongst acting upon me when in a low state of health. At all events, I feel no ill effects now from the content of the state of health.

health. At all events, I feel no ill effects now from the mercury I use in my business. (Signed) Donato Arnoldi, 39, Spencer Street, Clerkenwell, London, May 1st, 1894.

No doubt lead, arseric, mercury, and other poisons do often produce injurious effects on those who habitually handle them; but the symptoms in Mr. Arnoldi's case go to show that his ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia. This abominable disease generates plenty of poisons of its own, and has no need of help from outside death-dealers. He wasn't able to eat much, nor to digest what he did eat, and his nevers go, weak and shaken because they were not fed. That accounts for his waken they were not fed. They was a summary they was a summary that they was a summary they was a summary they was a summary th

MR, DAVID YULE'S SPEECH AT THE HALF YEARLY MEETING OF THE BANK OF

CALCUTTA LIMITED, HELD AT THE BANK PREMISES ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH JULY, 1898.

tage. We have, as you are aware, passed through a troublous time since our last meeting, but I am glad to say that owing to the care exercised by our Agent, Mr. King, the Bank has made no bad debts and the accounts of our various customers are all on a sound and satisfactory footing.

Although the Bank has made fair progress during the half-year, I regret that the general state of business in Calcutta has not been satisfactory and the dapragaing aguest by the saugre stripgency of

the depression caused by the severe stringency of the money market was much aggravated by the unexpected announcement, by the Government of Bengal, that true cases of plague had been discovered in the town, and that certain measures would be enforced to prevent the spread of the disease. The loss which has accrued to the commercial community is enormous and incalculable, for, in addition to the stoppage of the trade of the Port for several days, the peace of the whole labouring population has been disturbed and the good feeling between workmen and their European employers and overseers sorely tried. It is unfortunate that the investments of the community is the community of the community of the community is the community of the community of the community is enormous and the community of the commun with apparently so little consideration of its possible effect on the trade of the Province and on the minds and feelings of the people. The flight of nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants of the town and whether during the people and the people and the town and whether during the people and the people are the people and the people are the people and the people and the people are the people and the people are the p nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants of the town and suburbs, during the panic which ensued, gave an opportunity to the ringleaders of disorder to show, how by combination, the entire industry of Calcutta, including work at the Railway yar is, the jetties and docks, could be brought to a standstill. Workmen have been paid as much as four times their ordinary pay in cases where delay meant greater loss to the em-ployer than this advance. The effect of this on others who have not received increased wages is clearly visible, they are discontented and irregular in their attendance, and, for the time being, it is dangerous to exercise that strict and energetic control over employes which is so essential to good and successful work. I do not speak from hearsay. I come into contact daily with several hundreds of Indian operatives and have therefore the opportunity of noting the unruly spirit and the lack of interest in their work, which the majority of them now display. The panic itself has happily subsided and the people are now no longer afraid of the disease, which many of them believe to be a kind of fever, attended by swellings arising from weakness, which is not uncommon in Paradal desired. in Bengal during the monsoon months. In any case, plague is not the term to apply to an ailment which has no, except in less than a dozen cases, attacked two people in the same house or cases, attacked two people in the same house or confined itself to any particular part of the town. The word more fittingly describes the state of misery into which many thousands of our poorer citizens were thrown, by their eagerness to escape from the dreaded inoculator and the Municipal plague hospital. The mischief has been done and it is impossible to recall the past, but-this black page in Calcutta's history teaches that the Government cannot too fully take the people into their confidence, before adopting any measure which interferes with caste regulations and the happiness and liberty of the subject.

I am sure it must have been a relief to all classes of the community when they learnt from Sir James Westland's statement in Council that the Govern-ment were considering measures which would effecment were considering measures which would effect taily prevent the annual recurrence of excessively high rates of interest. That a measure of this sort is urgently required, no one will deny, and it seems to me that, if the present state of things be allowed tot continue, it will be absolutely unsafe for captialists to provide funds for carrying on the rade of the country. We have been tool by Government that, while it is probably true that their currency policy is derimental to certain interests, Government cannot favour any single class at the expense of the whole community. This is sound reasoning when it applies, but in this instance there can be no doubt that at the present day there is not a single private individual in India engaged in business who is no suffering from the effects of the policy of contraction of the currency, inaugu ated in 1893. It is not a case of the planters being the only victims to the meessities of Government, but Government themselves and everybody else who has a stake in the country have made up their minds that the present condition of things is intolerable and is gradually leading to the general insolvency of the country. The Government at a first of the policy of contraction of the currency, inaugu ated in 1893. It is not a case of the planters being the only victims to the eccessities of Government, but Government themselves and everybody else who has a stake in the country have made up their minds that the present condition of things is intolerable and is gradually leading to the general insolvency of the country. The Government of India hold very tenaciously to the idea that if they can, by somemeans or other, fix exchange permanently at a certain rate, gold will flow in from abroad and there will be an end to the troubles of which we all complain. I have no doubt his belief is a very pleasing one to the country to the country to the country and the productive and industrial power of the country and the productive and industrial power of the country and the productive and end to the troubles of which we all complain. I have no doubt his belief is a very pleasing one to those who have had the unpleasant task of watching the development of the experiment of closing the mints. In my opinion there is nothing to uphold the faith of the framers of gold standard schemes, that further contraction of the contraction. to uphold the faith of the framers of gold standard schemes, that further contraction of the currency will force gold to flow into the country. The experiment of contraction has already gone too far to admit of its development into a settled policy. The credit of the people has be n seriously damaged and most of our industrial and agricultural undertakings do not now offer any inducement in the way of the foreign capitalist. Are we to do not now offer any inducement in the way of investment to the foreign capitalist. Are we to believe that judgment of the value of security has become so changed that the business we, who know the country and are on the spot, refuse, will be done by outsiders who know nothing about it; that the trade which is languishing, the industries which are decaying, and the people who are in a state of insolvency are all to be put on their legs again by European gold thrown recklessly into the country, while Indian capitalists, knowing the hopelessness of help, do not lift a finger because the security is not sound enough! European capital will come surely enough enough! European capital will come surely enough a fair return and no risk of a decline in exchange, but it is the step which has to be taken to prevent the decline in exchange which makes the security and the return on the money both doubtful. curity and the return on the money both doubtful. Until, therefore, the Government of Ind a can guarantee the foreign capitalist not only a steady exchange, but also perfect security for his m ney and a profitable return on it, I do not think we need waste our time in building castles in the air about what other people are going to do for us. Now, gentlemen, prior to I893 I am quite certain that no one of us ever heard the complaint made that there was a want of foreign capital in the country. So far as my experience goes we could country. So far as my experience goes we could get the capital we wanted, either in this country or som home. All that we had to do was to ask t. The pull we had then was that the country was

in a flourishing condition and people were satisfied with the yearly return they got on their money and never troubled their heads about what the rate of exchange was or might become. It was sufficient to them that they had invested their money in a good and sound undertaking, backed by a

thriving and prosperous country.

The Government were the first to doubt the The notice calling the meeting having been read, the Cnairman, Mr. David Yule, then said:

Gentle ne',—In placing before you the Accounts of the Bank for the half-year which closed on 30th June, your Directors trust that the result is one which meets with your approval. On referring to the Report, you will find that the nett profit has been Rs. 1,70,391-0-3, including the small sum carried forward from the previous account. As in previous half years the Board make due provision for the Bank's credit and standing by transferring the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 to Reserve, bringing this Fund up to Rs 6,00,000, and after paying the usual dividends of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum on he Preference and Ordinary Capital, there remain about Rs. 18,000 to carry forward to the current half-year. High rates of interest have prevailed during the period covered by the Report, and there has been no difficulty in employing the funds of the Bank to advantage. We have, as you are aware, passed through a troublous time since our last meeting, but I am glad to say that owing to the care eversied. to imagine all sorts of disasters, for India, were silver not discarded. Hence we have the cry for fixity of exchange. I have been many years in Calcutta and I have not yet heard of a merchant who honestly could say that he had suffered loss by the vagaries of exchange in the daily transaction of his business. The rate of exchange could be fixed as easily as the price of the article he was dealing in and his part, I may say his duty as a m rchant, was to bridge over any difference in exchange from day to day, just as he arranged his operations to day to day, just as he arranged his operations to suit the market fluctuations of the wheat or any other article he was buying. I am perfectly sure on this point that there are not half a dozen merchants in Calcutta who approve of the price which the country is being called on to pay for this

fixity of exchange.

As regards loanable capital, I do not dispute that there is a great and growing want of it, but as I have said the flow of capital to and in India was stopped by the Government's own set in closing the mights. If the ment's own act in closing the mints. If the Government of a country doubt its solvency, we cannot expect strangers to take any other view of the matter. But I would ask, what has become of the loanable capital which existed in India and which was of so much influence for good up to 1893. This point is not a 1893. good up to 1893. This point is not so difficult of explanation as it may appear. Prior to the closing of the mints, the people, havi g perfect trust in the convertibility of silver to rupees, weight for weight, were in the habit of turning their savings into ornaments, partly with the object of showing that they were well-to-d) and partly for security, for rupees in the form of jewellery were not so any to got lost in the form of jewellery were not so apt to get lost by rolling away. At the same time rupees, in this form, were not so readily spent as they are apt to be when carried loosely in the pocket and once in this form the pleasure which ornaments give to all Eistern people was a strong inducement to thrift. They were a store for any rainy day that might come along, or they might be sold or converted into rupees in order to take advantage of some special bargain in the way of land, or to purchase extra cattle or pay for extra labour, in the event of a bountiful harvest. With one fell blow the whole of this store of rupees became dead metal, difficult of sale and then only at a terrible sacrifice, and thus was lost loanable capital to the extent of 150 crores of rupees. I know of no act which has caused more discontent among the people or is so detrimental to the internal prosperity of the country. If these rupees had not been converted into ornaments they would still be a part of the currency

as they were, to all intents and purposes, so long as the mints were open, giving life blood to the trade of the country and inciting the people to continued thrift and further effort. The more money the Indian workman can be induced to save, the better man he becomes, both morally and physically, but once he starts to slide down the social scale, it is imposs ble to retrieve him. The social scale, it is imposs ble to retrieve him. The effect of the deprivation of the use of their savings has been to drive the people into the clutches of the money lender who for the time gives assistance, but it is of the sort which converts the freeman into a slave and the pleasant daily occupation into drudgery. But even the money lender is becoming anxious about his outstandings, and I understand many of them are refusing to make advances to pay for seed and cattle. On this account money is gradually finding its way into the presidency towns

primary cause of this suspension, but the firms might have weathered this difficulty for they owned property of sufficient value to meet most of their liabilities. It was impossible however to borrow against these securities owing to the scarcity of money. The downfall of such firms means greater loss to India than at first sight would appear, financial assistance to many smaller firms is suspended and they in turn have to refuse advances to the ryots and shopkeepers. It is no exaggeration to say that many thousands depend on one large firm for their subsistence, without which they must fall back on the charity of Government, they must fail back on the charity of Government, swelling the number of the discontented and increasing the danger to property and peace throughout the country. So far as I can learn no one is anxious to come forward to take the place of the men who kept the wheel going and who have got broken on it. have got broken on it.

We have also to lament the failure in Calcutta

We have also to lament the failure in Calcutta of a very old and respected European house, which for 5) years has given great financial assistance to planters of Indigo and tea, owing to the decline in value of landed properties and fac ories for the manufacture of indigo on which they had made advances In this case too capitalists will probably not be found to continue the financial help which the late firm afforded. Here we have, therefore, agricultural and planting operations, tendhelp which the late urm afforded. Here we have, therefore, agricultural and planting operations, tended both by Indians and Europeans, interfered with by the stringency of money and the un villingness of any one to have anything to do with undertaking of the sort and yet the Government expect foreign capital to flow in to take risks which are refused by ligent men on the spot! I think Robert Burns

What pity in rearing so beauteous a system,
One trifling particular truth should have missed

"For, spite of his fine theoretic positions
"Mankind is a science defies definitions."
The Government of India consider that a system of currency which is suitable for France would also be applicable to India, but so far as I can see, the two countries have nothing in common. The coin in

circulation per head of the population in France

circulation per head of the population in France is about £9-15s. and credit enters very largely into all business transactions. In India there are Rs. 4, or five shillings, to each head and credit transactions are extremely limited. The difference between the two countries may be summed up thus—in India business depends on money; in France money depends on business.

The Government's proposals have not been well received. They have been condemned by the leading mercantile associations and by the Press in this country as well as at home. The Government, anxious to perfect, as it is called, the policy instituted in 1893, apparently concluded that the people would read ly fall in with any scheme, so long as, with it, there was promise or hope of relief from the hardships of dear money. It was not supposed that, in la purely commercial question of great difficulty, the Government were possessed, within the Council, of the knowledge needful for its solution. The presence of a mercantile representative at the meetings during the cold weather months in Calcutta was not sufficient to inspire the necessary ability nor can the mercantile meanless prayent the country being ruled as the inspire the necessary ability nor can the mercantile member prevent the country being ruled as the majority deem desirable. Thus we find that owing to the preponderating influence of the Military over that of the Public Works Department, Rs. 258 millions were spent on war and defence works, while only Rs. 138 millions were spent on railways during the past 20 years. In the same way owing to the presence in Council of members who have worked their way up from the rank of Mugistrate and Collector, the country is flooded with volumes of satistics which give you, for years past, the average wages of a syce or horseyears past, the average wages of a syce or norse-keeper in Ludhiana, or of a pound of ghee in Kurrachee, and yet in spite of the great expen-diture incurred in obtaining these and such like details, there is no one on the Council who has the training to turn them to advantage by improving the position of the people, into whose ways and means of living, these details are supposed to throw light. India therefore struggles on with half of her cultivable land cultivated, and her people only able to spare, for export, 1 or 2 per cent of the food grains they harvest, and this at the cost of sta vation to themselves. What, I might ask, constitutes the value of India to Englan!? Is it not that India is the largest and steadiest consumer of her munufactures and a constant market for the emplo ment of her surplus sons? India in the time emplo ment of her surplus sons? India in the time of the East India Company was virtually a commercial undertaking and, at the present day, cannot be regarded in any other light, and, sentiment apart, it is solely on account of her ability to remain a factor of England's power and wealth that India is an object of concern, worthy of protection. It seems to me to be an appropriate that tection. It seems to me to be an anomaly that the Government of this great commercial enterprise is entrusted to those who have been trained to professions other than that of commerce. The country was able to bear the burden of this defect in its administration until the commencement of official interference with commercial interests, in 1893. The reception given to the currency proposals of 3rd March last, sufficiently indicates how little faith commercial men generally have in the ability of the Government to deal with

such questions. attempt to further contract the currency, as proposed by the Government, could not fail so far as one can judge by the experience of the past four years, to carry with it ruin and disaster to a l concerned. There is no prospect of relief to the money market on the other hand during to the money market on the other hand during the export season, money must yearly become scarcer and no attempt to maintain the Bank rate at a nominal figure, while leans on good security ar: simultaneously refused, will prevent a panic which must lead to the suspension of all business. The help from England is a myth, it can only be obtained by those who have strong friends at their back and who hope to make a profit on the transaction of selling gold for rupees. To get the country out of the scrape it To get the country out of the scrape it has got into, capital must be supplied under very different conditions. In the last Budget we have the spectacle of Sir James Westland refusing to accept aid from England, to meet any of the extraordiuary expenditure which had been in urred on famine and the war on the Frontier, while a few days earlier he signed the despatch to the Secretary of State, the whole burden of which was that India was doomed unless European capital came to its aid. I have always regarded India as a land capable of immense development and am sure the people at home have been taught

the wonderful way in which India has recovered from the pecuniary ravages of famine and war, not tell painly that the solution of the currency problem lies not in doing your best to prevent, but in doing your best to ensure, each man getting a fair day's pay for a fair'day's work?

The means by which the day's pay can be met has been denied to employers and the duty of feeding the poor falls on the public purse. I cannot help thinking that the ill feeling which has lately developed in India arises from declining prosperity. We are unable to treat our workpeople as kindly as when times were prosperous and money cheap. It We are unable to treat our workpeople as kindly as when times were prosperous and money cheap. It is now a constant application for higher pay on one side and a constant refusal to give more on the other. Nothing leads sooner to dissension than the worry of refusing and being refused, and this misunderstanding between employers and their workmen must gradually create serious discontent throughout the country. Can one be surprised at the unneighbourliness of the Afridi and his unwillingness to come under control? Had he come across the unneighbournness of the Africi and his unwillingness to come under control? Had he come across the border to find people contented and well-to-do he might not have resisted us, if we had chosen to enter and sit down on his impassable hills but, instead, he sees our people dying of hunger and as badly off as himself. The force of example is great and if the frontier tribes are to remain true to it must not be through fear of our guns, but by the enjoyment of the benefits which flow to them from our goodwill. Our commerce should be an impre-nable frontier in itself.

It has been said that a knowledge of the country and its people is the foundation of all sound administration and it was with the view of obtaining a greater insight into the condition of the people that in Lord Dufferin's time the Imperial Department of Revenue and Agriculture organised a wide and searching scheme for the investigation of wide and searching scheme for the investigation of the conditions and circumstances of each district or agricultural tract throughout the Empire and some hundreds of thousands of village accountants were educated to superintend this work. It would be interesting to know whether these accountants have, in the course of their investigations, and the course of their investigations. ants have, in the course of their investigations, paid a y attention to the extent that coin circulates among the people in the various parts of the Empire. From information which I have received from reliable sources, it appears that the rupee has not yet found its ways into some localities and that people give in asymptotic for the localities and that people give in exchange for their requirements what their land produces. Under present conditions of closed mints, the extension of

this system of barter is only a matter of time, for, as I have said, coin is being drawn from the interior for the purpose of safer investment in the Presidency towns, and the circulation, per head of the population, is so small that it cannot take many years to drain the poorer districts of all the coin they possess. This return to barter is a menace to the export as well as to the import trade of the country, as it tends to diminish the material products of agri cultural operations and, in doing so, to diminish the demand for imported and local manufactures. It seems to me that there is some great defect in the administration of this country if a man, who wants a handful of salt or a piece of cloth, has to walk about with a quantity of wheat on his back, he finds some one to make the exchange with him. The time wasted in doing this represents the loss of cultivation to the land, and the difficulty of the operation is a bar to the consumption of other industrial products. With an absolute deficiency of coin in circulation the reason for the adoption of the policy of contraction is the more inexplicable, for in spite of the steady decline in silver, the people took no advantage of it to extend the currency. During the busy and prosperous years 1881 to 1890, the annual average coinage was only 68 lakhs more than the average of the previous ten years or a trifle over two annas per head of the population. What cheap silver has done for India may be gathered from a review of the fifteen years, 1878 to 1893, and, from it we may also judge whether Lord Harschell's Indian Committee were justified in supposing that Inda stood in any danger of bankruptcy or that there was any occasion for seeking to give assis-tance to the Indian Budget by closing the mints tance to the Indian Budget by closing the mints and thereby making the ultimate maintenance of the Indian Empire by England only a matter of time. Reckon ng as ordinary expenditure everything except the cost of the greater wars, of the special defences for the N.-W. Frontier and the coast, of actual famine relief and of Railway construction, so far as met out of Revenue, the result was a balance of Revenue over the ordinary expenditure of Rs. 412 millions. During that time the total army had been increased from 170000 to 220,000 men, and the creased from 170000 to 220,000 men and the number of British soldiers from 60,000 to 71000. The outlay on this account alone being a severe drain on the revenue. In addition to this nearly all the public buildings have been reconstructed on a scale of magnificence judging from the examples we have in Calcutta. It must be remembered too that throughout the 15 years there had been a gradual yearly decline in the average gold value of the rupee, from 20 3-4 in 1877 to 15d in 1892. In my opinion, the Government of India should have continued to place trust in the ability of the people to manage their business in such a way that, in spite of the fall in silver, the revenue would be more than sufficient to meet the expenditure. The Budget could be in no danger so long as the trade and industries of the country were expanding as they were rapidly doing, at the time when the mints were closed Further there was every indication that the benefit of cheap silver to the community would continue to far more than compensate for the fall it the gold value of the rupee. As a matter of fact, India was ripe for a very

heavy increase in her currency requirements, and surely it was much more profitable for the country to employ silver at a low price than silver at a high price for his purpose.

But in order that a certain number of rupees might suffice to pay the foreign debt, it was thought fit to alter the measure of value throughout the country. The amount of the difference and the country. The amount of the difference or loss by exchange, which might have found its way into the exchange, which might have found its way into the Budget, by reason of the Government standing by silver and letting things take their own course, would have been but a fraction in comparison with the figures of the internal trade of India. If any one had put a manager in charge of 100 ships and after five years found that he had spent the money given him for the upkeep of the fleet on one vessel, because for some reason he had taken a freezen. because for some reason he had taken a fancy to it, I think that manager would eccive prompt notice to quit. Yet the Government of India for five years to quit. Yet the Government of India for five years have pursued this kind of management. Ninetynine boats are out of repair and unfit for work, because, the "Golden Hobby," the pride of the official eye, is under sail and every endeavour must be made to keep her afloat.

I have endeavoured to show that India is suffering

from a want of loanable capital as well as of currency, and that it is vain to expect relief from the inflow of foreign capital. I am convicted that no contrivance for artificially maintaining the gold value of the rupee will succeed and should the Government adopt their and an honest rupee.

I stated last year that some relief might be I stated last year that some relief might be given by Government offering to receive tenders for the sale of rupees, to be paid for in silver bullion. This plan would prevent the immediate and heavy fall which the re-opening of the mints might cause, but it would only help to prolong the agony, or rather 1 should say, to defer the pleasure, of getting back to sound principles of currency that is to the honest rupee.

Mr. Goschen talking at the Mansion House the other evening said -"I had a letter from a Post-Captain, a friend of mine, not long ago; I will not say on what station he was, nor with what foreign ship he was in company himself, but he sent me home a criticism of the foreign ship and of his own, and he went through a number of weaknesses, as he thought, in his own

number of weaknesses, as he thought, in his own ship, as compared to the foreign ship. My heart sank as I read one criticism after another, and at last I came to the final phrase: 'After all, I think I could take her in half-an-hour.' That was his comment,—the comment of a British sailor on the ship he commanded; that was the confidence with which he felt—that he himself, and that

with which he felt—that he nimsell, and that ship, would do their duty in the time of need."

That, gentlemen, is the sprit we should have liked to see more of in 1893 in India, and I am convinced that when the good ship "Hindostan" next goes into action with the Silver Standard hoisted, she will be able to give a finance of herself. My hope is that in these account of herself. My hope is that in these days all of us who are here to-day may be members of her crew.

THE detachment of the Nawagai Khan's Lashkar sent to Dageh, has defeated the Parbat Khan's gathering. It is believed that affairs in this region are decidedly more hopeful for peace in Jandhol than they were a week ago. The villagers of Shankargarh and Shabkadr are, it is understood, to receive compensation for the losses they sustained during last year's raid.

THE Pioneer's Simla correspondent writes about the position on the frontier:—The position as it now presents itself is an awkward one, for the two principal Chiefs facing each other with several thousand men are both subsidised by the British authorities and they each consider they are acting in a right and proper manner. If they really fight out their quarrel to the bitter end the Government must be the loser, for the defeated party will appeal to Major Deane on the Malakand for help and this will certainly be refused, the natural consequence being that the Dir clans or the adherents of the Khan of Nawagai will consider themselves aggrieved.
What will happen if the Nawab is hopelessly
defeated and the war is carried into the country is a problem that one scarcely likes to discuss,

THE SAMASTIPORE SHOOTING CASE.

(Dnyan Prokash, Poona.)

We think the Magistrate has failed to grasp the situation thoroughly. What right had Mr. Macyntire to stop the marriage procession from playing music? Were there in force any music rules prohibiting music close to the Engineer's bunglow in the jungle? If there were none such, the party were perfectly within their rights to have played music there.
Besides, Mr. Macyntire had only just retired to bed and could not plead provocation for his having been disturbed in his sleep. The order of Mr. Macyntire to stop the music was clearly an illegal order, which could be justified only on the ground of its coming from the heaven-born Saheb. That the poor folks were even willing to obey this illegal order would appear from the Magistrate's own remarks. "All the wounded were hit on the back; so they were probably be said." the back; so they were probably hastening away in compliance with the chaprasi's urder.'
And yet Mr. Macyntire was so impatient as to have fired at them. His contention that the shot was the result of the accidental slipping of his foot in the shoft mud is distinctly contradicted by the fact that there were two shots fired in succession. Does the Magistrate believe Mr. Macyntire's foot slipped twice and each time the gun went off? The theory of accident is thus clearly an afterthought and will not hold water for any moment. Besides, as the Magistrate himself remarks, what justification was there for the accused to go out with his gun pointed towards the processionists, and with the trigger at full cock? It is wonderful how the Magistrate accepts the theory that the gun was not intentionally discharged in the direction of the procession. We wonder whe her the attention of the Magistrate had ever been directed to illustration (d) to section 300 which runs thus: "A, without any excuse, fires a loaded canon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them. A is guilty of murd.r although he may not have had a premeditated design to kill any particular individual." We are sure the illustration is on all fours with the facts of the present case. The accused had no justification whatsoever to fire at the processionists and must consequently be held guilty of murder pure and simple. Surely "the accused knew that his act was so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, and yet he committed the act without any the least excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such The case, therefore, to us seems a injury." clear case of murder pure and simple, coming under clause 4 of Sec. 300 and covered by illustration (d) quoted above. And yet the Magistrate in his ignorance of law puts it under 304 A. The latter Section runs thus: 'whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide" is guilty under 304 A. The words we have italicised are very important and yet they appear to have been thoroughly ignored by the Magistrate. Nor does the Magistrate display a better knowledge of law in dealing with Sec 304A. Does he not know that even in such cases as those of Reg. v. Punai Fatima and Emp. v. Ganesh the act was held to be culpable homicide and not to come under Section 304A? The facts of the latter case were that a snake-charmer exhibited to public a venomous snake, whose fangs he knew had not been extracted, and to show his own skill and dexterity, but without any intention to do any harm to any one, placed the snake on the head of the spectators, who having tried to push it off, was bitten and died in consequence. The snake-charmer was held by the Calcutta High Court to have been guilty of culpable homicide and not under 304 A of having caused death by a rash act. The case was, it is obvious, far more venial than the present one in which for artificially maintaining the gold value of the rupee will succeed and should the Government adopt their own or any other method in the hope of effectively establishing the Gold Standard in India, they establishing the Gold Standard in India, they shots at the procession and killed one of it. And yet the Magistrate thinks the offence only 304 A. Fortunately no question of the perverseness of English Juries is involved in this case, and the sole responsibility rests on the Magistrate. The Section allows imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both; and yet the Magistrate has thought the case to be so trifling as to merit only a fine! We hope Sir Francis Maclean, who has already made a name for himself in his famous charge in the Barrackpur Case, will call for the records of this case and see that due justice is meted out to the accused. There has been a very grave failure of justice which it behoves His Lordship to immediately set right.

> MR. R. C. CHAPMAN, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, succeeds Mr. Dawson as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal on the latter's transfer to Madras.

> THE orders of the Government of India, on certain points connected with exchange compensation allowance will be issued almost immediately. The final decision on the whole question, however, is not yet

possible.

THE Maharaja of Baroda has just published for private circulation a volume of Notes from Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of Notes from Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,'—an epitome of Gibbon's great work. The title From Caesgar to Sultan, expresses the scope and nature of the work, which has been well called the bridge between ancient and modern history. The Maharaja dates his work from Constantinople with whose fall in 1453 Gibbon closes his survey of mediceval history.

ceval history.

THE High Court of Calcutta Baving ruled in a recent case which came before them that finger impressions are not handwriting and that therefore the opinion of experts regarding them, is inadmissible in evidence, the Government of India are consulting the Local Governments and High Courts as to the advisability of so amending Section 42 of the Evidence Act as to make every evidence as to Evidence Act as to make expert evidence as to the identity of finger prints admissible. Such a step, we fear, will be much in advance of public opinion which is not yet sufficiently satisfied of the fact—if fact it be—that no two individuals can have the same configuration of the lines of their thumbs, and we think it would be wise to wait some time before embodying what is after all a generalization without any scientific basis, in the law of the land. We may mention that this system of identification, though adopted by the Police, has in Bengal net been deemed advisable to be applied to women.—Hindu,

India and Gngland.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22. नद जहम क दवाजी जिल्लिया

OUR CORRESPONDENT'AND SIR HENRY FOWLER.

I HAVE received by this week's mail a very eloquent letter from an old friend, one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Congress movement, remonstrating with me for the attitude I have taken up, in my correspondence to your columns, with regard to Sir Henry Fowler, and what I deem to be the unwise and impolitic attacks made upon that politician by "India" and some of the members of the British Committee. From his prominent position, it is probable he speaks for others besides himself. My excellent friend declares that "Sir Henry Fowler in season and out of season has gone out of his way to kiss and embrace Lord George Hamilton and abuses him up hill and down dale in language that I must not reproduce. He exclaims Et tu Brute, and wonders how I, of all men, can defend a politician who has "not a spark of liberalism in him and who was a complete tool in the hands of the India Office, when Secretary of State." He asks me if "I can lay the flattering unction to my soul that this man has advocated India's best interests, whether in office or in Opposition?" and fills three sheets of paper with eloquent remonstrances at what he is pleased to call my "laudation to the skies" of Sir Henry Fowler, and my "indefensible defence of his political conduct." He bases this earnest remonstrance on my letter to you. which is dated London June 10th, in which I deprecated, in very mild phrases, the mistaken policy of the British Committee in attack ing Sir Henry Fowler as a Liberal, generally declaring him to be totally unfitted for inclusion in a Liberal Cabinet, instead of confining themselves, in the columns of "India", to the wiser policy of showing up his errors with regard to Indian policy only and avoiding those personal attacks which have resulted in alienating the Liberal Front Bench from the Parliamentary actions of the British Committee, and isolating Sir William Wedderburn as its leader in the House of Commons.

My good candid friend speaks of this letter

as "lauding Sir Henry Fowler to the skies."
On referring to it, I find that I express the opinion that Sir Henry Fowler ought not to return to the India Office if a Liberal Cabinet is to be formed after the next election, for reasons which I state, showing my our strong disapproval of much of his Indian policy; and whatever praise I give him, is based upon his from his brief term of office as Secretary of State for India, during which time no one more strongly and candidly criticised him in Parliament that myself. My friend is simply an instance of the mental blades of the mental blades. tance of the mental blindness, so common to the earnest partisan, who cares deeply for the cause he advocates, but which is fatal to success in politics. He forgets that in the House of Commons, of all places on earth, the way to get on with a great cause, that is believed in only by a minority, is by conciliation, and not by aggravation; by frank and unsparing criticism of an opponent's arguments, and an equally frank recognition of the honesty and b nafides of his personal mo ives. Unhappily, the policy of the British Committee and its organ "India" has been the reverse; and as I care more for the success of the Congress movement than I do for the discrediting of an enemy who could easily be converted into a friend, I use the opportunity of your columns to warn my own friends against this mistaken

policy.

If my friend who rebukes me so sternly for what he calls my "laudation to the skies" of Sir Henry Fowler, thinks that it is helpful to as well as with his predecessor and possible successor on the Opposition Eench, he is more deplorably ignorant of the conditions of Parliamentary success than I am willing to believe. Yet that is precisely the condition of things to-day. It makes it necessary that some other M. P. than Sir William Wedderburn should approach both Lord George Hamilton and Sir Henry Fowler, whenever any great question affecting India has to be discussed in Parliament, a most undesirable position for Sir William to occupy, and which could be altered in a week, if exasperation were exchanged for conciliation. A good many of my correspondents in India appear to think that in my letters to you, I ought to constantly abuse such opponents of the Congress movement as Lord George Hamilton, Sir Henry Fowler, and that ridiculously unimportant facts in Indian politics, Sir M. Bhownaggiee, who has been mainly hoisted into his present position by the personal abuse of his enemies rather than by the admiration of his friends. I take, and I think, you too take, an altogether different view. I believe my first duty to your readers which include so many friends of the Congress. movement, is to give an honest and impartial reflex of public opi-nion with regard to Indian affairs in this country, including the action of the British Committee, the Indian Parliamentary leaders of the Congress inovement Congress inovement of this equally with the action of those who oppose it. Whenever the Editor of this journal thinks otherwise, my letters to its columns will cease. The British Congress Committee is the servant of the Congress movement, whose head-quarters are in India, not London, and whose leaders are to be found in every Congress circle I shall continue the policy I have adopted from the all that surrounds them. But I know that he day you published my nrst letter, and criticize is sound at heart and open to conviction and friend and foe alike, where criticism is necessary. I believe the policy of aggravation leads to isolation; and our friends in India will find out, to their bitter cost, that what I have said about it, is painfully true The result will will be, to quote from my letter which has raised my friend's wrath so much, "to clear the British Committee of Liberal M. P.'s. and to reduce the Parliamentary Committee to a Our friends in India must remember that

those members of Parliament who associate themselves with Sir William Wedderburn and

Home Rule, ten perance reform, disestablishment, popular education, colonial and foreign and fifty other questions which touch the British democracy, all of which they can only promote and secure through the Government and by the good will of the Cabinet.

They cannot afford to get into strained relations. with any individual member of a Cabinet, who can, in the secrecy of the Cabinet, influence the putting torward or keeping back of any question of political importance.

The Indian Parliamentary Committee has account influence rightly and swisely exercised. enough influence, rightly and wisely exercised, to make it impossible that Sir Henry Fowler should return to the India Office; but they can no more prevent his inclusion in a Liberal Cabinet, than they can prevent to-morrow's sun from rising. If they are not more careful in their treatment of him, they may easily drive him in o such an attitude that he might refuse to join a Liberal Administration, except as Secretary of State for India. If a strong capable man, indispensable to his party, is relentlessly pursued with personal attacks from a mere section of his party, during five long years of opposi-tion, he can make himself uncommonly nasty to that section, when he comes to be included in a Cabinet to which that section is bound to look for the only possible accomplishment of its ob-ject. I do not say that Sir Henry Fowler would not rise superior to such revenge; but, although I am supposed to laud him to the skies, he is but human. He might be made a powerful friend with proper treatment; the British Committee are doing their best to make him a powerful enemy. I think, it is a stupid policy to pursue, and one that will like the boomerang recoil upon the heads of those that follow it. Perhaps it might be useful if I tell you why and how Sir Henry Fowler is certain to be included in the next Cabinet, though it need not be as Secretary of State for India which

not be as Secretary of State for India, which I deprecate as strongly as any member of the British Committee. In the first place, he has the safest seat in the House of Commons; in the great Liberal slump of 1895, he polled a majority of 1100 over the strongest opponent that could be brought out against him, and has twice been returned unopposed. He is the idol of the greatest body of Nonconfomists in the country, the Wesleyan Methodists, formerly largely Conservative, but to-day, mainly from his influence and leadership, almost entirely Liberal. He is the most powerful debater in the House, on the Liberal side, and only Mr Chamberlain can be put alongside him among the Tories. He entered the Liberal Ministry in his first Parliament as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, In 1886 he became a Privy Councillor and Secretary to the Treasury; he joined Mr.Gladstone's Cabinet in 1892 as President of the Local Government Board, and in 1894 was promoted to the Secretaryship of State for India, which he only occupied for nine months. This is a man who cannot be kept out of a Liberal Cabinet, however much Sir William Wedduburn and the Editor of "India" may wish it. He could easily be kept out of the India Office, and no one desires that more earnestly than I do; and it is because I believe, the policy of aggravation, pursued by the British Committee, militates against that desirable result, that I venture to lift my voice in protest. I fear, I am but a voice crying in the wilderness; but I have seen too much mischief in times past, from this sort of policy, to remain silent. What we should aim at, is to remain silent. What we should aim at, is to have Sir Henry Fowler at the Home or Colonial Office, and Mr. Morley at the India Office, with Mr. Fowler friendly and not hostile to Indian reforms. I write with fifteen years of Parliamentary experience, and know the value of conciliation and the crass folly of running tilts at leaders who do not happen to fall always into lines with what one most desires

into lines with what one most desires.

The entire future of the Congress movement and the accomplishment of its objects are in that hands of the British House of Commons. and depend absolutely on the tact, judgment and good mangement of the British Congress Committee. No Indian reforms we care for, the Congress cause in this country, that its Parliamentary leader should not be on speak-must come from the Liberal party. The Natu ousiness of the Congress in this country is in the hands practically of three men,-Mr. Hume, Mr. Naor ji and Sir William Wedderburn. No three living men have deserved better things at the hands of educated Indians; and the veneration in which they are held by the Congress party, is only their due. But they are not infallible; and only those who thoroughly understand the difficulties of Parliamentary progress can realize the mistaken policy they and the organ they control have been pursuing towards Sir Henry Fowler. No men are so intensely loyal towards one another as Cabinet Ministers. Etiquette demands that Opposition decisions on questions coming up for discussion, shall be settled by the ex-Minister who has had to deal with them when in ffice. Consequently the attitude of the in effice. Consequently the attitude of the Liberal leaders in the present Parliament is inevitably swayed by Sir Henry Fowler. I deplore that this should be so, because on many points of Congress policy I think he is quite misguided and wrong; but the fact remains that it is so. If, therefore, the Congress leaders in Parliament are not able to approach Sir Harry Fowler, they cannot properly approach Henry Fowler, they cannot properly approach the Liberal Front Bench at all; and any wellinformed Indian who has followed closely and intelligently the progress of Indian affairs in Parliament during the present session, can readily see for himself how handicapped Congress members of Parliament have been all through by the unfriendly relations to which I have referred. I don't say, Sir Henry Fowler is free from blame. He fails to understand in many respects the aims and desires of Sir William Wedderburn and his supporters in the House, or the deep rankling sense of injustice which fills the hearts of all earnest Indians when they think of Tilak and Natu, of the disgraceful Sedition Acts, and is sound at heart and open to conviction and conversion, if those, whose business it is to convince and convert, had not made his heresy the ground for unmerited personal attack and so made themselves impossible for the task of conciliation and argument. If I write too warmly on this point, it must be remembered that Sir Henry Fowler is a very old personal friend; we have been fellow-members of the same Liberal Administration, and I know his fine qualities of both head and heart; I believe, he is destined to a great and lofty position in the future history of the Empire, and that he is honestly de-

members are interested in the promotion of mentary chief; and it is this quality which has made British administration the greatest in the world. In this loyalty, he is often compelled to appear hostile to re-forms not yet ripe, but which, when ripe, he will be prepared to gather in and har-vest. To those of us who, as Radical reformers, have to demand and press for reforms before they are ripe, and to provide the warm sunshine of public opini on to ripen them for the statesman, irritation at delay and opposition is inevitable. But with wise agitators, the irritation will never run to personal attack or to treating the statesman who irritates with regard to reforms in the department for which he is resreforms in the department for which he is responsible, as rotten with regard to every other. At all events, it would be easy enough for the editor of "India" to encourage men like Sir Henry Fowler, when they render real service to the Congress movement, instead of damning them with faint praise. Sir Henry has done more to discredit the frontier policy with the electorate than all the work of the British Committee. He more than any of us has fought the mittee. He more than any of us has fought the predominance of the military element in the Viceroy's Council; he protests against the swindling finance of the present system of apportionment as vehemently as any of us; he sternly opposes the charging of India with the the cost of African expeditions; he it is who has demanded searching enquiry into the late frontier rising; and in aldozen other and minor ssues, has proved himself a true friend of the

I am bound to say, from a very careful and constant study of your columns, that you, sir, as Editor of an influential Indian paper, which fearlessly criticising Sir Henry Fowler when wrong, have generously recognized any and every service he has rendered to the Indian people. If the Editor of "India" imitated you, it would be the better for us all who have to defend and agitate for Congress principles in this country. The British Committee are jointly and severally responsible for everything that appears in an organ which is directly controlled by them as a body; and more than one of its members are of opinion that if they are to be held responsible for personal attacks on every Liberal statesman who cannot accept Congress doctrine, they will have to try what service they can do to the Congress apart from its British Committee. At all events they feel that, although Congress views have made rapid progress in the favour of the Liberal party, its adherents are hardly yet strong enough to dictate to Liberal Prime Ministers whom they shall or shall not choose for Secretaries of

CUTTINGS FROM THE NEW AGE.

UNTIL India has her own representation, we in Britain are bound to observe, criticise, and, if need be, condemn Anglo-Indian servants, precisely as the heads of a household observe and criticise servants whose duty gives them power over children or invalids, not able for the time to act for themselves. No employer would feel satisfied with his delegates unless their charges looked happy and thriving He would not trust those who, while greedily seizing every pay, privilege and prerogative were yet for ever proclaiming that the deserved "gratitude," and occupied their places 'solely for the good" of their wards. Above all, he would not tolerate hirelings who found it necessary to gag their charges, and who resented his intrusion if he looked into the nursery and asked a few questions! Every British elector is responsible for India until she is allowed to speak for herself.

MANY people were inclined to cast scorn on the idea that British soldiers in India, "with all their well-known chivalry," were not quite the fit people to be employed in entering private houses during "plague operations." The Messrs. Natu have suffered severely for having ventured to utter warnings on this matter, Yet a case, which fully proves everything which was hinted as to some military conduct towards women, has now been thrashed out in the Mazagon Police-court, Bombay, with the result that Gunner Richardson, No. 89,886, Royal Artillery, has received a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment There has been a good deal of official delay over the matter, for the offence was committed on March 5th, and the case was only tried on June 17th. But for much persistency and courage on the part of the Hindoo prosecutrix, the matter might easily have lapsed from public cognizance.

When she first asked for a summons, the Magistrate instead of granting it, referred the matter to Mr. du Boulay's Grievance Com mittee at the Town Hall, Bombay. Mr. du Boulay said he could not interfere until the complaint was withdrawn from the police court. The prosecutrix refused to withdraw her complaint, so that the magistrate was obliged to ssue the summons. It is needless to go into the details of such a charge. One need only say that a Government that makes arrangements by which such outrages are possible is guilty of a cynical disregard of the honour and humanity of its helpless subjects, whom it seems fain to reduce to the moral level of

THERE are other and more subtle ways by which our Anglo-Indian methods tend to degrade those whom they concern. The Tribune of Lahore protests against the in-fluence of many of the British residents at Native Courts. It says: " If the resident or political officer happens to be inconsi-derate, haughty, and exacting, he can make the life of a native prince an intolerable burden. Humiliation after humiliation is put on him till he longs to exchange his position with the lowest of his subjects." Fettered and discouraged on every hand, withheld from the acceptance of his natural responsibilities, what remains to him? "He plays, gambles, drinks, goes on the turf, and is never so happy as when surrounded by a few Anglo-Indians of doubtful character." Of late years there have been some sad stories from some of these

SOME time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy felthemselves with Sir William Wedderburn and the Congress Committee, are returned to Parliament by constituencies which, though very willing that their representatives should take an active part in Indian reforms, have elected them mainly on entirely different issues. These

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDERS.

In the Fortnightly Review for July, Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett has a capital article on the Philippine Islanders. Dealing with the Tagals, who, she says, are of a markedly Malay type, Miss Garnett is of opinion that Spanish rule and their conversion to Christianity have greatly modified the original character of the acce.

The character of the domesticated native is a series of surprises. Those who take the trouble to study him, are every year led to some new conclusion. Perhaps it is best summed up in the words of one of their priests: "They are big children, whom one must trat as little ones." The Tagal's 1-ading characteristics, however, doubtless depend less on himself than on natural laws—he is what his environment has made him. The old tribal customs, which had the good of the community for their aim, and constituted his primitive morality, are now, when not altogether forgotten, reserved for native intercourse; and the Tagal has reserved for native intercourse; and the Tagal has no moral code to direct his dealings with his Spanish master, save that which he has himself taught his servant Before entering the palm-leaf hut of a friend, he will spend fully three minutes in the interchange of courteous phrases; but he enters a European house without ceremony. A Tagal keeps his word, and yet he is a liar. Anger he holds in his word, and yet he is a liar. Anger he holds in horror; he compares it to madness and prefers to it drunkenness, which he also greatly despises. Insult and injustice he cannot brook, and will unhesitatingly use the knife to avenge either. He will never willingly confess a fault, but lie to hide it; yet he receives a flogging for it without a murmur. Debt he considers rather as an inconvenience than a cala-Indian people. I admit, his attitude towards the Sedition Laws and the press prosecutions is deplorable; but if we honestly set the good against the bad, I think Sir Henry Fowler will come out with a balance to his credit.

Learn bound to say from a cala
the considers rather as an inconvenience than a calamit; when in pecuniary difficulties he will spend all his ready cash on a feast to his friends to keep up appearances, and he never thinks of returning a loan unsolicited. He, on the other hand, never repudiates his debts, but transmits them to his heirs if, at the considers rather as an inconvenience than a calamit; when in pecuniary difficulties he will spend all his ready cash on a feast to his friends to keep up appearances, and he never thinks of returning a loan unsolicited. He, on the other hand, never repudiates his debts, but transmits them to his heirs if, at the considers rather as an inconvenience than a calamit; when in pecuniary difficulties he will spend all his ready cash on a feast to his friends to keep up appearances, and he never thinks of returning a loan unsolicited. He, on the other hand, never repudiates his debts, but transmits them to his heirs if, at the considers rather as an inconvenience than a calamit; when in pecuniary difficulties he will spend all his ready cash on a feast to his friends to keep up appearances, and he never thinks of returning a loan unsolicited. He, on the other hand, never repudiates his debts, but transmits them to his heirs if, at the consideration is a calamit to be up appearances, and he never thinks of returning a loan unsolicited. He, on the other hand, never repudiates his debts, but transmits them to his heirs if, at his death, they remain unpaid. Misfortune he bears with stoical and fatalist indifference; concerned only with his immediate necessities, he is apt to let the morrow take care of itself. Under the eye of a master he is most tractable of beings, and will go mishout food for hours, without complaint if supwithout food for hours, without complaint, if supplied with betelnut to chew. He gives himself no airs as a servant, and if hired as coachman will raise no boatman, being ready to turn his hand to anything. He has a profound respect for the elders of his family, treats his children kindly, and extends his aid and treats his children kindly, and extends his aid and protection to everyone caiming relationship, however remote. When, in the interior, he is called upon to offer hospitality to strangers he not only refuses to accept payment from them in return, but places at their disposal his ponies, vehicles, and gun, and shows them every attention in his power. An intrepid climber and rider, he mounts the tall forest trees like a monkey, using fe t and hands equally; he rides barebacked the most spirited pony, plunges, without hesitation, into shark-infested waters, and dives into alligator-haunted lakes to attack their occupants. Endowed himself with courage of this description, he has the greatest admiration for bravery in others, and an equal contempt for cowardbravery in others, and an equal contempt for cowardice. Under a leader in whom he has confidence he makes an excellent soldier, but, losing him he becomes at once demoralised Incapable of organisation on any considerable scale, no revolt, if confined exclusive y to the Tagals, would have a chance

of success.

Brigandage has great fascination for the Tagal and gambling is his one vice. In t e form of cock fighting it is more ruinous for him in its effect highing it as more runous for thin in its effect than earthquakes and cyclones, by which his home is occasionally devastated. The Ph lip ine laws relating to the property of married person are quaint, being entirely in favour of the wife. The property of a bride is never settled on the husband. If a man is poor, and his wife well-to-do,

so they remain throughout their married life, he becoming simply the administrator of her posses-sions, but having no right to them. If a husband sions, but having no light to them. If a husband bec mes bankrupt in a business in which he has invested some of his wife's fortune she ranks' as a second class creditor under the Commercial Code. Even on her death, the husband cannot, save under a deed executed by her in the presence of a notary, derive any benefit from her estate as her children, derive any benefit from her estate as her children, if she have any, and if not, her nearest blood relatives, are her heirs. Thus it not unfrequently happens that the father of wealthy children is himself impecunious, and dependent on their generosity for support; though at the same time he is compelled by law to manage their affairs while minors, and, at their majority, to render a strict account of his stewardship. A married woman continues to use her maiden name to which she adds her husband's with the prefix &c. This she abandons when left a widow, save for the purposes of business or convenience. Children also bear the names of both father and mother that of the mother comes last and is c nsequently the more prominent. It is, how-ever, only since, 844 that the mass of the natives have adopted family designations. In that year a list of Spanish surnames was sent to the priest of every parish from which the head of each household Thus one may find such noble names as Legaspi de Salceda, Lopez de Vega, &c., borne by the dusky-hued natives of the interior of Luzon. With regard to marriages they are usually arranged by the parents.

The father and the mother of a marriageable youth visit the relatives of the maiden selected and, in convenionally flowery and allegorical language, hint at the possibility of a matrimonial alliance between their respective families. The replies of the maiden's parents are equally vague and circumlocutory, and plain-speaking is only resorted to when it has become evident that the parties are mutually agreed. Tagal mothers are mercenary to a degree, and when both parties are natives, if a hitch occurs, it is usually owing to a disagreement about dollars. If, however, the suitor is a half-breed, or European, he is unconditionally accepted, ambition and vanity ge ting the better of avarice. These preliminaries settled, the donations propter nupital are paid by the youth's father to the bride's parents to d fray the expenses connected with the wedding, and a settlement, termed in Tagaloc vigaycaya, is often made by him on the bride. The young couple then present themselves to the priest, though not necessarily together, kiss his hand, and inform him of their intention to marry. The cleric appoints the day for the wedding, publishes the banns in the church. The religious The father and the mother of a marriageable The cleric appoints the day for the wedding publishes the banns in the church. The religion ceremony takes place at the conclusion of first mass, between five and six o'clock in the morning. When the Eucharist has been admi first mass, between nive and six of lock in the morning. When the Eucharist has been administered to the wedding party an acolyte places a kind of mantle on the shoulders of the couple. The officiating priest recites a formula, puts certain questions, receives the customary replies, and in five minutes the nuptial knot is tied. As they leave the church, a bowl of coin is presented to the bridegroom from which he takes a handful and passes it to the bride, who returns it to the bowl thus symbolising his endowment of her with all his worldly possessions.

worldly possessions.

Morality is not a first consideration among the apparently where their relation Tagals, especially apparently where their relations with Europeans are concerned, but the Tagal in exceedingly jealous of his wife.

DR. J. I. Terry, of Trimble, Tenn., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea 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 diarrhoea, and is recognized as a necessity wherever its great worth and merit become known. No other remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so property or effectual or so property. remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to take. Sold by *

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

FIFTY-ONE MILLIONS TO BE SPENT.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD writes to the Times to give publicity to the following details of the new Russian programme. Lord Charles says: "These particulars I obtained some time ago from a thoroughly reliable and trustwoithy source in Russia. My correspondent, writing as late as last week, adds that in the seven years commencing this year the Russian Government intend to spend on the navy altogether 510 millions of roubles (about 51 millions sterling.) This includes the rdinary naval expenditure."

This consists of an extraordinary Budget of 157 millions of roubles from 1898—1904, of which 90 millions (nine millions sterling) are ordered in Ukase in 1898. FIFTY-ONE MILLIONS TO BE SPENT.

The ships to be built are—eight battle-ships, first class (six ordered); six cruisers, 6,000 tons; ten cruisers, 3,000 tons; one submarine mine trans-

port, 6,000 tons; one submarine mine transport, 6,000 tons; one torpedo transport, 3,000 tons; twenty destroyers, thirty torpedo-boats.

Particulars and details of programme enclosed.

Of ships on stocks now Oslabya will be up to time, but Diana Pallada, and Aurora do not look as if they can be launched this year.

Details:—
One at Cramp's, Phtladelphia, 12,900 tons length, 368 ft., beam, 72-2 ft.; draught, 26ft; speed, 18 knots; price, 4,358,000 dols.; to be delivered in thirty months. Three at various Government yards, St. Petersburg; about same dimensions; speed, 18 knots; to be launched in thirty months.

launched in thirty months.

One about same dimensions; speed, 18 knots; to be launched in thirty month at the Government works, Black Sea, Nikolaieff.

One, about same dimensions; speed, 8 knots: at Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee; to be delivered in forty months.

Two others projected, but not yet ordered to be commenced.

be commenced.
Total, eight battle-ships of 12,900 tons; 18

There are five cruisers in course of construction—one at Cramp's, 400 ft. in length, 52 ft. beam, 6,000 displacement, speed 23 knots, armour-protected deck, to be delivered in twenty months; a second is being built at the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, 7,800 displacement, armoured, to he delivered in forty months; a third is building at the Chantiers de la Loire, length 400ft; beam 52ft; displacement 6,000, protected deck, to be delivered in twenty months. Two others are being built by the Belgian Company at Nikolaieff, length 400 ft beam 52 ft., displacement 6,000, protected deck, to be launched in twenty months.

Armament.—12 6 in. 45 cal.; 17 75 mm; 50 cal; 6 47mm. single barrel Hotchkiss, 2 submarine torpedo tubes (1 port, I star-board); 4 torpedo tubes above water level (1 post, I starboard, I forward, I aft); 35 torpedoes for anchoring in harbours with the necessary anchors and chains.

Besides these five cruisers ordered, Howald's (Kiel), Vulcan Works (Stettin), and Schichau (Elbing) have been asked to tender for one cruiser of 6,000 tons similar to Cram's and one cruiser of 3,000 tons. There are five cruisers in course of construction

of 3,000 tons.

Nine other cruisbers of 3,000 tons are projected. The supply of ammunition and torpedoes for the cruisers is to be 180 rounds per 6 in. gun 300 rounds per 75 mm; 810 rounds per 47 mm; and 14 Whitehead torpedoes.

Of torpedo boat destroyers there are twelve in course of construction each of 312 tons with speed varying from 26 to 29 knots to be delivered within periods ranging from nineteen to twenty-five months.

months.

Besides these twelve ordered the German works mentioned as to the tender for two cruisers have been requested to compete for eight more destroyers not to exceed 350 tons each, twenty in all.

Armament of Destroyers.—Two 75mm. guns of 50 cal., 160 rounds per gun; five 47 mm. guns, single-barrel Hotchkiss, 270 rounds each; three torpedo tubes, with a total of six Whitehead torpedoes.

There are fourteen torpedo-boats being built, all in Russian yards, of 150 tons and 29 knots. Besides this fourteen ordered, negotiations are being made for sixteen more to be built at various works in Russia.

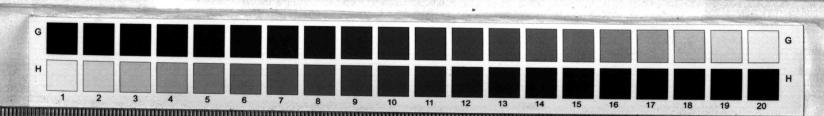
THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has given its opinion to the Government on the proposed permanent bridge over the way connecting Howrah and Sealdah and a Central Station in Calcutta. The Chamber thinks that the whole question should be referred to a committee, sufficiently representative to embody all interests con-

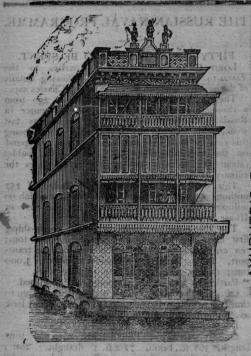
In reply to a question of Lord North-brook, Lord Onslow said that "under the code, applicable to the whole of India, there exist-ed ample authority for the impressment ed ample authority for the impressment of transport." Upon this the *Pioneer* observes that "as it happens that there is no code applicable to the whole of India, one wonders where the Under-Secretary got his information from." In the meantime, we understand that the question of tran port impressment is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

THE Sangsodhini of Chittagong, referring to the replies to the Hon'ble Jatra 1 Mohun Sen's questions in the Council relating to the distress in Chittagong, remarks that the Government ought to have given its reasons for placing absolute faith in the report of its own officers and for preferring it to estimable non-official reports. The paper also does not approve of the secret method in which the Police Inspector held his investigations, and says that he ought to have sent for the non-official gentlemen who were ready to substantiate their statements.

Two lives have just been saved by the High Court of Madras. The Sessions Judge of South Canara had sentenced to death two persons—the section, a native physician, for causing the death of the deceased by adminisitering some drug, and the first, for instigating and abetting the act. The case came before the High Court on appeal as well as for confirmation of sentences, and, their Lordships Justices Subramania lyer and Moore, not satisfied with the evidence against the prisoners, have reversed their conviction and released

MR. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo, who travel for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives travelling men and travellers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the bes, remedies travellers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on sceptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every travelling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by





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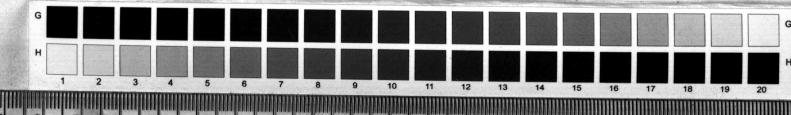
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