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পদক-পতক।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে
মুদ্রা আঁকা।
পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্র
অন্তঃস্থ পত্রিকা আঁকিতে প্রাপ্য।

অমরাগবল্লা।

শ্রীমোহন দাস প্রবৃত্ত।
এই গান উপদেশ বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। ভূই শত
বৎসর পূর্বে লিখিত।
মুদ্রা ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা।
অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আঁকিতে প্রাপ্য।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত-প্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় অচর ও শিষ্য
শ্রীদ্বৈত নাগর কৃত।
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নতুন কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅদ্বৈত-প্রভুর সমস্ত
লীলা বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।
মুদ্রা বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা।
বাগবাজার, পত্রিকা আঁকিতে প্রাপ্য।

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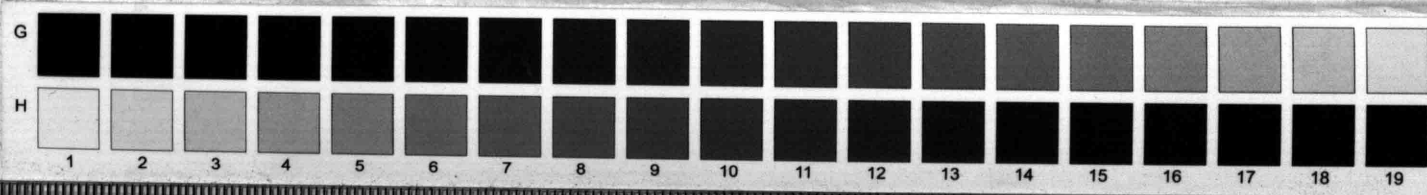
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THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28, 1898.

THE STORY TOLD BY MR.
CHAMBERS.—II.

PERHAPS the most important statement in the speech of Mr. Chambers, is the following:

The Anglo-Indian class used the plague as a means by which they could discredit the Bombay Municipality—a "Native" institution—and the demand was made by that class that the Municipality should be abolished.

So the plague was not an unmixed evil to a good many Anglo-Indians; nay, it was a wind-fall, a god-send! As a matter of fact, we find that the Bombay Municipality was superseded by an official Plague Committee; the same was done in Poona; and the same has been done in Calcutta. Indeed, Sir Alexander Mackenzie made no secret of the fact that his proposed Municipal reform owes its origin to the appearance of the plague; and that, in carrying out his project, he expected a good deal of help from that quarter. The Plague Committee in Bombay have, however, proved this: The officials are utterly unfit to conduct plague operations in this country. They cannot stamp out the disease, but they can spend the tax-payers' money like water, and bring about riots and create discontent by their unsympathetic attitude. In order to check the progress of the disease and appease the infuriated populace, the Government of Bombay had to dissolve the Plague Committee and again to seek the help of the Municipality and the representatives of the people.

The Government has undertaken to protect the country from external enemies. But it has also to provide against another foe which is more dangerous, viz., a maddened populace. We have seen in the city of Calcutta how a populace can get mad, and arrive at that stage from no apparent cause. Of course, no one approves of the fiendish act committed by the populace in hounding the Austrian to death. But the incident shows how the populace can get mad without any visible cause, or how reckless and brutal they can become when under a state of excitement. And what was the reason that led the lower classes to this mad fury? The problem that was put before them, "The plague," was not difficult to understand, even by an ignorant populace. It was this: Accept inoculation and you will not be segregated. You have absolute freedom to accept it or not. And this is all the Government said.

Yet what was the result? Every Government servant was assaulted. Everyone supposed to be a Government servant, was assaulted. Every European was assaulted; nay, even European ladies did not escape violence.

As we said before, if the Government has undertaken to protect the country from external danger, let the other danger, proceeding from an ignorant populace under excitement, be left to the natives, of the soil to deal with. If the Poona and Bombay Municipalities had not been supplanted, the country would not have been convulsed in this unprecedented manner. Seeing this fact before them, what a hallucination is this attempt on the part of the authorities of Bengal to take the control of the city into their own hands! Let the management of the Municipality be left to the representatives, who, being members of the same community with the rate-payers, will be in a better position to get the earliest information of any danger that may be looming at a distance, and devise the best remedy for it.

The authorities should learn their lesson from Bombay. The Corporation of Bombay is more official in its constitution than that of Calcutta. The former has absolutely no executive powers. Such powers are vested in an officer appointed by the Government, called the Municipal Commissioner, in whose hands is all power, and he can practically do as he pleases, in all matters connected with the suppression of epidemics. The chief duty of the Corporation is to supply the necessary funds—a duty which it has never neglected. So, if the plague had not been stamped out from Bombay in the commencement, then the party responsible for it are not the members of the Bombay Corporation, but the officer appointed by the Government. When the Government of Bombay therefore superseded the Bombay Corporation by the appointment of a Plague Committee, it simply humiliated its own officer, and not the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay might have, however, taken the help of the members of the Corporation and managed the plague business with economy and with out inflaming the minds of the populace. But then the object of the Anglo-Indian class, namely, the bringing of discredit upon the Bombay Municipality, could not have been secured. So a responsible officer in the position of Municipal Commissioner was sacrificed; and a Plague Committee, composed of some of the highest officials in Bombay, was formed to combat the plague. And how did the Committee do their work? They enforced the plague rules with a rigour never known before. But the more strict was the enforcement of the rules, the greater was the virulence of the disease. The Committee did not know what to do. So they began to experiment all the ancient and modern fads discovered by the so-called scientists, to kill plague bacilli. This meant a vast expenditure of

money. They issued cheques, and the Corporation had to pass them without a protest. The people, however, could bear it no longer, and they rioted and committed dreadful things.

The labours of the Committee can be summed up in one sentence: They failed to check the progress of the fell disease, but they succeeded in spending upwards of 30 lakhs of the rate-payers' money, thus rendering the Corporation a bankrupt, and bringing about bloody riots in which the lives of several Europeans were lost.

Reduced to this plight, the Governor of Bombay, who is naturally a good man, released himself from the evil influences that surrounded him, summoned the leaders of the Indian society, and implored them to restore peace and order in the city. They loyally responded to the call, and undertook to carry the request of the Governor; and, as a matter of fact, under their sympathetic and wise arrangement, riots ceased and the infuriated populace were led to return to their usual avocations peacefully.

We believe, the late panic in Calcutta would have never happened if the representatives of the country were taken into the confidence of the Government, and their help and advice utilized. Heaven protect Calcutta from plague! But should the city be visited by the monster, the best thing for the Government would be to profit by the example of Bombay, that is to say, to utilize the services of the leaders of the Indian society. This means that the Corporation of Calcutta should be left as it is.

THE DECADENCE OF MARTIAL
INSTINCT.—I.

THE researches of Babu Akhoy Kumar Maitra have shewn what important part the Bengalees played in securing the Empire of India for the present rulers of the land. Of course, the *Englishman* called the Babu seditious for his labours. Possibly, those who are for the repression of the Hindus generally and Bengalees particularly, are not willing that the services, which the Bengalees rendered to the early English merchants, should be mentioned. It gives them something like qualms of conscience to be reminded of these services. But they should be told all these for two reasons.

One is that the rulers of the land should know how their mistaken policy of repression has affected those who had served them with devotion. And the other is, the Bengalees should know how the fore-fathers, nay, the fathers and grandfathers, of the present generation had a manliness of which they have now no conception. The rulers should know that it was circumstance which enabled the Bengalees to fight for the English, and that it is the same circumstance which has so reduced them. The following will support what we have said above:

I have, indeed, understood from many quarters, that the Bengalees are regarded as the greatest cowards in India; and that partly owing to this reputation, and partly to their size, the Sepoy regiments are always recruited from Behar and the Upper Provinces. Yet that little army with which Lord Clive did such wonders, was raised chiefly from Bengal. So much are all men the creatures of circumstance and training. Heber's *Indian Journal*, Chapter IV.

Cannot the rulers again train the Bengalees in the use of arms? Cannot they find all their soldiers within their own dominion? The rulers themselves are proverbially manly; why not those dependent on them, should be manly too?

The above quotation proves this that in those days there were very few British soldiers here. Nay there were neither British nor Sikh nor Goorkha, nor even the Behari soldiers. A few were imported from Madras, and the rest recruited from here "the race of cowardly Bengalees." How is it that the wise rulers have now to go to the half-civilized Borderers for their soldiers? What was that blight that reduced the Bengalees to this condition, and thus obliged the rulers of the land to shift their recruiting ground from their own Provinces to foreign Nepal?

The following is taken from Walter Hamilton's *Gazetteer* of 1815:—

The Native Bengalees are generally stigmatized as pusillanimous and cowardly; but it should not be forgotten that, at an early period of our military history in India, they almost formed several of our battalions, and distinguished themselves as brave and active soldiers.

Would it not have been more advantageous in every way for the Government, to be able to secure their recruits from Bengal for the defence of the Empire? If Bengal could furnish in 1765 "battalions which distinguished themselves as brave and active," there was no reason why the same country could not have done the same service subsequently. And soldiers recruited from Bengal would have proved much less costly than those imported from Europe, and much more intelligent than those now recruited from the Border-lands.

That the Bengalees could also fight before the English came to the country, would be found in that valuable book, viz., Satya Charan Shastree's "Life of Protapaditya." In the *Asiatic Researches* battles with the Delhi Emperors, in some of which he annihilated the Mogul armies. But by the mistaken policy of the rulers of the land, they have now to go to foreign countries for their soldiers. Let it be borne in mind that it is only circumstance that makes the man.

THE DECADENCE OF MARTIAL
SPIRIT.—II.

We had to stop abruptly! The last Bengalee who fought (in India), would have been by this time about 61 or 62 years of age, if he had not died a premature death. He fought on behalf of the British Government. Not that he was requested or appointed by the Governor-General to do the fighting for him, nor was he provided with soldiers. All that the Government did, was to supply him with powder and shot. The guns then were plentiful in the country, country guns, and he procured these himself. No, there was then no disarmament by law, and the fighting Bengalee was not prosecuted for having in his possession fire-arms and munitions of war. Indeed, as we said before, the Government itself provided him with the latter.

This Bengalee, when a young lad left the Hindu College where he was a brilliant student, and went into the Upper Provinces, where he passed an examination in law and obtained a Government employment. Indeed, we are talking of the fighting Moonsiff, Babu Peary Mohun Banerjee, of Utterpara. This gentleman left a legacy to the Utterpara Hiakaree Sabha, and the latter has issued a pamphlet, detailing the career of its patron.

Well, Babu Peary Mohun found himself a Moonsiff in the North-West when he was only a young man of 22. Immediately after his appointment, he found that the Government, which had given him employment, was itself threatened. The mutiny had broken out, and Babu Peary Mohun found himself, while Moonsiff of Manjhanpur, surrounded by the mutineers. The loyal villages, and he applied to the Allahabad Government for help, but the Government was not in a position to render any. He then resolved to raise a force himself, and this he did. With this force he kept the mutineers at bay.

Babu Peary Mohun, however, found himself too weak to be able to cope with the dangers that surrounded him almost on all sides; and he again applied for re-inforcement, and powder and shot. In reply he got the following from the Commissioner of Allahabad:—

Once for all I have to repeat to you that no troops will leave this station for any purpose. *** You have now in your Tehsil:

1. A detachment of 12 N. I.
2. A detachment of Sikhs will come from Khaga.
3. 50 Matchlockmen hired by yourself.
4. The Tehsil and Thana establishments.

If you want powder and shot, they shall be sent out to you by the Kotwal, &c. Keep a good look-out on the Rajapoor Ghat yourself and keep your Tehsil well-defended.

The above communication shews that the Commissioner had been pestered by the Moonsiff for help, and he had to repeat what he had more than once told him before, that he must expect no re-inforcements, and rely wholly on himself.

Thrown upon his own resources, Babu Peary Mohun saw that, the only way now left him, of coping with the enemy would be, to take the aggressive and disperse the rebels. His force was weak and he could not wait to be attacked. He must take the bold initiative, and strike terror by his sudden movement. The rebels were led by Dhakhan Sing, and him he attacked with his men, recruited and trained by him, and now led by him. The result was, the rebel leader was killed and his followers dispersed. That we are not drawing upon imagination will appear from the following report, which Mr. Magistrate F. Thompson sent to the Government:—

Babu Peary Mohun was appointed a Moonsiff at Manjhanpur in this District in November last, and has since been indefatigable in his exertions to drive back the rebels in his part of the district. Though not actually in his province of duty, he offered himself to the Commissioner to assemble the well-affected Zemindars, to engage and conciliate the doubtful, thus create a Government party against the affected. He has succeeded so well that he has been able gradually to restore the Police authority in all but a few villages, now held by the rebels. In one instance, he fought a pitched battle with the rebels, and gained a victory, his report of which I enclose.

The civil authorities wanted to transfer Peary Babu from Manjhanpur for reasons not known. On hearing this, the Magistrate immediately wrote to the Commissioner, Mr. Thornhill, to stop this arrangement. And the Commissioner thus wrote to the Government:—

Babu Peary Mohun has established so high a reputation for personal courage and determination that his presence has, I believe, hitherto prevented an irruption of the rebels from the right bank of the Jumna, and the Magistrate is of opinion that his withdrawal at this time would be shortly followed by much disorganization, &c., &c. In this opinion, I entirely concur.

Fancy a Magistrate, an Englishman, requesting the presence of a Moonsiff, a Bengalee, to prevent disorganization!—the reputation of the Bengalee for "personal courage" kept the rebels in check!

In the darbar held at Cawnpore, Babu Peary Mohun got his *jager* and *khillat* for having "distinguished himself by his intrepidity and the vigour of his attacks upon the insurgents."

Babu Suresh Biswas, an inhabitant of Krishnagore district, is the last Bengalee known to have fought. He began as a Private in a foreign country, but rose to be an officer for his bravery. Though an utter stranger, he succeeded in securing a leading position in his country of adoption; and now he is, not only a man of high consideration but also of wealth.

It may be urged that one or two fighting men in a country don't prove much. They do, however. For, they had opportunities. The above two examples shew that if opportunities are given, the Bengalees would yet fight. (When the India Government will come to see the propriety of giving up its present suicidal policy of disarming its own people and arming foreigners for its defence, then alone will the Empire be a source of "undiluted advantage to England. Now it gives much trouble and entails much sacrifice. It is a tremendous sacrifice to keep seventy thousand British youths confined in Indian barracks.

BABU NOBEEN KRISHNA SIRCAR, late Deputy Magistrate, has sent us the following important Note regarding Chapter 34 of the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

First, that public convenience would be promoted by the insertion of the word "centrally" in Section 547 (1) thus: "Every registrar shall dwell centrally within his district etc."

Secondly, that under Section 550, in the form of schedule XVII, a column should be added between columns 7 and 8, and headed, "name of mother when a prostitute to excite the vigilance of Police officers in respect of illegitimate births, and to impress the fallen women that such offspring are as much under the care of the State as are those born in holy wedlock, to prevent the horrible crimes of abortion or infanticide."

Thirdly, that under Section 553, for the guidance of the public it is necessary definitely to state what classes of men come under the category of medical practitioners licensed to grant certificates of death for burial or cremation purposes, because we have now in the town allopathic graduates from the Universities of Europe, America and India, allopathic apothecaries, homoeopathic practitioners and apothecaries, vivipathists, hospital assistants, native doctors, Kairajes, Hakims, miscellaneous medical practitioners, Madras surgeons for treatment of piles, &c.

Fourthly, that under Section 556 it ought to be explained under what circumstances can any registrar, other than the registrar of the district where a death occurs, grant death certificate for burial or cremation purposes, and charge certificate fees not exceeding four rupees. Will not such payment be impossible for paupers, for whom the cremation charges are now provided by the Corporation under schedule appended to the present Municipal Act?

Fifthly, that under the peculiar tenets of the Hindu religion all do not die at home. Many of them, advanced in life, or suffering from prolonged diseases, voluntarily wish to be removed to the river-side, and are so removed. At their last breath, only the nearest of kin and the friends who would help the cremation, attend; scarcely any medical man remains at the time. In their case, the registrar, in charge of the cremation ground, is the best officer to certify the death.

Sixthly, that under Section 557 the information of a person's illness and death, required from his medical attendants, and the time within which they are required, can not but tell against the medical man's professional time, and against his purse for postage necessary for the direct transmission of such information to the Health Officer, who cannot practically compile such information in the course of weeks afterwards. To obviate such difficulties, every medical man, licensed under Section 553, might be gratuitously furnished by the Municipality with printed forms of death certificates, containing the following particulars, viz., 1. Ward No., 2. Street or Lane, 3. House No. where death occurred, 4. Date of Death, 5. Name, 6. Sex, 7. Age, 8. Profession, 9. Duration of illness, 10. Cause of death, primary and secondary. Headings 1 to 3 and 5 to 8 should be filled up by relations of the deceased, and headings 4, 9 and 10 should be filled up by the medical man personally, and after signature the certificate should be delivered to some relation of the deceased who should carry it with the dead body to the cremation ground, and there deliver it to the officer in charge who must daily forward it to the Health Officer.

Seventhly, that although the grant of death certificates under Sections 552 and 556 ostensibly smooths the way to the burial or cremation of the dead, yet the Hon'ble legislators have to take into their deliberate consideration what unheeded serious interference with the religion and the feelings of the Hindus and of other classes who, though not Hindus, adopt cremation in the disposal of their dead, would be made by putting a stop to cremation for ten hours daily according to Section 560, when the Chairman is expected to be at rest.

(a) Considering the multifarious onerous duties of the Chairman during day time, and his calls of nature in the early morning, and his airing in the *maidan* for refreshment, it can never be practicable for him to sit after 6 every morning to hear death-reports to pass burial or cremation orders for the preceding night, unless such sitting be merely formal, simply to confirm those reports, which will only be a parade of authority without its real efficacy as a check, when for such death certificates from the same registrars, &c., during day time there is no such check.

(b) The caste prejudices of a Hindu are very strong at death, of which our Christian rulers have no idea. A Christian, when dead, would be carried to the burial ground by hired undertakers, only the nearest of kin first throwing a handful of earth into the grave after the lowering of the coffin; but a dead Hindu would not be permitted to be removed to the cremation ground by any Hindu indiscriminately, but only by Hindus of his own caste, if near kinsmen be not available for such service, and the first application of fire to the dead body must be by the nearest of kin.

(c) It is therefore for the legislators to picture to their minds if the requirements of the law, as contained in Section 552, 556 and 560, would not be inhuman to compel a man to run to a district registrar for a certificate of death, when from his poverty he has to beg from door to door men of his caste to join in the cremation of the dead; or to run to the Chairman's residence, at the distance of several miles, for permission to bury or cremate bodies dead from 8 P. M. to 6 A. M.

(d) Is it not still more inhuman to compel people, both Hindus and Mussalmans, to retain their dead at home, pending the grant of death certificates under Sections 552 and 556 or the grant of the Chairman's permission,

after ten hours' terrible interval each day under Section 560 when the experience of ages has shown to the world how the heart-rending cries of wives, children and kinsmen are naturally silenced by the early removal of the dead after last breath from their presence to burial or cremation ground; not to speak of the advantage in respect of sanitation to the survivors by such removal of the dead.

(e) Further the retention of a dead Hindu on the premises, even if the death occurs at 6 P. M., might unfortunately be prolonged to noon the next day, first, for the grant of a death certificate by the district registrar absent at his office for calls elsewhere under Section 556, and then for the terrible interval of suspense under Section 560 and its sequences, and during these lengthened hours of bawling, the surviving youngsters of the house would be tortured by hunger because no Hindu would allow the use of food even to infants whilst a dead body is on the premises.

Eighthly, that under Section 556 the district registrar's forthwith proceeding to the place where a dead body is reported to be lying, or the grant of a death certificate under Section 562 (1) (b), when a dead body is directly brought to a burial or burning-ground without such certificate, would be of no avail under the restrictive provision of Section 560, unless from weakness of human legislation the legislators contemplate, before the passing of the law, the condonation of the offence of removing a corpse without a death certificate under Section 552, by the provisions of Section 562 (2). Such parade of authority is worse than useless, because it only weakens the law.

Ninthly, that instead of such unnecessary interference with the religion and feelings of the people, cannot our Hon'ble legislators economically arrange for correct death-reports by only locating qualified registrars (if possible, from lower grades of passed medical men), instead of sub-registrars, at every burial and cremation ground, and by locating only a writer constable as birth-registrar at every Police Station.

Tenthly, that when licensed medical men attend on any person during his last illness, he should be required by law without further fees to grant a death certificate in the form hereinbefore given, and that when on account of poverty a man is not treated by any medical man, and he dies, the registrar at the burial or cremation ground should note the necessary particulars about such dead person in his register after personal inspection and enquiries.

Eleventhly, that the provisions of Section 563 is apparently a weakness in legislation, in respect of suspicious deaths, on which light is advantageously thrown sometimes by such examination, and therefore, instead of thus curtailing the latitude of the registrar's work, the Section might be altogether omitted.

In the following, Babu Nobeen Krishna Sircar deals with Chapter 18 of the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

When under Section 221 (2) the supply of filtered water in street stand-pipes or pumps and in bathing platforms, for the use of all residents (particularly of the poor classes who have no water-supply in their own houses) and for the use of the itinerant public daily frequenting the town, is designated gratuitous, how can the quantity of such gratuitous supply be separately ascertained from the quantity of filtered water now drawn from the street stand-pipes in blocks, where there is paucity of unfiltered water pipes, for municipal service in flushing public drains, sewers, gully-pits and hackney-carriage stands, and from the quantity of filtered water, which is negligently suffered at times from 12 to 24 hours to run out from the slackened condition of the street stand-pipes, consequent on their rough handling by the masses, and from the quantity of filtered water, permitted by the Corporation in the absence of unfiltered water pipes, to be drawn by owners and occupiers of connected houses for flushing drains and privies on private premises, and for cleansing cow-houses and stables where animals are not kept for profit or hire; and on what principles of equity can the excess of such gratuitous supply over and above the statutory allowance, if ascertainable, be valued at three thousand gallons per rupee, and that value be ratably levied on the connected houses in the block? Is not this a legal dogma to make dull the General Committee's natural sense of justice for the punishment of Jack for the fault of James?

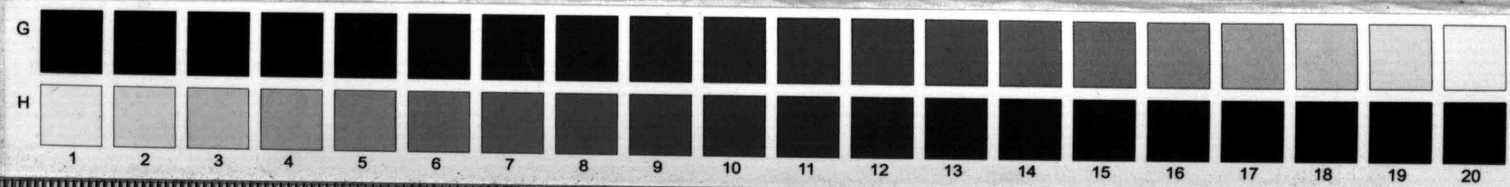
Under Section 222, filtered water is proposed to be delivered continuously at a head of pressure of not less than thirty feet in all parts of the town. This will practically be an impossibility for the General Committee to execute, as Calcutta has now been nearly doubled in area; because the Corporation failed to supply filtered water under Section 153 of Act II (B. C.) of 1888 continuously even at a head of pressure of ten feet only throughout the town within the Maharatta Ditch. The use of the word "continuously" in respect of water-supply in Calcutta is to be understood with a qualification, and not to be confounded with what people may have seen in some of the Municipalities in the Upper Provinces, where the supply of water is for the day as well as for the night. Here it means for the day only, except on certain festival days when the supply is continued for the night also.

Under Section 227 ships, lying in docks for the purpose of repairs, are like houses unoccupied, and require no supply of filtered water; but ships at the jetties, are for purposes of trade, i.e., for the unloading and loading of goods, and as such they rank with houses occupied, and ought to pay for their water-supply.

Under Section 228 the supply of meter by the Corporation cannot fairly be charged for on the occupiers of houses, as no manufacturers, as opium or ganjah manufacturers or spirit distillers, ever claim any charge for their appliances, because the articles produced are sufficient returns for the appliances, as the water-rate money secured for the excess above the statutory allowance is sufficient return for the meter.

Under Section 229 the injustice of the general ratable imposition of the water-rate for the excess water above the statutory allowance would be heightened and rendered more oppressive on the connected houses of the block by the exclusion of such connected houses as have been supplied with meters under Section 230.

Under Section 231 the tantalising effects of the Chairman's cutting the water-supply of any block would be most tormenting to Jack in his bag almost a death-blow to the very who ordinarily take their water-supply



the street hydrants in the block, and to the itinerant public who happen to be in the block on business.

Under Section 235, why is not provision made for the periodical (say quarterly) examination of the meter to ascertain the exact quantity of water-supply to the premises? If it be above the statutory allowance, the occupier is bound by law to pay for the same. If on the other hand, it be less than that allowance, why the occupier is not to be refunded for his excess payment, by proportionate remission from his next quarter's bill.

It is necessary to mention here that no meters can be used in houses, to which unfiltered water-supply has not been extended because the proportion of water used for flushing privies and drains under the permission of the Corporation cannot be ascertained.

The fact of the Calcutta Municipal Bill is the keeping of Sir John Woodburn and Mr. Risley: If they persist, it will pass. Sir John is, however, not likely to be over-fond of the measure. It is a bantling of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and it was thrust upon his successor against his will. Sir John Woodburn never served under Sir Ashley Eden or acknowledged him as his guru. It is thus reasonable to suppose that he entertains no prejudice against the representative character of Municipal government now prevailing in Calcutta. As for Sir J. Woodburn's following a guru, he is rather a little too independent for that. He is sure not in the hands of his Secretary. Add to this the well-known fact that he does not like to give pain, and he knows that the "reform," if thrust, will give pain to the nation in his charge. Besides, there are one thousand sections in the Bill, almost every one of which is interwoven with important principles. As an honest, conscientious and God-fearing ruler, he cannot allow them to be settled with a light heart. He must first satisfy his conscience and his God that these sections do not involve injustice to the people, entrusted to his care, before he can give his sanction to them. It took Mr. Risley, a man of undoubted ability—more than one year and a half to frame his one thousand sections. It is, therefore, impossible for his Honour, hampered as he is with multifarious duties, to study and digest the same, in the course of a few months. Besides, as an honest ruler, he has to see both sides of the question and hear what others have to say. Suggestions are sure to come both from outside and inside the Council Chamber; and one thousand amendments may be proposed for the one thousand sections. The official members of the Select Committee may, no doubt, carry by force all the sections in ten days without minding public opinion; but Sir John Woodburn will have to give, as a fair man, a hearing, to those who are on the other side. The Bill thus means a terrible amount of labour, toil and anxious care, which may well break the constitution of the Lieutenant-Governor and reduce him to the condition of his predecessor. If His Honour was here only to pass the Municipal Bill of Sir A. Mackenzie, that would have been one thing. But he is the absolute ruler of seventy millions. He has to look after them also, to control his subordinates, and to develop the resources of the country.

It will be thus easier to move Sir John, than Mr. Risley, whose case is somewhat different. If Sir Alexander Mackenzie is the father of the Bill, Mr. Risley may be called its mother. It is their joint product, and Mr. Risley may have thus some affection for it. It is a God-send, however, that he has got his promotion. If he providentially gets another lift, and be put in charge, say, of an Indian Province, then there is every chance of the danger being averted. Cannot the ratepayers give up their futile attempt of protesting against the Bill, and get up a monster demonstration, praying to Government for the removal of Mr. Risley to a higher sphere of life? We understand, the Governorship of Canada is to be filled up.

COUNT TOLSTOY, one of the wealthiest and wisest men in Europe, has at last realized the truth, which is, however, familiar in India, that western civilization is a snare and a delusion, and that it is day by day debasing mankind. He has found out that the so-called pleasures of sovereignty, that is to say, the act of making your fellows stand before you with folded hands and subserve to your selfish will, are the most bewitching and most hurtful of all temptations which beset mankind, because for these pleasures of sovereignty, the man may sell everything—his honour and soul; he will deceive his fellows and commit murder, nay, annihilate a nation. Spain is profoundly moved at her so-called misfortune, which is that she has been deprived of her colonial empire. Why should not Spain, on the other hand, congratulate herself on having been at last relieved of the responsibility which compelled her to break all moral laws enumerated in the Bible, which contains the word of God? Now that Spain has been relieved of these debasing responsibilities, she will have a chance of growing strong as she was before. Spain without a colony, was irresistible; Spain with her colony, became the prey of all nations. She dug out gold and loaded her galleys, and other nations looted them for their own benefit. She conquered America, north and south, but others occupied it; and it is now the same America which deprives her of her colonial empire! As we said before, the sayings of the Russian saint are not new to India, but they sound sweet in the mouth of a man. In short, Tolstoy is going

to be a Vaisnava, though without Sree Krishna. He has arrived at the conclusion that a Bismarckian life is deadly and a Vrindaban life is the only one suited to human beings, created by God after His own image! Tolstoy, however, is in a gossamer atmosphere, as he has not as yet been able to get hold of Sree Krishna.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:

The High Court Criminal Bench have acquitted the accused in the Gouripore Raj from Dhuri, but having pacified the defendant, declined to pass judgment on the official. It was alleged, had altered the order. They said he was not on his trial, but it occurs to us that he was, after the allegations made by the defendant's Counsel, and that it was eminently desirable the matter should have been elucidated.

The facts of the case are these. The Dewan of the Gouripore Rajah was charged with having confined a woman from 8 o'clock in the morning to about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to realize some money from her, which she owed to another. He pleaded *alibi*, and produced three respectable witnesses to prove that he had been away and it was thus impossible for him to have committed the offence. The Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara who tried the case, however, disbelieved the story of the defence, convicted the Dewan and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Judge of the Assam Valley District dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence. The High Court was ultimately moved, and the accused has been acquitted. We hope to take up the case shortly; for, not only were grave irregularities committed by the Deputy Commissioner, but there were other ugly features which marked the trial and which ought to engage the serious attention of the Government. We perfectly agree with the *Indian Daily News* that when grave allegations were made against an official, the High Court was bound to take notice of them. The usual custom with their Lordships is to confirm or set aside the proceedings of the lower court, and make no comments upon the official whose conduct may have been impugned by the appellant. This procedure is not only injurious to the interests of the public, but does an injustice to the official concerned. He may be quite innocent; in that case, to leave the charges unrebuted, is to subject him to a great wrong. On the other hand, if the charges are true, it is to the interest of the general public that due notice is taken of his conduct, so that he may not play the same pranks in future. It cost the Deputy Commissioner nothing to send the accused to jail; but, we hear, it cost the Rajah of Gouripore something like fifty thousand rupees to secure justice and release his Dewan!

It gives us a shudder to think that sugar industry in India is threatened with destruction. It is one of the means of livelihood of millions here. They have been deprived of the privilege of manufacturing salt for themselves, spinning their threads and weaving their clothes. How will they find the money for the costly Government, if they are made thus to depend entirely upon the produce of their land—rice and wheat? The Government should bear in mind that it is not merely the case of the ryots of India. It is a matter in which the English nation is as vitally interested as the people themselves. To expect that the people of India would be able to carry on the burden of a costly Government in this manner for ever and ever, is a delusion. The time is not far distant when the Government will have to face the difficulty to make two ends meet. It is day by day getting difficult for the ryots here to meet the ever-increasing requirements of the Government. We say all this, not in a carping spirit but as well-wishers of the Empire.

It is very clear that the Government of Bombay is in a very generous mood; but we fear it comes too late. That Government has promised to relieve the Poona Brahmins of the burden of the punitive police. What else could the authorities do? Nothing more can be got out of the Poona Brahmins—they have absolutely not the means of paying the charges imposed upon them by a wise Government for purposes which are unknown to everyone.

We want to know whether the custom prevails anywhere in the world, of hanging several men for the murder of one. If there is such a custom, will some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries do the people of this country the favour of letting them know it? For, in that case it will create so much disgust as the scenes, now so often presented, of hanging several men for the murder of one, do in the Indian mind. If the custom does not prevail anywhere, let our Anglo-Indian contemporaries join us in crying this barbarous custom down—a custom unworthy of the humane nation that rules the country. Take the Delhi case. Four brothers were, the other day, executed there for the murder of one man; and "a gloom was cast all over the city," says a local paper. "Tooth for tooth" and "eye for eye," is the Moslem law; and this is considered now-a-days barbarous. Here, however, we see the spectacle of four men being killed in cold blood for having killed another in a state of frenzy! Let us now see how they manage these matters in America. The American papers

bring the details of the electrocution of the notorious murderer, Martin Thorn, which caused a great sensation in America. About a year ago, with the aid of an accomplice, Mrs. Nack, he enticed a German to an empty house in a suburb of Brooklyn, shot him, dismembered the body, and threw the remains into the East River. The woman took a prominent part in the murder. The murderers were afterwards arrested and duly tried, Thorn being sentenced to death and Mrs. Nack to imprisonment for life. The crime was committed for the sake of revenge, and the woman, as we said, was equally guilty with the man. Yet, both were not executed, one life having been spared. India may be a barbarous country; but it is not under the rule of the most enlightened nation in the world? Why then, this barbarity here, which does not prevail in England, and we believe, in any other civilized country? Many States in America and Europe have abolished capital sentence. The French people are seriously thinking of abolishing it. In England public opinion is slowly, though surely, growing against this barbarous punishment. As a matter of fact, few are hanged there, and one-third of those capitally sentenced are reprieved every year. It is only in unfortunate India where, not only is there no sign for relaxing the undue severity of punishment inflicted upon criminals, but the people are now and then made to witness the gruesome sight of hanging a number of men for the murder of a single individual.

Some American papers regard the Philippine islands as a white elephant, with which they don't know what to do. Such a condition of mind must seem strange to other nations, afflicted by earth-hunger. Lord Beaconsfield was getting unpopular; but when he announced that he had got a lease of the island of Cyprus, mind only a lease, he was lauded to the skies and forgiven all his shortcomings. Similarly, the Salisbury Ministry narrowly escaped being denounced and possibly overturned by the Tories by securing for England Wai Wai from China which threatens to become another Cyprus. What will not England, France, Germany and Russia give to get these Philippines? Yet the stupid Yankees, considered to be so shrewd in business matters, do not know what to do with them! The Americans are convinced, that if they are strong and wealthy, they will cease to be so, when burthened with foreign conquests. There are nations which have foreign "possessions," countries used as property. America has none. Yet America is the wealthiest of all countries in the globe.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta put several questions about the Poona punitive police, and the tone of the Government reply was eminently satisfactory. Mr. Mehta asked:

Will Government be pleased to consider the justice and desirability of cancelling the notification, in the Judicial Department of 29th June, 1897, by which they imposed additional Police in the local area of the Poona City Municipality on the ground that they considered the conduct of the inhabitants of the City of Poona rendered it expedient to do so?

In reply Sir Charles Ollivant said:

Having regard to the heavy additional burdens, thrown on the financial resources of the City of Poona through the measures undertaken to combat the plague epidemic, to the recent sufferings of the inhabitants, and to the patience, fortitude and good order displayed by them under these sufferings, Government have been pleased to hold in abeyance the second paragraph of the notification to which the honorable member refers, and they are considering the propriety of altogether relieving the Municipality of the liability so imposed upon it.

The certificate testifying to "the patience, fortitude and good order" displayed by the people of Poona, unfortunately comes too late. As for the remission of the cost of the punitive police, they are now beggars, and so the threat of realizing the amount from them, carries no fear with it. Indeed, the Government have no help, but to relieve the Poona people of the burden, for the simple reason that they are quite unable to pay.

We quote the following paragraph from the *Pioneer*:

It may have been noticed that Mr. Chaudhary, at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council last week, asserted that the Nasik dacoits are not all professional robbers, but are in many cases agriculturists who have been ensnared and ruined, and then cast off by money-lenders, and thus forced into desperate and revengeful courses. To-day our Bombay correspondent telegraphs that the Nasik police have just run to earth and captured a dacoit leader who, in a voluntary confession, proclaimed himself to be one of the unfortunate class referred to, and said that the operations of his gang were solely directed against the detested Marwaris.

But who drove the agriculturists into the arms of the money-lenders? They must meet the inexorable demand of the State, and this demand is ever increasing. Whether their land produces anything or not, they must pay their rent regularly. The much-abused money-lender now comes to their rescue. It is quite true, he charges exorbitant interest; but he risks much. After all, it is a matter of free choice with the agriculturist to borrow or not to borrow. He may avoid the Marwari if he likes. But he can't help borrowing money; for, as we said, the demand of the State is inexorable. So, you see, the Marwari is not at the root of the mischief, but somebody else.

THE mail papers to hand, show how the whole of Europe was convulsed over the death of Prince Bismarck. Since the ascension of the young German Emperor on the throne, Bismarck lived almost forgotten by the world. But his departure from this life has brought him again to the front; and everyone is mourning his loss. Even the French press, though reviling his memory, has borne testimony to the fact that he was one of the greatest men of the age. The leading passion of the Western mind is to attain to worldly greatness. To be a Bismarck, is the highest ambition of a European. Bismarck outwitted his rivals by his keen intelligence; he humbled his opponents by his invincible army; and the whole of Europe envied him. He was considered the most favoured of all beings. To an interviewer, however, he confessed, he had "no joys of life," and that he dragged a most miserable existence. "Seldom in my life," he said, "have I been a happy man." Again, said Bismarck:

In politics I never had sufficient leisure to be sensible of happiness. It was an incessant struggle; and when success came, care came with it, for it was necessary to hold fast and to make the most of the success.

On another memorable occasion, he thus unburthened his heart:

Nobody loves me for what I have done. I have never made anybody happy, nor myself, nor family, nor anybody else. But how many have I made unhappy! But for me three great wars would not have been fought, eighty thousand men would not have perished. Parents, brothers, sisters, and widows would not be bereaved and plunged into mourning. That matter, however, I have settled with God. But I have had little or no joy from all my achievements, nothing but vexation, care, and trouble.

Bismarck does not tell us how he "settled that matter," that is, the sufferings he caused, to innumerable human beings, "with God." We know, however, how he settled matters with the French after he had humbled them. With Thiers, when he and Jules Faure were treating for peace, the Prussian Chancellor played as a cat plays with a mouse; and a grim smile hovered upon his lip when he told the Frenchman that "a large and wealthy city like Paris would feel itself insulted if a less indemnity than a milliard francs in gold were demanded from it."

It was Bayard (Taylor), the American Minister, who remarked that "after Gortchakoff, I was most impressed by Beaconsfield. Bismarck is still a head higher than all these." Nevertheless, becoming one day severely arithmetical, Bismarck calculated that "in the whole course of his life he had only about twenty-four hours of happiness!" It was all "vanity and vexation of spirit," he was often heard to murmur while enjoying supreme powers over kings and nations. This proves conclusively that the Europeans are mistaken in supposing that the supreme object of life is to be a Bismarck in time. Here, in India, the people have been taught that there is no happiness but only misery in worldly prosperity. So deep impression did this teaching make upon the minds of the people that Hindu kings, when they passed the age of 50, left their thrones and went to the jungles, to lead a religious life. If the Hindus have any great work before them, it is to lead the Europeans and Americans to the joys of religion from the miseries of sovereignty. How we wish we had men to send to Europe and America for such a noble purpose! Europe and America now hold the destinies of the world in their hands. How happy would be the prospects of humanity if the Western nations could be spiritualized! What is necessary to be done, is to convince the so-called Christians in Europe and America that Jesus Christ was neither a myth nor an enthusiast but a true prophet and a messenger from Heaven.

REFERRING to British protection of West Indian sugar industry, the *Pioneer* says:

Mr. Chamberlain has done all he could very well do in the matter: he has agreed to a Government guarantee of 3 per cent for ten years on a capital of three-quarters of a million, to be expended in setting up a central factory in the islands, which will take the produce of the smaller estates and work it up, according to the best methods; he has agreed to subsidise a line of steamers between Canada and the West Indies, and has persuaded Canada to give preferential treatment to West Indian sugar; and, finally, he has practically promised that if the United States ever take off the countervailing duties they recently imposed, England will impose such duties, by way of checkmating Continental bounties.

But what has Lord George Hamilton done for the protection of Indian sugar industry? And what has Lord Elgin done either? Is it not a matter which also deserves the serious attention of the British merchants here?

It is said that the question of the conditions of service, pay and pension of Puisne Judges of High Courts has lately been under consideration of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State is to be addressed on the subject.

MR. JUSTICE KNOX, of the Allahabad High Court, in acquitting three police officers, who had been convicted of fabricating false evidence, passes a severe condemnation on the conduct of the District Superintendent of Police, because the latter ordered the accused, though admitted to bail, to the barracks, thus preventing their counsel from having access to them. His Lordship characterises this as "an illegal interference with the freedom of persons whom the law intended to be perfectly free." But more: Mr. Justice Knox asks, pertinently: "If the District Superintendent of Police acted thus with Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, it is a wonder that they upon such authority should consider themselves entitled to interfere illegally with the freedom of suspected persons?" We commend this to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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EARTHQUAKE.—A smart and prolonged shock of earthquake was felt at Dinajpur on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Larkins acts for Mr. Maclean, while the latter acts for Mr. Reynolds as Director-General of Telegraphs.

VACATION JUDGES.—Justices Stevens and Pratt will be the Vacation Judges during the long vacation of the High Court which will commence from the 9th proximo.

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Bright, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, who is now in Scotland; is reported to be in good health, and will return to Calcutta on the expiration of his leave.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Government of India has decided to contribute collections of forest and geological specimens to the forthcoming Paris Exhibition. These will be prepared by the departments and will probably cost about half a lakh.

NANA SHAH'S PORTRAIT.—The latest number of the *Vaishnavakasha* or Encyclopedia in Bengalee, contains a portrait of Nana Shah. This bespeaks considerable enterprise on the part of the able Editor, Babu Narendranath Bose.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.—Mr. R. Gales, a Coopers Hill Engineer, on the East Coast Railway, at present acting as Assistant Manager of that line, has been selected to act as Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

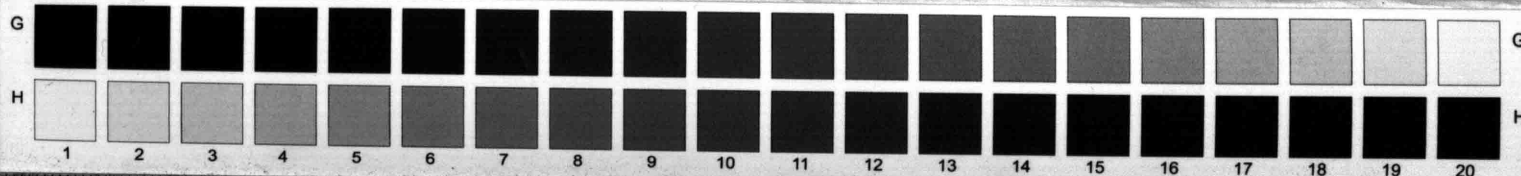
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—It is notified that on the result of the Entrance Examination of 1899 being known, the twelve third-grade junior scholarships will be distributed as follows: Patna 2; Gya 2; Shahabad 2; Sarun 2; Chumpparun 1; Mozuffpore 2; Durbhanga 1.

THE NEW LOAN.—A Simla telegram says: The loan on Wednesday was tendered for about one and a-half times over, and was floated at the average rate of Rs. 94.12 as 5/8p, the minimum accepted being Rs. 94.9, tenders at this rate getting 76 1/2 per cent of the amount tendered for.

SIMLA OR CALCUTTA?—The question of the move of Government offices to Calcutta has recently been considered. If plague shows signs of increasing in Calcutta towards the beginning of the cold weather, it seems practically certain that the major portions of the Secretariats will remain at Simla for the winter. The question is now under consideration in all the departments, should such a step prove necessary. *Englishman*.

CURRENCY AND DISCONTENT.—Writing on the Currency question, the *Englishman* says:—There can be no doubt that the position of the labouring classes has been steadily growing worse during the long decline in the purchasing power of the rupee, and that they are in a thoroughly discontented state, as proved by the continual strikes that are taking place. We suggest that the evidence of a number of native workmen should be taken by the Currency Committee to testify how much harder it is for them to live nowadays than it was 30 years ago.

TIGERS IN BARISAL.—The *Barisal Hitaishi* gives a dreadful description of tiger visits in the town of Barisal. On the 20th July, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, a tiger entered the cow-house of one Balai Chung and fell upon a calf. On the inmates of the house making a row, the brute gave up its prey and walked across a pleader's house opposite. On another night some constables saw a tiger a little way of a main road. On a third occasion, people were greatly frightened on finding a tiger taking its stand on the side of a public tank. Lastly, only about a fortnight ago, a person named Fouzuddi, was severely mauled by a tiger in a village in the jurisdiction of Thana Motbaria. The man is now in hospital. The disarmed people are terror-stricken, and know not what to do.



COOCH BEHAR ITEMS.—Baboo Jadub Chandra Chuckerbutty, late Civil and Sessions Judge of the State, having applied for pension with effect from the 1st August, Baboo Priya Nath Dutt, Fowdary Ahlikar of the State, has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge, Registrar of Deeds, and Judicial Member of the State Council, on Rs. 700 rising to 800 per month in four years by two biennial increments of Rs. 50 each. Baboo Hari Das Mookarjee, Manager of the Chaklaj Estate has been appointed Fowdary Ahlikar on Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 600 by biennial increments of Rs. 50, but will continue in charge of the Chaklaj Estate until further orders.

OPTICAL PHENOMENON AT DACCA.—Referring to a paragraph in our issue of the 22nd instant, Srimati Premalata writes:—“Cannot the phenomenon tally with the electric head-lights of gigantic power carried by the steamers of the I. G. S. N. Company's Ganges and Sunderbans, despatch service, which must needs throw their stream of light on the south-eastern horizon of Dacca, while, plying down to Narayanganj almost every night and which have come into existence for a year or two? I hope a little observation on the identity in time would eliminate the element of surprise and explain away the demon-light.”

REMARKABLE CURE OF SNAKE-BITE.—Babu Shashi Bhushan Mukerjee writes from Gobardanga: More than a month ago, in the village Chakra, in our neighbourhood, a lad, aged about 11, named Hriday Bikari Mista—a student of the Gobardanga H. E. School—was bitten by a cobra. It so happened that while he was taking a walk, his foot accidentally fell upon the deadly reptile, which turned and bit him on the toe. There was consternation in the family, as the lad showed evident signs of getting worse. Fortunately the father of the lad had with him a copy of “Snake, Snake-bites and their Treatment” in Bengalee. According to the method of treatment prescribed in that book, two ligatures were applied for arresting the further progress of the poison. Incisions were then made below the ligatures, resulting in blood of inky colour flowing out. The incised parts were then rubbed with salt, and then hot water was poured. This process was repeated till the blood was restored to its natural colour. The ligatures were then removed and the lad was brought round in a few hours.

H. MICHAEL vs. “THE ENGLISHMAN.”—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. A. Hossain, Esq., the Third Judge, the case of H. Michael vs. J. O. B. Saunders, came on for hearing. The plaintiff, a Press Reporter, sued the defendant, Managing Proprietor of the Calcutta *Englishman*, to recover the sum of Rs. 130, due on account of reports of High Court cases supplied to that paper between the months of June and July last. Mr. K. Sen Gupta, Barrister, with Mr. W. Mendes appeared for the plaintiff, and Babu Dinanath Amerjee, Pleader, for the defendant. On the case being called on, the pleader, for the defendant, informed His Honour that he had made a tender of the amount claimed by the plaintiff in full, but he declined to accept it, saying that he wanted half costs as well. The pleader further stated that the bill submitted for work done for the month of June did not tally with the account kept by the defendant, and that the amount claimed for July was a premature demand, inasmuch as it was not due at the time of the filing of the suit. The defendant, however, was willing to pay the amount claimed by the plaintiff in full, without the half costs, and he was willing to do so at the present moment. His Honour asked the pleader whether the tender of the money was made before or after the institution of the suit. On being informed that it was made after the filing of the suit, His Honour remarked that the plaintiff was certainly entitled to his costs. The pleader then said that if that was the case, he would pay half costs, but he wished to be allowed to men on the ingratitude of the plaintiff towards the defendant. His Honour at once stopped the pleader, saying that that was not at all relevant to the case, adding that it was a pity that the pleader should represent such a big firm as the *Englishman*. Mr. Sen Gupta then read the correspondence which had passed between plaintiffs' pleader and the defendant, after which the plaintiff was asked if he would accept the half costs and the amount claimed by him. On his agreeing to do so, a compromise on the above terms was entered. —*Indian Daily News.*

A BLUE BOOK was issued in London on Thursday evening, containing the evidence submitted before the Currency Committee up to the date of adjournment. *Amid* this, the *Pioneer* learns, it is generally believed that the gold standard witnesses more than held their own, and there is a fair prospect of definite proposals, probably of an eclectic nature, in this direction being formulated.

THE PROBAT of Hyderabad, Sind, tells what it calls “a very sensational tale of police zoolam from Bharia.” It appears that in a defamation case, there were warrants issued against certain inhabitants of the village by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Hala. The warrants were directed to a policeman, named Hashmat, who proceeded to the village, and sent word to those who were wanted to the effect that they should see him at the Police Station as he had summonses against them. The poor unsuspecting person, in obedience to the order of the police officials, at once presented himself at the Thana. Hashmat, immediately on their arrival, began to handcuff them and fasten ropes round their waists. All these men were respectable. One of them asked Hashmat to let him have a look at the warrants to see whether there was no provision for bail; but Hashmat, pointing blank, refused to comply with this very reasonable request. He said, he had the warrants in his pocket. The warrants contained Magistrate's endorsement, directing bail to be taken. This probably was the reason why Hashmat was unwilling to show the warrants. Then commenced negotiations which were soon settled. On the payment of the sum of Rs. 60, Hashmat removed the prisoners' handcuffs and ropes. When the accused reached Naushahro, they complained to the Chief Constable of the illegal conduct of Hashmat, but to no effect. The *Probat* draws the attention of the District Superintendent of Police to the matter.

Correspondence.

M. V. AND M. E. EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Allow me to point out, through your column, a serious grievance of last M. V. and M. E. candidates in the Rajshahi Circle. The questions on Geography and Bengalee Literature were set from other books, than the text-books. As a sure result, a large number of examinees will be plucked. As this is no fault of theirs, I appeal of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Division, to consider the matter.

BAD MASHES IN KHULNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF WORK.

SIR,—There is a band of *Badmashes* in the village Katpara in Khulna, who have become a terror to females. Their rendezvous is the house of a middle-aged widow in the centre of the village. Monday is the day of their general gathering. They threaten everyone who tries to meddle with their affairs. Lately they so brutally ravaged the modesty of one mendicant woman (Bashami) that she had to live for some months in the hospital. Some of the *Badmashes* were sent up to the Sessions Court of Khulna; but unfortunately the case was dismissed, and they have since grown more furious. Many anonymous petitions were submitted to the District Magistrate, but no effect. People fear to sign their names; for, if the culprit escape unpunished, then the sufferings of the signatories would be terrible. Recently the respectable ladies of the village have submitted a memorial to the District Magistrate, stating that they are not safe in the village, and praying for redress. I hope and trust that our Magistrate, Mr. S. C. Mookerjee, will do the needful.

S. N. S.

A REASONABLE EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The *Englishman*, with its wonderful knowledge of orthography of proper names, finds fault with a “section of the Bengalee community” for having identified the Rt. Hon. George N. Curzon, the Viceroy-elect, for a scion of the house of Courion, a late merchant and zemindar of Chandernagore. Probably some junior clerk at the *Englishman* office of some *pyada* belonging to that establishment, who is a resident of Chandernagore, might have questioned the Editor or writer of the paragraph on the subject; and hence this outburst of feeling against a “section of Bengalee community.” But is it not a fact that not many years ago when Sir Henry Norman was elected as the Viceroy of India, it was the *Englishman* that first announced that Sir Henry Norman was formerly a writer in some mercantile firm in Calcutta? If this statement be true, it is no matter for surprise that the clerk or *pyada* in question should make the enquiry, knowing full well that if a clerk can rise to the Viceroyalty of India why should not the scion of a rich merchant family of Chandernagore get it? But it must be admitted that the clerk or the *pyada* unfortunately did not possess such a profound knowledge of orthography as the writer of the *Hare Street* journal.

A VOICE FROM CHANDERNAGORE.

THE HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Everybody from the highest officials downwards, is thinking of contributing his mite towards the foundation and solvency of the proposed Mahomedan University at Aligarh; but what a pity that none of our countrymen should consider it a duty to place on a sound and permanent footing the Central Hindu College which has unostentatiously been established at Benares. The object of this newly-established institution is to promote the training in Hindu religion and to combine it with a liberal education in Sanskrit literature and Western learning. The College was opened on the 7th ultimo in accordance with Vedic rites; and in the brief period of its existence, a hundred students have joined the College. Three classes have as yet been opened, the second, Entrance, and the F. A.—but as soon as a proper accommodation is obtained, more classes will be opened. The Principal of the College, Dr. Arthur Richardson, is simply indefatigable in contributing to the success of the College. They take a genuine interest in their work. Will the nobility of India come forward to help the College Committee? When the Mahomedan College at Aligarh was established, the Hindu Princes and Chiefs subscribed liberally to its maintenance. Will it be much to ask our Mahomedan brethren to do their duty in respect of the Hindu College? Donations will be thankfully received by A. Richardson, Esq., Principal of the Hindu College, Benares.

S. M. L.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In the *Patrika* of day before yesterday you wrote about the sugar industry of this country. Now, Mr. Editor, it is a sad truth that we are going to lose one by one all the fine and lucrative industries of our country. Now we are entirely dependent upon the West for every sort of our daily necessities. Not to speak of the manufacture of cloth which is entirely monopolised by the Lancashire weavers, we always look up to the West even for other minor and minute wants. Even the match, pins, needles, threads, etc., come from the West. You have truly said, “It is a shame that the people of India should allow their own industry to be supplanted by that of some foreign European countries.” Now, Mr. Editor, our educated community is quite indifferent to this grave problem. Few understand that their country is fast approaching ruin or if they understand it at all, they are blind to this fact because much self-help and self-sacrifice are necessary for ameliorating the present condition. But it will not be a good policy, with us, if we really wish for the redemption of our country, to always look to our own personal interest. Those among us who can easily afford to do so, should buy country-made article even at higher prices, rather than the “bounty-

fed” foreign ones. Several firms have been started in Calcutta, where only country-made articles are sold. Our countrymen can do no better to ameliorate the prostrated condition of their country than to buy their necessities from these firms. It is incumbent upon every well-wisher of his country to bind himself to a promise to use country-made articles as far as practicable. It is a matter of great regret that the leaders of our community are not actively alive to the importance of such a vow.

D. BOSE.

A ROYAL MYSTERY.

ON Wednesday (August 3) the sudden departure of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales for Copenhagen was accounted for by the statement that the Queen of Denmark, Her Royal Highness's mother, was ill. This statement, however, was denied from Copenhagen. Below we give extracts from the Court Circular, together with official statements from Copenhagen. The Court Circular contained the following:—

Osborne, August 3.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales visited the Queen yesterday afternoon, and took leave of Her Majesty previous to departing for Copenhagen, in consequence of the receipt of news of the serious illness of Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark.

Marlborough House, August 3.—Owing to the serious illness of the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, who arrived at Marlborough House last night from the Royal yacht Osborne, left London this morning for Copenhagen, attended by Miss Knollys and Sir Francis Lake, M. D.

Copenhagen, Wednesday.—There is no truth in the reports as to the indisposition of the Queen of Denmark. Her Majesty is in good health. The following semi-official statement is made there:—“The Queen slept from eleven o'clock last night to seven this morning. Her Majesty's appetite is good, and she went out this afternoon for a carriage drive. The visit of the Princess of Wales is, perhaps, some days earlier than was previously anticipated; but it is not unexpected, as arrangements had already been made for a Royal family gathering in the month of August.”

Bernstorff, Wednesday.—The following semi-official statement is issued here:—“As a sign of the relatively good health of the Queen of Denmark, it may be observed that no physician is at present staying here, as would be the case were any member of the Royal Family in need of his services. Dr. Petersen, the Court Physician, remains at Gueltefort. The latest telegram to the Princess of Wales said that there was no cause whatever for Her Royal Highness to accelerate her departure.”

STORY OF A CHAMPION CAT.

THE career of the champion cat, “Roy,” was incidentally alluded to in the case of Harris vs. Slater, before Mr. Justice Stirling in the Chancery Division. Mr. Godefroi said it was a partnership action, the persons concerned being Elizabeth Harris, spinster, the plaintiff, and Annie Slater, the defendant. He moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant from excluding the plaintiff from the business founded on the cat, which was a blue Persian, and from selling or exhibiting the cat without the consent of the plaintiff, and from representing that the cat was the defendant's sole property. The evidence showed that the value of the cat was £100. Mr. Owen Thompson, for the defendant, suggested that £20 was nearer the mark. Mr. Godefroi, continuing, said that, in May, of last year, a certain Miss Simpson, made a suggestion to Miss Slater, the purchaser of the cat, which was then a kitten and not in very good health. (Laughter.) As a result, Miss Slater called on the plaintiff and asked her to go into partnership with her in this cat, and the plaintiff agreed to do so. The terms of the partnership were that the defendant was to pay for the cat, which was then to be had as cheap as thirty shillings, and the plaintiff was to keep it. The plaintiff spends some money to provide a residence for the cat, and kept it about eighteen weeks. The cat was then shown at the Crystal Palace show, and carried everything before it, namely, two first prizes, four special prizes, the championship, and a silver medal. According to the rules of the National Cat Club, under which the Crystal Palace show was held, it was provided that the owner of the cat should be registered, and the cat entered in the names of the owners. That was done. The plaintiff paid the entry fee. A few days afterwards, the ladies had “some words.” The plaintiff demanded her half-share, and what followed was this action.

It has been decided that henceforth the B.A. Philosophy Course will not be taught in the Allahabad Muir Central College.

HITHERTO the Middle English Examination in the N.W.P. used to be held in April. The next Examination will be held in December, 1898.

COLONELS HILL AND TUCKER go to Rawalpindi on the 1st September in connection with the Arms Smuggling Committee.

AN Extradition Treaty has been entered upon between the British and Portuguese Governments, under which eight Pathans, now in the lock-up at Bangalore, in connection with the temple dakaity near Goa, will be surrendered to the Portuguese Government, they, in exchange, surrendering a Hindu, named Krishnasamy Neidu, who has been a fugitive about twenty thousand rupees, while employed in Bangalore, in the Collector's Office, as Income-Tax clerk.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has just addressed to the Government of Bengal a letter, pointing out the growing necessity of securing, in the interest of trade generally, additional railway communication between Bengal and the N.W. Provinces, and the urgent need of increased railway facilities to meet the demands of the rapidly-expanding coal trade. The Committee urge that at present the want of independent railway communication between Calcutta and the N.W. Provinces and Behar, besides hampering business at Calcutta, is causing very serious inconvenience to other railway Companies, interchanging traffic with the East Indian line, and suggests a connecting link from Moghul Serai through Palanow to Simi.

MR. A. C. WOLFE, of Dundee, Mo., who travel for Mansur & Tibbets, Implement Co., to St. Louis, gives travelling men and travellers in general, some good advice. “Being a Knight of the G. M.,” 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, truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travellers can carry and could relate many instances where it has used the remedy on sickness, 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—

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO., Chemists.

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Ameer Ali and Henderson.)

AN INTERESTING CASE.

MOULVI Z. R. ZAHED moved on behalf of Adhuddin Munshi for a rule on the District Magistrate of Jessore to show cause why the order of the Sub-divisional Officer of Narail, convicting him under Section 117 L.P. Code, and sentencing him to a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to two months' rigorous imprisonment, should not be set aside. The facts of the case are of a peculiar nature. The case for the prosecution was that a Mahomedan Fakir, called Pagal Dewan, came to Singia with a few followers and after making a grave in a field, he and his followers remained there for a month for worshipping God. After he had been for a few days under the ground, a number of Mahomedans raised an objection, holding the practice as unrighteous according to the Koran. They wanted that the Fakir should not be allowed to remain in the grave or to treat patients with the help of his disciples. Gradually his objectors became a strong party, and the petitioner who professed to be a preacher of the Mahomedan faith, came to the village and joined the objectors as their leader. Under his orders one Rafiqullah and another, both of whom were hailed up with the petitioner but acquitted, issued a proclamation by beat of drum that a meeting of the Mahomedans would be held to discuss the question of the propriety of such conduct of the Fakir and, if necessary, to drive him out of the grave by force.

The Fakir, on the other hand, had a large number of followers, who were determined to resist all efforts to bring the Fakir out. This led to a serious apprehension of breach of the peace on the day appointed for the meeting. But the Fakir came out of the grave himself two days before the meeting and made himself scarce. The police, however, arrested three men including the petitioner and placed them before the Magistrate charging them to have taken active part in calling the meeting. The petitioner denied that the object of the meeting was to drive the Fakir out by force. The Deputy Magistrate, however, found satisfactory evidence that the meeting was called not simply for such discussion but also for raising the Fakir from under the ground by force should discussion and persuasion at the meeting fail in their object, and convicted and sentenced the petitioner as stated.

Their Lordships, after hearing the pleader, passed the following order:—“Let a rule issue, calling upon the Magistrate of the district to show cause why the conviction and sentence in this case should not be set aside, in the ground that there is no evidence to connect the petitioner with the proclamation alleged to have been made on the 4th June regarding the meeting in respect of which the charge is made, or why such other order should not be made in the matter as to the court may seem fit and proper.”

A CASE UNDER THE PLAGUE ACT.

Babu Hura Prosad Chatterjee applied on behalf of Golam Hossein Parpia for the admission of an appeal against the conviction of the appellant under section 3 of Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases Act) by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, who convicted the appellant of having brought in certain prohibited goods, to wit, rags, used apparel, beddings, etc., from Bombay to Calcutta, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300. The facts of the case are shortly these:—The accused got a letter from his father who was residing at Bombay, advising despatch of certain goods, to wit, some hardware and copper plate, etc., which did not make mention of the packages to be sent, containing any of the prohibited goods. A few days after the receipt of the letter, the accused got some challans from his father and presented them to the Collector of Customs and applied for the delivery of packages sent to his address. The packages were then ordered to be opened for inspection, and when opened they were found to contain some of the prohibited goods mentioned above. The accused was hereupon charged with having brought in prohibited goods and convicted, as stated above; the Chief Presidency Magistrate holding that the section in question made punishable the act of simply bringing in prohibited goods from Bombay to the port of Calcutta without having any regard to the question of their being brought intentionally or innocently. It was urged by the learned vakil for the appellant that the conviction was bad in law inasmuch as there was no evidence on the record either to show that the accused had ordered the goods to be sent to him or that the articles were sent to him by one who had business transaction with him and in the ordinary course of business. He further urged that the challans and the letter sent to him, advising despatch of the articles, did not show that the articles were prohibited articles and that, therefore, he could not be said to have brought in prohibited articles.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and set it down for hearing.

MR. R. A. GAMBLE, Accountant-General Punjab, on the expiry of his leave, will probably be posted to Bombay.

A MEETING of the citizens of Poona was held on Thursday to consider measures to be taken to give a suitable reception to Prince Ranjitsinghji, who is expected there next week with a cricket team.

SUBORDINATE employees from Rangoon that some subordinate employees by the Bombay-Burma Trading Company have been detected in cutting green teak in the eastern forest tracts of Lower Burma. This is a violation of the contract with Government and the consequences are likely to be rather serious.

JUDGEMENT has been delivered in the gold theft case against E. Hoskin, late reduction officer, Oorgaum Gold Mine, Kolar Goldfields. The Magistrate of Bangalore has found the accused guilty of misappropriating mine gold to his own use, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The counsel for the prisoner applied for a copy of the judgment for the purpose of appealing.

Telegrams.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The latest despatches received at Washington report that sickness among the American forces in Puerto Rico is increasing. Over a thousand men are down with malarial fever and dysentery, and there are several cases of typhoid.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Great Britain has directed General Black, acting Governor of Hongkong, to accede to Admiral Dewey's request to dock and clean the American warships in Hongkong.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Mr. Rhodes has been elected by a overwhelming majority a member for Namaqualand in Cape Parliament. The Africaner Bond, up to present, has won eight seats, and the Progressives three seats.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

A conference has been held at Manila between the Americans and the rebels. The latter declared they were willing to co-operate with the Americans and to surrender their arms if they were assured that the Philippines would remain under an American or British protectorate, otherwise they threaten a fresh rebellion the moment the Americans withdraw from Manila.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Reports of the recalcitrancy of the insurgent leader Aguinaldo, it is now stated, have been exaggerated. The rebels in Manila are merely unwilling to disarm until assured of American protection.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

President McKinley has been informed that the British Naval Hospital at Hongkong is available for the accommodation of wounded Americans if necessary.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The triumph of the Africaner Bond in the Cape elections is regarded as being assured. The *Times*, commenting on this result, blames Sir Gordon Sprigg for making the question of British supremacy the battle cry of the Progressives.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The West Indies are wholly dissatisfied with the assistance recently granted by the Imperial Government. Jamaica is preparing a *plebiscite* on the question of petitioning Great Britain to sanction the annexation of the Island to America.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* states that the Russian crops have again failed, and a partial famine in the winter is certain.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Theebaw Sawbwa has arrived in London, and the India Office is arranging that he shall pay a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The next point of concentration for the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Khartoum will be Jebelroyan, 41 miles from Omdurman.

It has been ascertained that the Khalifa's force is mainly armed with rifles.

It is reported that Omdurman is fortified most scientifically.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Parliamentary election for the vacancy at Southport caused by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Curzon, on his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India, has resulted in the return of Sir Herbert Naylor Leland, a Liberal candidate, by a majority of 272 over Lord Skelmersdale. The Conservative voting was: Sir Naylor Leland, 5,100; Lord Skelmersdale, 4,828. The result of the election is ascribed partly to the defection of a section of the Unionists and partly to the disapproval of the Government's Chinese policy.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Canadian preferential tariff in favour of Britain is likely to be an insuperable obstacle to the settlement of the question now under consideration by the Anglo-American and Canadian Conference at Quebec.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Lord Charles Beresford has started for China on his mission for the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Welsh coal strikers have withdrawn their original demand and arranged to meet the masters on Saturday when a settlement will probably be arrived at.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

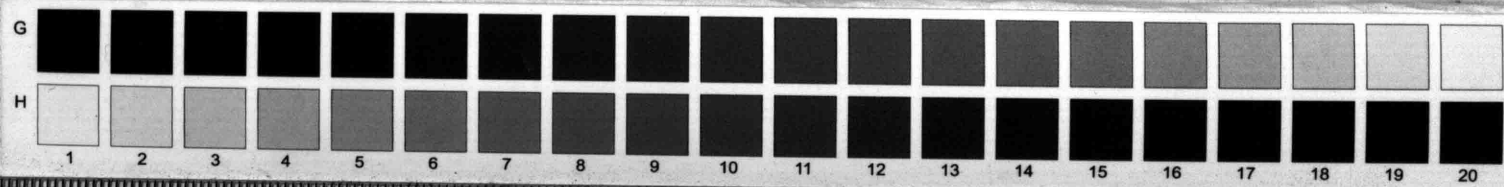
Lord Wolseley has issued a memorandum to the Army enjoining temperance and purity among the troops, and directing the officers to supervise and advise their men as to morality.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

A Blue-book has been issued containing 319 closely printed pages of evidence already given by the witnesses before the Currency Committee, including the testimony of Sir James Mackay, Mr. James O'Connor, Mr. Allam Arthur, Mr. Francis Harrison, Mr. James Fairbairn, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Lindsay, Sir Henry Waterfield, Mr. Cave Browne, Mr. Thomas Christie, Mr. William Leake, Mr. Charles Cox, Sir Edgar Vincent, Sir Antony Macdonnell, Mr. Stephen Ralli, Sir Samuel Montagu, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Probyn, Mr. Steel, Mr. Acworth, Sir Frank Forbes, Mr. Adam, Mr. Henry Coke and Mr. Ewen Cameron.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The evidence given before the Currency Commission deals minutely with every aspect of the currency questions in relation to India and Ceylon. The schemes of the Indian Government and those of Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Probyn are fully discussed. The large majority of witnesses are against the re-opening of the Mints, and those in favour thereof acknowledge the necessity of increasing taxation, whilst admitting that such a course would be dangerous. The Government's scheme is approved cordially only by official witnesses. Many of the witnesses recommend a gold standard even without a gold currency, but Lord Rothschild considers this unfeasible, and thinks that the enormous increase in gold production ought to facilitate India's acquiring the reserve necessary.



PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

From Wednesday the 24th instant to Thursday the 25th instant there were one fresh case and three deaths. The total of "true cases" up to the 25th instant was 217 and deaths 179.

LICENSES FOR PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

During the week ending 20th August thirty-one licenses were granted for family hospitals which have been opened as follows: One in Ward 1; three in Ward 3; three in Ward 4; six in Ward 5; eight in Ward 6; one in Ward 7; three in Ward 8; one in Ward 11; one in Ward 14; two in Ward 19; one in Ward 23 and one in Ward 25.

INOCULATION.

Dr. Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, has been deputed by Dr. Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, to learn anti-plague inoculation from Dr. Bannerman.

A CASE of plague is reported to have occurred at the village of Dasani Kulan, in Phillour tahsil, of the Jullundur district, and situate only four miles from the town of Phagwara on the North-Western Railway.

THERE were 28 cases and 22 deaths in Bombay on Thursday.

THE returns in Karachi for the 25th show 3 cases and 2 deaths; totals to date, 3,179 cases and 2,498 deaths.

No fresh cases of plague were reported in Bangalore City on the 24th and no deaths.

A TELEGRAM, which has been received from the Hongkong Government, reports that the last case of plague occurred at Hongkong on the 10th instant, and that the plague has practically ceased at Macao, Canton and Swatow. The imposition of the Venice Convention regulations against these ports are now withdrawn. Amoy, however, is still infected.

A BANGALORE telegram to the *I. D. News*, dated August 25, says:—The affairs at the Bangalore City is assuming a serious aspect, owing to the plague outbreak. A huge crowd of lower class natives last evening, numbering between five and seven thousand, besieged the Maharani Regent's palace, with a view to ventilating imaginary grievances, which they call outrageous plague preventive measures. The palace guards and police were unable to prevent the rowdy mob entering the palace grounds, but news of the occurrence was immediately despatched to the British Resident, and a body of City Police and Imperial Service Lancers were soon on the spot and dispersed the mob. They then went to the Prime Minister's residence, but Sir Seshadri Iyer, not appearing, they left, threatening to make things unpleasant. There the rumours of threatened strike among the rpo-keepers and bazars in the city.

YUSSUFFUDIN's plaint has been admitted by the District Judge of Secunderabad.

THE question of voting, an address to the Viceroy by the Simla Municipal Committee has been adjourned.

MAJOR DRANE arrives in Simla on the 10th of September and his advent is regarded as a good augury of peace at the Malakand.

THE Madras Government has passed the estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,80,943, for constructing the Victoria Students' Hostel in Madras.

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, 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 we 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 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 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 miserable condition month after month. In fact, I came to think 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 gave way, and shortly I was well and strong as ever. Since then I have had good health and worked without trouble. When I feel I need it, I take a dose of the Syrup, and it keeps me right.

"I am a surgical instrument maker, and think my illness was due to the quicksilver that I work amongst acting on me when in a low state of 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, arsenic, 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 nervous got weak and shaken because they were not fed. That accounts for his weakness and for his uncertain footsteps.

Take the ashes out of your furnace, clear the draught, and light a fresh fire, and things are buzzing and humming directly. And that's what Mother Seigel's Syrup does for the human body, when it sets the digestive system in proper operation.

WHAT DO THESE MEAN IF THESE BE TRUE?

MOULVI FUZUL KARIM, of Munshigunge, has been often before the public. The other day a petition was moved before the District Magistrate on behalf of Moulvi Abbul Gani, a pleader of Munshigunge, for the transfer of a case against him from the Munshigunge Sub-Division to any Magistrate at the Sudder Station. From among other allegations in petition we quote the following ones:—

Para 6. "That on Moulvi Fuzul Karim's transfer to the Sub-Division of Munshigunge your petitioner at the instance and in the interests of his tenants in and about Munshigunge felt bound in several instances to advise his tenants and their relations to resist the attempt on the part of the Police Constables and his peons deputed, as your petitioner has been informed and he believes, by Moulvi Fuzul Karim to find people for enforced work without remuneration as his boatmen with the result that the constables and peons on several instances failed to execute the Moulvi's orders in this behalf."

(Here continue certain paras detailing the circumstances which brought about the ill-feeling between the petitioner and Moulvi Fuzul Karim.)

Para 14. "That one Golam Ahmed Chowdhury, a Talokdar at Banari, a village in Munshigunge Sub-Division, who is related to Moulvi Fuzul Karim and his wife, by more than one tie had been for some time previous to the incident hereinafter related negotiating for the marriage of his son, Abdul Nayeem alias Nurtul Meah with Rajubunessa, daughter of and heiress of considerable properties, of Abdul Majid Chowdhury, deceased, also of Banari, a co-sharer of the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury, which marriage relations fell through by reasons of your petitioner's successfully treating for an union of the said Rajubunessa and her sister with Abdul Hamid and Abdul Majid, sons of your petitioner's brother Mahamud. Suddereddeen and which was a great disappointment to the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury and his relations including the Moulvi."

Para 15. "That on the 10th June idem one Muffizuddeen, an employer of the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury, laid an information at the Rajabari Thana in the interest of the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury regarding an apprehended breach of the peace by the attempt of one Imdad, brother of Buzrugunessa Bibee, widow of the said Abdul Majid Chowdhury, deceased, over the cutting down by the said Imdad of some trees standing on land in which both the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury and the said Buzrugunessa Bibee claimed an interest."

Para 16. "That Constable Rajmohan Dutta was thereupon deputed to the spot to prevent a breach of the peace and the said constable, as your petitioner has been informed, submitted his report on the 29th June idem that there are no apprehension of breach of the peace as the trees, the subject of dispute, had already been cut down and removed the day before i. e. the 28th June idem."

Para 17. "That on the 30th June idem the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury came to Munshigunge and lived in a boat at the Ghat close to the Sub-Divisional Officer's residence where the Moulvi's own boat generally lies, that Abdul Bari, son-in-law of the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury and cousin-in-law of Moulvi Fuzul Karim reached Munshigunge on the 1st July last and lived in the same boat with the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury, and both, the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury and Abdul Bari with their people continued to live in the boat up to the 4th July idem."

Para 18. "That during their stay at Munshigunge, as your petitioner has been informed and believes, visited the Moulvi at the Sub-Divisional residence daily after nightfall and as your petitioner has been informed and believes, had consultations with the Moulvi about the institution of the case mentioned in the para next after it and also about the said marriage negotiations which had fallen through and your petitioner has been informed and believes that the said case had been instituted under the advice of Moulvi Fuzul Karim."

Para 19. "That on Sunday, the 3rd July idem, the said Muffizuddeen arrived at Munshigunge, in consequence, as your petitioner believes, of a message from the said Golam Ahmed Chowdhury, and on the following day lodged a complaint in respect of the removal of the two Karori trees over which a breach of the peace mentioned in para 14 and 15 above was expected, charging him as your petitioner believes for the first time with the removal of the trees under sec. 143 I. P. C."

Para 20. "That a police enquiry was ordered in the case and that Sub-Inspector Jadunath Das, the investigating officer, paid the Moulvi a visit at Munshigunge on the 15th July idem, and went back to Rajabari the same day, and returning to Munshigunge the day after i. e. the 16th July idem, asked your petitioner, although he had never been questioned by the said Sub-Inspector Jadunath Das about the case before, to execute a recognizance and bail-bond for appearance before Moulvi Fuzul Karim on the 20th July idem for trial under sec. 143 I. P. C."

Para 21. "That some time prior to this complaint and the close of the Police investigation it was openly talked about in Munshigunge that your petitioner was a marked man, and that he would receive a severe lesson at the Moulvi's hands."

The succeeding paragraphs refer to the circumstances how this case was transferred by the Moulvi to the file of the Hon'y. Magistrate and the grounds which were urged for transfer of the case from the Honorary Magistrate's file to some Magistrate at the Sudder Station.

The Magistrates, however, saw no strong grounds for transferring the case from the file of the Honorary Magistrate. We express no opinion now as to the Magistrate's judgment as we understand the matter shall soon be laid before the Hon'ble High Court. But we can not help observing that the Magistrate should not have allowed such damaging statements against a Sub-Divisional Officer go unchallenged. We think the party making these allegations should have been called upon to substantiate the charges, and failing to prove them made to suffer the consequences as provided for in the law.—*Dacca Gazette*.

It is rumoured at Paris that the French ironclad Bruix has foundered in the Indian Ocean, but nothing is known officially.

SCHEDULE OF CRIME IN LONDON.

Here is an excellent schedule of crime in London. Let the Administration in India, which is entrusted with the repression of crime, read, mark, and inwardly digest it. It is gruesome reading enough: but how much more gruesome is the tale of crime in this country!

A SCHEDULE OF CRIME IN LONDON.

Our manifold Sins and Wickedness set up in Gold Type.

We learn from "London Statistics" that crime costs London about a million and a half a year, made up as follows:—

Metropolitan Police	1,200,500
City Police	124,000
Police Courts	49,000
Quarter Sessions	20,000
Central Criminal Court	27,500
Industrial Schools	134,000
Prisons	

TOTAL £1,580,000
This amounts to something like 7s. 6d. per head of population for our sins.

WE ARE GREAT SINNERS.
Of the 148,000 persons who became "known to the police" in the year now under review, 132,769 were of previous good character, or at least had never before been found out. But of the members of the regular criminal classes convicted in the course of the year, there were 1,230 thieves habitually engaged in crime. We have around us—

- 842 professional thieves.
- 91 professional receivers.
- 92 miscellaneous criminals.
- 949 suspected persons.
- 445 under police supervision.
- 448 houses of receivers.
- 239 houses of thieves.

BUT NOT AS OTHER MEN.
The only two counties wickedest than London are Glamorgan and Monmouth, the South Wales mining districts.

London with an annual average of 10,920 persons tried for indictable offences, has 258 criminals per 100,000 of population, while Glamorgan has 302 and Monmouth 369.

The great majority of crimes are those against property, for which 10,341 persons were prosecuted in London, being 244 per 100,000 of population, as compared with an average of all England and Wales of only 180.

Our crimes of violence are in the proportion of 727 to 100,000, as compared with an average of 531 elsewhere. Three individual counties beat us in this respect, however, Merioneth having 732 crimes of violence, Warwick 735, and Glamorgan the enormous number of 1484 per 100,000.

BILLS OF MORALITY.
In respect of crimes against morals, however, London is better behaved than the rest of the country, the proportion being—

London	403
England and Wales	406

Eight counties have a higher proportion of drunkenness than London, but our annual average of 30188, or 713 per 100,000 is higher than the average of 606 for England and Wales.

We commit suicide more freely in London, too, having an annual average of 454 cases, or 1074 per 100,000, as compared with 90 for all England and Wales. Yet oddly enough, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Suffolk, and Northampton all have more suicides than London.

To deal with all this naughtiness we have—

15,271 police, being—
32 superintendents,
592 inspectors,
1,870 sergeants, and
12,777 constables,

of whom more than half are employed on night duty. We have more police per head than anybody else, having 253 per 1000 population, as compared with 241 in Liverpool, 204 in Manchester, 140 in Birmingham, and 123 in Leeds, and we pay them better giving £97 per constable, as compared with £89, £90, £92, and £89, in the same four towns.

7858 ESCAPED CRIMINALS.
The number of indictable crimes known to have been committed in Greater London in 1895 was 12,115. For these only 14,257 persons were prosecuted.

AN ALLAHABAD MURDER.

MR. J. DRUMMAN, the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, concluded on Tuesday the hearing of a charge of fratricide brought against one Madan Mohan. The accused is a Kayasth, a resident in Allahabad, and has been employed for many years in the East Indian Railway. The case excited much interest in the city, owing to the respectable position, occupied by the prisoner and his victim.

The case for the Crown was that the accused had murdered his brother, a youth named Ram Narain, because he suspected him of an intrigue with his wife. The chief witnesses for the prosecution were the wife and sister-in-law of the accused man, who deposed that when the crime was committed, one night at the end of May last, there were only four persons in the accused's house—the accused himself, his brother, his wife and the wife of another brother. About midnight they heard Ram Narain crying out "Oh! brother, oh! brother." Thereupon the prisoner's wife went upstairs to the room where the accused had retired to rest. The room was in darkness, but she felt the bed and finding it unoccupied, her suspicions were aroused, and she went downstairs again and with her sister-in-law entered the inner room and fastened the door. The prisoner came and knocked at the door, but the women being afraid of him put him off on various pretexts until other people, relatives and neighbours, had arrived. The accused had then left the house.

His victim was found in a shocking condition, though still living and even conscious. The injuries had been inflicted by a hand axe, and by two razors joined together. There were no fewer than 26 wounds on the youth's body. The police were sent for and recorded what purported to be a statement of the dying youth, in which he stated that his brother had attacked him without cause, there being no enmity between them. Some non-police witnesses, produced by the prosecution, declared that the dying man also said his brother was insane when he attacked him. The women stated that the accused had for the last three years of these fits he violently attacked his mother, inflicting severe injuries upon her and charging her with unchastity with a Mahomedan. They also declared that what they saw and heard, convinced them that the accused had again lost his senses on the night of the murder. Three days after the murder, the accused, having in the meanwhile been taken to Benares, was seen outside the City Police Station and arrested. He then declared that he was going to give himself up. Subsequently he made long confessions, admitting his guilt and attributing the crime to the alleged unchastity of his wife with the deceased. Dr. O'Brien, called as a witness for the Crown, said the accused had been under his

observation for some time; the effect of his evidence was that the accused at the time the crime was committed, was insane and incapable of knowing what he was doing. For the defence Dr. A. C. Banerji was called to prove that three years ago accused had a violent attack of insanity, and that he had been more or less under treatment ever since. Dr. Banerji expressed the same opinion as Dr. O'Brien with regard to the man's state of mind. Further evidence was called to show that during the day preceding the murder, the accused on his way home from office had committed gratuitous acts of violence upon several people, and that owing to the state of his mind he had been transferred some time ago from the parcel office of the railway to less responsible duties.

The assessors found that though there were no eye-witnesses, circumstances proved that the prisoner had committed the murder, but that he had done so while suffering from a fit of insanity. The Sessions Judge agreed with this verdict, and in acquitting the prisoner of the crime, will report the case to Government with a view to his detention.

"HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS"

THIS is the title of a series of interviews with the people who ought to know, in "The Young Man." Alderman Treloar says: "Work hard, and take an interest in your work. Merely working hard as a machine will not do; an interest must be taken in the work; an individuality must be shown." Sir Richard Tangye gives as one great secret of his success the life-long habit he has had of giving close attention to small details. He also makes a point of doing everything promptly. Mr. Walter Hazell, M.P., says, that in general ability, united with great industry and unswerving perseverance, ultimately get their reward. The capacity to develop improved methods of production or distribution, benefits alike the inventor and the entire community. It is more satisfactory to pursue a steady industry than to seek success by a short cut; but he adds, beware of keeping slavishly in old ruts. Sir George Newnes's answer is: By taking as much interest in his work as he does in his pleasures. Sir Thomas J. Lipton advises starting with a definite object in view, determining to work hard, to take an intelligent interest in duties, not make too much of a bargain about long hours, and do to others as they would like to be done by. Mr. C. A. Pearson says: "If your work does not interest you, it is perfectly impossible to do your best at it. When you have decided what business interests you, stick to it like a limpet. Get up with it in the morning, and go to bed with it at night. Think of it all the time. Then, if you have average intelligence, you are bound to succeed, and success will bring leisure in which to enjoy it. But don't try and take your leisure until you have secured your success."

It has now been settled that small camps shall be held this cold weather in selected hill stations for the training of British Infantry in mountain warfare.

THE Nerbudda is in heavy flood, and the Bazaar at Broach and the surrounding country is submerged. The railway bridge is safe and trains pass over slowly.

THE selling and bundling room of the Madura Cotton Mills were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The mill is insured in the Royal Insu ansue Co., and the loss is expected to reach Rs. 1,80,000.

In reply to a question in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Khare if any compensation has been paid to Dr. Gwyther for the loss of furniture, &c., he suffered in the late Sinar riots, his Excellency the President said that compensation, amounting to Rs. 1895-6-0, was paid for the loss of his furniture. In reply to another question by the same Hon'ble member if any compensation has been paid to the family of the Hospital Assistant who was killed in that riot, his Excellency said: "A pensionary allowance has been recommended for the widow of the late Hospital Assistant and its grant awaits the order of the Government or India." If we were well if his Excellency mentioned the amount of the allowance. The general belief is that a pittance of only Rs. 4 a month has been recommended for her.

THE following memorandum has just been issued from the head-quarters on the Bengal Command: In view of the recent outrage, committed at Barrackpur by three soldiers, resulting in the death of a native gentleman, and the sentence of seven years' penal servitude on the men concerned, Sir Baker Russell wishes General Officers, Commanding Officers of Regiments, Battalions and Batteries, and Company and Squadron Officers, to take such steps as will most forcibly impress on their men, not only the cowardliness of striking or otherwise ill-using natives of India, who are frequently so weakly constituted as to be quite unable to bear any rough treatment, but the very serious consequences which may result to themselves, as evidenced by the case above quoted.

In these days of rat-destroying for averting the plague, the following is sure to be hailed with delight by many. Babu Kaildas Mallick, Professor of Science at the Burdwan Raj College, on entering the laboratory the other day, found the vessel quite empty, in which he had left a quantity of mercury the previous evening. At the same time, he saw a number of rats, lying rather listless on the ground at a little distance; and there was not the least movement on their part, even on his near approach. The Professor got a bit puzzled. He thought, the rats were dead; but what was his surprise when, on one rodent being held up by the neck, it disgorged a quantity of mercury, and, being left off, ran away. The process was repeated, and almost the entire quantity of mercury was got back. Of course, all the rats were let go by the Professor.

"A MINOR plague official" writes to the *Pioneer*, with reference to the plague at Hubli, which deserves consideration: There is no doubt that the abject terror of the population with respect to the Government method of segregation serves to spread the plague far and wide. When a case of plague occurs in any given street, it is probable that there are in that street some ten or twenty persons who are also infected. When they see what they consider the cruel and barbarous system of segregation enforced against the discovered case, they immediately fly to other streets in the town or surrounding villages. Were segregation not enforced, these people would remain quietly in their houses and probably die there; but their deaths would not set up new centres of infection in perhaps perfectly healthy streets or villages. Whether segregation is feasible and desirable in the Europeanised cities of Bombay and Calcutta, I cannot say; but in mofussil towns and villages, I believe it to be the surest, speediest and most reliable method of spreading disease.

Mofussil News.

Dacca, Aug. 24.

THE well-known Janmastami procession came off as usual. The recent orders of the India Government, prohibiting the practice of lending the Government elephants for the purpose of processions, has deprived it much of its grandeur. The long array of big tuskers, well-mounted with rich, embroidered jhools, reminded very vividly of past oriental pomp. The Nawabpore party has this time beaten the Tanti Bazar party hollow, in the display of skill and ingenuity; but I regret very much to say that both sides indulged in coarse, vulgar and indecent exhibitions, to the disgust of all sensible people. Some years ago they gave up this vicious practice; but it seems they have again taken to it, with a vengeance. After their spasmodic abnormal activity during the late visit of His Honour, our City Fathers have again lapsed into their wonted lethargy. Although we have now got two highly-paid health officers, costing over Rs. 700 a month, the conservancy department in now most deplorably mismanaged. The District Magistrate, some time ago, issued a peremptory order, requiring the rate-payers to reconstruct their privies after the approved model, as they call it; but does he know that the nightsoils are not removed even twice a week in most quarters? Our Chairman has been ailing for some time past. It is the first duty of the executive to see that the conservancy department works properly. One Janali Fakir, who professes to have some grievance against Babu Roopall Das, the well-known millionaire of Dacca, regarding a plot of land of which Roop Das has got possession in execution of a decree, the other day, made an attempt to kill Babu Radha Ballav Das, the only son of Roop Das, by striking him with a *dao*, while Radha Ballav Babu was coming out from his place of business. Fortunately Babu Radha Ballav saw it in time, and shut himself up in a room. The would-be assassin was at once arrested, and is now undergoing trial before Babu Naba Kumar Chakraborty, Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Hallward, now a Professor of the Dacca College, is I am sorry to hear, very unpopular. It seems, he has not at all improved in his manners, by his past experience. Mr. Hallward is reputed to be a good scholar and Professor; but a Professor's duty is not confined to the four corners of his books. He is responsible for the good breeding of his scholars as well; but if the boys would imitate his manners, they would be very poor productions, indeed.—We get showers almost every day. The flood is yet below the normal. Prospect of the crop in the interior is good. The jute business, this season, does not seem to be very promising.

BENARES, AUG. 24.

HARDLY a day passes when we do not get a smart shower of rain. We have, in fact, got sick of it. The *bhadri* crop which comprises of jondhri, sanwan, urdi, bajra, etc., has mostly been injured. Locusts and some other kinds of flies have also appeared in some villages. The only hope of the ryot is the paddy. So far the paddy promises well, but more rain at opportune times will be needed to take it to a successful end. A good many wrestlers have come here these days. Among them is one Gulam from the Punjab, who is said to be a title-holder from the Government of India, of *Rustom-i-Hind*. They are here for the last fortnight and for three days continuously we had a regular exhibition of their strength in Madho Das Samian's garden.—The Loka-ak Chhath fair passed off successfully yesterday.—The Central Hindu College which was established a month ago, is doing excellently well.—The Rani of Barhar has appointed a Mahomedan as the chief Manager of her estate; and a pretty large number of Mahomedans have since found admission in her service.—Dr. G. Gose, the discoverer of the "Vivopathy" method of treatment, is here for the last week. His discovery, though new, may perhaps become popular; but there is no doubt that Dr. Gose is very attentive to his patients, and is all kindness. Some persons have placed themselves under his treatment, and I shall watch with interest the progress they make.

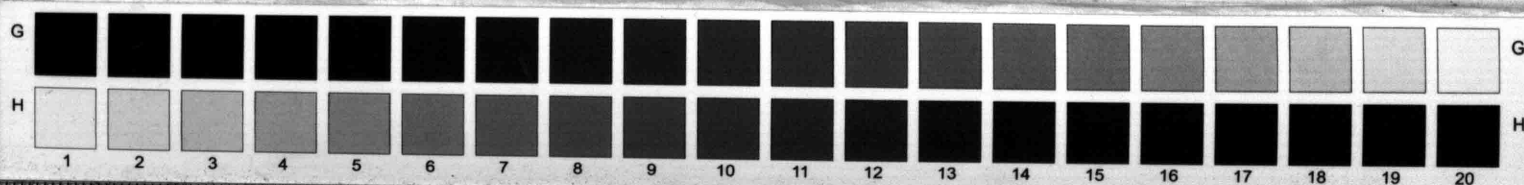
ARCTIC MONUMENTS.

AN incident of this expedition which added to its international interest was the discovery of a great natural pillar of rock, resembling a minaret, which Dr. Kane named in honour of the poet Tennyson. It has been recalled to public notice in the memoir which is now charming the whole world of letters. The biographer, Lord Tennyson, thus refers to it, under date of February, 1855:—The news of the loss of Sir John Franklin, my mother's uncle, in the arctic regions, was at this time a great shock. It is interesting to note that Dr. Kane, who was on the second Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John, honoured my father by naming a natural rock column 480ft. high on a pedestal 280ft. high, to the north of latitude 79 deg. "Tennyson's Monument." The arctic monument to Tennyson, though far away from human sight, must always appeal to the imagination. It is itself a great marvel of nature, not reared by the hand of man in the pride of his art, but wrought as in the very quarry of the Creator and towering in lonely grandeur amid surroundings gloomy, inorganic and desolate, such as only a poet might fancy in his wildest mood. It is also a fitting offering to the genius of philanthropy standing at a point on the earth's surface where the lines of longitude almost meet beyond the seas and continents which divide mankind and telling how brave men penetrated the storms of sunless winters in quest of their lost and suffering fellows. It is, above all, a tribute to the power of literature as represented by the great English poet of our time, whose songs have knit together two peoples as kindred in speech as in blood, and whose beneficent ministry has been felt, not only in the homes of civilised men, but by those we have communed with his spirit in the solitudes of a wilderness." It shows the world how Heroism and Poetry can meet in the service of Humanity.—*Century*.

DEATH is announced of Mr. John Marshall, Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

MR. J. L. PIGOT will probably succeed to the post of Conservator of Forests, Mysore, when Colonel Campbell Walker vacates in January next.

17-23 inches of rain fell at Dibrugarh in the 48 hours ending 8 A.M., 25th of August, of which 12'43 fell on the 25th alone. Most of the country is under water. The bazars are flooded, and the river is rising rapidly. Heavy floods are anticipated.



A DARING ENTERPRISE.

It was in November, 1861, that the frigate Santee was lying off Galveston Bay under the command of Captain Henry Eagle, with James Jouett, then a young lieutenant, pacing the quarter-deck as watch officer.

Within the boundaries of the bay a large schooner, under a cloud of canvas, was moving slowly through the water, her sails glistening in the slanting rays of the sun. Her black hull, tapering spars, fine lines and graceful proportions stamped her as a dangerous craft, once she should succeed in slipping by the Union cruisers and gaining the open sea. The Confederate colours flew from her main gaff, and while she was ostensibly filling the place of a guard-boat Captain Eagle was more than apprehensive that she was intended for a privateer, once the opportunity was given for her to elude the heavy battery of the Santee.

Lieutenant Jouett was well aware of the anxiety felt by his commanding officer concerning the light heeled craft which was continually hovering around the harbour entrance beyond gunshot and ostentatiously flaunting her bunting before the eyes of the enraged seamen. She was known under the name of the Royal Yacht, was fully manned and equipped and favoured by a dark squally night might easily slip her moorings from under the guns of Pelica Island Fort, and inflict incalculable damage upon defenceless merchantmen ere her capture could be effected.

Relieved of the duties of the deck, Jouett leisurely ascended the main rigging reaching the main-top-gallant yard, where he had an unobstructed view of the harbour and bay of Galveston. He watched the Royal Yacht run down to her snug moorings and make all secure for the night.

Further on, and some distance up the bay, were the outlines of the Gen. Rusk, a Confederate man-of-war, moored to a wharf under the guns of a powerful battery, manned by a full crew, with four guns in broadside. Jouett carefully noted every point and place of danger or vantage.

With the ardent and enthusiastic Lieutenant to think was to act and ere he had reached the deck a plan of attack against both the Rusk and the Royal Yacht had evolved itself in his active brain.

Seeking the presence of his commanding officer Jouett modestly made known his plan, requesting permission to head the expedition, which was to consist of volunteers composing two launches' crew, each carrying a howitzer. They were to take advantage of the darkness, and with muffled oars to pull cautiously by the guard boat, board the Rusk, and then secure the Royal Yacht.

"I am more than anxious to have those vessels out of my way," Captain Eagle said, slowly, when, after some hesitation, he consented; "they are a standing menace to us, but I would not have you sacrifice too many lives, even to cut them out. Make your preparations, use your judgment, and let there be no delay in getting at it."

Forty athletic men were selected, twenty for each launch, which were at once hoisted out, with howitzers, placed in a position in the bows, provided with ten rounds of shrapnel and ten of canister. A cutlass and revolver were served to each sailor, who had been instructed to don blue shirts, with white cap covers, that they might be easily recognised in the dark and confusion. At 11-30 the two boats shoved off from the Santee's side.

Jouett led the way, enjoining upon the man as a parting instruction to preserve the strictest silence, watching sharp for any signal he might make, and to keep close in company. The oars moved noiselessly, as with long, regular strokes, they headed well to the northward, in order to give the Royal Yacht a wide berth, hoping to gain a position that would allow them to board the steamer advantageously on either bow.

Both wind and tide were ahead, the men pulling steadily for nearly three hours. The position of the guardboat was readily made out by the lights on board, while out of the darkness loomed the rugged outline of the battery enshrouded in gloom.

Gradually the look-out boat was left astern, the attacking force were headed for the prize they coveted, success appeared to favour the daring attempt, when, without a moment's warning, a harsh grating was heard, the men were thrown into confusion, the rattle of oars rang out sharply, and both launches were hard and fast on Bolivar Spit. Through some miscalculation, with the strength of the tide and intense darkness, the boats had been swept down upon the shoal. This was followed by the flash of a light from the nearest fort.

Lanterns were at once run up on board the Royal Yacht, were repeated on shore, while from the Gen. Rusk arose a hum of excitement, followed by unmistakable indications of preparation on board that vessel. Lights gleamed out fore and aft, the crash of ports hastily cleared away reached the ears of the attacking party, and Jouett, realising that all hopes of surprising that vessel had departed, determined to concentrate his efforts on the Royal Yacht.

Wind and tide were now in the favour of the boarding party, and as the men bent to the oars with a will, the heavy launches sped rapidly through the cutting seas. Each man had been instructed as to his particular duty, with a supply of shells, hand grenades, fire balls and slow matches at hand. Unperceived in the darkness, the boats, still pulling with muffled oars, were close alongside ere they were discovered by the Royal Yacht.

"Give way, men," Lay back with a will. Ready with the gun," whispered Jouett to the gunner, and with a "Frail, all. Fire!" the launch's crew prepared to board.

The primer missed fire, but as the look-out yelled excitedly, "The Yankees are coming," the roar of the gun followed, the shell striking the hull at the water line. The crew of the schooner rallied with a hoarse cry of defiance and rage, manning the threatened side with a double row of dark and frowning faces, while the sheen of steel in the rays of the battle lanterns triced above presented an unbroken line to the agile boarders.

A rattling volley from the men of the schooner greeted the leader, but in their

haste their marksmanship had been at fault, the leaden pellets flying harmlessly over the heads of the seamen, who jumped for the chains, hammock, nettings and low rail of the vessel with a wild cheer. An answering shout was heard from the opposite side as the other launch dashed alongside. Mingling with the crack of firearms came the heavy report of a gun from the battery; but the soldiers could not fire upon the schooner for fear of hurting their own men, and the solid shot rushed through the air with a shrill scream, flying wide of the mark.

Using their revolvers, while others plied cutlasses right and left, the crew of the Royal Yacht were forced back, affording an opportunity for the launch's men to gain a foothold. Then ensued a determined and desperate hand-to-hand conflict with only the uncertain light afforded by the flickering lanterns to distinguish between friend and foe.

Caught between two fires, the Confederates rallied resolutely, presenting an unbroken front to the handful of men under Jouett's second, while Jouett pressed impetuously upon the main body charging again and again.

As Jouett led his men in a fierce rush upon the Confederates, a large, powerful built fellow made a savage lunge at him with a sword bayonet lashed to a pole. The officer leaped nimbly to one side, escaping the full force of the thrust, but catching the razor like edge in his right arm, which was pinned or his side, the keen point of the weapon having penetrated between two of his ribs, inflicting a painful wound. In the perilous predicament his opponent strove to push him overboard. But Jouett seized the pike with his left hand, broke it, without cleaning the steel from the wound, and advanced up on the man with his cutlass. The man retreated toward the berthdeck, disappearing below.

On rushed the sailors on the Santee, stimulated by the cries of their officers who were apprehensive that help would momentarily arrive both from the steamer and land batteries. The Confederates gave way, retreated, dodged below hatches, and the blood-stained deck remained in possession of the boarding party.

The whole harbour was now aroused with signal lights in various directions, and at any moment a rescuing party in overwhelming force might be expected. Lieutenant Jouett realised the impending peril of the situation as he drew the weapon from his side, and felt a sudden faintness from loss of blood. Finding himself staggering from weakness, he rallied all his energies and will to complete speedily the task he had undertaken. The prisoners tumbled on deck and were placed in the boats. The wounded were carefully passed over the side, and all being in readiness the schooner was set on fire in several places. The gun was spiked, small arms and flag taken, and as the vessel was rapidly sinking from the effect of a shell, which had rent her planking asunder, the work of destruction had been thoroughly carried out.

By the spreading flames from the burning craft the boats sped into the darkness, pulling for the Santee, fully six miles distant. There were more prisoners in the boat than able men to handle them, causing great anxiety to Jouett as he strove to maintain his position as leader. He had carefully concealed the fact of his being wounded, although his voice was failing him, and he was "conscious" that the hot blood was gushing from his side. He thrust two of his fingers, with his flannel shirt covering them, into the wound, remaining at his post for three hours, cheering the men at their oars as they pulled amid the rough seas that now rolled over the bar. The day was just breaking as the frigate's side was reached.

THE Begum of Bhopal has raised the pay of the sowars in her Imperial Service Cavalry by nearly 25 per cent, and they now receive Rs. 28 per man in British Indian rupees.

In reply to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. Garud if Mr. Lamb, Collector of Poona, had any authority for stating that it was not likely that Mr. Deshmukh would again be appointed as Collector, the Hon'ble Mr. James said: "The statement made by Mr. Lamb was made upon his own authority." Mr. Lamb has to thank himself only for the awkward position in which he would find himself in view of this reply.

A EUROPEAN clerk in Ceylon sometime ago prepared a kind of flour from plantains; and a sample of it was sent to the Colonial Secretary at Colombo to ascertain if it would not be well to encourage the manufacture as an industry. The Colonial Secretary referred the matter to the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, who has taken it up in right earnest, and is sending samples to America and London for report. As plantain flour is held to be a nutritious food, the experiment is worth a trial, especially in our own province, where the outturn of the plantain fruit is more than one knows what to do with.

A MAN, charged with murder before the Sessions Judge of Bareilly, pleaded guilty, and was convicted and sentenced to death on that plea, without any evidence being recorded at all. As usual, the sentence came up before the Allahabad High Court for confirmation. The sentence was confirmed; but, in giving his judgment, the Chief Justice remarked that, so far as his knowledge went, Judges in England, on grounds of humanity, invariably advised a prisoner in a murder case to withdraw the plea of guilty and go to trial. There is no doubt that it would be an improvement if Judges in India were to follow this humane custom of their confreres in England.

THIS is how a woman, under sentence of death, was saved from the gallows. She was convicted by the Joint Sessions Judge of Alibag for the murder of a girl for the sake of her ornaments and capably punished. The sentence was subsequently confirmed by the High Court. It so happened, however, that she was in an advanced state of pregnancy while under trial; and before the sentence could be executed, she gave birth to a child in jail. A correspondence took place between the Government of Bombay and the Judges who had confirmed the sentence; and, as a result, the sentence has been commuted to one of transportation for life.

D. R. J. 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 pleasant to take. Sold by *.

STRANGE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

THIS would, we fear, be an incomplete article were some little prologue relative to the varieties of lightning omitted.

The Etruscans of old believed that there were three kinds of lightning—one incapable of doing any injury; another more mischievous in its character, and consequently only to be issued with the consent of a quorum of twelve gods; and a third carrying mischief in its train, and for which a regular decree was required from the highest divinities in the Etruscan skies.

Curiously enough, modern scientific men agree with the view that there are three kinds of lightning, but their varieties differ from the Etruscans. The first is known as forked lightning, and runs in zig-zag lines; the second as sheet lightning, because it is seen in a body; and the third as globe lightning, as it sometimes runs in the shape of a ball.

The latter variety are rather slow in moving, so much so that a was described them as the "Government class of lightnings." In 1891 a schoolmaster in Liverpool, whose school was struck, declared that he saw a ball of fire strike the roof and cause the panic which ensued.

A strange story is told regarding the vagaries of a mass of globe lightning. A tailor in Paris was laying his table for dinner during a thunderstorm when he heard a loud clap, the chimney-board fell, and a globe of fire about as large as a cockerant sailed into the room, and moved slowly about at a small distance from the floor. It was bright and shining, he said, but he felt no heat. After making several excursions in different directions it suddenly soared upwards, floated towards a hole in the mantel-shelf, and made its way into the flue. Shortly afterwards there was a loud explosion, which destroyed that part of the chimney projecting above the roof, and threw the fragments with great force on to several adjoining roofs, through which they broke.

H. M. S. Montague was once struck by globular lightning, which left such a sulphuric vapour behind that the men had to mount the rigging in order to escape death by suffocation.

Other phenomena produced by lightning we must not fail to notice: the writer refers to lightning-falls. As the action of the light is upon papers imbued with salts of silver or other chemical preparations sensitive to its influence, so sometimes is lightning upon living bodies; frequently producing an outline or picture of something in the proximity of the person it touches upon their bodies.

In 1853 a little girl was standing at a window near which stood a maple tree; a flash of lightning struck her and an image of the tree was found printed upon her body. A similar occurrence happened to a boy who climbed a tree to obtain a bird's nest. A lightning-flash struck the tree, to the boy fell the ground, and on his breast appeared an image of the tree, with the bird and nest in one of the branches. A horse-shoe was found marked upon the neck of a young man in Cuba, who was struck dead by lightning near a house over one of the windows of which was nailed a horse-shoe.

On another occasion—at the end of the sixteenth century, to be explicit—during divine service in Wells Cathedral two or three thunder claps were heard, which so frightened the worshippers that they all threw themselves to the ground. Lightning-flashes followed, without injuring any one present; but it was afterwards discovered that a cross had been imprinted upon the bodies of all in the church. At least, so the story goes.

In the forest of Nenours a tree was once struck; two pieces were torn from its trunk, the smaller of which was hurled to a distance of fifty feet, and the larger, which eighteen men were afterwards unable to move, was tossed to a distance of about twenty feet in an opposite direction. In 1837 the topmasts of H. M. S. *Hyacinth* were struck by a flash, which literally cut them into chips and "with fragments" strewn the sea, making it appear as though the carpenters had been sweeping their shavings overboard. A year later a top-gallant mast of H. M. S. *Rodney* suffered in a similar manner.

The magnetic effects of lightning are often curious—in some cases startling. A Wakefield tradesman's chest of assorted cutlery was a few years ago struck in this manner, and magnetism imparted to the whole of the articles. The compass of a ship was once magnetised by lightning, thus causing the Captain to steer due east when he thought he was steering west; this, it may be added, resulting in the wrecking of the ship and loss of many lives.

Streams and wells are often magnetised and thrown into a boiling condition, while fountains, in a time of drought, have thrown out copious showers.

Cures have also been performed by lightning; gouty men have been enabled to walk freely, epileptic persons have been healed, amaurosis has been removed, and rheumatism dispelled by a lightning flash. But we cannot recommend anyone to tempt lightning in the hope of experiencing its curative powers, for its action is arbitrary, and oftener than not hurtful.

It is understood that Sir Frederick Fryer has submitted to the Government of India proposals under which Burma will cease to be a Non-Regulation Province.

A KARACHI CORRESPONDENT of the "Eastern Guardian," the organ of the local Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, writes, as follows, of Mr. James who has been elevated to a membership of the Bombay Executive Council, in succession to Mr. Nugent, who is on furlough:—"There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. James (who earned for himself the sobriquet of 'Rip Van Winkle from the deserts of Sind' in the Council of the Supreme Government) completely alienated himself from the Hindus of Sind by his marked and persistent partiality for the Mahomedans. I do not think that this race prejudice exists anywhere in India stronger than it does in this Province; and Mrs. James has helped very materially to widen the breach between these two communities, so much so that the many dacoities, which have occurred in Sind lately, have been ascribed by many observant persons here to this cause. The Mahomedans have, no doubt, become bold; and the Magistracy should, therefore, inflict very severe sentences in cases in which they have occasion to convict, so that this delusion on the part of the general populace may be effectively dispelled."

MR. CURZON ON COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

THE subject of commercial education is one of great and increasing importance to India, and it may therefore be of interest to publish a report of a speech delivered by Mr. G. N. Curzon, the Viceroy-Elect, some months back when presenting the prizes for the examinations under the commercial education scheme of the London Chamber of Commerce. So far as we are aware, Mr. Curzon's speech was not reported in the Indian papers at the time of its delivery.

Mr. Curzon remarked that, as he understood the subject, commercial education was that system of training which not merely cultivated the mind and gave a polish to the intellect, but which also equipped young men, and probably young women, too, with a sort of knowledge which would be useful to them in every-day life. This new system of training—because it was for the most part new in this country—was only an illustration, after all, of what was one of the most remarkable and most important tendencies of the day. The practical was everywhere superseding the ornamental. In the House of Commons, for instance, the speeches which most attracted public respect were not the brilliant flights of rhetoric, such as used to enchant their ancestors 100 years ago, but were the deliberate and solid utterances of capable men, masters of their own subject, addressed not so much to the taste or the fancy as to the commonsense and the judgment of their audience. They saw the same process at work in the examinations for the Navy, the Army, and the Civil Services, where the living languages were steadily pushing on one side the dead languages of the past. And they thought more and more every day of what was happening in Europe now than of what used to happen more than 2,000 years ago in Greece and Rome. If this were the tendency of modern life, it was surely a duty for public bodies—and he had almost said, for the State—to provide the mechanism which would enable the arising generation to accommodate itself to this new state of affairs. Their commercial stake was incomparably the greatest of any nation in the world. He took it that this new system of commercial education did not claim to supersede the old education. He understood that all that the London Chamber of Commerce desired to do was to erect upon the old groundwork a new structure which should be better adapted to the needs of the modern day. If he were asked what the elements of a sound commercial education appeared to him to be he should put in the first and foremost place a knowledge and a mastery of their own tongue. Looking back on their school days, many of them would remember that they were taught a great deal of Latin and Greek, which they had since for the most part forgotten, and perhaps they were also taught a certain amount of one or two modern languages, which they very imperfectly remembered; but the one thing which they were never taught was the study of the English tongue. In the second place he would put a mastery of one, and if possible of more than one, modern language—French first and German second. He could scarcely say what a drawback it had been to him to have such a very imperfect knowledge of the German language; but when he was a boy and asked for permission to study German, his school master replied, "You came to this school to be wedded to Latin and Greek and not to flirt with German." That was a very typical utterance of the old school, but he hoped it was an utterance which most of them would repudiate now. In the third place he would mention history and geography. By "history" he did not mean the dates of battles and of the reigns of kings and queens, but the story of the great movements which had made the history of the world. Above all ought they not to study the history of their own country—the explanation of the growth of their Empire, the foundation of their colonies, and the acquisition of their trade? Then, ought they not also to have a reasonable acquaintance with the history of their neighbours? Similarly, the study of geography ought not merely to include the length of rivers, the height of mountains, or the population of towns; surely they ought to study the physical configuration of countries, their produce and manufactures, and the national characteristics of their people, which made for greatness or failure in the development of the world. (Hear, hear.) Then passing on from these elements, they came to the great sphere of science. If they were asked for proof of the utility of the examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, he took the fact that there was not one young man who had gained the certificate in these examinations who was not almost at once offered good employment, and it is to be hoped that the certificates which I had just had the pleasure of presenting will be equally valuable here. As they contemplated the area over which his eyes had been roaming they must feel that the life and education of their young men was growing richer day by day, that a wider vista of knowledge was opening before them, and that greater triumphs would continue to be won by them. He would in this connection direct their attention to Tennyson's poem "The Golden Year" in which he told when and how and where the golden year was to be found. While some maintained that it existed only in the remote past never again to be seen, others placed it in the dim and distant future to which none of them would ever attain. But some agreed with Tennyson who said,

That unto him who works, and feels he works,
This same grand year is even at the doors."

That seemed to be the whole philosophy of the commercial education movement. The golden year was ever at our doors for those who would take advantage of its spoils, and he could not help congratulating the young men and women whom he saw present on having entered upon an inheritance so much richer than that which had been enjoyed by those who had gone before them, while he also envied them the greater acquisition which it would be in their power to gain in the future.

MR. H. THIRKELL WHITE, C. I. E., has been made permanent as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. Mr. J. George Scott, C. I. E., acting for him as head of the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Commission.

THE BARARI THAKUR'S CASE.

THE rule issued on behalf of Babu Sree Mohan Thakur and two of his men, calling upon the District Magistrate of Bhagalpore to show cause why the order of Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate, binding down the first petitioner in the sum of Rs. 10,000 and a surety for a like amount and the other petitioners, in smaller sums, should not be set aside, came on for hearing before Justices O'Kinealy and Henderson in the Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court on the 24th instant. It appeared that a dispute was going on between Babu Srimohan Thakur and Babu Narsing Thakur regarding the collection of rent in a certain village, and the police officer in charge of thana Bihpur reported to the District Magistrate that there was a likelihood of a riot taking place in the village, and he prayed that security under Section 107 Cr. P. C. might be taken from Babu Narsing Mohan Thakur and his men. Thereupon the District Magistrate, on the 7th April passed an order, calling upon Babu Sree Mohan Thakur to show cause why he should not execute a bond to the extent of Rs. 10,000 with sureties, and on the other petitioners a bond of Rs. 500 each with sureties to keep the peace for one year. The case was made over to Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterjee for trial, and 21st April was fixed for the hearing of the case. In the meantime the Sub-Inspector of Amarpur thana submitted a report against Babu Sree Mohan Thakur, and this report was added to the information on which proceedings had already been taken. On the 20th April the petitioner's pleader verbally asked the court for a short postponement in order to enable the petitioners to summon their witnesses and to prepare their defence, but the Court refused to grant even a short postponement, saying that it had received instructions from the Executive not to grant any adjournment. The petitioner swore that on the day of hearing the petitioner applied to the Court again by a written petition for a week's postponement, but the Court again rejected the petition. At the time the petition was presented and rejected the Court did not deny its having said on the previous day that it had received instructions from the Executive not to grant any postponement, although subsequently it denied to have made that remark. Adjournments were, however, afterwards granted on the motion of the prosecution, and finally Babu Sree Mohan and his men were bound down in the sums specified above.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. P. L. Roy for the petitioners and Mr. Leith for the Crown, passed the following order:—"This is a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Bhagalpore, to show cause why an order made against the petitioners should not be set aside on the ground that it was bad in law. The facts are these: Sree Mohan is the uncle of the two persons who have a dispute with him. Formerly the rent of the property was collected by a Joint-Manager. One of the parties to that arrangement Sree Mohan Thakur afterwards dismissed the Joint-Manager and appointed his own man to collect his own share of the rent. This was opposed by the other party and thus a dispute arose between them. The rents have been always willing to pay rent to the petitioner according to his share. All this was opposed by Narsing Thakur with a view to prevent the petitioner from getting his rent. It does not appear to us that the report of the police officer justified the institution of the present proceedings against the petitioner, and we have heard both sides and we think this order must be set aside."

His Excellency will return to Calcutta between the 12th and 20th December.

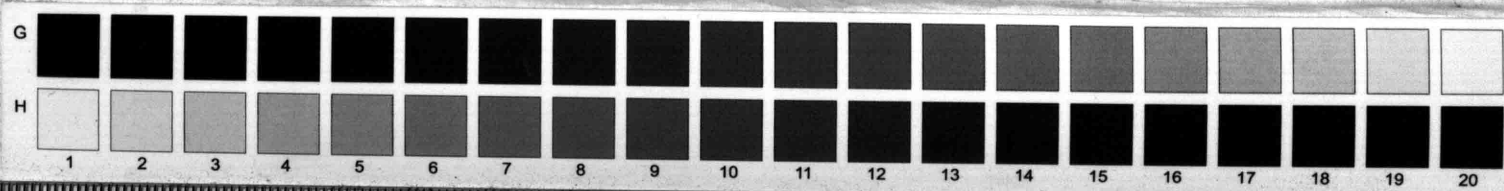
ACCORDING to the local paper, the agricultural outlook in Kathiawar is dismal. From the beginning of the monsoon, the rain has been desultory and insufficient, except in some places, where too much rain carried away young crops. It is apprehended that should the rain hold off for a week or two more, the consequence will be very serious, and a fearful famine will stare the people in the face.

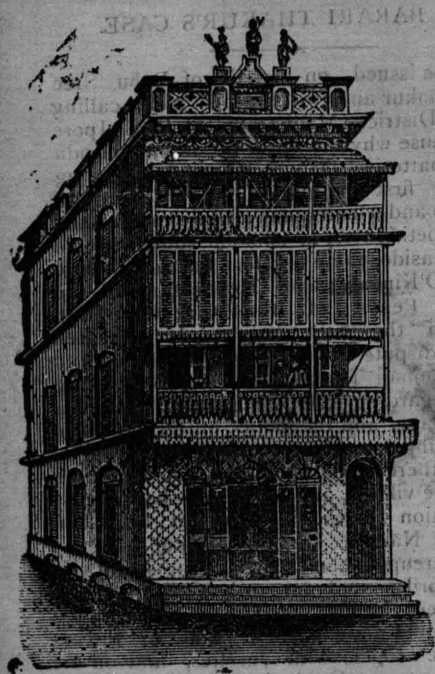
AT the beginning of the official year 1897-98, 3,008 fire-arms were held in stock by dealers in Calcutta. The number imported during the year was 3,959, and the number bought in India, 1,850. Of these, 5,568 were sold. This is significant, as it means that those who have the privilege of having arms in their possession are in greater fear of life and limb than before, and that the disarmed natives have to fear a larger number of destructive weapons in not very careful hands.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is felt with regard to the crops in the Punjab and Rajputana where he break in the rains has prevailed for nearly three weeks. In Madras also, there has been no improvement in the general outlook of the season since the Board of Revenue's last report. Prospects are said to be gloomy in parts of the Deccan and central districts, owing to the absence of rain. The decrease in the number on Famine Relief Works at Nellore is ascribed to the dissatisfaction at the wages earned. A large number of the poverty-stricken from that district is now pouring into Madras.

JUDGMENTS were delivered at Colombo by the Full Court in the case in which Mr. Le Mesurier sued the Attorney-General as representing the Government of Ceylon, for wrongful dismissal, claiming Rs. 10,000 as salary for the year 1896, or, in the alternative, Rs. 1,00,000 as damages. When the case came on for trial before the District Court, the Acting District Judge dismissed the action, on the ground that the Attorney-General did not represent the Government of Ceylon. The three Judges set aside this ruling, and the case was accordingly being sent back for re-trial.

THE Hon. Mr. Crole has applied to be relieved of the special duty in connection with the Madras Tenancy Bill and has also asked permission to resign his seat on the Legislative Council. He will return to Madras as Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, until his retirement few months hence. Whether Government intend putting another official in special charge of the Tenancy Bill is unknown. The "Madras Mail" learns from a reliable authority in London that the supersession of Mr. Crole for the Executive Council is explained by the India Office by saying that it is against precedent to appoint a Member of Council whose period of service is almost ending as Mr. Crole's.





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The Hon'ble P. Ananda Charu, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., says: "The book deserves to be made a first text book of Religions teaching in every school. I will ask every Hindu to read it. I want every young man to be taught it. I cannot do better justice than to proclaim it as a little manual worth its weight in gold, deserving to be read by every Hindu parent and by him to be taught to his sons and daughters."

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