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পদক পতৰু।

्मण्पूर्ग श्रेशाटक भूला ७॥० छोका। পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রন্থ। ष्यम् उताकात পতिका। आकिएम श्राश्वता

অসুরাগবলা।

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মহামাক্তা মহারাণী ভারতেরীর হীরক-জুবিলি উপলক্ষ্যে—

मांगळाकार त मूला इाम। বাৰ্ষিক মূল্য মায় ডামমাগুল वामभर्थ भरक वर्ष मृना

क्विन धक महत्व गांक धरे स्वि भारेतन। শীরমাপতি ভট্টাচার্য্য—কার্যানস্পাদক। ১७नः শिवनाताय्य मारमत गाम, क्रिकाछ।।

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CIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most K A CIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most is more disorders of the day, and very few are so fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In view of the fact that though apparently harmless in the embryonic stage, Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and lead to its total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous in their insidiousness.

in their insidiousness.

After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, I can confidently say, with cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of Dys pepsia in a sort time, effectively and radically However chronic and long-standing the complaint, however violent its attack, the Acidity Pill will give instant and permanent relief as has been proved in hundreds of cases. Here are a few unsolicited sections in the complaints.

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

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

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ANTRACTIC EXPEDITION.

The members of the British Antarctic Expedition have definitely decided to leave England on Saturday, Aug. 20, but the will accordingly sail on that date in the Southern Cross, which for some time past has been lying in the St. Katharine Docks. The party have been busily engaged in packing the remarkable collection of articles which constitute their travelling impedimenta, and which have been on view for some time at 49, Pall-mall. No alteration has been made in the personnel of the expedition, which consists of Mr. Carsten Egeberg Borchgrevink (as leader), Mr. Hertaf Klovstak (medical officer), Messrs. H. Evans and N. Hansen (zoologists), and Sub-Lieutenant W. Colbeck, R.N. R., and Mr. Louis Bernacchi (magnetic observers).

THE ART OF LEGERDEMAIN.

A CHAT WITH A CONJUROR.

In the course of an illustrated interview in the 'Young Man' for September, Mr. David Devant, he well-known conjuror, explains one of his cleverst ricks and shows "how it is done." Mr. Devant est 'ricks and shows "how it is done." Mr. Devant produced four shillings (says the interviewer), and invited me to put a shilling into each of his hands. (This was done in order that I might be satisfied that there was not another shilling concealed anywhere.) He then closed his hands and asked me to rest the remaining two shillings on the nails of his two middle fingers. He held his hands wide apart, gave them an upward jerk and—instead of one of the shillings passing invisibly from one hand to the other as it ought to have done—two of them rolled on to the floor.

one hand to the other as it ought to have done—two of them rolled on to the floor.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—Dr. H Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestropower so hat men suitering from Dyspepsia may g e a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some ative herbs and hence is perfectly sate.

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

Babu, Nitrya Gopal Dutt. Zang Mozilpur writes Govern the first trick is explained as follows. Show your Mozilpur writes are sure to derive much benefit from it.

was sedicline for acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that sufferers who may give it a fair ttrial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

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

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar vaj family, writes:—"I am glad to state that have been Red much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity rills. Really I did r.: expect so happy a re bind, ysend me two more boxes."

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

P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of fine public at large.

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P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of fine public at large.

P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of fine public at large.

P. S. I have recommended your public to the mistake, on ground of the exceeding difficulty of the trick, but keep your hands.

The trick is explaine

criminal tribes proclaimed under the Act of 1871, are gradually being reclaimed. Six of them are now employed in the Police Force and the Magistrate is of opinion that they have more detective abi, tes than the ordinary village policeman. village policeman.

THE Advocate of India, of Bombay, regarding Prince Ranjitsingi :—Ranjitsingii claims that he has been deprived of his rights by the misrepresentation of the late Thakore Saheb of Jamnagar who adopted him. The condition of the adoption was that Ranjitsingji was to sit on the adoption was that Ranjitsingji was to sit on the gadi, provided the Jam had no issue from his legitimate wives of whom there were a baker's dozen. Ultimately he had issue by one of his Mahomedan concubines, and after applying twice unsuccessfully to the Political Agent to have this child, Kaluba, recognised, the Jam applied to the Bombay Government to have Kaluba's claims recognised ever those of Ranjitsinghji, but without success. Finally the Supreme Government were petitioned and they Supreme Government were petitioned and they, gave the necessary sanction. Ranjitsinghii claims to be heard. Sir Purtab Singh and the Thakore Saheb of Dhraghandra, will finance the Prince in futhering his claim.

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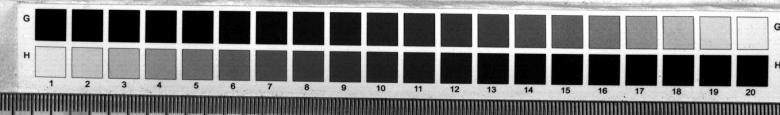
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THE A America Bayar Matulka

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1898.

EARLY in the morning on Wednesday two telegrams, one succeeding the other, reached us from Bombay and Poona respectively. From Bombay and Foona lespectively. From Bombay it was telegraphed:
"Tilak released at Poona 10 P. M. yesterday (6th September) night." The Poona telegram contained the same information.
The Government succeeded in keeping its secret admirably well. None knew any thing about it, -not even Mr. Tilak. At 10 o'clock at night when the streets of Poona had been deserted—when most people had sought their pillows—and when Mr. Tilak himself had, after his day's labour, thrown himself on his rough bed and was perhaps trying to induce sleep, he was roused and brought out of his cell and thrust out of the jail compound with the injunction to go his way. From there Mr. Tilak, it seems, proceeded quietly to his home, where his friends immediately gathered round him. We issued an extra yesterday, announcing his elease. If our Poona friends had been good enough to wire us the information earlier, we might have published it in yesterday's Town edition. Afters we had written thus far, we got the following telegram from Poona:—POONA, TH SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Tilak was released on Professor Max Muller's application to Her Majesty the Queen. It was referred to the Local Government and seems to have been detained till now to complete one year's term.

What happened, seems to be this. The Bombay Government was pestered with applications from different quarters to release Mr. Tilak almost from the very com-mencement of his imprisonment. But the more it was pestered the more deter-mined it became to show that it did not care for, public opinion. "It is we who have sent him to jail, and it is we who shall let him off whenever we please. Who are you to advise us on the subject?" That is the attitude which the Bombay Government took when petitions, expressing sympathy with Mrd Tilak and praying for his release, poured in from various parts of the country.

account. And thus he was allowed to rot Hamilton, was not present to witness the zeal in jail till he had completed his one

Mr. Tilak was g ven eighteen months, but he earned thee months by his good conduct. So, under the usual state of things, he would have been fifteen months in jail and released by the begin ning of December next. We have thus to thank Lord Sandhrust for the remission of these three months. His Lordship is reputed to be a generous-hearted man.

If so, the release of Mr. Tilak is likely to give whim greater satisfaction than any amount of thanks-giving that the country can offer to him. In due course, the Indians will no doubt forget all the circumstances connected with the arrest and trial of Mr. Tilak; but it would be difficult for them to forget the fact that Mr. Tilak. who was not a criminal, but a political offen der at the most, was made to pick oakum.

VICERECA. The Vice TILAK CASE FROM THE END.

THE Bombay authorities are now re pairing, one by one, the mischiefs com-mitted by them in a hurry, under the impulse of a strong feeling. That mischiefs were committed, the authorities themselves have admitted, though in an indirect manner. Poona was burdened with the cost of a punitive police force; but the Government latterly kindly undertook to bear the burden itself. This is an admission that there was some mistake, at least in the beginning. The Pratoda editor was transported for life; but the sentence was reduced to one year. That means that some mistake was committed in this case. The same thing is proved by the release of another editor whose prose-

Cution was withdrawn.

Indeed, the remission of three months, granted to Mr. Tilak, proves the same thing.

The Bombay authorities have realized that mistakes were committed, and this mean they are in a mood of penitence, and are doing their best to repair them as far as that is possible. It is not the time to put a check to their rising good feeling by any severe remarks upon their con-duct. Nay, our interests are not likely to be served but injured by offending

them. Met we have a duty torodo, avi to point out the mischiefs that were done The organs of the people are linear better position to do this piece of work than the authorities. The besieged are in a better position to know the mischiefs done by the onslaughts of the besiegers than the besiegers than the besiegers themselves, is it not? Let us begin with the end.

Of the great works done last year, Mr. Tilak's imprisonment forms one most im portant chapter. Mr. 'lilak's doom was sealed when the sentence, passed upon him, was confirmed by the Lord Chanceller in

Now we all know why this case was carried to England. It was a case in which the entire nation felt an interest. The Indians saw that the case had been decided against them, and they felt they had not got justice. They felt that if the authorities here had not been carried away by their feelings, they, the Indians, would have not lost the case. So they ventured to approach the Appellate Court in England. For this they had to spend a good deal of money and to take a good deal of trouble. They argued the position in this wise. The feeling, which had disturbed India, had not influenced England. Besides, England was the most justice-loving and chivalrous country in the world. If England would stretch a point in favour of any one of the parties in this case, surely, the chivalrous country would do it in favour of the dependent aliens and not its own people. And with great effort, the best lawyer in England was engaged on behalf of Mr. Tilak. How the appeal was gone through by the Lord Chancellor, is thus described by English papers and correspondents present. The Star wrote :-

The Star wrote:

It is not often that the Lord High Jobber graces the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But he was present yesterday at the important hearing of the Tilak appeal, in which the chief contention for the appellant was that the Bombay Judge, in his summing up, had grossly misdirected the jury. The whole of the morning was taken up with an exhaustive speech by Mr. Asquith, the leading counsel in support of the application. The business of their Lordships was merely to hear Mr. Asquith, and then to pronounce their decision. One does not know (writes a Star decision. One does not know (writes a Star man who was present discourt) whether Lord poured in from various parts of the country, but the case was different when an application like that of Professor Max Müller, probably recommended by the Queen, was forwarded to the Bombay Government. It is now explicatine why, six or seven months ago, that is to say, a few weeks after the application in question, certain terms were offered to Mr. Tilak. If he had accepted them, he would have been a fire man some six mouths ago. One of these terms was that he would give an undertaking to abjure politics for ever. Another was that he would accept a Government appointment. And another was that he would not allow any demonstration to be held after his release. Of course, it was not possible for Mr. Tilak to agree to any of the above conditions, though possibly most men in his circumstances would have cheerfully accepted them, specially as Mr. Tilak was not then in the best of health.

Mr. Tilak was further asked to submit a petition; for, said the Government of Bombay, that they could not take action unless he had prayed for his own release. But he would not submit to this humiliation on any account. And thus he was allowed to rot in jail till he had completed his one man who was present diffcourt) whether Lord Halsbury heard Mr. Asquith or not But if he of the political lawyer. Said "On-looker" in the columns of

Thata ...

I have said that my experience of the Judical Committee of the Privy Council is confined to its meeting on Friday, November 19. But, those who know it well, -lawyers who are often there, -tell me that it is a very unusual there, -tell me that it is a very unusual. thing for the Lord Chancellor to grace its pro-ceedings with his presence. It is singularly unfortunate that he should choose to adjudicate/upon a case in which he is interested/as a Cabinet Minister. I should be sorry to wrong Cabinet Minister. I should be sorry to wrong his lordship, but there were not a few who regarded him as a politician rather than a Judge when he turned up to listen (supposing that he did listen) to Mr. Asquith's arguments. Lord Halsbury has never shown any excess of scruple, any ultra-delicacy of feeling of supersensitiveness. Indeed, to put it broadly, he is not likely easily to surprise any of us. But his appearance in that dull, dingy room in Downing Street did make some of the on-lookers stare, and it made others who know his Lordship well, shake their heads, and say "It's a stare, and it made others who know his Lord-ship well, shake their heads, and say: "It's a bad omen for poor Tilak." And so it proved. Now the Lord Chancellor represented

the Justice of England Defeated here, the admitted principles under which the administration is carried on make its despotism only the hands of England of their case in that is to say, the Government is been held here, millions would have gone to see how the official, who represented the Justice of England, deported himself. But if they could not go, they watched him with their mind's eye from here. Every Indian in England, however, did go, and was present, watching the movement of the Lord

His Lordship had no business to go there, and therefore it is clear he did go with a purpose; that is to say, he did go because he could not trust his colleagues. And he had good reasons for supposing that there was no trusting colleagues. For they actually paid all attention to what Mr. Asquith said, while he did not pay any heed to what the lawyer urged on behalf of his client, but engaged himself in writing letters!

If his Lordship had to reject the appeal, he ought to have done so in the ordinary manner. But he went out of his way to

manner. But he went out of his way to support the "affection" theory of Mr. Justice Strachey. He might have at least shewn to the people of India that he had given them

a fair heating. But while Mr. Asquithowas ityping this Lordship found that lelie best

opportunity of writing his letters, below the Russians or French or Germans, the rivals of his countrymen, but only their shelples

The Tilak business has ended, then, with his disastrous result that it has cast a stur ipon the fair fame of England las the most justice-loving country in the world. We fear this is an irreparable mischief the Tilak case has done. The absolute faith which the Indians had din British sense of justice, has received a rude shock, metue al

LORD SANDHURST AND HIS

LORD SANDHURST AND HIS COUNSELLORS.

An administrator, to be successful here in India, has not only to be good, but also strong enough to be able to resist the baneful influence that surrounds him. This evil influence is represented by the Anglo-Indian papers generally. The settled policy of this press, when analysed, will be found to be this. According to it, the one remedy for the evils that beset India is repression, and one danger to the Empire is conciliation. If any Judge is found to inflict a cruel tion. If any Judge is found to inflict a cruel sentence, he is never blamed by the Anglo-Indian press; on the other hand, he is sometimes applauded. If the Judge is pleased to pass a lenient sentence upon an Indian offender, he is always condemned for his weakness" by the same press.

in the opinion of the Anglo-Indian press, generally speaking, if the people are found to complain of a grievance, the only proper remedy is to intensify distress, let another be administered to stop them, that is its view. And thus if an administrator shows any disposition to be just and generous, he is sought to be inti-midated by a howl of disapproval from the same quarter. There is no doubt of it that Lord Sandburst is a man of noble instincts. and generous impulses; but he was led to inaugurate the policy of repression by the clamour of a thoughtless and evil-minded press,

and other counsellors that surrounded him. Now the arrangement that these counsellors make with their victim, the adminis-trator, is exceedingly selfish. The administrator must carry out what they suggest, but on one express condition, that is to say, on his own responsibility. Every question, put in Parliament regarding the Bom bay proceedings, was a painful blow, inflicted on the head of Lord Sandhurst. Every futile attempt of Lord George Hamilton to defend his Lordship, also had the same painful effect upon him. To the question why the Natu brothers were deported, the first answer was that their detention would lead to the discovery of the Bramhin conspiracy, that led to the murder of British offi cials. But when Damodar was hanged, and when it was admitted that there was no conspiracy, the answer had to be changed. The second answer was that they had done something to a nurse! To the question, if the murders were not the result, of conspiracy but the work of a hudmash, why was a punitive police force stationed at Poona, Lord sandnurst had no reply to give,

Now any attempt at analysis of the policy that Lord Sandhurst was led, by his stupid and malicious counsellors, to adopt, meant agony to him. Yes, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Elgin the Daily Mail the Communication. Lord Eight, the Daily Mail, the Glove, the Pall Mall Gazztie, the St. James Gazette, sought to defend him y but even the defence, set imported his Excellency, in proved agonzing to his feelings, for, his Lordship felt, as every one else did,—his partizans as well as imponents—that his case was inde uly Mail, the Glove, the

We hope Lord Sandhurst will no longer listen to the evil coursels offered to him by say that the Incians have this time been are too obvious for enumeration as they well served they have been crushed But are just now prominently before the the fact is, it is not the Indians that have public in most prominently abefore the be a scrushed, putoit is the Government itself that has been seriously hurtared to make must be bornelin minds that despotic

as the administration is it is yet carried on under certain estrictly definite and liber-al principles and sylor instance, one oprinci-

Rand and Ayerst.

The result is, people now don't know where they tre. They do not venture to hold public meetings. They do not venture to write freely what they feel. They have lost much of the confidence that they felt in the integrity and good intention of the Government. Distrust and panic prevail everywhere not only in the ranks of the higher but also of the lower classes. How the lower casses feel, is no longer a secret. If Lord Sandhurst had only listened to his own honest impulses, all this mischief would have not happened. The demolition of all the liberal principles upon which the Government is based, and the lestruction of the confidence of the peopleupon which British rule is founded, were die to the evil counsels of these evil mindel and short-sighted mentors who

were willing to give advice, but not to share perverse, and not only convict the accused the disastrous consequences which follow its but perhaps sentence him to be hanged,

When a system has been subjected to a course of outrage, it requires some time to bring it to its original position. It will require several years of patient and sympathetic administration to inspire the Indians with that confidence which they one. It for the Government and which they were led o lose in a considerable degree in the course of six months of energetic rule.

WHEN there was a bitter feeling between Hindus and Mussalmans in the days of the Mussalman rule, the Hindus outcasted everyone of their members who showed any Mussalman predefiction. This process was earried out with extreme rigour. One who had offended the Hindus, was rigorously excluded; and on no account was he excused. No penance was considered sufficient to enable a Hindu, thus out easted, to re-Roy, king of Gourg had been forcibly made to drink polluted water by the Mussalmans, and the penance that the Nadia and Beneras Pundits laid down for him was to drink give scalding not and die!
A Hindu, thus cast away by his to religionsts, could not, by his utmost efforts, come back into his society. The result was disastrous for the Hindu community. The Mussalmans increased, and Hindus decayed. And thus we see so many millions of Mussalmans in India who were originally only

In the same manner, the present Hindu society is in a state of thorough disorganizamembers together and bind them in a common bond. Our chief work is now organization. For this, we have to be charitable patient and far-seeing. Each has his failcarry out this organization if we cast away every man for his failings. For the purposes of an organization, we must try to wins over every man we can ay hold of, though he may have established a reputation of being a time server and so forth Of course, traitors in camp are dangerous; butwhen, it is possible do win over one such, he must be reformed rather than expelledad When his reformation however, is impossible, let him be sacrificed pitilessly.

The enthusiastic receptions accorded to Babu Ananda Mohun Bose, here and in Bombay, show that there is yet life in the country—life and patriotism. The one great problem before us, therefore, is how to uti-lize this force? uds8 sound has allo soul

These forces existed all along, but the have never been properly brought together. And why? It is because we have not hitherto been able to grow a leader. It is because petty jealousies, selfish considerain the country as many parties as there are

The great work before the country, as we said, is lorganization. We have suffered much ; but we have not as yet profited by our miseries. National sufferings are al always followed by national efforts to overcome them. Dere in India they have however only a paralyzing effect. When will our countrymen be able to discern their abject condition, and exert to Vetter out ? Babu ed of this fact that, in spite of the dongs or unsympathetic officials there and there, we sean count upon the sympathies of England in our attempts to improve our condition. But first organize and be something like a nation.

Rajah Binoy Krishna and Babu Ananda Mohan may unite for the purposes of bring-ing scattered forces of the country together. his selfish counsellors, but act under his own Let us have an organization, composed of sense of justice. Already the mischief that Hindus, Mussalmans, Europeans, zemindars, his policy has done to the country, is simply middle-class men, and ryots. We name incalculable of course, his stupid mentors the above two gentlemen for reasons which are too obvious for enumeration as they ties of Rajshaye in connection with silduq

case which occurred in that district,

WHEN Justices Ghose and Wilkins pre sided over the Criminal Beach of the Calcutta High Court, they were boffen heard to regret the severe sentences, passed by Sessions Judges. We remember two such cases. While reducing the ple is that no min is to be deprived of his bertwo such cases. While reducing the liberty without to regular trial in a court of sentence, passed on Agani Panday by the law. Well, the well-defined and universally. Sessions Judge of Cuttak, the abovenamed two Honble Judges remarked : We think that the sentence awarded is a myth That is to say, the Government is too severe.

nominally despoic but practically it has to expression also with reference to an indigo-keep itself within weasonable bounds on factory case, in which a number of people were severely punished by the Magistrate were transpled under fact during those days of Pubna. This severity, of which of panic which followed the death of Messrs.

Rand and Ayerst. tration in this country. There cannot be any manner of doubt that the function which a Judge has to discharge, is of a most delicate kind; for, he has now and then to send cate kind; for, he has now and then to send his fellows to jail or the gallows. Surely, this is not an agreeable task; for, nobody, unless he is devoid of human sentiments, can inflict pain upon a fellow being without feeling for him in his heart of hearts; and he does this disagreeable task only from a supreme sense of duty. But what extraordinary sights does the conduct and he does this disagreeable task only from a supreme sense of duty. But what extraordinary sights does the conduct of some of our officials present to the world now and then! They are by training, if not by inclination, disposed towards conviction and severity. When the jury, composed fully of their peers as judges of facts, are for acquittal, they will often not hesitate to call their verdict.

utterly forgetting that by this procedure, they take a responsibility upon themselves which it is awful to contemplate. Sometimes they will not only pass capital sentence upon insufficient or conflicting evidence, but order a number of people to be hanged for the murder of a single person. Long terms of imprisonment, then again, are the order of the day. Now these spectacles are not to be witnessed anywhere else in the world, at least in England; and they only create disgust in this country. In justice to these convicting officials, we must say, however, that the system is more to blame than they themselves are. When a late ruler of Bengal inculcated the principle that "somebody must be punished for the day's work", and regulated the promotion of officials according to percentages of convictions, it is but natural that most of his subordinates, who thought more of their temporal pros-pects than the benefit of their souls, should ake the cue and administer justice accordingly. We fear, an angel under the system would get demoralized Of course, matters have improved since Sir Charles Elliott left the shores of this country; but the evil still

THOSE who are for conviction and severe

punishment, should read the article, headed "The fight for prison reform," by the Rev. W. D. Morrison, L. L. D., which is published in another column. It will be seen that the diminution of prison population in Engish jails is due mainly to the light sentence which, as a rule, is resorted to in England. There are two kinds of prisons in that country; one is called the "the local prison," and the other is known as "the convict prison." The local prison is used for persons whose sentences do not rexceed two years is The convict pris ns, on the other hand, are used for prisoners, sentenced to penal servitude, that is to say, to a term of imprisonment extending from three years to imprisonment for life. But "only a comt paratively small number of people", says Rev. Morrison, Mare sentenced ofrom year to year to penal servitude"; and " the great bulk of the prison population" is, therefore-"to be found in the local or county prisons". And says Rev. Morrison in another place that the reason why the prison population was decreasing was "because Judges were giving shorter sentences, because children were being sent to industrial schools and because Magistrates were punishing offenders with fines and other penalties instead of imprisonment. The very fact that Judges, and Magistrates were resorting more and more to such methods, showed how little faith they had in prisons." Most of the Indian Judges and Magistrates belong to the same able nation from which Judges and Magistrates are recruited in England. Why should they not then follow in the wake of their brethren in the ruling country, and humanize the administration of criminal justice in unfortunate India? This is all the more necessary, as Indians, generally speaking, are a non-criminal race. The ever-increasing criminal population in India is a serious problem before the public and the Government. But judging from what Rev. Morrison says, it seems to be due to the system of severe punishment which prevails ner in which prisoners are often treated in our sjails. Here is a subject which should engage the lattention of the Indian Relief

WE have received the following telegram

from our Bombay correspondent:

BOMBAY, SEPT. 8.

There was an unprecedented demonstration in Bonibay yesterday in honour of Mr. Thak's release. When the mews spread at 2 A.M. yesterday, people in different chayis convened meetings, and immediately sent congratulatory talegrams. A smable d monstration was meetings, and immediately sent congratulatory telegrams. A suitable dimonstration was organised. There was a grand filumination at might. Fetes and sankiri my fasted till midnight. Mr. Thak's portrait was garlanded and worshipped everywhere. Special songs, composed for the occasion, were sung, large clowds flocked to witness the illumination in different parts of the city. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The demonstration was quite spontaneous and unique. The Times of India is angry with the Bombay Government for releasing Mr. Tilak. The paper condenns its mistaken clemency and fears it will be misinterpreted as a sign of weakness, and irresolution on the part of the Government.

Had we any hand, we would have tried to stop the demonstration in favour of Mr.

to stop the demonstration in favour of Mr. Tilak at Bombay. But the natural impulses of alarge number of men are not to be checked by moderate counsel. The Times checked by moderate counsel. The Times of In ia is very angry; but, we hope, Lord Sandhurst will not pay heed to what that paper says. Has this demonstration anything to do with the remission of three months? The Times of India has not sense enough to see that the demonstration would have been held in a more pronounced manner if Mr. Tilak had been made to work out the full term of his imprisonment, and that this outburst of popular feeling has nothing to do with the three months' remission. Lord Sandhurst had months' remission. Lord Sandhurst had at one time listened to the advice of

class. No more a Natu brother will be deported in Bombay, and no more an editor prosecuted, in spite of the howlings of thou-sands of *Times of India*. The statement in the telegram that the portrait of Mr. Tilak was garlanded, will be undestood when it is explained that the demonstration took place in the city of Bombay, while Mr. Tilak was at that moment in Poona. Garlanding the portrait, is a sort of respect which proves the absolute genuineness of the demons-

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN asked the following question in Parliament about the

Garshanker riot :-Whether the Secretary of State was aware that on April 28 last the Assistant Commissioner on plague duty ordered the 6,000 inhab tants of Garshanker to leave the city within twenty-four hours; that no sufficient number of huts had been erected outside the city to shelter these people from the ex-cessive heat; that a disturbance arose in carrying out those orders and that the police fired upon the people without orders, killing nine and wounding forty-eight; whether fortyeight of the survivors were prosecuted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; and whether he would cause inquiry to be made by some impartial authority into all the circums-tances of the case. He said he wished to supplement the question by asking whether it was the fact that the police refused to stop firing when ordered to do so by their Euro

pean officers. In reply, Lord George Hamilton said:
It is rather inconvenient that the question on the paper should be extended without notice; but I think I am acquainted with the facts of the case. As soon as it became clear that the plague had established itself in Garshanker, every form of persuasion and inducement was used, in order to bring about the voluntary evacuation of the town; but, as these means failed, it became necessary, at the end of a month, to issue positive orders. As to the number of huts provided, I have seen no allegation that it was insufficient. A body of police, on entering the town to enforce these orders, was violently attacked by rioters, and twenty-six of them were more or less seriously injured: they fired in return, with the result that nine rioters were killed and twenty-seven wounded. I have received no information as yet as to the number of rioters who were proecuted or the nature of their sentences; but, as at present advised, though I deeply regret the loss of life which occurred, I see no reason to order a special inquiry. As to the supplemental question, the police were subjected to a most violent assault, and they did fire without orders; but in a very few seconds I may say, their officers were able to control them. I do not think they were in any way to blame for firing under great provocation.

In answer to another question on the same subject, his Lordship said:

After a month spent, as I have already stated, in persuation and warning, a proclamation was issued on April 27, requiring the inhabitants of Garashanker to evacuate the town and giving them time till the following day to comply. Next morning, accordingly, a force of 250 police was marched into the town in order to arrange for the according to the complex to a reason for the according to the complex to a reason for the according to the complex to a reason for the according to the complex to a reason for the according to the complex to in order to arrange for the evacuation, by persuasion if possible, or failing that, by force. The results I described in my answer to the hon. member's question on Tuesday last. The police, being violently assailed by brickbats and other missiles, which wounded many of them, fired without orders, and their officers were at first unable to check them, but soon succeeded. The summing up of the Lieutenant-Governor was that "though some of the police. Governor was that "though some of the police, when attacked by the crowd, (which consisted exclusively of men) committed the mistake of firing without orders, they showed no want of discipline in other respects, and worked well and loyally." As to the provision of huts have seen no evidence to the effect mentioned in the question; but the inhabitants had been informed that all possible help would be given to them by the provision of hunts and otherwise. I expect to receive further information on certain points; but at present I see no reason to change my opinion as to the sugges-

tion of a special inquiry.

Lord George Hamilton, in the above, admits that he is imperfectly acquainted with the facts of the Garshanker affair; yet he would have no special inquiry into the subject! Let us now see how many blunders he commits in consequence of his imperfection knowledge. His Lordship says: "After a month spent in persuasion and warning, &c., &c." We, however, glean another story from official records. Early in April, the medical officer reported that a Pati of the town had been affected by plague, and suggested that it should be evacuated. To this arrangement, the inhabitants strongly objected. The then Commissioner of the Jullunder Division, Lieutenant Colonel Massy, was an official of tact and sympathy. He knew the people well and knew how to lead them. He held that compulsion should not be employed. He knew that it was quite possible to get all the infected families and several of the healthy inhabitants into camp by adopting a policy of conciliation and sympathy The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab approved of his method. So far did he succeed in his attempts to win over the citizens, that they expressed their willingness to give all support to the officials to stamp out the plague from the city, and many applied for permission to live in camp outside the city. In short, under Mr. Massy's guidance, matters went on smoothly. This state of things was at once changed when, two weeks after, Lieutenant-Colonel Massy was transferred and was re-placed by Mr. Silcock. The latter reported to he Government that Lieutenant-Colonel Massy had got wrong information, and that the position was very serious in the city. On the strength of this report, the Local Government gave Mr. Silcock discretion to have recourse to compulsion for the evacuation of the affected area. From the above ac-

count, two points are clear:

(a) So long Lieutenant-Colonel Massy

sooner Mr. Silcock stepped in than he considered the position very serious, and the friction began.

(b) The "persuasion for evacuation" was not continued for "a month," as stated by Lord George Hamilton, but only at the end of April, that is, only a few days before the riot occurred.

We shall refer to other blunders in a future issue.

WHEN the elective system was first granted to Calcutta, the European com-munity grumbled; and in order to satisfy them, the privilege of sending two Com missioners to the Corporation was conferred on each of the two European Associations in the city representing commerce and trade. Babu Kristo Das Pal, who was then in the Legislative Council, objected to the arrangement. He went so far as to say that, though he himself represent ed the British Indian Association, he would not claim that privilege for it. Public Associations, however influential they may be, are not permanent bodies. Then, in certain questions they may not represent the views of the whole, or a portion of the community, or even many of its own members. It is, therefore, unsafe to confer such a privilege upon a public body, as it may be abused by the regime which controls it, or lost to the country if the Association ceases to exist. Babu Kristo Das Pal thus the declared policy of one who was the life and soul of that Association and who made it so influential in his time. And then, if the in making the same. Indeed, if, following the B. I. Association, the Zemindary Punchyet, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Association, the present the large body of rate-payers, but ception of perhaps a quarter of a dozen with their following. So the Government will do rate-payers by depriving them of one or two prayer of the Association. We hope, however, the rumour is not correct. But, if the Association has really made such a prayer, the proper course for the Government is to ask that body to furnish it with a list of its members who are in favour of such terrible incidents of last Tuesday. proposition. That will at once show who and how many countenance such a prayer. The question only concerns the rate-payers of Calcutta. What have political

the High Court. A similar prayer was also made to His Honour by the non-official European and I dian communities of Rajshaye in connection with another case which occurred in that district, and the facts of which are as follow: One of the most irksome task which hardened Naryen Pramanik was found guilty of murdering his wife and child in broad daylight under the following circumstances. The murdered woman was in the habit of constantly deserting her husband's protection for immoral purposes, and the child she had was suspected by the husband to be illegitimate. He had, however, pardoned his wife and there was reconciliation, but the woman again planned to go in her evil ways, which led to a quarrel in course of which the husband, being deprived of his of which the husband, being deprived of his power of self-control, committed, in the heat of the moment, a double murder for which he sincerely repented afterwards. His prison cell to all bewol Honour, after consulting Justices Stevens and Henderson, who had confirmed the sentence of death, has been pleased to com-mute it to one of transportation for life. A correspondent at Rajshye, referring to this matter, writes to us :-

The people received the news with great joy and thankfulness, and they beg to express their gratitude to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, through the medium of your paper, for his clemency. Sir John Woodburn has, by this act of mercy tempered with justice, secured the blessings of God, and of an old mother and an infant child, the sole surviving members of the family of the unfortunate prisoner.

was the Divisional officer, he did not distinguished Barristers as Mr. Lal Mohun ber of paddy golas in which the grain consider the position in the city serious, Ghose, Mr. P. L. Roy, &c. There is no was stored. But where are the golas consider the position in the city serious, Ghose, Mr. P. L. Roy, &c. There is no and the relation between the officials and doubt of it that the prisoner committed the the inhabitants was very cordial. But no foul deed from a deep sense of wrong, caused by the conduct of his unfortunate wife. It is also evident that he was not a habitual and hardened criminal, and that he was seized with a sort of insanity when he committed the deed; for, otherwise he would not have sought to kill himself immediately after by the dangerous wounds he inflicted upon his own person. The man was an honest citizen before the murder, and he may yet turn a useful member of society, if his life is spared. Above all, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has to consider the case not as a Judge but as an avatar of mercy, who rule the destiny of India, should follow and is thus not fettered by technicalities and other superficial considerations in arriving at a decision. In England, as we said the other day, one-third of the prisoners, capitally sen tenced, are respited every year. Even, in India, when the criminal happens to be a European, he or she is rarely, if ever, sentenced to be hanged; and if he or she is sent to long terms of imprisonment, the prisoner is released before the expiry of the term. Mrs. Lister murdered her husband in a most brutal manner, and she has now been set free and allowed to go home. We fervently hope, Sir John Woodburn will see his way to exercise his pre-rogative of mercy oftener than his predecessors did.

THE acts of murder and bloodshed in Crete, an account of which has been wired by Reuter, are understandable by a reference took his stand upon a firm ground, though to the events preceding and after last year's he was outvoted. It is said, the British war between Greece and Turkey. On account Indian Association, in their representation of ceaseless fight between the Christians relating to the present Municipal Bill, has and Mahomedans in that island, the Europrayed for the same privilege in the pean Concert was making an endeavour by a proposed Executive Council of 12. If they display of arms to restore peace, when the have done it, they have gone against Concert was surprised one day to see that Greece had suddenly mobilised her fleet and army; and shortly after, Colonel Vassos secretly landed a Greek force near Canea, B. I. Association can prefer this claim, the marched into the interior of the island and other Associations are perfectly justified headed an agitation among the Cretan Christians for a union with Greece. This mainly led to the Turko-Greek War. After the war was over, Greece had to withdraw all her soldiers from the island of Indian Relief Society, the Mahomedan Crete. Since then, an attempt has been Literary Society and its rival, the Young made to introduce a sort of self-government Men's Christian Ass ciation, the Sadharan in the island under the auspices of the Eu-Brahmo Somaj, etc, etc, demand one or ropean Concert, represented by the Admitwo representatives of their own, will not rais of the Squadrons in Canea and Candia. the Government then be placed in a A provisional constitution has been drawn very fine position? So, you see, the principle is absurd, nay, stupid, on the face of it, and hence Babu Kristo Das Pal fact, everything has been made ready, await opposed it. Then, in the matter of this ing the Sultan's assent. The Sultan, nowquestion of municipal reform, it has been ever, would not agree to withdraw Turdemonstrated by numerous Ward meetings, and a general public meeting that the British Assembly would not commence busiIndian Association not only does not reness unless the Turkish troops were withdrawn and replaced by a local geneven not its own members, with the ex- darmerie." Thus there was serious difference between the Sultan and the Admirals, which was heightened when the Sultan atan act of positive wrong to the general tempted to land fresh drafts in Crete. This was not allowed by the Admirals, and thererepresentative members if it accede to the upon the Commandant of the Turkish troops in Crete resigned. The Sultan refused to accept his resignation and insisted on his

MR. TILAK, we are told, has not a word of complaint against the treatment, accordrate-payers of Calcutta. What have political and other Associations to do with it?

V VERY influentially signed petition was to have been sub-mitted on the rohinstant morning to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for mercy on behalf of Soshee Palui, convicted of murdering his wife and sentenced to be hanged by the High Court. A similar prayer was no doubt true. But his countrymen can be complaint against the treatment, accorded to h m in jail. This shows the angelic nature of the man. It has ever been a wonder to us how official and unofficial European feeling was so bitter against one who is incapable of bearing malice against one who is incapable of bearing malice against one who is incapable of bearing malice against one who is a calm, quiet sort of man, without any bear against the treatment, accorded to h m in jail. This shows the angelic nature of the man. It has ever been a wonder to us how official and unofficial European feeling was so bitter against one who is incapable of bearing malice against the treatment, accorded to h m in jail. This shows the angelic nature of the man. It has ever been a wonder to us how official and unofficial European feeling was so bitter against one who is incapable of bearing malice against the treatment, accordenation to have been a wonder to us how official and unofficial European feeling was so bitter against one who is incapable of bearing malice against anybody, who is the graph of the period of the man. It has ever been a wonder to us how official and unofficial European feeling was so better against one who is incapable of bearing malice agai no doubt, true. But his countrymen can never forget the fact that, though not a criminal but only a political offender, he was made to pick oakum. And do you know what this picking of oakum is? It is one criminals are required to do in England. That is to isay, othe prisoner has to no doubt, treated well in jail; but, on weighing him after his reease, it was found tat he had left 26lbs. of his flesh in his

HERE are a few facts for serious consideration. India is an agricultural country; and the ever-increasing demand of the State made it imperative on the part of the people to cultivate more land and nake the land yield more than it can. Fory years ago, agriculturists considered it essential to keep lands fallow for the purpose of protecting them from exhaustion. But now every cottah of land available is bought under cultivation, and that every year, to meet the increasing demand of the Government. prisoner.

The petition on behalf of the other prisoner Soshee Palui was signed by such high personages as Maharajah Jouindra Mohun, Rajah Peary Mohun, Rajah Benov Krishna & Society and such high personages as Maharajah Benov Krishna & Society and such high personages Forty Rajah Benoy Krishna, &c, &c, and such years ago every village had its large num-

gone? I hey all now have to live a handto-mouth life, and this is true of the ninety per cent. of the entire population. It is thus, if the rainfall happe is to be scanty, the country is overtaken by famine or severe scarcity. They tap the date-trees in the eastern districts of Bengal and make the palm yield a large quantity of saccharine juice. A bad tapper, in his eagerness to extract more juice than a tree is capable of yielding, will often hurt, and eventually in the wake of a good tapper.

WHO is this Rajah in the Central Provinces who is this Rajah in the Central Provinces who has, it is said, offered an appointment to the European gentleman, now President of the Simla Municipality? Cannot a competent Indian be really had for the office? Unless the European be actually thurst upon him, as is generally the case, the Rajah should reconsider his decision.

THE actual number of crimes committed by a people, is not always a reliable index as to their criminality; for, in the last Government Resolution on the Bengal Police Administration Report, Mr. Secretary Bolton says; "Many people belonging to the non-criminal classes of the population have been driven into cr me by the universally-prevailing high prices." There is nothing, however, in the Resolution to show how these hunger-"driven" Resolution to show how these hunger-" driven" criminals have been dealt with in courts; for, it would be interesting to know if in doling out punishments, the courts paid due consideration to what they call in law "intent", which in such cases, must have been non-criminal, because natural, viz, hunger.

THE Government of Bombay proposes to make certain changes in the regulations in reference to railway travelling. Detention camps and passes will be discontinued, and in their place, very strict medical examination, accompanied by disinfection of clothing, where necessary, will be instituted at convenient centres and at the place of arrival. Persons coming from infected localities will be subject to surve llance for ten days after arrival; but this will in no way interfere with their following ordinary vocations or residing at their own houses. Whether all this will be an improvement or the reverse, will, of course, very much depend on the manner in which the new regulations will be actually carried

"A BENGALI gentleman," writes the Simla correspondent of a contemporary, "has taken the first place in the superior account service. He is an M. A. of the Calcutta University."

THE "Japan Mail" says: A Japanese has "invented" a tea making machine "which "invented" a tea making machine "which takes the newly plucked leaf and performs all the necessary operations preliminary to packing—rolling, roasting and polishing." With one man and a boy it will manufacture 1,666 lbs of ea n 24 hours.

IT is notified that the preliminary examina tion in the Chinese language will be held in Burma by the Adviser on Chinese Affairs between the 16th April and the 15th May. and during the month of September in each year. The year's leave to China will commence from the date of embarkation at Rangoon, which should be within fortischt. which should be within a fortnight of receiving the notification of having passed the prelimi-

DURING the past financial year (1897-98) the total income of the Madras Municipality amounted to 20 lakks of Rupees. As the year, however, opened with a balance in hand of 4½ lakhs, the actual receipts came up to only 15¾ lakhs. The expenditure, on the other hand, amounted to 17 lakhs of rupees, and thus the balance in hand has been reduced to 3 lakhs. At the commencement of the preceding year [1896-97 the balance in hand was 6 lakhs: the receipts amounted to 14½ lakhs, and the expenditure is slightly over 15½ laks. The closing balance thus stood at 4¾ lakhs, and this year it has been further reduced to 2 this year it has been further reduced to 3 lakhs.

MR. COTTON, Chief Commissioner of Assam considers the improvement of the Civil Police Force to be one of the pressing needs of the Force to be one of the pressing needs of the province; and a scheme for its re-organisation has been nearly completed by the Inspector-General and will shortly be considered. The Civil Police Force in the Naga Hills D strict had to be increased by one Sub-Inspector and 18 constables, as it was found necessary to establish a patrol of a portion of the cart-road near the railway works, in order to give relief to sick and destitute coolies found by the way-side, and in some instances, to bury the dead bodies of deceased coolies. The neglected condition of these waifs and strays is a matter of serious anxiety, and has the earnest consiof serious anxiety, and has the earnest consideration of the Chief Commissioner, who has already submitted to the Government of India proposals for dealing with it.

MR. JAGJIVAN DAS, a Gujrati teacher, was prosecuted before the Fourth Presidency-Magistrate, Bombay, under the following circumstances. He keeps a small school at Dongri. On the 16th August, Mr. Jagjivan made an attempt to remove two patients from his rooms to the Plague Hospital. One of the Plague Doctors appeared on the scene, searched the rooms and found two patients n the room the rooms and found two patients in the room next to the school-room. Accordingly, the charge preferred against Mr Jagjivan was that he did not give due information to the Plague officers. The Magistrate, however, found no sufficient evidence to convict him, and so he was acquitted. Now, what is the consequence of this harassing prosecution? Dr. Blaney thus writes to the Times of India: — "Up to the time of this miserable prosecution, Bombay was quiet, and the people were pursuing their business in cheerfulness even in the midst of a spreading plague. The efficacious action of one or two men has changed the cheerfulness into depress on and destroyed a newly-established confidence." Injudicious measures for plague prevention have done measures for plague prevention have don their work; and it is to be hoped that the over zeal of prosecuting plague officers will be nipped in the bud.

Talcutta and Molussil.

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L. G'S DEPARTURE.-His Honour the Lieuenant-Governor left Calcutt for Darjeeling

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—The Bank of Bengal have now raised their rate for Denand Loans to 5 per cent.

VICEREGAL.—Lord Elgin probably leaves Calcutta on the 6th of January in the "Clive," catching the P. and O. mail due at Suez on January 30th.

REGISTRATION.—The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the removal of the head quarters of the office of the Joint-Sub-Registrar of Satkaniya at Darbesh Hat, in the District of Chittagong, from Darbesh Hat to Adhunagar.

FOREST / REVENUE STATION. - Revenue Station No. 1. Mud Point, of the Sunderbans Forest Division, will be known as No. 1. Khagdip. The Khagdip Revenue Station is situated at the junction of the Khagdip Khal and the Ghibattigang.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENT .- The Catcutta Gaseite contains a notification, under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, in the matter of Babu Mohini Mohun Ray's Charitable fund of Rs. 100,000 for the relief of H ndus and Mahomedans, residents of Bengal, both male and female, rendered destitute by reason of incurable disease, physical infirmity or extreme old age.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS. - The second half-yearly departmental examination, in 1898, of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Collectors in the Regulation and non-Regulation Districts, of Cantonment Masistrates, and of the officers of the Police, dical and Forest Departments will be held on Thursday, the 17th November, 1898, and the two following days.

Court was closed for the annual vacation from Friday, the 9th September, to Saturday the 19th November, 1898, both days inclusive. The Hon'ble Justices Stevens and Pratt will

"SNAKE-BITES AND THEIR TREATMENT."-Dr. Govinda Chunder Bose, M. B., writes from Allahabad: I have gone through the whole of the book called "Snakes, Snake-bites, whole of the book called "Snakes, Snake-bites, and their Treatments" in English as well as in Bengalee. It is a splendid book, and the Mal-Vaidya treatment, I am glad to say, is based on sc entific, anatomical and physiological principle. Every medical man ought to read these little, though very useful, books. I am sure, if the directions, given in the book, be accurately followed, there will hardly be any failure.

VICEREGAL. - The Viceroy, as at present ar-VICEREGAL. The Viceroy, as at present arranged, arrives at Rangoon about the 14th to 16th November, reaching Calcutta about the 20th of December. The Drawing-Room, Levee and State Ball will be held after Mr. Curzon's arrival, and so far as can be at present seen, Lord Elgin with his family and suite will leave Calcutta in the Clive troop-ship about the 5th of January after he has handed over the Viceroyatty. The Viceroy and Lady Elgin will, it is understood, give a large farewell ball at Simla on the 11th October.

WEATHER AND CROPS. There was good general rain during the week ending Sept. 5 except in parts of North Bihar and Orissa, where more rain is required for the transplantation of the winter rice. Elsewhere transplantation is almost at an end, and the young plants are thriving well. The prospects of the autumn crops are generally favourable. Some damage has been done to these crops by floods in low lands in places in Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. Locusts are reported to have damaged the paddy crops in some places in Cuttack, and grasshoppers are still doing damage in Midnapore. Aus rice, jute and other early autumn crops are being harvested. The price of common rice has fallen in some districts, where the new aus crop has come into the market. Cattle-disease is still reported from places. he market. Cattle-disease is still reported from places.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL REPORT. FROM Wednesday the 7th instant to Friday the 9th instant there were three fresh cases and four deaths. The total of "true cases" up to the 9th instant was 228 and deaths 189.

SPECIAL HEALTH OFFICER. Captain Green, of the Indian Med cal, Service, Civil Surgeon of Howrah, has been appointed Special Health Officer of Calcutta in connection with the plague, in the room of Dr. Bannerman; Dr. Pettifer, who was officiating, reverts to his appointment of Assistant Health Officer.

INOCULATIONS.

The monthly statement of inoculations performed in the city for August shows:—Hindus; male 5, female nil; Mahomedans male 7, female nil; European male 6, female 3; other nationalities: male one, female nil; total, male 19, female 3; monthly total 22; grand total

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

There was one admission in the Medical College Hospital on Friday up to 6 p. m. There was no death. At present, there are seven patients in the Hospital Plague Ward, most of whom are convalescent.

WORDS OF ASSURANCE,

In declaring open a Ward Hospital at 1 to 4. China Bazar Lane, Ward No. 7, on Thursday evening, Sir John Woodburn thus again re-assured the people of Calcutta: -"I, however, hope that plague may never break out in an epidemic form in this city and that there may never be any rush of inmates to this hospital. There have been about twelve deaths or so in this ward, but about twelve deaths or so in this ward, but during the last twenty days no deaths have been reported, which he considered a very hopeful signs for the ward, If this were the only ward in the city. I could very well have withdrawn all plague rules and bid good-bye to plague. From the present attitude of this direful distemper, people have no reason to fear its breaking out in an epidemic form. I assured the people there will be no molestation whatsoever of any kind and no cause whatsoever for any panic or anxiety. I entertain great hopes

THERE were 34 attacks and 27 deaths in Bombay on Thursday.

PLAGUE is steadily increasing in Dharwar. PLAGUE is reported to have broken out among the 26th Madras Infantry, Bel-

SALSETTE will be treated as part of Bombay so far as the plague administration is concerned, in order that there may be nnrestricted freedom of access between the two. The inspection hitherto imposed at the causeway will, in future, be conducted at the northern confines of Salsette.

THE railway authorities at Jetalsar, says the Kathiwar paper, have been asked not to issue-tickets to those coming from the infected area and who have not with them a necessary pass for having spent 10 days in a non-infected place

AT Puna Lord Shandhurst met the native plague volunteers of the city for the purpose of asking their further co-operation in case the scourge breaks out afresh there. He thanked them all for what they had done and expressed the hope that similar help would be given again.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir has arranged to visit the Khyber Pass during the present

DR. FUHRER, Government Archælogical Department, North-West Provinces, has tendered his resignation of Government ser-

MORE heavy rain has been falling at Naini telegrams and letters generally served the Tal, and another slip is reported about one mile from the Katgodam Railway terminus, at the foot of the hills. It is expectation, at the foot of the hills. It is expectation and the superstance of the purpose. Certainly, we do not go all the way to England to engage a Barrister to lay our appeals before the Privy Council. The Hiniu ed that the Tonga Road will soon be cleared

A LARGE fire broke out early on Thursday morning in a Mahomedan mill at Girgaum and resulted in the total destruction of the carding departments, and causing damage to the extent of four and a quarter lakhs.

THE Lahore Municipality have this year been busy hunting up all the malaria traps about Lahore. Over one hundred and fifty notices to land and house-owners have been issued, calling on them to fill up the hollows in which water lodges. If the owners fail to do this, they are to be prosecuted under the Municipal Act.

THE construction of a bridge of 56 spans of 150 feet in the clear over the Godavern River between Rajahmundry and Kuevun stations on the East Coast Railway, a distance of 4-55 miles, was sanctioned in May 1897, and it has since been decided that another span of 40 feet should be added towards the west bank to allow the road traffic to pass under the bridge. Work was started in No vember 1897, when the river had reached its lowest level. The well of the first pier was taken in hand at that time, and on the 31st March 1898 twenty-five wells and both abutments were in progress.

ALL lovers of Hinda music will be glad to hear that at last, after unremitting exertions of years, a club for the cultivation of Hindu nusic has been established here on a footing that assures permanence and success. The club meets in its own premises in Hathar Bazar, Shahalmi Gate, every evening and the members devote several hours to the study of vocal music, Pundit Tulsi Das acting as Percenter. The club is named Balwant Sangit Sangat after Mr. Balwant Rao Bodas, the young Marhatta gentleman, who during his several years' stay in Lahore d d 50 much to revive a taste for music in the Punjab. Mr. Bodas is a gifted vocalist, and it was the occasional musical soirees held under his auspices that fired the ambition of a number of young people to make Lahore once again a seat of high class music, famed throughout the East, as it once was. Mr. Bodas is now in the North-Western Provinces engaged on a musical tour. His admirers in Lahore have evinced their gratitude to him by naming the first school of music as the club actually is after him. - Triand that the Conception

Torrespondence.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN SAUGOR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The manner in which a few criminal cases have been lately disposed of by Mr. Cleveland and his subordinates, is certainly not very creditable to the head of the local administration. It is an open secret that there are two very strong parties in Saugor, which have became a bar to the progress of the people of the district. One is headed by Lala Nand Kishore, and the other is to be led by Thakur Moharaj Singh. Hitherto the policy of the local administration was to keep both the parties in check, and the long-standing parties follows. party feelings were gradually dying out; but since the departure of that wise Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Philps, things have assumed a different aspect. For some reason or other an impression is gaining ground in the public mind that Mr. Cleveland is siding or showing some sympathy with the former party; and a few recent criminal cases, that have been conductrecent criminal cases, that have been conducted by him or by his subbord nates, have given an inpetus to this impression. And these unfortunate circumstances have again roused the party-feeling in full vigour. I, however, can confidently say that the impression alluded to, has no legs to stand upon, and that Mr. Cleveland would not stoop so low and is above such party feelings. Such being the case, the probability is, he has been misrepresented by the leaders of the former party; and as soon as his ears are put tight, he will prove as soon as his ears are put tight, he will prove himself a most sympathetic and beneficial ruler. However, considering all the circumstances, I hope, when the feelings of one party have gone so far as to suspect the impart ality of the above official, it behoves well that he should be transferred to some other district, the sooner the better the sooner the better.

A PERSECUTED FAMILY IN CASHMERE, aguitana

and led (TO THE EDITOR.

we plead to this andience, a

SIR,—There is a family known as Ditta Family at Jammu in Cashmere. There are several brothers in that family. Two of these brothers were serving under the Cashmere State. The family had some postion and respectibility. It so happened that one of them was expelled with *Zubberdusti* from the family house at Jammu and the other has got Some months ago when during certain festivities, fire-works were being exhibited near the vities, fire-works were being exhibited near the Jammu L'alace, the outer portion of the Palace took fire. The authorities thought that it must be the work of the Dittas, or, at any rate, any of their relatives. Now when it was found impossible to connect any of the Dittas with the incendiarism, two young relatives of the brothers were arrested, kept in the hajat for a long time; and afterwards one of the lads was convicted on flimsy evidences which, as the Hindu remarks, no court of justice should have accepted. The fate of the other lad is still uncertain.

Still uncertain.

Now, the eldest of the Ditta brothers is Baksi Devi Ditta. Has he escaped? Oh, no. He has been summarily sentenced for some offence to a long term of imprisonment without giving him any facilities to prefer an appeal to the Viceroy or the Foreign Office. The aggrieved eldest Ditta managed to engage a Barrister who sent/up a proper representa-tion from Lahore to the Resident in Cashmere on behalf of the forner. Now, the Residen was highly incensed and assed the Lahore Barrister by whose authority he was address-ing him (the Resident). The learned Resident shuld have been acquainted with the fact that it matters little whether or not the lawyer be personally instructed by the client. Authorised appeals before the Privy Council. The Hiniu also maintains the fact that the late Mr. Monomohun Ghose addressed an appeal to the Viceroy on behalf of the prisoners (the Regent, the Senapati and others) who were at Manipur. But apparently the Resident had recourse to that fine logic only to check the intruding Barristers' further progress in that direction; for, when subsequently the na-chhore-bandha Barrister clearly pointed out that he had been duly instructed by his client, Baksi Devi Ditta, no other reply or acknowleg-ment was vouchsafed to the representations of the unfortunate Ditta. Now what I say is this! if the Ditta was really guilty of some offence deserving the long term of imprisonment, let the guilt be established by an open, public, independent inquiry. LALIT MOHAN GHOSAL

On September last, t'e cruiser "Sphinx acting on information from the British Consulate, seized a dhow in the Muscat Harbour with about sixty Martini-Henry carbines and about six thousand rounds of ammunition on board. The reported destination of the dhow was Lengu. This is the first seizure affected by a British cruiser for the contravention of the recent a greement entered into with the Sultan of Musuat.

THE question of the control of the Khyber and the frontier settlement has been again referred to the Secretary of State. It seems practically settled that the control will be handed over to the Imperial Government from the Punjab and that a considerable fort will be built in the vicinity of the Khyber mouth, which will be garrisoned by Afridi Militia under British officers.

THE Punjab Times understands that the local Comptroller of Military Accounts has received orders never to appoint in future any Indian or Eurasian to a post under him, carrying a salary of over one hundred rupees. Of course, it is not that Europeans, to be recruited under this order, will be more qualified or useful office-assistants than those whom they supplant. That is out of the question, as everybody knows the European assistant's inaptitude for mathematical calculation. One can under stand the ostracism of natives from posts of power, trust and high salary; but this pettyfogg ng among the ruling race is not only repreheusible but positively mischievous in many ways. THE Punjab Times understands that the many ways.

elegrams,

DIAN TELEGRAMS.]

encing him fine of Rs. 200 and imprison-ment till thing of the Court, for threaten-ing to be nder section 506. The Magis-trate belie the complainant, a common clerk, and lieved all respectable defence witnesses, 1g the conviction on presump-tion. Thislowed Mr. Ramcharan's case, in which thused was fettered while under in which thused was fettered while under trial, though a badmash. These and the false dacoase against Mr. Rajababu's brother, and Police Inspector, on one side, and the lattortion case against Mr. Nand Kishore on other, reflect much discredit on the admiration of justice here.

SIMLA, SEPT 8. MaharajKapurthala is espected to arrive from Euron October next and the announcemenat Sarah Barnhardt is coming,

The serv of Mr. Sykes, Under Secretary, is lent to rma Railway Company. Mr. Cole, Exec. Engineer, is appointed Under Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Dument, vice Mr. Sykes. Mr. Le Maistreconfirmed in his appointment as Assistancereary to the Government of India, PubWorks Department.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 8. The Goment of Bombay contemplates releasing thatu brothers from Parole, owing to their bacalth.

POONA, SEPT. 8. Mr. Tilakelease is now believed to be largely duto the initiative taken by the Bombay Groment. He was released at 9 PM., on Iday. His friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Khare, ent to jail to fetch him home. The news cs release soon spread through-out the cityd the large compound of his house as was his drawing-room were literally packewith people, who went there to congratulatim at that late hour at night. It is comed that about ten thousand people of classes and ranks went there to see him to now. There were illuminations in thewn. Yesterday night Hari Kirtans in tales and ranks went for the constitution of the constitution tans in toles, and prayers were offered.

There are at rejoicings not only in Poona but at Bony and several other places in the moffussil. intratulatory telegrams have been received bym from his numerous friends and sympathise throughout the country. Mr. Tilak is no much reduced in we ght, being now 25 lbsss than his normal weight, which is 138 lbs. The jail authorities Ushewed him kindness awas cons stent with rules. While in jail he'as engaged in oakum-opening lwool dyining spinning. He was allowed a arge numb of books and had taken volumi nous notesluring his imprisonment, chiefly bearing ons new theory regarding beginning of the Ary civilization, which he claims to have trace as far back as the last glacial period. Eept that he is very much reduc-

It is proble that the Natu brothers will be soon givenomplete freedom.

SIMLA, SEPT. 9. Mr. Fors, Post Master General, Bengal, takes shoreave soon.

The serves of one of the Burma Account Officers wibe lent to Siam-either Mr. Rivett

Officers wibe lent to Siam—either Mr. Rivett Carnacs onis deputies.
Captain Maspratt Williams is appointed Chief Insptor of Explosives.
Calcuttis declared clear by Spain.
Mr. Ccon, Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, is granted one month and twelve days' leav Mr. Woolam acts in his place.
Mr. Gals, Executive Engineer, officiates as Deputy Mnager, Fastern Bengal Railway.
To devilors Office Notification says that

To-day Post O from 1st October inland postage would be changed ad one anna postage would carry one and a half tollah weight, half anna weight is unchanged

Over five inches of rain have fallen to-day at Sholapore nd this will improve the conditions of scarcityaffected districts.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON SEPT. 6. In pursuance of the decision of the foreign admirals in Crete, the British to-day took over control of the Tipe Office, Candia.

The Musulmas opposed the transfer, and in a disturbance that arose the British soldiers find a room the cloud wounding several. The

fired upon the clowd, wounding several. The Mussulman, became exasperated and set fire to the Christian quarter. It is reported that many were killed including the British Consul and several solliers. A warship bombarded the city page of thick is in fames. the city, part of which is in flames.

LONDON, SEPT. 6. The investitue of Queen Wilhelmina at Amsterdam as rling. Severeign of Holland was a legal pagant, and the enthusiasm of the people was poundless.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.
Tenders are poited by the 13th instant for India Bills to be amount of two millions sterling payable in six or twelve months.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Several men-f-war are hastening to Candia According to the latest despatches, it was the British gunboa Hazard that bombarded the

LONDON, SEPT. 7 Five gunbouts are ascending the White Nile, and it is supposed they have been sent to meet Major Macdonald's Expedition.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Times, in discussing the possibility of gold standard in India, remarks that a reform of the currency in this direction is facilitated by the growing increase in the production of gold, the present surplus over the world's requirements being estimated to amount to about thirty-five millions sterling.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

It is known that twenty British soldiers and Blue-jackets were killed and fifty wounded in the riot at Candia yesterday, by the Mussulman mob suddenly opening fire from the houses. The British Vice-Consul was burned to death in his bouse, and it is feared that

to death in his house, and it is feared that many Christians perished. The Camperdown and Astræa and several forei n men-of-war have arrived at Candia.

Reuter's correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from

SAUGOR, SEPT. 7.

The whoSaugor was startled on hearman and 16,000 were wounded, while 3,000 ing Mr. Knders' judgment against Mr. to 4,000 were taken prisoners. All accounts Rajababu, spectable ex-Headmaster, sen-plaud the splendid behaviour of the Egypencing him fine of Rs. 200 and imprison-

It has been ascertained that the victims of the riots at Candia number 300. Eight warshsps are now before the town and are ready to bombard the place if needful. Colonel Reid, commanding the British forces in Candia, reports that his men were fighting for four hours on Tuesday like rats in a trap until relieved by the Turkish Governor. Two hundred and fifty men of the Border Regiment and a company of the Royal Medical Corps have left Malta for Crete.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

LONDON, SEPT. The Times correspondent at Candia states that 800 Christians have been massacred and the town has been pillaged by the Bashi Bazouks. The Turkish troops were seen firing upon the British forces.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT 1897-98.

THE total net duty collected during the year fell from Rs. 3,89,37,261 in 1896-97 to Rs. 3,85,05,944, showing a decreased of Rs. 4,31,317 or 1 Per cent. The charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 12,00,094 against Rs. 12,15,472 in the previous year. the total net receipts. including receipts other than duty, fell from Rs. 3,84,29,248 in 1896-97 to Rs. 3,79,73,556 in the year under review, thus showing a decrease o Rs. 4,55,692, or 1 Per cent.

The total net value of the foreign import trade in merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 2,23,95,600, or 7'4 pet cent. The decrease which occurred both in free and dutiable goods, is attributable to the deficient harvest in 1896,

which occurred both in free and dutiable goods, is attributable to the deficient harvest in 1896, and it is remarkable that the apparent effects of that calamity on trade should be so slight, the value of the imports of merchand se being actually greater than in 1894-95 or 1895-96. Owing to heavier receipts of gold from China and Australia, and of silver from the United Kingdom, there was an increase of Rs. 148.34 Kingdom, there was an increase of Rs. 1,48,34, 823, or 83 per cent in the imports of treasure. The value of the stores imported on behalf of Government stood at Rs. 2,13,25,189 against Rs. 1,65,20,247 in the previous year. This increase is ascribed to larger receipts of railway materials, arms and ammunition, apparel, telegraph materials, stationary, flax goods, and hardware. The total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce again fell off by Rs. 41,68,420. The smaller shipments of opium to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and of indigo to the United Kingdom account for this decline. The value of exports of Government stores increased by 105 per cent owing to the unusually large despatches of copper coins to the Straits Settlements. As in previous years, there were no exports of treasure on account of Government. In the coasting trade there was an ment. In the coasting trade there was an incrense of 14 per cent, and of 5 per cent, respectively, in the value of imports and exports of merchandise. The increase in the former is attributable to the unusually large shipments of rice and paddy from Burna to meet the demand caused by scarcity in India, while large despatches of coal to Bombay, Madras and Burma, of rice and wheat to Madras, of rapessed and jute manufactures to Bombay and of provisions to Burma account for the increase in the exports. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the Province stood at Rs. 98,21,51,684, against Rs. 95,3457,341 in Rs. 98,21,51,684, against Rs. 95,34,57,341 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs.

2,86,94,343, or 3 per cent.

As usual, the buik of the trade was carried on with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this branch bears to entire foreign trade of the port declined during the year from 58.57 per cent in 1896-97 to 53.87. The falling-off in value was equivalent to 8 per cent, and the total trade recorded is the smallest since 1892-93. The decrease occurred in both

imports and exports.

The total value of the imports, including treasure, but excluding Government transac-

treasure, but excluding Government transactions into Calcutta from foreign countries fell from Rs. 31,90,39,573 in 1896-97 to Rs. 31, 11,60,201, showing a decrease of Rs, 78, 79, 79,372, or 24 per cent.

The total imports of cotton goods, including twist and yarn, decreased by 17 per cent, in comparison with 1896-97.

Sugar shows a marked increase of 117.7 per cent, to which all the exporting countries, except the United Kingdom, contributed. This increase is attributed to the continued operation of the Continental bounty system, regarding which the Collector makes the regarding which the Collector makes the

"Under the encouragement of bounties this trade has been steadily expanding for some years. The past year's trade was further favourably assested by a plentuous beet crop and an advancing exchange. At the same time it is not believed that the trade has been a lucrative one: supply was invariably in ex-cess of demand causing continual decline in prices. It is stated that a general opinion is ga ning ground as to the desirability of abolishing these bounties. Not only is the bounty system very costly to the countries concerned system very costly to the countries concerned (for the current year, 1898, the cost of France alone is estimated at £4,500,000), but the heavy protection duty also makes it very costly to the consumer. It is stated that the average consumption of sugar on the Continent is less than one-third that of England.

"The consumer objects to the high price he has to pay, and the producer complains of the smallness of consumption. These two grievances combined form the basis for considerable agitation against the bounty system on the

ces combined form the basis for considerable agitation against the bounty system on the Continent. Germany, Austria and Belgium are in favor of abolition, and the general objection to bounties on sugar has resulted in the invitation lately issued to the Powers to meet in conference at Brussels."

The Brussels' Conference has unfortunately not led to any practical result. In the meantime, the imposition by the United States, America, of contervailing differential duties against bounty fed sugar, while beneficial to

against bounty fed sugar, while beneficial to the West Indian colonies, is likely to divert Continental boonty-fed sugar to this country, still further depressing the local industry.

The total value of exports from Calcutta to foreign countries, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions treasure, but

excluding Government transactions, rose from of half a tola for half an anna.

Rs. 44,96,22,097 to Rs. 45,32,27,558,

Rs. 44,96,22,097 to Rs. 45,32,27,558, an increase of Rs. 36,05,551.

The total exports of raw jute increased in quantity by 32 per cent, but in consequence of the low price prevailing during the year the aggregate value decreased by 4'3 per cent. Larger exports were made to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Ifaly, Spain, the United States, and Austrialia, while China, Japan, and "other countries" took smaller supplies. In jute gunny-bags there was an increase of 19-9 per cent, due to the larger amount of machinery now at work in India. In the total exports of optimithere was a falling-off to the extent of 1,681 chests, but the trade with China, the principal consumer of the drug, shows an increase of 5'8 per cent. The exports of tea increased by nearly two million pounds or 1'3 per cent, owing to larger shipments to all the importing countries. The excess of production over demand, the rise exchange, and the fact that the teas were cess of production over demand, the rise exchange, and the fact that the teas were nerally deficient in good liquoring qual lowered the average price of the article, which stood at 8 annas and 5 pies per lb, in the year, against 8 annas and 8 pies in 1896-7. Ceylon tea continues to gain favour, and the quantity exported during the year increased by 39 per cent. The Collector of Customs observes:

"In view of the active competition of Ceylon teas, the Indian planters have taken advantage of the warning note sounded, and are now endeavouring to manufacture a better liquoring quality of tea, and are not trusting entirely to quantity for their profit, experience having shown that most of the lower grades do not repay the cost of production and manufacture."

The total value of the foreign trade of the port of Chittagong rose from Rs. 75,39,602 to Rs. 81,50,349 showing an increase of Rs. 6,10,747, or 8'1 per cent.

The total value of the trade, both foreign and

The total value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, at the Orissa ports, as compared with 1896-97 rose at Balasore from Rs. 1,26,61, 352 to Rs. 1,46,76, 543; at Cuttack from Rs. 26,09,173 to Rs. 27,63,354; and at Pooree from Rs.4,59,818, to Rs. 4, 61,170.

The trade at Naramgunge which is carried on with coast ports only, rose from Rs, 55, 88, 341 to Rs. 60,40,026 an increise of 8 per cent. Salt was the only dutiable article imported into this port, and the duty on it rose from Rs. 4,37, 950, to Rs. 7,15,777, or by 63 per cent. 63 per cent.

BENGAL POLICE, 1897-98

The last number of the "Calcutta Gazette" contains the Government Resolution on the Report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1897-98. The actual expenditure is shown as Rs. 52,83,276—an increase of Rs. 3,99,276 over the budget grant. Of this, Rs. 273,142 was expended in compensation for dearness of provisions. The remainder of the excess was mainly due to the entertainment of extra men in connection with the plague, the famine and Railway extensions, and to repairs and re-building necessitated by the earthquake, and the cyclone in the Chittagong District, the cyclone alone entailing an expenditure of Rs. 20,000. The Police expenditure, during the last ten years, has gone on increasing steadily,—from Rs. 40,82,462 in 1888-89 to Rs. 52,83,276 for 1897-98 as noted above. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that this growth of expenditure should be closely watched, and considerable economy exercised in regard to details. THE last number of the "Calcutta Gazette"

The number of investigating officers selected at the two competitive examinations was 83. Besides these, 31 meritorious head-constables and writer-constables were promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspectors appointed under the competitive system now number 580, nearly half of the total of officers in that grade.

In the Police Training School there were 165 students, of whom 3 qualified as Inspectors, 148 as Sub-Inspectors and 14 failed to obtain certificates. During the year there has been The number of investigating officers se

an increase of 17 district schools for the education of the rank and file of the Police.

An addition of four officers and 61 men to the total strength of the Town Police was

the total strength of the Town. Police was made during the year. The night patrol system is said to have given satisfaction.

There was in cognizable crime in the Province an increase of 37,628 cases, and in non-cognizable crime a decrease of 3,669 cases. The police arrested 59,887 persons, of whom 38,152 or 63 per cent were convicted, against 46,558 arrests and 26,909 convictions or 58 per cent, in the previous year. The number of persons arrested under orders of the Magistrates was 22,104, of whom 6,382 or 29 per cent, were convicted. Rioting cases rose from 2,363 to 3,203 in number, or by 39 per cent. During the year the Central Office in Calcutta succeeded in identifying 492 persons, whom the local police were unable to recognise. In the previous three years the number of such the previous three years the number of such identifications was 143,207 and 334 res-

THE Pioneer's London correspondent cables that the Will of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone has been proved for £60,000.

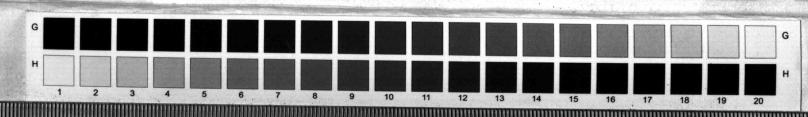
LORD SANDHURST, on completion of his our early in October, will proceed direct to Simla, taking only a few members of his personal staff with him.

THE new Nilgiri Railway to Coonoor, just completed, will not be ready for actual traffic until the 1st November.

THAT the planting of shade trees by the roadside may be financially remunerative in the end, is seen in the Tanjore district report, in which one of the items of revenue is Rs. 7,358 from "avenue clippings and

In a resolution regarding the recent operations against dacoits, the Government of Bombay declines to interfere with the Commissioner of the Central Division or to issue special orders. Regarding the action of the police the Inspector-General is instructed to issue circulars reminding all police officers that the practise of firing over the heads of instead of at persons against whom they are called to act is prohibited, and if they fire at all they must s prohibited, and if they fire at all they must

THE first stop towards ocean penny postage has been taken, the Government of India having decided that from 1st October next the present rate of inland postage of one anna for every tola will be changed to one anna for every tola and-a-half. There will be no change in the rate



SOVEREIGNS IN EGGS.

MR. CART. HERTZ, the famous conjurer and illusionist, has had some very amusing experiences while performing in different parts of the world. An interesting story is told by "To-Day," when in New Zealand, he happened to meet a Maori woman carrying a large basket of eggs. The Maoris are, perhaps, the most superstitus race extant. He asked permission to break one of the eggs, which was granted, and, on opening it, he showed her a sovereign in the cen re of it. Three times did he, repeat the trick, when the woman stopped him, and hurriedly departed to break open the whole of her stock to find sovereigns. Fortunately for Mr. Hertz, he did not pass that way again, or there might have been trouble.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

WELCOME TO THE HON. MR.

A PUBLIC meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, was held at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening, (the 3rd instant.) The Theatre was packed from platform to ceiling by an enthusiastic and tepresentative gathering of all classes of the community. Great interest was evinced in the fluent and able speech which the Hon'ble Mr. Bose delivered, and when the meeting concluded the audience gathered round our visitor and followed him to his carriage, cheering him vigorously as he drove away in the company of the Hon Mr. Chandavarkar and Mr. D. E. Wacha. The meeting was a great success both in point of numbers and in the excellence of the speeches delivered by the various speakers.

speakers.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Metha, C.I.E., presided and was supported on the platform by a large gatheri g of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association and other influential gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. N. G. Chandavarkar, D. E. Wacha and Amerudin Tyabji, Honorary Secretaries; the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kandas Parekh, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, the Hon. Mr. Cithon, Mr. Cithon, Mr. J. N. Tata, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. C.H. Sitalwad, Dr. Dadysett, Messrs. Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., Lukhmidas Khimji, Vassonji Khimji, Nazmudin Tyabji, Gordhundas Khatao Makanji, Dharamsi Moravji Gokuldas, Naranji Lwarkadas, Damodurdas Tapidas, K. R. Kama, Nawab Nusrulakhan, Dharamsi Dwarkadas, Tribovundas Vurjivandas, Balaji Pandurung, Rahimtoola Khairaz Futeihali Shaik Ahmed, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Curimbhoy Nensi, Nurotum Morarji Gokuldas, Mattaradas Gokuldas, N.V. Sumrath, N. V. Gokhale, Dr. Rao, Mr. Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Sorabji E. Warden, A. B. Patel, Dorabji C. Shroff, Cursondas Chabildas, Dr. Jan Mahomed Ismail, Messrs. Narandas Purshotamdas, Mulji Bhowanidas, Rustom K. R. Cama, G. N. Nadkarni, Shamrao Vithal, Dr. M. K. Hiramnik, Messrs. F. F. Talyarkhan, Hormusji Shapurji Chothia, Hormusji Muncherji Cama, Damodardas Lakhmidas Khimji, S. S. Setna, Kabarudin, Jamiatram Nanabhoy Haridas, M. R. Bodas, M. B. Kirloskar, K. M. Javari, Dr. R. N. Ranina, Messrs. Chunilal H. Sitalwad, M. M. Manshi, S. D. Khote, D. G. Pahdaye, S. H. Hodiwala, Lalubhai A. Shah, Dhakji Cassinath, Guputrao M. Pitale, Jaganath Sanzgari, Dr. H. B. Dantra, Dr. 1). J. Montero, Shapurji Sorabji Phiroji, C. Setna, Nowroji M. Cooper, A. B. Pochaji and many o hers. The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Metha, C.I.E.,

3. THE PRESIDENT'S SADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta in opening the meeting said:—Ladies and gentlemen, the Bombay Presidency Association have ventured to call this public meeting to do honor to one who has rendered much valuable services to our country, I mean my friend the Hon. Mr. A. M. Bose (cheers) who has recently been to England. On his return we should not allow him to pass through our city without according to him a cordial expression of our esteem and gratitude. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bose is not a stranger to us. We know that for several years back he has devoted the great talents and accomplishments with which he is endowed to the cause of his country. (Cheers and cries of hear, hear.) Ladies and gentlemen, the services which he recently rendered have a peculiar value in consequence of the nature and temper of the times through which we have been passing. These hav been troublous times, and I may tventure to say tha which he recently rendered have a peculiar value in consequence of the insure and temper of the times which we have been passing. These hav been troublous times, and I may trenture to say that Providence his been pouring on our devoted heads trials and afflictions of no ordinary, character. We have been afflicted with famine, plague, pestilence and earthquakes. Ladies and gentlemen, one would have thought that when we were afflicted in such a manner the sympathies of our rulers would have turned towards the people, with generous hearts, but unfortunately some of those who are not in sympathy with us have seized the opportunity to clamour for pouning more trials and more afflictions upon us. And besides the natural visitations which have befallen us, that is, the visitation of plague; earthquake and pestilence, we have repressive and retrograde measures of an unusual character thrust upon us. Cries of shame, shame). I do not propose to go into a discussion of the circumstances which have led to these events. I sincerely deplore that these ineasures should have been resorted to, which are injurious affect to the eatmest and devoted Joyalty of all classes of her Majesiy's subjects in India, and to the majestic strength of the solid British rule in this country. (Cheers). One question which occurs to every thinking mind in these times is how we should met them. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I am an optimist like our esteemed and distinguished countryman, the Hon, Mr. Justice Ranade (Loud cheers). I take it in the philosophic spirit in which he always receives such events. I take it as trials and troubles through which every nation and every country must pass in its onward progress. (Cheers) But, ladies and gentlemen, my optimism is not of that optimistic character by which we should sit with folded hands. We must be up and doing. Ladies and gentlemen, the great bulwork not our rights and privileges is attacked in a manner in which it ought not to have been attacked by the British parliament and British nation. That I

The Hon. Mr. Sayani, in supporting the resolution before the meeting, said that he felt honored in seconding the resolution which had been proposed by his Hon. friend Mr. Chandavarkar. After the cloquent speeches of the President and of Mr. Chandavarkar he was not going to inflict a speech on them, especially as by so doing he would be interposing himself between the guest of the evening and themselves. The country had been passing through troublous times within the last two on three years. They knew that the Brijish Government was a just Government, and respected the wishes of the people. At the same time it was a foreign government that did not understand the people of the country and therefore it was absolutely necessary that the people of this country should be adequately represented by someone who understood the wishes of the people. He would not dwell at length on the many services that had been rendered by Mr. Bose but would content himself with cordially seconding the motion of Mr. Chandavarkar which he hoped they would carry with acclamation. — Advocate of India. SCONDING THE RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

MR. A. M. BOSE'S SPEECH.

MR. A. M. Bose delivered the following peech at the meeting held on the 3rd instant, t the instance of the Bombay Presidency

Association, to welcome him:

Mr. A. M. Bose rose amidst ringing cheers and said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, friends and brethren, as I stand before and said: Mr. Frestuent, lattics and gentremen, friends and brethren, as I stand before this grand and august gathering an instance in my travelling in the dry lands of Germany prominently comes to my mind. In that travelling, amidst magnificence of the combination of rivers and hills through the scenery of unrivalled beauty, a traveller very often comes across ruins of old castles. On enquiry he is told that in olden times lords of these castles, when a traveller passed by the highways, made him pay a toll at these castles, and it seems to me that standing before you now, my friend Mr. Vatcha by his kind request (hear, hear) asked me to pay a toll in a few words while passing through your magnificent city. I have not the slightest desire to compare you with the great Fuedal Lords of old, but yet, there is some degree of similarity old, but yet, there is some degree of similarity and these Lords of old sometimes made a mistake. A traveller was got hold of, who was poor in his belongings and had hardly anything with him to pay the toll. I may say that my friend has committed in the present instance a similar mistake. But, at any rate, ladies and gentlemen, however poor I may be in every other respect, there is one toll in the tribute which I have to pay to you cheerfully, gratefully, willingly, in no grudging terms and in no scanty measures of gratitude for great honour that you have done me and for the immeasurable kindness that you have shown in measurable kindness that you have shown in coming together on this occasion; and when my eyes rest on this magnificent demonstration, it seems to me that, however abased I may feel on personal grounds, however, much a blush of shame and humiliation may rise up to my face on the poor services which I have been able to render, I am exalted to see how kind my countrymen are (hear, hear) in appreciating any services, however poor and humble and insignificant they may be, rendered to their country in the cause of our common motherland (hear, hear). This is one feature which has struck my mind; and, in spite of that personal sense of humiliation, I feel proud on looking at the grand and noble sentiment to which they have given expression. Ladies and gentlemen, as I look round this meeting. I see a mark of the growing sense of unity amongst the various provinces of this country. (Cheers), growing sense of solidarity which is marked step by step on its onward march from day to day. I think, sir, that seeing this demonstration I can imagine that Bengal is not apart from Bombay, (Cheers) when I find that you receive and welcome me to your bosom. There is this feeling also, namely, that of a common sentiment of patrious is made a common ties of fellow citizenship, and a common allegiance of countrymen (Cheers). hear). This is one feature which has struck my when I find that you receive and welcome me to your bosom. There is this feeling also, namely, that of a common sentiment of patriotism and common ties of fellow citizenship, and a common allegiance of countrymen (Cheers), one can claim for common allegiance a wider and ampler recognition. May this dawn go on until a burning day burst forth when we shall find the whole of this country united into a loyal nation, and from this sentiment of loyalty and deep attachment, we trust that, English people will before long come to recognise the justice of our many claims. Then, ladies and gentlemen, you perhaps would wish to know what are the sentiments in England with regard to the interest that may be taken in Indian questions; but before I go to that let me add one word of acknowledgments and thanks for two kind terms in which you, sir, form my left and my right, have been pleased to speak of my hunble services. I feel I am being crushed under their weight, and would to God that I may live to deserve even a tithe or the hundreth part of the kind and cordial sentiments that have been given expression to, and if my services have been worth anything, at any rate I can honestly say this that I have tried, however insignificantly, sides of Indian questions. I will mention here one another meeting that was a party meeting and not the non-party meeting like the first two. It is entitled to higher respect, that it is possible to give a Liberal manifestation to the feelings and sentiments. It was the annual gathering of the National Liberal Federation in the town Leister. For the information of those who may not know the history of that institution, that it is an organization of the great Liberal party that shapes its actions, inspires its policy, and can be called National Congress of the great Liberal party. The only difference is that our National Congress hopes to have its objects fulfilled sooner or later. Well, gentlemen, at that august gathering were drawn together all the big guns the biggest guns of the Liberal party. There were many points of resemblance between that august assembly and our National Congress. At that annual gathering was the first time an Indian voice appealed for the Indian cause (heat, hear), for the first time in the history of that gathering they heard it. The encouragement and cheering they gave was not on account of the

that I have tried, however insignificantly,

able vindication of the loyalty and attachmen to the British Crown of the educated as well as all other classes of the Indian community."

He said - Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I not only feel geat pleasure in moving the resolution which I have just read, but I deem it a per vilege to be called upon to propose it. The Hon. Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose, whom we have all methis evening to accord a cordial welcome back to fire country, after ardonous and distinctered evrice restarted to the country after ardonous and distinctered evrice respect, and I am glad to have our shie occasion to the best portion of mines for whom I have ever felt great respect, and I am glad to have on shie occasion to the best portion of mines for whom I have ever felt great respect, and I am glad to have on shie occasion to the best portion of mines for whom I have ever felt great respect, and I am glad to have on the control of the most sincere of cur reformers. Mr. Bose is one of thoses who may be justly styled reformer all along the fine. He is not only a posfireian but a religious, social and educational reformer as well. Drassuming and unoltrusive, he has worked of promote progress in all directions to the best of his power and ability, and he is as active a member of the Bramo Sami, Cheers,) The late Ram, Tonoo Lahiri whom I yisted in Calcutta, in 1886 and who was at, that time the oldest citizen of that city, being ninety years old, held up to me the example of the Bramo Sami, Cheers,) The late Ram, Tonoo Lahiri whom I yisted in Calcutta, in 1886 and who was at, that time the oldest citizen of that city, being minety years old, held up to me the example of the string hyper and brought to bear on all questions in which he took interest a sense of holinest on the pool work, he has found a feel representation of the control o remember about England that, the fate of this country is linked withation which is progressive, which is justicing, which is rightly moving, and woulender you a full measure of justice. But, peri, ladies, and gentlemen, you would wish to what reason I have for my faith in the glish sense of justice, I shall place before some facts that will, at any rate, in this i of depression, sustain your spirits; becaushat I say is based on the personal exence and on recent personal knowledge, can tell you facts from a great many megs at which it has been my privilege to be pent during the last nine or ten months. I wist select two or three typical instances and nation to you a few facts. I can tell you the result of my experience gathered not, hone class of audience but from meeting consisting of cultured and audience but from meeting consisting of cultured and of I hope itill neither be cultured and of—I hope itill neither be libel, sedition or defamation say so—uncultured people. (Laughter.) have brought facts from election meeti and from meetings and gatherings he in the heat and excitment and held in mary times; from party meetings, and al I am able to say in just two or three stances, from non-party meetings composed the partisans of the both great powers of kland. I will place before you a few facts, v just two or three of these meetings. The meeting was in my old University of Camidge which I had the privilege to address. was a meeting throughout of cultured people. was a meeting of the Unionist Society of Camidge, and at which none but the members one University are admitted, and, sir, there is nother reason which none but the members of University are admitted, and, sir, there is other reason why I feel special pleasure referring to that meeting, because the mon there was introduced by a gentleman of the country, Mr. Baptista. The motion condenne the policy of coercion, not a mincing mar adopted of late in India. There is another feare in regard. to that meeting which I shall ple before you It was not only a meeting of cured audience, but it was a meeting whose politil constitution was essentially conservative. hy, sir, only two weeks after that, there as a party motion between the Liberals anthe Consermotion between the Liberals anthe Conservatives, and there the Conservives carried the motion by a majority of to f. In that gathering we carried our motic by a large majority, condeinning the policy of late adopted in India, the policy that as branded, and rightly branded, by Englimen themselves as a policy of coercion (cers). Take heart there, take cheer and ecouragement from the example of that disting shed leader Mr. Naoroji (cheers). He was to support that motion, but he was unfortunally, unaviodably, prevented from coming, an it then fell ably, prevented from coming, an it then fell on my humble shoulders to bear the burden which had originally been intened for him.

Overwhelmingly crushing facts were placed before the meeting every species of the present of the pre before the meeting, every aspect othe question was discussed, and every side fit was represented by the Tories and the Liberals and by a certain representative of inglo-Indian opinion of a certain type (cheer). Let me pass on to another meeting consting of the rough working men and niners of the North of England. It was election the Great of England. It was election tme. Great

of England. It was election tme. Great election fight was then going on. The whole of that place belong to Lord Londondery and his family, and no part of it ould be hired without their permission. The very train hat carried us to that place was Lord Londondery's private property. There were interruptions, but the poor speaker who addressed that meeting in the cause of Intia vas received with enthusiasm when the clims of justice on behalf of India were placed before them, and when it was pointed out to bem that on their vote depended the welfare, become extent the destiny, of millions of their fellow-citizens in this vast colony. I can tell you that there was

It was a sight worth seeing, and, I venture to hope, that the beginning that has been made there will be continued until the British mind dentifies our claims and aspirations. A great resolution dealing with the Indian aspect of the policy of the present Government in India was accepted and passed with immeasurable enthustasm. Ladies and gentlemen, at meetings held in any quarter of England—North, South, East and West—by cultured and uncultured people, there is one response to your aspirations; but, sir, that work has to be continuously carried, sustained, maintained and improved upon from time to time. I will not go further into the time to time. It will not go further into the history of these meetings which it was my privilege to address. I have placed before you samples not carefully selected for a specific purpose, but as an honest illustration of the sentiments of the English people in regard to Indian matters in so many English quarters. But, sir, before I leave this question of these meetings let me follow the footsteps of our friend the Honble Mr. Mehta and mention to you the name of my esteemed friend, Mr. R. C. Dutt. (Cheers,) He is true to his salt as a pensioner doing great work in England (cheers.) you the name of my esteemed friend, Mr. R. C. Dutt. (Cheers). He is true to his salt as a pensioner doing great work in England (cheers.) I hope that next year Bombay will be represented by four gentlemen instead of Bengal by two. (Cheers.) I make that appeal, but do not imagine for a moment that I forget that person in England whose tower of strength and devoted services are before you all. I mean Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji the is not Grand Old Man of Bombay but of all India. (Chear) hear.) I leave him by far the present and venture to make an appeal to this great audience in Bombay that the work that has been begun by the two representatives of Bengal last year will be kept up by a representative of your great province, who will carry on that work with energy, capacity and eloquence, and power of which we have such ample and more than ample testimony in meetings after meetings and organisation after organization. I ventured to plead to this audience, and from the cheers I trust that my appeal will not have been made in vain. (Cheers). Let me say a few words with regard to the character of the work you have to carry on in England. In regard to this matter let me speak of the valuable work that the British Committee is doing for us (Cheers). I must tell you the views of the leaders of that Committee which are that the work that has now begun in England must be very much extended to bear fruit, and that it work that has now begun in England must be very much extended to bear fruit, and that it must be carried on from constituency to constituency in order that there may be impression made in England for justice to India and we must not rest before full justice is done to us. To illustrate what I mean, let me mention another instance in my experience during the us. To illustrate what I mean, let me mention another instance in my experience during the last few months. I will refer to what happened at a meeting in Peterborough. After the meeting I joined in a sort of a supper given by one of the promoters of the meeting in which all the promoters and leading members. were present of not only enjoying the good things provided there—champagne and other delectable articles (laughter)—but of joining in a private or an informal talk over matters which had been touched or addressed at the meeting. During supper a leading gentleman earnestly begged of me that some arrangement might be made by which the interest that had been created on that occasion might be kept up. They told me that English people would to morrow hear of some murder and would forget the interest that I had made the previous evening. What they suggested was that there should be an organization secretary, who would a few days after such meetings visit leading gentlemen and increase the inings visit leading gentlemen and increase the interest which they had formed in the meeting. He should also distribute leaflets and pamphlets bearing on Indian questions after the meeting. is over. They say that the distribution of be of very great advantage as it would go to form the bulk of the refuse to be taken away by the servant the next day. But that they should be d stributed after some interest M had ad been Dawakened so that people may carry them home and may read them. English people have one characteristic, that if you once place a thing before their that if you once place a thing before their gaze they stick to it like any thing, and if you place before them your grievances it would be a great thing for us (hear, hear). They also said that the organization secretary should form local centres, distribute literature, and arrange for public addresses once a year. Shall we not do that work? If, sir, there ever was a case that needed perseverance, that desires persistence it is the case of our own father-land. Then let us work for our country and the country of our children who will come after the country of our children who will come after us. I recall to my mind the memory of my holy and sacred visit on the 15th of November last to the tomb of Professor Fawcett. He rests in an unpretentious style. There is no masonry to make it. His was a simple tomb containing his name and without eulogy, but there is one sentence on his tomb to the effect "speak to my people to go forward." Let us go forward and then we shall discharge our duty to our country and our rulers. (Sat amids loud and continued cheers). - Mahratta,

merits and the virtues of the speakers, but on account of the merits of the claims of the great cause with which our country has been iden-tified, and in consequence of that claim their

hearing was patient, attentive and enthusiastic to the pleading on behalf of India. (Cheers.)

FINAL orders regarding the formation of the Burma-China Delimitation Commission are expected from the Home Government at any

WHEN the people of Barisal prayed to Sir John Woodburn for the withdrawal of the disarmament measure on the score of ravages of wild animals, His Honour rejected it and sought to console them with the assurance that the district authorities would afford them sufficient protection. But, it appears from letters received from Backergunj, as well as from local newspapers, that the local authorities have failed to afford that protection, to human life and property from the ravages of wild animals which His Honour promised. Indeed, so bold have the wild animals grown of late that they now fearlessly enter the heart of the city. A few days ago, we published a letter, detailing how a tiger came to the town, how the townspeople, unarmed as they were, shut themselves up in their homes and how the District Magistrate had to come and shoot it dead. Not is it the only case of a tiger making its way into the town. We are told that one man, wounded by a tiger, has since died. As for the ravages of wild boars on crops, the complaint is universal. Will His Honour be graciously pleased to look to this? the district authorities would afford them sufficheering they gave was not on account of the pleased to look to this?

KINGS AND QUEENS NOT FREE FROM ACCIDENTS.

CAREFULLY fenced in though Royalty may be it is not by any means exempt from those mishapthat seem to be the general lot, in a greater so lesser degree, of all mankind; a fact which has been strikingly brought to mind lately, owing to the sad accident which has befallen the Heir-Appa

Even Her Majesty herself has had several narrow escapes. The first Imprened on January 4th, 1820, when she was not quite a year old. Her parents, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, were then living in retirement at Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth, Devonshire. A little, boy, the son of a neighbouring farmer, having surreputuasly obtained possession of a gun, entered the promotes surrounding the cottage, and fired at some birds that iwere in a tree near the nursery. At that moment a servant, carrying the infant princess; approached the window, the panes of which were completely shattered by shot. Latckily the charge passed over the head of our future Soverein; but she received several nasty cuts from broken glass.

Another mishap that might have been attended with very serious consequences occurred on August 23rd, 1822, when the little princess was thrown from her poiny carriage. Luckthy, she was saved from fall gupon her head by a soldier of the 73rd Foot, who spring forward and seried the child by the frock, swinging her into his arms as she fell. On yet another occasion, while at Malvern, the little grid tumbled head foremost into a deep ditch filled with blacks, muddy water. She was, however, had ded with very harded out immediately, and escaped with nothing worse than a scalding, and the mortification of knowing that she had ruined her best frock.

Many more of these childish contretemps might be recorded, such as, for insta ce, the Queen's tumble out of an oak, while bird nesting in Windsor Great Park at the age of ten; and the somewhat severe scalding she got a couple of years later, through attempting to carry a kettle of boiling water in one hand, while caressing her favourite dog with the other. But these were after all comparatively slight matters. It was not until after she became a widow that there occurred the first really serious accident of her fife. This was at Balmotal: Her Majesty was out driving after dark with the Prince was trained on afterwards, and which has caused her to redain remaining the remai

Some three years prior to this latter mishap, occurred the great fire at Marlborough House at which the Prince worked side by side with firemen, and very nearly came to grief. In hauling some hose through a partially burnt-out room, the charred flooring gave way under him; and only the outness of the joists prevented his being precipita d some sixty feet into the still smouldering

often a victim, as, indeed, is only to be expected, seeing that he has been in the saddle more or less

often a victim, as, indeed, is only to be expected, seeing that he has been in the saddle more or less ever since he could walk.

Perhaps the most serious of these occurred on July 2nd, 1866. His Royal Highness was riding in Rotten Row, in company with the Queen of the Belgians and his equerry, when a gentleman, who had lost control of his mount, dashed into the party, colliding with the Prince and hurling him and his horse to the ground. The animal rolled over its rider, but luckily no bones were broken; and a few days later, he Prince was up and about apparently as well as ever.

It is not generally known that the Empress Frederick, the Queen's eldest child, had a narrow escape, when a young girl, of being burnt to death. She was sealing a letter at the table, and was all at once in flames, her sleeve having caught fire at the candle. Mrs. Hildyard, her governess, seized the shrieking child and rolled her in the hearth rug; but she was terribly scorched, and carries the scars to this day. Most people will be able to recall the particulars of the sad accident to Frince Christian, who lost one of his eyes while shooting some few years back.

Happily only one fatal accident has to be recorded

years back.

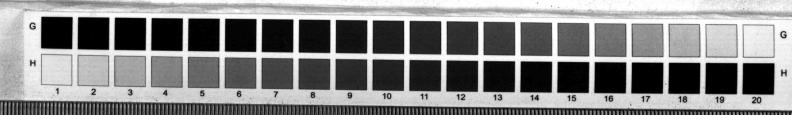
Happily only one fatal accident has to be recorded among the Queen's immediate descendants. This happened to Prince Fritz, the second son of the Princess Alice, on the 29th of May, 1873. On the morning of the fatal day, the mother was resting in bed, having just returned from an exhausting journey. Her two little sons came to bid her "good-morning" and by her wish were left in her room by the nurse. The children soon began to play, as was their wont, running in and out of the room into the adjacent one, and looking first from one window and then from another. Prince Ernest having run into the next room, the Princess followed him, leaving Prince Fritz in her bedroom. During her almost momentary absence he fell out of the window on to the stone terrace below.

Whether he had larget.

race below.

Whether he had leaned too far out and over-balanced whether he had leaned too far out and over-balanced himself, or whether in racing through the room to look for his brother he was unable to stop himself and fell from it, no one really knows. He was picked up insensible and died a few hours later in the arms of his well-nigh distracted mother.

How to close the last scene of the Natu brothers drama, has been a puzzle to the Bombay authorities since some time past. In a state of panic, they were deported; but the cooler moments came and the authorities realized that they did what they should not have done. Of course, they could not admit their mistake, infallible as they are. So they are trying to undo the wrongs done to the brothers in a way as not to let the public know it. So their property was restored at first; then they were released on parole; and now we are told that the Government is contemplating to remove all restrictions put upon templating to remove all restrictions put upon



A ALTERING A JUDGMENT.

THE following is the sworn petition of Sew Govindo Roy, judgment in whose case was alleged to have been altered by Mr. G. W. Place, Sessions Judge of Sarun:

Your petitioner along with eight other persons were tried in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Chapra on charges under sections 148, 325, 326 read with section 149 I.P. C., that the learned Depuy Magistrate convicted your petitioner as well as three other accused persons under Section 325 I.P.C., and sentenced your petitioner as also the said three other accused persons to two years' rigorous imprisonment and your petitioner was further sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, and the said three other accused persons were sentenced to pay various sums of money and the rest of the accused persons were convicted and sentenced to rigorous mprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each; that the learned Deputy Magistrate further ordered that the whole of the fine imposed upon the accused per sons to be distributed for compensation, in all Rs. 850; that your petitioner as well as the other accused persons preferred an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Saran who admitted the appeal and set it down for hearng and further ordered your petitioner to be enlarged on bail; that on the 23rd April the appeal came on for hearing before Mr. G. W. Place, Sessions Judge of Sarun, and the learned Judge, after hearing counsel on behalf of the accused and the Government pleader on behalf of the Crown, upheld the conviction as against all the accused persons, and the sentence in the case of three accused persons, viz, Bharat Doyal, Bhawani Raj, Lokenath Roy, and reduced the sen ence passed upon the petitioner from two years' rigorous imprison-ment and a fine of Rs. 100 to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 and also similarly reduced the sentence passan order, dated the 30th April, 1898, and the Sessions Judge further ordered that the amount of fine to be distributed in compensation, in all Rs. 610; that on the 23rd May your petitioner as well as the other accused persons moved the Hon'ble High Court against the aforesaid order of conviction and sentence modified on appeal by the Sessions Judge of Saran, and their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bannerjee, after hearing counsel, refused to interfere; that after the said applicarefused to interiere; that after the said applica-tion was rejected by the High Court, the District Magistrate addressed a letter to the Sessions, Judge, on the subject of the sentence of fines passed upon the appellants by the Sessions Judge, and pointed out that the amount of fines would not make up the sum that was awarded for compensation by the Sessions Judge; that the learned Sessions Judge, thereupon, without any notice to your petitioner, altered his judgment, dated the 30th April, by putting the name of your petitioner along with the names of appellants whose appeal was absolutely dismissed, the effect of the said alteration being that the sentence of imprisonment as well as fine passed upon your

I. P. C., after expiry of sentence, which conappeal by this court and in field thereof the said Sheo Gobind Sing has been convicted of the offence under sections 326, 325 and 148 I. P. C., and sentenced on the 30th April to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees 10 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment and the content of this work, and in January last, it was agreed that he should be paid Rs. 1,500 for taking a plaster cast of the head and neck of the statue, carving and fixing a new head and neck from a new block of marble and chiselling and cutting the status. orders binding over the accused to keep the peace are also upheld.

This is to authorise and require you the said Super ntendent to receive the said Sheo Gobind Sing into your custody in the said jail together with this warrant and carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law, and this is furthe to authorise and require you to return to this court the original warrant of commitment in lieu whereof this

Their Lord-ships, Justices Ameer Ali and Henderson of the Calcutta High Court on the 7th instant, after hearing the peculiar circumstances of the case atonce issued a rule. The petitioners were admitted to bail.

REFERRING to the case of Srimati Akub Jhan, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Barisal and which sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment on appeal to the High Court, the Barisal Hitaist says :- At the Sessions, the defence was conducted by Babu Nibaranchandra Dass, M. A. B. L. The court was full when he made his speech for the accused; and the one impression it created upon those present, was that, after what had transpired, the accused could on no account be hanged. No wonder if they were astounded when they heard that capital sentence had been passed upon her by the Judge. Akua Jhan was a poor woman and could take no steps to save her life. Her condition excited the pity of Babu Nibaranchandra. He wrote an appeal on her behalf, and forwarded it to the High Court, with the result stated above. May we ask in how many cases the sentences of death, passed by our Sessions Judge, have been upheld by the Hig. Court?

MR. James E. Ferrell, of Burnt House W. Va. has discarded all other diarrhoea medicines and now handles only Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He has used it in his lamily and sold it to his customers for years, and has no hesitation in saying that it is the best emedy for colic and diarrhoea, he has ever known. It not only gives relief, but effects a permanent cure. It is also pleasant and safe to take, making it andeal remedy for bowel complaints. For sale by rdeal remedy for bowel complaints. For sale by *

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QUEEN'S STATUE RESTORED.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S SUCCESS.

Professor Gajjar's Success.

All loyal citizens must rejoice that, as we announced yesterday, the efforts made to restore the Queen's statue to the pristine beauty of which it was bereft by the hand of the spoiler two years ago have, at last, after frequent failures, been successful, and that in a few days the splendid gift of 'Khandeao Gaekwar will again be revealed to the public gaze. The disfigurement was made nearly two years ago, very soon after Bombay was confronted with the unpleasant conciousness that it was plague-stricken, and it is possible that the superstitious, who connected the two events together, will think that the removal of the strains is the precursor to the departure of the plague. If the thought could bring about the coincidence, we would all gladly turn superstitious for the time being; but unhappily appearances are against us. As it happens, too, the act of Vandalism was in no way connected with plague, for at the time that Damoder Chapekar paid his secret midnight visit to the Esplanade, there was no popular outcry against plague measures, to lead him to wreak vengeance on the counterfeit presentment of the illustrious Lady in whose name all acts of Government are performed throughout the British Empire. If his own story is to be believed—and against him no other evidence existed—he was actuated by revenge, because his offer of service in the army was not accepted. Fut a more practical actuated by revenge, because his offer of service in the army was not accepted. Fut a more practical question than that of the motives which led Chapekar to add this senseless act to the long list of his crimes is, whether the period of disfigurement could not have is, whether the period of disfigurement could not have been lessened, if the Municipal authorities, in whom the statue is vested, had been more energetic in the matter. As a matter of fact, this is not the case, for, during the whole period, either some experiment or another has been under trial. Unfortunately, to begin with, the coal tar had many hours start of the renovator. The crime was committed in the very early hours of the morning of October 17th, 1896, and it was not until three o'clock in the afternoon that the police brought the matter to the notice of the Engineering brought the matter to the notice of the Engineering Department of the Municipality. Soon after the communication was made, an Assistant Executive Engineer went over with some men and removed the greater part of the surface tar. The remainder was removed on the following day by means of turpen-tine, and the statue was washed down with soap and soda, but it was still deeply stained; the exposure of the whole of the tar to the heat of the October sur for so many hours on the day of the outrage having driven it into the pores of the marble, Beuzine and chloride of lime having been used without effect, Mr. Rebsch, the Executive Engineer at the Presidency was asked what measures were taken by the P.W.D. to remove a similar disfigurement of Sir Richard Temple's statute a few months earlier. He replied recommending the application of dilute hydrochloricacid "which would eat into the marble and set free the tar, and cause the surface to effervesce by the liperation of carbonic acid gas.'

After eight consecutive days of trial of this method, the only perceptible result was a slight diminution in the intensity of some of the lighter stains. However, the attempt was continued for fully three weeks, when it had to be abandoned, as it seemed likely that the effect of the acid on the marble would cause damage to the outlines o the statue, a slight grooves were appealing in the marble. An application of benzole vapour having also proved inefficatious, an attempt was made, un der the supervision of Mr. Greenwood, Principa of the School of Art, to cut out the stains by mean along with the names of appellants whose appeal was absolutely dismissed, the effect of the said alteration being that the sentence of imprisonment as well as fine passed upon your petitioner by the Deputy Magistrate was confirmed; that the learned Sessions Judge thereafter cancelled his warrant that was issued to the Superintendent of Chapra jail.

The following is the copy of the warrant issued by the Sessions Judge to the Superintendent of Jail on the 25th June, which was subsequently cancelled by him:—Whereas Sheo Gobind Sing, son of &c., &c., was convicted by M. Zakir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate of Chapra, of the offence under Sections 325 and 148 l. P. C., and was sentenced on the 22nd of March to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to give a bond of Rs. 100 and in default to six months' further rigorous imprisonment and to give a bond of Rs. 200 with two sureties of Rs. 100 each to keep the peace for one year and in default to simple imprisonment for that period in section 106 l. P. C., after expiry of sentence, which conviction and sentence have been modified on appeal by this court and in lieu thereof the said Sheo Gobind Sing has been convicted by the School of Arts for the school of Arts for the execution of the School of Arts for the cut out the stains by means of the school of Art, to cut out the stains by means of the school of Art, to cut out the stains by means of the school of Art, to cut out the stains by means of the school of Art, to cut out the stains by means of the school of Arts, to cut out the stains by means of the school of Arts found to the drapery had been cut down to a depth of about a quarter of an inch, the stain underneath was found to be practically the same as on the surface, so that this experiment also had to be abandoned. A proposal to paint the stain underneath was found to be reactive as it would be necessary to paint the whole of the stutue thereby destroying its originality. Enquiries were then instituted through General Fuller, R. E., as to whether a cast of the statue al by the scourt and in lieu thereof the pal of the School of Arts for the execution A piece of marble was purchased for Rs.

> are constructing a mosque. This has created dissatisfaction among the Hindus; and our correspondent appeals to the authorities to make an inquiry and see if they do not owe t to themselves to dissuade the Mahomedans from thus wounding the religious feelings of heir Hindu fellow-citizens.

> J. W. Baggett, of Oak Grove, Fla., had an attack of the measles, nearly three years ago, and the desease left him with very severe pains in the chest "I thought I would die," he writes; "but to m, great joy I was saved by Chamberlain's Pain Balm. y Pains in the chest nearly always indicate the approach of pneumonia, and by promptly applying this liniment on a flannel cloth, which should be bound on he chest, an attack of pneumonia may be prevented. It is always prompt and effectual. For sale at 25 and to cents per Lottle by*

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THE FIGH'R PRISON REFORM.

BY THE RE. D. MORRISON, L.L.D.

THE battle foron reform is one of the most interesting chapte the history of social legislation in the presencration. The passing of the third reading of Prisons Bill in the House of Commons a few ago, and the practical certainty that this Bill wacome law within the next few that this Bill we come law within the next few months, is an oane moment for reviewing the history of the aon which has culminated in a new Priso's Aid for pointing out the effect of the new Act ee prison population. At the present time pers in England and Wales are shut up in about one prisons and penal establishments. The pentablishments to which prisoners are committed of two kinds. They are officially known as prisons and convict prisons. The local prisone old county gaol, as a rule. It is principally user persons whose sentence does not exceed two i. The convict prisons, on the other hand, are for prisoners sentenced to penal is principally usor persons whose sentence does not exceed two. The convict prisons, on the other hand, are for prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, that isay, to a term of imprisonment extending from a years to imprisonment for life. As only a compactly small number of people are sentenced from to year to penal servitude, the great bulk of thison population is to be found in the local or couprisons. Last year the number of cases of all k committed to both local and convict prisons anted to over 160,000.

The managen of prisons is in the hands

of cases of all k committed to both local and convict prisons inted to over 160,000.

The managen of prisons is in the hands of the Home retary, the has four officials under him the Home Office who are known as Pr Commissioners. The Home Secretary has the things to do to attend personally to idetails of prison administration; and the actual ving of the whole prison system is in the hanof these Commissioners. This method of prisodministration has only been in operation for abtwenty years. Before that time all the local pris were in the hands of the county magistrates. Brout twenty years ago a cry was got up against tway in which the county magistrates managed prisons. The result of this cry as that all the il prisons were taken out of the hands of the mitrates and put in charge of the Home SecretaryThis change really meant that the local prison popion was put under the authority of a set of official the Home Office, who were already administing the convict prisons.

A few years er these sweeping changes were effected, I enter the prison service. The prison to which I was taked was one of the largest of its kind in Engd. It is impossible to forget the impression whiche interior of a prison made upon was put I sayfor the first time. The establish-

mpression whiche interior of a prison made upon ne when I sawfor the first time. The establishme when I sawfor the first time. The establishment was filled h hundreds of men, women, and children. But y were almost all invisible, and except for the casional clanking of a warder's keys, or a must sound proceeding from one or other of the grecorridors, the place was steeped in silence. It shifts I was grating was trained. penal machine which I was gazing was teeming with human lif

it was difficuo believe that behind these whitewashed wal s an within the tountless doors ranged tier upon tie along the corridors, hundreds of human hes were beating and human brains reflecting the past, the present, or the dim uncertain ne to come. The life, the movedim uncertain ne to come. The life, the movement, the humintercourse of the real world were banished fromis silent scene. We had entered not indeed, aty of the dead, but a city in which the divine gifof speech had become a crime. What a strap, what a remarkable institution planted in the earl of modern life!

planted in therear of modern life!

But custom conciles us to everything. When we have seen arison day after day fra certain time, the imprisions it at first produces gradually pass away. Withen begin to ask, Is this place of punishment dog any good? Does it succeed in protecting society ainst the criminal elements within it? punishment dog any good. Poes it setteed in protecting society ainst the criminal elements within it? Does it send bat these criminal elements into society purged and pified? Such were the questions I began to askuyself after a short experience of prison life. In those days the Home Office was issuing Bue poks year after year, in which the decrease of the daily prison population was triumphantly points to as a proof of the successful operation of the prison administration. These optimistic stements impressed the public mind. But I was coming into too close contact with the dison population to accept them without reserve. I was clear to anyone going out and in among prisons as men and women and not looking at them as figres in a Blue Book that the punishment of so may months or weeks, or even years of imprisonment was not deterring them from crime. In fact, it was it if to witness the way in which prison discipling prison food, prison labour, in the shape of the cank and the treadwheel, debased and shape of the cank and deteriorated he wre creatures entred prison shattered and dilapidated, and when the time came for the ne for them to leave it they ore unfit for social life than and when thetime ca The prison made them worse then once more at liberty they me, and returned to gaol in ers. The prisons of England, at they were represented in the tle better than machines for the when they wet in. instead of beter.

new block of marble and cutting out the status on the robe an i base of the statue. A piece of marble was purchased for Rs. 500 and the work was in progress, when Mr. T. J. Gajjar, M. A., B. S., Professor of Chemistry, in the Wilson Collage, offered to remove the disfigurements, proving his ability to do so by experiments made in the presence of the Executive Engineer. He undertook to dissolve the stains as would leave no 'eleterious effect on the marble. Government raising no objection, further progress with the proposed new b. st was stopped, and a formal agreement was drawn up with Professor Gajjar under which he was to receive Rs. 5,000 if he succeeded, and nothing at all if he failed. He stated that he required a period of three months to complete the work, which he commenced on June 15th last, and has now brought to a successful completion. Noble's magnus opus now bears no traces whatever of the act of Vandalism which has caused it to be so long hidden from the public gaze, and the canvas screen is to be removed very shertly. The professor is be congratulated upon his success, where so many other experts have failed. He has, of course, kept his process secret, and it will, no doubt, be a further source of profit to him. The City is also to be congratulated upon his success, where so many other experts have failed. He has, of course, kept his process secret, and it will, no doubt, be a further source of profit to him. The City is also to be congratulated by the substitution of a copy for the wind process secret, and it will, no doubt, be a further source of profit to him. The City is also to be congratulated by the substitution of a copy for the wind process secret, and it will, no doubt, be a further source of profit to him. The City is also to be congratulated by the substitution of a copy for the wind process secret, and it will, no doubt, be a further source of profit to him. The City is also to be congratulated by the substitution of a copy for the process secret, and it will, no doubt, be a further s clusion as mysef. These conclusions appeared in a remarkable senes of articles in the "Daily Chronicle." They were followed up by on article of mine in the "Fortnightly Review" in answer to an attack by the then head of the Prisons Department.

Matters had now reached such a point that the Home Secretary of the day was forced to appoint a committee of inquiry. Mr. Herbert Gladstone became chairman of this body, and Mr. Arthur O'Con-

To Whom I: May Concern:

Thave been in the drug business for twelve years, and durin that time, have sold nearly all the cough medicnes manufactured; and from my personal knowledge of such remedies, I say that Chamber lain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other on the market.—W. M. Terry, Elkton, old by*

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nor, as one of the Committee, protected the tease of the p ison reformers. Sir Algernon West, as the evidence shows, acted on behalf of the official gang. But the report of the Committee, while making allsorts of excuses for the existing system, was obliged to admit that "it not only failed to reform offenders, but produced a deteriorating effect upon them." Here was a statement containing a complete jusification of all the charges levelled against the treatment of prisoners. According to this official report, prison treatment, so far from reforming the prisoner, or even leaving him as he was before he entered prison, deteriorated him and made him worse. In face of such a statement legislation became inevitable. But it needed three more years of constant agitation to force the Home Secretary to lay a Prisons Bill before Parliament. Such is the slowness with which our Parliamentary institutions move. When the Bill did see the light it was evident that it could only be accepted as a small instalment of prison reform. Its provisions hardly touched a single item in the prisoner's daily life. But it contained two useful clauses. In the first place, it enabled a short-sentence prisoner, for the first time, to earn a remission of a part of his sentence by industry and good conduct in prison; and, in the second place, it permitted a prisoner, who could not pay the whole of his fine, to p y a part of it and to have his sentence reduced in proportion to the amount he was able to pay. These may seem small matters to the outside world, but they are of vital importance to men and women in a prison. The duration of imprisonment is shortened for many primatters to the outside world, but they are of vital importance to men and women in a prison. The duration of imprisonment is shortened for many prisoners by these two alterations in the law. A new element of hope is placed in the prisoner's heart, and, as Wordsworth truly says, "it is by such appears realities that we live."

unseen realities that we live."

In placing the Prisons Bill on the table of the House of Commons the ome Secretary committed one great mistake He asked the House to give him new powers in relation to the internal administration of prisons. But he did not show the House what sort of alterations he was going to make. The concealment of this fact led to a prolonged debate on the Bill in Committee. This debate was conducted with great ability by prison reformers like Mr. Burns Hal dane Mr. Davitt, Mr T. P. O'Connor on the Opposition si le, and by Mr Flower, the member for Bradford, and Mr. Green, the member for Shrewsbury, on the Government side. The ultimate result of the discussions in Committee and on the third reading was to enlarge the scope of the Bill and to humanise the prison regulations. When the Bill becomes law the Home Secretary will When the Bill becomes law the Home Secretary will possess absolute power in determining the conditions of prison life. It is to be hoped that he will use this vast power fearlessly and wisely. Prison reformers thank him for what he has accomplished. But they expect him to do much more. They expect him to frame a code of regulations relating to the management of prisons which will reduce the recidivism, the insanity, the debilitation, which are now the curse of prison life. The great task of the coming century will be the socialisation of law. This task must embrace the socialisation of penal law in all its branches. Some narrow-minded politicians and imperfectly-educated bureauerats imagine that penal law reformers are a set of faddists and sentimentalists. They will find out by-and-by that penal reform is only one branch of a great scheme of practical policy, which has for its supreme object the socialisation of law.

THE near approach of the month of Asheen is likely to fill many lovers of mangoes with a feeling of despair; for, by that time, the fruit will be getting scarce. To them, it will be a welcome news to leath, as a correspondent writes, that the trees blossomed late this year at Durbhanga, and consequently the mango harvest will last longer than usual. It is not generally known that some species at Dur-bhanga, called Zahar, Katki, Mohar Thakur, last as late as October.

HEALTH AND HARD MUSCLES. HEALTH AND HARD MUSCLES.

If John Simson were not a blanksmith we might not have occasion to allude to him of the very outset of this writing. But he is a blacksmith and will thus serve an important purpose; that, too, without having to put on his leather apron to do it.

And he will do it by standing in front of his forge for five minutes while we all take a look at him. He is a strong and robust man, as Mr. Dicken's Joe Gargery was—as all blacksmiths ought to be. Ought to be, say. But are they?

—as a matter, of fact? No, they are not—not by many a length of mail red.

Now it is somehow a common notion that all

Now it is somehow a common notion that all men who work hard, especially amid rough surroundings and in the fresh air, are apt to be vigorous, healthy fellows; they are supposed to joke at doctors, to have no use for apothecaries, and even to regard undertakers as the necessity of a distant future. Is this view a true view? Are health and hard muscles always found together? Take your time to think. Meanwhile we will hear what Mr.

Simson himself says:
"Up to the spring of 1885," he writes in a latter "Up to the spring of 1885," he writes in a latter dated May 5th, 1893, "I was strong as most men perhaps stronger than most. Then I began to suffer from illness. My victuals and I had a falling out. After every meal I had great pain and fulness of the chest. Then I got into such a condition that I had those feelings nearly all the while. I tried to avoid them by eating nothing but light food, but the result was just the same, I think a morsel of bread would have hirt me almost as much as a round of beef. Then I began to lose weight, and

the result was just the same. I think a morsel of bread would have hurt me almost as much as a round of beef. Then I began to lose weight, and had all I could do to keep up with my work. The doctor gave me medicine, but I got no help from it. "I was wondering how this would end when I heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and bought a bottle of it from Mr. James rossley, the grocer at Mile Walk. The effect was speedy. It appeared to go straight to the right spot, and it wasn't long before I was able to cat without any pain to follow. Then my strength and flesh gradually came back, and ever since I have done my work as easily as I did before the disease, whatever it was, overtcok me. (Signed) John Simson, Cliviger, near Burnley." Now, about that health and hard muscle question that I put to the reader; what's the answer? Why of course, the answer is what any intelligent man would make who thinks with his eyes open. No; health and hard muscles are not always found together. But let us look sharp and commit no errors. The facts run this way: While a man cannot grow strong without a certain degree of health, it is also true that a notable amount of muscular power is consistent with both organic and functional trouble of the stemach, liver, kidneys, or heart. A man may be able to lift 500 pounds, and drop dead within a minute after he does it.

Sailors, farmers, miners, drivers of trams, 'busses &c. outdoor labourers of different sorts (especially after reaching mid life) nearly all fall victims to rheunatism, nervous debility, or dyspepsia. Yes, and d) hard work for years just the same.

I said "or" dyspepsia. Leave out the "or" and say dyspepsia—dyspepsia only and you have struck tottom. This produces all the other maladies; they are merely results and symptoms of it. There's no keeping clear of it by running off to sea, working on a farm, or diving down into a mine. No matter where you go or what you do, indoors or out, clerking in the Bank of England, or driving the locomotive of the Scotch Express—dyspepsia w

THE TASGAUM BRAHMINS.

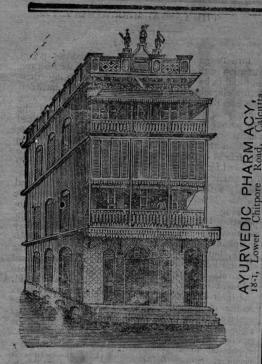
(Gujaratı.)

The Tasgaum Brahmins have received the special attention of the *Times of India*. When we read the editorial in its columns last week, exposing their selfish cliqueism and resentfulness over the intrusion of a non-Brahmin into their close preserves, we were entirely sceptical regarding the accuracy of the allegations made against them. It was proclaimed the the their close the the state when their close the the state when the transfer of the state when their close the state when th hat they had petitioned to the High C urt, because goldsmith was appointed to the Nazir's post. On the face of it the statement was too ridiculous to be a goldsmith was appointed to the Nazir's post. On the face of it the statement was too ridiculous to be believed by any one who had not committed himself to a particular theory and was not anxious to deduce with a lofty air of superiority a moral for the benefit of the administration from the grasping tendencies of the Brahmin monopolists. The Mahratta has now published the petition of the Tasgaum clerks. What they complain against is not the appointment of a Goldsmith, but the supercession of their rights by the importation of men not connected with the judical department. It is notorious that clerks on the establishment of our law courts are miserably paid, and their chances of promotion are painfully slow. As the memorialists point out, a karkun drawing a salary of Rs. 12 gets a promotion of Rs 3 after eight or ten years' service. Besides, there are candidates doing copying work, who expect to be appointed to a permanent post, when there is a vacancy. Some of these clerks fell victims to plague, and in the natural course of things those who had been long in service and done their work satisappointed to a perminer post, and appointed vacancy. Some of these clerks fell victims to plague, and in the natural course of things those who had been long in service and done their work satisfactorily would have been promoted. But Mr. Aston had judicially recorded in his judgment in the "Pratod" case that there were more than hundred Brahmin clerks in the Civil Courts of the Satara District. Here was an opportunity for doing justice to the claims of non-Brahmins and thus making sedition impossible at one and the same time. And so outsiders were selected to fill up the vacant posts. Those, who were aggrieved by this measure, are hardly to blame, if they felt themselves called upon to protest against their undeserved supercession. It should be borne in mind that, amongst the signatories there are Brahmins as well as non-Brahmins, To treat their protest as a protest for monopoly and as tories there are Brahmins as well as non-Brahmins. To treat their protest as a protest for monopoly and as an attempt to resent the appointment of non-Brahmins is, therefore, nothing less than gross perversion. The "Times" represents that the Nazir's post is insignificant. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is a well-paid appointment in connection with the District Cout, and the incumbent receives in addition handsome income in the shape of pensionals. tion handsome income in the shape of pensionable fees in many districts for the alministration of minor's tion handsome income in the shape of pensionable fees in many districts for the alministration of minor's estates. What wonder if those, who were disappointed by the importation of outsiders from the Revenue Department petitioned to the High Court for justice! We are not in favour of any monopoly in the distribution of public posts, but of merit and ability only. But to misrepresent plain matters and make political capital out of such incidents by distorting them beyond recognition, especially when the correct facts could have been easily ascertained, is not very creditable. What is still more surprising is that our contemporary should not have as yet set itself right and done justice to the clerks by publishing their petition, which sets forth the real groud of their complaint. Anglo-Indian papers, if they wish to improve the tone of the native press, will do well to reform themselves and try to attain a higher ideal of journalistic ethics than is at present realized in the columns of even the foremost of them. It is easy to charge native papers with the offence of setting 'indus against Mahomedans or the ruled against their rulers. But it appears it is still more easy for some Anglo-Indian papers to try to set Brahmins and non-Brahmins by their ears, regardless of the provisions of the amended l'enal Code. Despite all that our contemp rary has said we think that the Tasgaum clerks have a fair ground to complain, and we invite the attention of the High Court and Government to their petition which was unfortunately not transmitted to their Lordships by the District Judge for reasons which do not seem to be entirely satisfactory.

APICULTURE.

THERE are several kinds of bees in the Assam angles, but the smaller ones are the best fitted for omestication; their swarms run to two or three feet, while the comparatively huge insects, whose pro-luct is much coarser, are frequently found in an ever-moving mass seven and eight feet in length. In collecting a nucleus from a hollow tree, all prelimi-nary operations should be conducted at night. As nary operations should be conducted at night. As there are usually two or three openings into these rude hives from which the insects may issue, these must be closed are the driving out commences. If the tree is some dista ce from the parmanently proposed sites, it would be as well also to remove the frame in the dark. Of course it is impossible to tell how many queens there may be to deal with, but these are small details that circumstances must decide. The search for swarms will prove more successful if prospecting for them is confined to well-wooded ravines and terai forests. Though generally affecting secluded places, many a swarm may be seen established under the lee of overhanging boulders and in the miniature caves in the lime-stone formation. Beyond the small black bear and ants, there is nothing to interfere with bee-keeping. The former are not so numerous as to present much difficulty in keeping under, while the intrusion of the latter into the hives can be frustrated by the use of grunmets of jute kept saturated with either crude petrol um or kerosine, these latter being wound round the bottoms of the posts of the machan on which the hives should stand. They should be placed as far below the hives as possible, for the bee is a sensitive insect and the pungent odour of the oil, if overdone, might permeate the hive, causing an exodus. A frame-hive two feet square ought, under careful management, to yield sixty pounds of wax and twenty of honey, the number that can be got into an acre depending on the configuration of the ground; but it would be better, in estimating the outturn, to do so on the number of hives. At any rate, we have shown how thrown-up tea lands can be made use of. Planter. are usually two or three openings int

THE reader is aware of the fact that Mr. Edwards, District Engineer of Arrah, called the local Municipal Commissioners 'mean" because a subordinate under him "mean" because a subordinate under him was assessed a Municipal rate, which the latter was not much disposed to pay. Of course, the Commissioners felt themselves insulted at the language used against them and, at a meeting passed a resolution, condemning it. The resolution was forwarded to Mr. Edwards for a reply, And what did he do? He did not condescend to give any reply, but simply sent it back to the Municipality, saving that he declined to receive such combut simply sent it back to the Municipality, saying that he declined to receive such communications, and giving another hit to the Municipal Commissioners by questioning their intelligence and sense. This was, of course, too much for the Commissioners to bear. They fixed a day to hold a meeting to consider the impertiment conduct of the District Engineer, who is only a subordinate to them. But before the meeting was held, the District Magistrate stepped in and prevailed upon the District Engineer to send a letter of apology to the Chairman, withdrawing his objectionable expressions and expressing his regret for using hem. The apology has been accepted, and the unpleasant affair has dropped.



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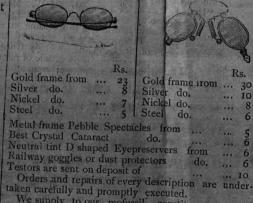
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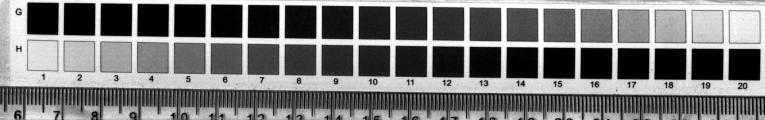
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