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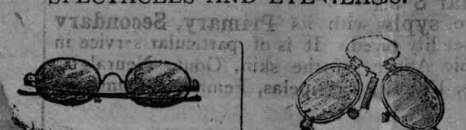
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ACIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the most common disorders of the day, and very few are so fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. I view of the fact that though apparently harmless in the embryonic stage, Acidity and Dyspepsia lead to its undermine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

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

Babu Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date the 6th March, 1898:—"Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 15 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect."

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

Babu P. De, B. A., Head-Master, Shibpur, H. C. E. School, writes:—"Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is a Foreign remedy for Acidity and Dyspepsia in general, so is prepared from innocent drugs, and therefore, perfectly harmless."

P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of my friends who are similarly suffering. The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and Return the Price in case of failure.

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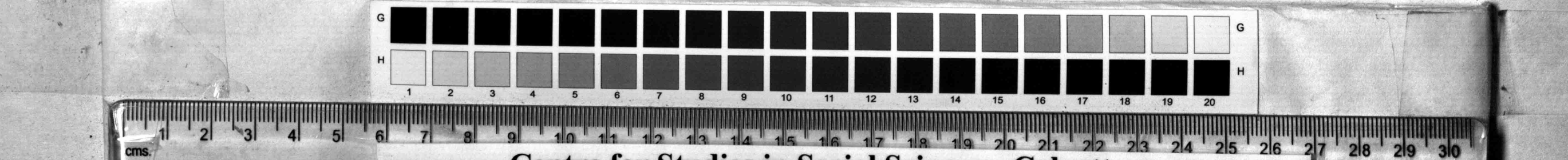
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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

THE TROPHIES OF THE WAR.

WHEN kings or generals are led to fight an opponent, purely under the impulse of a passion, they find, when the fight is over and the opponent subdued, that they had been after only a wild goose chase.

In the same manner, when it came to be settled that Mr. Tilak ought to be released, the Government came to realize that they had been hitherto engaged in a profitless enterprise.

When, however, the remission was agreed to, the question that forced itself upon the minds of those who had been mainly instrumental in inaugurating repressive measures in Bombay, was to take stock of the advantages they had derived by their gigantic efforts of the last year.

The question before them was this. They had trampled many of the principles which had hitherto been followed in governing India; they had, indeed, thrown India topsy-turvy; incurred unpopularity; risked the attacks of a large portion of their countrymen, to carry on their policy of repression.

When Columbus came back after his enterprise, he brought with him a basket of potatoes, a parrot, a couple of savages, and a few pine-apples, to show the King and Queen, who had sent him at their cost, that he had brought prospects of adequate return for the losses sustained on his account.

Indeed, it was a serious position in which they found themselves. Of course, to us all, these considerations on the part of the Government may seem ludicrous; but it was surely not so with the authorities at Bombay.

But what was that something? The victorious army of Lord Auckland luckily got hold of the gate of Somnath; but what was it that could be got from Mr. Tilak as a price for the remission, worthy of being shewn to the world as the result of their wise policy?

On Monday last, the Hon'ble Mr. Khare was called to Poona, and he was entrusted by the Government to negotiate conditions with Mr. Tilak.

One may be disposed to put down the statement, that the above was actually a condition imposed by the Government, as a piece of fun. For, practically, the promise of Mr. Tilak means nothing.

In short, the Government obliged Mr. Tilak, to accept a condition which it was impossible for him to carry out.

As for the value of the condition, one has to see that at Bombay the demonstration was held, though Mr. Tilak was not there.

The second condition was still more extraordinary. It was that Mr. Tilak would write or speak sedition in future, on which Government would have the right to send him again to jail, without a trial.

It is this hurry to get rid of any condition which was hoped

that if Mr. Tilak agreed to the condition, it could be kept hanging over him like a sword all the days of his life.

Of course, Mr. Tilak refused to submit to that condition.

If Tilak refuses this condition he gets no remission, says angrily His Excellency the plenipotentiary on behalf of the British Government, for, we must call him so, considering his position.

At last, the British Ambassador reduced his terms, which were that, if Mr. Tilak ever committed sedition and if he were found guilty, by a regular trial, he would be awarded proper punishment!

Well, the modified condition Mr. Tilak readily accepted, and our Bombay correspondent, after giving the above account, observes:—

Don't you see the absurdity of the above conditions? The behaviour of the Bombay authorities is simply childish.

But still they have dangerous weapons in their hands. So the Bombay authorities will be able now to show to the world that, they have secured two inestimable concessions from Mr. Tilak—one being that he will not allow himself to be garlanded, and that if any one wishes to do it, he must garland his portrait not himself.

MATTERS REGARDING MR. TILAK.

THE counsellors who surrounded that good-natured nobleman holding sway in the Province of Bombay, led him to play the strong ruler for about a year. Mr. Tilak was sent to jail, and he is now released. His release was followed by universal joy, illuminations and other demonstrations.

It is to this position that the counsellors of Lord Sandhurst have led both the ruled and the rulers! All movements in favour of Mr. Tilak are indirect attacks against the Government. Can any ruler consider such a position as enviable? What will the Government do now? Would it send all of those, who expressed joy at the release of Tilak, to jail?

The Times of India, one of the most active advocates of the policy of repression, the editor of which got a chair at the court of Mr. Justice Strachey when Mr. Tilak was being tried, does not approve of the remission of the sentence. This shows that that paper no longer enjoys that confidence of the Government which it was supposed it did before.

But we can only hope that the lessons of the past twelve months will not be lost upon Mr. Tilak and upon those who think with him, and that if the British Raj cannot count him, and his followers among its more ardent supporters, that he and they have at least learned to walk more warily.

But if "his followers" mean the entire country, what then? Of course, the Times of India would say that the Government was strong enough to fight the whole country. Quite so: the Government is strong, irresistibly strong, and has no need to fear any amount of Indian discontent.

If the object of the Government is the growth of loyalty and the extermination of sedition, the way certainly is not to reduce the people to a state of constant terrorism. The stock argument of the Bombay Times is that the "clemency" shown to Mr. Tilak is likely to be mistaken by the people for "weakness," &c. That is exactly the argument that is used by the keepers of animals.

The mahut will tell you that the best way of keeping an elephant quiet is never to yield any point to him. Such a method may be good for elephants; but the natives of India are human beings and not animals. What is the harm, if these natives come to feel that their rulers are only men like themselves, and that they have their amiable weaknesses, and that they do sometimes yield to please their subjects? The ideal ruler, according to these brutal advisers of the Bombay Government, is one, who has a will of his own, which is unbending and above the reach of the people,—who is obstinate as a mule, and pitiless as a tiger.

THERE is no doubt of it that Sir John Woodburn is a queer position with regard to the Municipal Bill. The bantling is Sir A. Mackenzie and Sir John can have no affection for. Unfortunately, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, by his stay in England, has been able to pron the ears of the Secretary of State against the present Municipality; and Sir John is powerless against pressure from above.

MUNICIPAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian. SIR,—I have read with much interest your review of the "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" for the year ending March 31, 1897.

The defective sanitation of the town of Calcutta is ascribed in the Statement to a sort of incapacity proceeding by internal dissensions and by the domination of "a clique on which trade interests, the Moslem community, and the European inhabitants are practically unrepresented." Permit me, sir, to contradict this statement.

I am myself, a native of Calcutta, and have watched the condition of the town and its steady improvement during the last forty years and more. But I do not ask you to accept my authority against the authority of the Statement, recently published. I ask permission to cite the authority of previous official documents.

The administration of the town then passed into the hands of Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Government. They did something, but not very much, to improve the sanitary condition of the town. How they left the town, may be described in the words of the Health Officer, Dr. Payne, recorded in 1876:—

In 1876 Sir Richard Temple, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, introduced the new constitution, entrusting the management of the town to 75 Commissioners, two-thirds of whom are elected by the rate-payers.

The Corporation of Calcutta as a representative body, commands the confidence of the vast majority of the rate-payers; it has already done much in the direction of sanitary reform; it has not retrograded in giving effect to a single sanitary improvement.

In 1890, Sir Stuart Bayley, now a member of the India Council, was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Reviewing the nine years' administration of the then Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, Sir Stuart Bayley recorded:—

and lasting tribute to the manner in which Sir Henry Harrison has discharged the duties.

We hear nothing in this document of "internal dissensions" or the "domination of a clique." Permit me to quote the testimony of one more Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Antony MacDonnell, who has no superior and scarcely an equal in India now as a successful, just, and sympathetic administrator and ruler of men.

Have the Commissioners and their work deteriorated since 1893, within these five years? No. But unfortunately it has been decided within the last three years, for reasons to which I will not allude in this letter, to withdraw much of that municipal self-government which has been introduced in India since the time of Lord Mayo and Lord Ripon.

I do not claim that the Calcutta Commissioners are perfect beings, or that their work is perfect. I do not claim that Calcutta is a perfect town in its sanitary conditions. Very far from it.

There will be less supervision, less real sanitary improvement, more dishonesty and speculation in the office, more favouritism and jobbery. I have served the Indian Government for over twenty-five years of my life; and I consider it my duty to raise my humble voice against a policy of withdrawing trust and confidence from the people.

ROMESH C. DUTT, late Officiating Commissioner of Orissa.

17th August, 1898.

In his heart of hearts, Sir John Woodburn cannot support the Municipal Bill; for, it is an unjust measure, from the beginning to the end. We may also take it that His Honour will be most glad to help the people in their distress, if they can show the way to him.

The following Circular, addressed to Commissioners of Divisions, will, no doubt, add to the popularity of Sir John Woodburn, which His Honour now enjoys:—

From C. W. Bolton, Esq., C. S. I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Dated Calcutta the 18th August, 1898.

SIR—In forwarding the accompanying order, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 392 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I am directed to convey to you the following observations on the whipping of juvenile offenders, which should be communicated to all Magistrates in your Division.

2. Having regard to the general feeling of the respectable classes of the people as to the degrading character of the punishment of whipping, the Lieutenant-Governor has left it to the discretion of the Courts in the case of juvenile offenders to inflict the punishment on the hands, instead of on the buttocks.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is also of opinion that a minimum of the strokes may be accepted as the limit of punishment ordinarily sufficient for juvenile offenders. It would rest with the courts to award a more severe punishment within the maximum of the Code in exceptional cases where the circumstances appear to them to justify and require it.

as to render him undeserving of this consideration.

I have, etc. (Sd.) C. W. BOLTON, Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

"It is refreshing in these days of coercion in India to read of English administrators," says India just to hand, "who can still trust the people, and feel for them that sympathy which distinguished the early builders of the Empire like Munro, Elphinstone, and Bentinck.

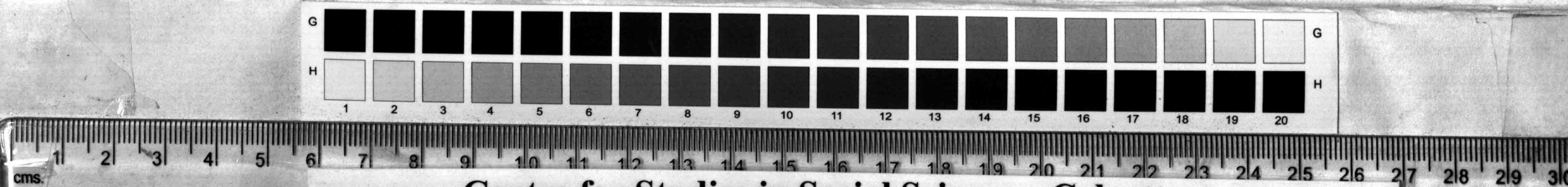
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We are surprised to hear that the iron tanks in the Chausa plague camp, in which drinking-water is stored, are freely allowed to be used promiscuously by Hindus and non-Hindus.

We deeply regret to hear of a sad bereavement which has overtaken Babu Ananda Mohun Bose. His elder brother, Babu Hurromohun Bose, who was in the Subordinate Judicial Service, is no more.

OUR letter from Poona, dated the 9th instant, contains a request that the conditions imposed upon Mr. Tilak before his release, should not be made public.

But the request came one day too late; indeed, what we are now requested not to make public, was a public property the day following the release of Mr. Tilak. As regards these conditions, what happened was this: Personal Assistant Brevin went to the Yerwoda jail with the warrant of release. He saw Mr. Tilak and requested him to sign some conditions.



Khare of Bombay, who came to Poona. Thus strengthened by the company of Mr. Khare, Mr. Brewin had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Ollivant. Having received their instructions, they both went to Mr. Tilak again with the release warrant in their hands, for the purpose of persuading him to accept the second condition. Of course we don't blame Mr. Khare for what he was led to do; for, he simply carried out the wish of the Government and bore a message from it. Mr. Tilak again refused. So, Mr. Khare, having carried out his instructions, reached the Poona station to return to Bombay. At the station, Mr. Brewin stopped him, and told him that the Government had agreed to change the term of the second condition. So the next day, at 7 P. M., a new warrant was issued and Mr. Tilak released. We explained yesterday what the second condition is. It appears that the release of Mr. Tilak was determined upon, and he would have been set at liberty whether he signed or not any condition!

What we want to know is, is Lord Sandhurst aware that Mr. Tilak was released on certain conditions? Under these conditions Mr. Tilak can not join in any demonstration held on account of his release. And thus Mr. Tilak cannot be garlanded. But this difficulty has been obviated by garlanding his portrait. Another difficulty yet remains. Mr. Tilak can not now give his thanks in person or deliver any speech in reply to addresses presented to him. But suppose a photograph were used. That would, no doubt, solve the other difficulty. We think the Advocate-General's opinion might be taken, whether it would be permissible, under the condition referred to above, to allow Mr. Tilak to address an assembly, gathered to express joy at his release by means of a photograph. Besides, we think Mr. Tilak is only interdicted from taking part in any demonstration, held on account of his release. But any demonstration held, say, for instance, to congratulate him on his patriotism or learning, is not prohibited by the condition.

REFERRING to the Rajshye case, in which the death-sentence passed upon the prisoner has been graciously commuted to one of life imprisonment by the Lieutenant-Governor, the *Indian Mirror* remarks:—

His Honour has done a gracious act. And yet the substituted sentence cannot, looking at the nature and facts of the case, be accounted as an exceedingly harsh one.

Yes, to the Hindu mind the punishment of transportation for life appears inordinately severe, considering that the unfortunate man was goaded to the crime by the immoral conduct of his wife, which is held in the greatest possible abhorrence by the people of India. Any Hindu or Mussalman, under similar circumstances, would have committed dreadful acts. In the Continent of Europe, if a man kills another in a duel, and the former is sentenced to be hanged or transported for life, it will be looked upon as a piece of gross injustice. In India also, when a man murders his unchaste wife and is punished with hanging or life imprisonment, it causes deep pain to the people. The Rajshye case, and the case of Soshi Palui, which is under the consideration of His Honour, remind us of the case of Mrs. Lister. It was a most brutal and cold-blooded murder which the latter committed. When she shot her husband, he was in his pyjama and had no notion that his murderess was aiming at him from behind his back. After he had been shot, he managed to crawl to a chair and there he slowly bled to death, his wife making no effort to help him in any way. Soshi Palui, on the other hand, inflicted deadly wounds upon himself after having killed his wife. Yet Soshi has been sentenced to be hanged, while Mrs. Lister got only ten years. Nor is this all. After serving out her term for a few years, she is, it is said, going to be set free and sent to England at the expense of the tax-payers of India!

BABU HURUMOHUN BOSE, the elder brother of Babu Ananda Mohun Bose, who died on Thursday last, was an angel in human shape. A more amiable man than he it is impossible to conceive. He was in the subordinate judicial service, and had just retired under the fifty-five years' rule. On learning the mournful news of his death, we wrote to Babu Ananda Mohun, sympathising with his sorrows; and in reply, he writes to us a letter which we feel a strong inclination to publish. It is a private letter, and we take undue liberty in publishing it without permission, but we have this excuse that the letter will soften the hearts of men immersed in worldly affairs; and it would, therefore, be prudery to withhold its publication. Anything that turns the hearts of men towards God, is too precious a gift to be kept a secret,—it is always a public property. Here is the letter:—

Thanks for your kind letter. I did not dream when I came home last week and met my dear elder brother,—he had gone to the station to see me—before three days were over I should be following his dead body to the burning-ghat. How dear he was to me—much more than a brother, an elder and a younger brother combined—not many can conceive; but you and the members of your happy loving family can. My bitter regret it is that I had hardly any talk with him,—and how much we had to talk to each other about! And yet let me thank the Father that at least I had a sight of his dear face. It seems as

if he had lived just to see me, and then passed away. He was ill on Wednesday morning, and on Thursday morning he left us. His face seems to haunt me as I am sitting here and writing. I think Shishir Babu must remember him. If ever there was a good man in this world,—a man loving and gentle, conscious and without guile, a man inspired by the strongest sense of duty and of consideration for others, it was he. My brother was in a measure a martyr to his strong sense of duty. Though not in strong health he never spared himself in the discharge of his judicial work, working early and late,—sweet and gentle in his treatment of pleaders and amlas and every one who came in contact with him, doing in fact the work of two men. He had just retired and I had looked forward with the most loving anticipation to a few years of living together and working together in many a good cause with him. He and I had spent our boyhood and young manhood together,—he and I only—away from other relations, and now in our closing years—I had hoped to be in loving personal companionship with him once again. But this was not to be; for the Lord had willed otherwise.

My pen has run with me far indeed. It has been, God knows, a very sad blow to me. Please show this to brother Shishir Babu with my love.

We fully subscribe to every word which Babu Ananda Mohun writes in the above about his good brother. The letter shows how fraternal love is cultivated amongst the Hindus. The eldest son of Babu Hurumohun is H. Bose (Babu Hemendra Mohun Bose) of Kuntaline and perfumery fame, who has, with such originality, boldness and success, struck out a new line for himself and his countrymen.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Babu Mohinee Mohun Roy, the distinguished Vakil of the High Court. He was a self-made man and his countrymen held him in great esteem. As a member of the Viceregal Council, he did considerable service to the country. The details of his interesting and instructive life, supplied to us by an intimate friend of the deceased, will be found in another column.

The loss which the Punjab has sustained by the death of Sardar Doyal Sing, is simply irreparable. There is hardly any man in that Province to fill up his gap. The outside public has very little idea of the sacrifices made by the Sardar to serve his country. Born a Sardar, in a backward Province like the Punjab, it required an extraordinary amount of courage on his part to brave official displeasure and cast in his lot with the so-called political agitators of the land. It is doubtful if Lahore could hold its Congress if he had not stood fast by the national organization. But for his liberal pecuniary contributions the Lahore *Tribune* might never have attained its present prosperous condition, or secured a talented editor like Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta to conduct it.

PROFESSOR WALLACE enumerates the achievements of the nineteenth century. We can, in the same manner, enumerate some of the achievements of the Government during the last year. In the year 1898, newspaper editors were for the first time sent to jail. In that year, a punitive police force was for the first time posted in a capital town. In that year, two respectable citizens were for the first time deported and kept in custody without trial. In that year, newspapers were for the first time gagged in India. It was in that year that British soldiers were allowed for the first time to enter forcibly into private dwelling-houses in time of peace, &c., &c. Though we are convinced that the Government will never in future care to revive the Bombay policy in governing India, yet we think it is time that Bengal, Madras and other Provinces should take this opportunity of the release of Mr. Tilak of entering a protest against the way the country was governed past year.

Of course, every one must admit that Mr. Tilak acted wisely in not accepting the second condition imposed upon him. But all may not realize the moral courage, shewn by him in refusing it. He, a gentleman, and an intellectual Brahmin, had been made to work like a felon in the prison with the dregs of society for many months. Under such circumstances, men of great moral strength are demoralized. He was losing flesh day by day, and a day to him was a year, as the saying is. It is difficult for a man when in such a condition, to resist the bait thrown out to him. Our own impression is, that he was released at the instance of Lord Sandhurst himself and not owing to any pressure from outside; and that he would have got his release all the same, even if he had refused to accept any of the conditions. The general impression is that he has been released at the request of the Queen, who was addressed on the subject by Professor Max Muller. But if that had been so, the Hon'ble Mr. Ollivant would have never imposed conditions, and the Bombay Anglo-Indian papers expressed disapproval of the action of the Government.

THE *Indian Daily News* has a low opinion of the Indian Chief Justices of the present day. The only one, according to him, who was worthy of the position, was the late Chief Justice Farran. That paper concludes his paragraph with the following remarks:—

The extraordinary decisions of Chief Justice Edge at Allahabad and of Chief Justice Petheram at Calcutta, and the Chief Justice

for Madras have done a bad deal to bring law into ridicule. Chief Justice Farran's judgments, on the other hand, were always those of a lawyer who knew his work, except his judgment in the lak case about which the less said the better.

Chief Justice Farran's death has caused universal sorrow; and, in Bombay, those who knew him speak very highly of his merits. Of course, we in this expression of sympathy. Last year when he was trying the Tilak case, I had not the least notion that he himself would be hailed up, only a few months after that incident, before a higher tribunal, to get an account of himself! Such is life—like drop of water on a lotus leaf, as Shankara is it. Yet such is the *maya* (illusion) that finds even the highest amongst the humane that they forget about death, a future reckoning, and utter worthlessness of earth acquisitions. When Bismarck found himself at the point of death he refused to die! He entertained the notion that, as the Chancellor of the State, he had his privileges. Guard as he was by soldiers on all sides, high trained and armed with arms of precision, he had yet to yield and to accompany his messenger, who had come to carry him to his long home. One fact about himself everybody is absolutely sure, which is that he will have to die. If men in high position had always kept this stern truth before their mind, much of the misery of this world would have disappeared. O all men, those who govern and who administer justice should always remember that a day will come when they will have to leave this world and render an account of the duties entrusted to them, before the Judge of all Judges.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON was pleased to declare that the agitation against the sedition measures ceased, when the people of India came at last to realize that they did not mean any danger to the liberty of speech. To this the *Advocate of India* replied that, the agitation ceased not because the people subsequently accepted the measures, but because the measures themselves, when passed, made it dangerous for the people to continue the agitation.

THERE is a belief—a most mischievous one,—in the city that the doom of the constitution of the Municipality is sealed, and that no amount of agitation can avert the fatal blow. This is absurd. It will be impossible for the Government to go against the pronounced wishes of the rate-payers. Let it be shewn that the rate-payers object to the change; let this be shown in an unmistakable manner, and then even Lord George Hamilton will be obliged to stay his hand. As yet very little has been done to show what the feelings of the rate-payers in this matter are. Agitate in such a manner as to make it impossible for the Government to ignore the wishes of the people. Matters at the present moment stand thus. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has poisoned the ears of Lord George Hamilton: it is already on record that the elected Commissioners have failed. But how was this proved? Of course, the proof was the bare statement of Sir A. Mackenzie. The second argument in favour of the change is that respectable rate-payers wanted it. But where is the proof of this second statement? Answer: The evidence of Sir A. Mackenzie; he testifies to it? Now the rate-payers have to show that they do not want the change, that they have lost not a whit of their confidence in the elected system; and they have further to urge that, in such matters the rate-payers are the best judges and not "the adventurers" who come here to make their pile, and go home when that is done.

THE India Office has blackguarded the Calcutta Municipality. But who is to blackguard the London Municipality? How the affairs of a portion of London are managed by the members of the Metropolitan Municipality, is thus described by the *New Age*:—

Once more East London is suffering the bitterness of drought, and a great toiling population is deprived of water. We say "deprived" because the fact that the East London Water Works Company makes an allowance of about three hours' water twice a day must not be misunderstood. The people in the overwhelming majority of cases have no means of storage whatever; hence, for drinking and washing purposes this allowance is entirely and miserably inadequate. Elsewhere we publish an interview with a hard-working East End clergyman, and the condition of things at Poplar is the prevailing condition to-day throughout the vast region of East London. In the richest city in the world this wholesale deprivation of water is a terrible scandal, and a cruel criminally cruel—injustice to the inhabitants. East London is poor; its poverty carries with it over-crowding, bad house accommodation, lack of open spaces and fresh air, evil sanitary arrangements, and wretchedness of food. On the top of all this comes a water famine. Those who have allowed the very necessities of life to remain in the ownership of private monopolists? We say plainly that this water scandal must be laid to the door of all who through ignorance, indifference, or avarice have opposed the public municipal control of our water supply, all who have placed private considerations before the common need. A clear grasp of the cause of our distress is the first step towards reform. The cry of the people for water comes with no uncertain sound; the cry must not pass unheeded.

Is there any part of Calcutta which is half as bad as East London? Above all,

was Calcutta ever visited by a water famine under the elected Commissioners?

THE reader may remember how Mr. Padsha got an entry into the Post Office as a Civilian, the general service was open to him. If he had entered it, he might have by this time been put in charge of a district as a first-grade Magistrate. In this way he might have exercised sovereign powers over millions of his fellow-beings. But he preferred to enter the Post Office because he got immediately some higher pay, though by so doing, he deprived his countrymen of a valuable post. What happened was this: The Post-master Generalship of the N. W. Provinces was reserved by a Government order for a native of India. He should not only be of pure Asiatic blood, but he must also belong to the Uncovenanted Service. The post fell vacant; and it was urged that, as Mr. Padsha was a Parsee and, therefore, of pure Asiatic blood, he could be appointed as Post-master-General of the N.W. Provinces without the Government order being infringed. But, as we said, the post was to be given not only to a pure Indian, but also a member of the Uncovenanted Service. The terms of the order were therefore violated when the appointment was conferred upon Mr. Padsha who belonged to the Covenanted and not un-Covenanted, Service. And thus an important post was lost to the country; for, if Mr. Padsha had stuck to the general service, an Indian member of the Uncovenanted Service might have got the Post-master Generalship. Mr. Padsha is now at the head office at Calcutta, and is Comptroller General of the Post Office. The general complaint, however, is that he rules with an iron rod in hand. Indeed we have a curious circular before us which he issued in December last, and which shows what an exacting task-master he is. Here is the circular:—

Statement of standard work required from each auditor and sub-auditor in the Savings Bank Department.

1. Receiving Journals and Vouchers; 50 in 10 minutes.
2. Checking of vouchers; 15 in an hour.
3. Pasting transactions in ledger calculating interest; 24 in an hour.
4. Filing vouchers and other documents appertaining to filed journals; 3 minutes each.
5. Sorting of Index cards and putting them in trays; 2 minutes each.
6. Arranging Pass-books; 1 in a minute.
7. Noticing irregularities; (Making two copies) 4 minutes per item.
8. Issuing objection statement; 7 minutes an item.
9. Copying objection statement; 4 minutes an item.
10. Compilation of Ledger abstract; 100 accounts in an hour or nearly 3 pages.
11. Totalling Ledger abstracts; 6 minutes a page.
12. Checking entries in Ledger abstracts with journal for agreement; 150 in an hour.
13. Totalling Journal cash deposits and cash withdrawals; 20 minutes (weekly journal one week)
14. Transfer amount, Interest on closed accounts and No. of transactions; 35 minutes (weekly journal one week.) This is one of the big offices. The totalling depends on the bulk of the journal and we cannot therefore form a correct estimate of the time taken in totalling.
15. Intimation of interest on minor's account after calculating; 5 minutes an item.
16. Pasting Transfer registers &c.; This is done by a separate set of men.
17. Noting intimation of Transfer; 30 in an hour.
18. Agreement and completion of ledger abstracts; Nearly a day.
19. Calculation of Interest; 400 accounts per day.

Of course, there was consternation among the clerks when the circular was promulgated. They were not only sought to be converted into a machine, but made to turn out work which it was impossible for them to do. Like the proverbial Brahmin's cows, they must eat little but give plenty of milk! The result was, many had to over-work themselves and fall ill. Mr. Padsha, however, found one great difficulty in carrying out his own order. He had to control some three hundred clerks in the Money Order department; and he required a large number of men to take account from these clerks so that they might not cheat him. He thus came to realize that his scheme was unworkable, and it is now practically a dead letter. The circular, however, shows his feelings to his subordinates.

But what has caused still greater consternation among the clerks is the promulgation of another circular by Mr. Padsha, which, it will be seen, is cruel on the face of it. Here is the circular:—

I find that the men in the M.O. Department are most irregular in their attendance. Yesterday there were 36 absentees. This is most discreditable and must be put a stop to at once. Until further orders C. L. will not be granted on full pay except to those who have not taken more than 4 days' C. L. within the last 12 months. C. L. on half pay will be granted to those who have taken more than 4 days' C. L. and not more than 6 days' C. L. C. L. without pay will be granted to those who have taken more than 8 days' C. L. Others will have such other leave as they are entitled to.

(Sd) N. J. B. 13-8-98

C. L. in the above means "casual leave." Under the present arrangement, the clerks are entitled to 15 days' casual leave in the year. This rule applies to every department under Government. Mr. Padsha has cut them down to 4 days! Not only this. We are told, that, in order to get these four days' casual leave, the clerk must produce a medical certificate! We put it to

Mr. Padsha whether or not such a rule will go very hard with the poor clerks, who work like slaves throughout the year. Because they are helpless, therefore he should not take advantage of their position, and treat them otherwise than he himself would expect to be dealt with. How would he feel if his official superior were to cut down his casual leave, and make it incumbent on him to produce a medical certificate to secure it? Heaven has given him a high and responsible post and placed the destinies of hundreds of his fellow-beings in his keeping. He should treat these helpless subordinates placed absolutely at his disposal, in a kindly spirit, and not as beasts of burden. He should show by his acts and conduct that he is worthy of the Post, and then God and man will bless him.

THE reader will remember the circumstances under which Mr. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, was alleged to have assaulted the editor of the *Munshir-i-Deccan*. The matter was judicially inquired into. Mr. Lee admitted the assault, but pleaded provocation. He has been fined Rs. 50.

POPULAR education in the Chittagong District seems to be threatened with extinction; for the Divisional Commissioner prohibited the educational grants of the District Board to Middle English, Middle Vernacular and other schools from the 1st July last. And what will be the immediate result of this prohibitory order? We are told that twelve Middle English Schools, containing 1200 pupils, eighteen Middle Vernacular Schools, containing 1800 pupils, seventeen Girls' Schools and two Model Schools, will cease to exist. This means the deprivation of the inestimable blessings of education. It is said that after meeting the expenditure for making up losses from the recent natural calamities in Chittagong, the District Board will have nothing left for aiding education. That may be; but why give education a secondary place at all? The Commissioner's order has filled the district with consternation; and it is to be hoped that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to give the matter the attention that it eminently deserves.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE furlough for five months and twenty-six days granted to Babu Luchmi Narayan Singh, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. from the 22nd September 1896 to the 10th March 1897, is commuted to leave on medical certificate for that period, and the leave on medical certificate for fifteen months granted to him from the 3rd June 1897 is commuted to furlough for one year and nine months from that date.

Babu Avinash Chandra Mukherjee, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., Serampore, is transferred to Hooghly. Babu Chandi Das Ghose, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., Hooghly, is transferred to the Serampore sub-district of that district.

Babu Ashutosh Bhattacharjee, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-one days.

Babu Jyotish Chunder Sen, sub. protm. Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., on leave, is posted to Jalpaiguri.

Babu Suresh Chunder Sinha, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., Bhabua, Shahabad, is transferred to Malda. Mr. E. B. H. Pantou, Offg. Jt. Magte. and Dy. Coll., Darbhanga, is appointed to have charge of the Bhabua sub-district of the dist. of Shahabad.

Babu Gopi Mohun Ghose, Deputy Magte. and Dy. Coll., and Khas Tahsildar, Chittagong Town, is appointed temporarily to be Khas Tahsildar of Raonjan in that district.

Mr. F. J. Jelferies, Offg. Jt. Magte. and Dy. Coll., Sirajgunj, Pubna, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. F. N. Warden Asst. to the Inspector-General of Police, is allowed leave for one month. Mr. W. Swain, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Howrah, is allowed leave for three weeks.

In modification of the order dated the 26th April 1897, Babu Chuni Lal Sarkar is appointed substitutively as Teacher of Surveying in the Civil Engineering College, Shillpur.

Babu Rajendra Chandra Ghose, Dy. Magte. and Dinajpur, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Atul Chandra Ghose, Sub-Judge of Dacca, on deputation as an Addl. Sub-Judge of Birbhum, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Akshay Kumar Basu, Munsif of Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, acting for him.

Babu Hem Kumar Neogy, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya.

Babu Jogendra Nath Ghose, Munsif of Patna, is appointed to act as Sub-Judge of Monghyr.

Babu Karunamoy Banerji, Sub-Judge of Monghyr, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Shoshi Bhushan Chatterjee, Munsif of Bihar, is allowed leave for a fortnight.

Babu Brojendra Lal Dey, Munsif of Dinajpur, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub-Dy. Coll., Munshiganj, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Momen, sub. protm. Sub-Dy. Coll., Bihar, Patna, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Kamesh Chandra Sinha, sub. protm. Sub-Dy. Coll. and Khas Tahsildar, Raonjan, Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to be Khas Tahsildar of the Chittagong Town.

Babu Jotendra Nath Gupta, Sub-Dy. Coll., Barasat, 24-Parganas, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of that district.

Babu Una Charan Roy Chowdhury, sub. protm. Sub-Dy. Magte., Bagerhat, Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Magte. of the second class.

FOR the first time in the history of the Travancore State the local Government propose introducing municipal taxation in the more important towns. Legislation authorising such a measure is under consideration by the local Legislative Council.

J. W. Baggett, of Oak Grove, Fla., had an attack of the measles, nearly three years ago, and the disease left him with very severe pains in the chest. "I thought I would die," he writes; "but to my great joy I was saved by Chamberlain's Pain Balm. My gains in the chest never again indicate the approach of pneumonia, and by promptly applying this Balm on a flannel cloth, which should be bound on the chest, an attack of pneumonia may be prevented. Its effects are prompt and effectual. Price, 25 cents per bottle."

SMITH STAMPA

B. K.

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POSTAL.—It is probable that Mr. Forbes, Post Master-General, Bengal, will soon take short leave.

CONGRATULATION.—We congratulate the Viceroy-elect and Mrs. Curzon on the birth of a daughter on August 23rd.

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Bright, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, is expected to return from leave and resume his duties about the middle of November.

QUEEN'S STATUE.—Mr. Frompton, the Sculptor, has submitted for inspection to the Queen a small plaster cast of a colossal statue of Her Majesty to be placed in front of Government House, Calcutta.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Mr. George Lyall, of Messrs. Macneil & Co., had been elected Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in place of Mr. W. B. Gladstone.

LECTURE IN BEADON SQUARE.—The Gauranga Samaj seems to be acting with vigour. On Saturday Pandit Syam Lal Goswami read the scriptures and Dr. Russick Mohan Chackrabarty gave a thoughtful speech on "Vaishnava Religion and Lord Gauranga." (Sunday) Babu Ananda Charan Mitter that young man of 23, spoke again on Lord Gauranga, and this time in English. Not only was his delivery excellent but his ideas high and his tone that of an emotional servant of God. Indeed his thrilling eloquence not only filled the audience with astonishment, but with pious feelings. Every one felt profited by the speech. He has promised to deliver another lecture on Sunday next.

A STRANGE EATER.—The news has spread from mouth to mouth in the city that a man has eaten twelve seers of raw meat, both beef and mutton, eight seers at the New Market and four seers in the lane branching off Hogg Street. It was naturally expected that a man who could perform such a feat would be a stalwart and stout man; when however the specimen of the genus homo was pointed out one was greatly disappointed at seeing a young but very sturdy built up-country Mahomedan, who appeared very cheerful after his hearty meal, and was chatting very freely with the crowd that collected to see him.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—In their annual report to Government, the Commissioners for the Inspection of Steam Boilers & Co., Bengal, say:—"The Commissioners received from the Government of Bengal a letter desiring that renewed and sustained effort should be devoted to the abatement of the smoke nuisance in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah. In pursuance of this order the Commissioners have appointed a Special Inspector to take observations of the density and duration of the dense volumes of black smoke that continually issue from the chimneys of the mills across the river. The observations are still being taken, the result of which will form the subject of a separate report in due course."

FACTORIES IN BENGAL.—The annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in Bengal, for the year 1897, shows that there were 167 factories open at the end of the preceding year, and that during the year under report, ten factories—five in the district of the 24-Paraganas, three in Howrah, one in Dacca, and one in Pabna—were brought under the Act; and, on the other hand, eight factories were removed from the list, viz., three in the 24-Paraganas, three in Dacca, one in Howrah and one in Pabna, while two factories—one in the 24-Paraganas and one in Jessore—remained closed during the year. The number of operatives employed in the various factories was 166,828, against 148,551 in 1896, and the sanitary arrangements and consequent health of the operatives were good. The number of accidents that occurred during the year was 651, against 493 and 526 during the two preceding years, and of these 18 were fatal, as compared with 19 in the previous year.

To Whom It May Concern:

Have been in the drug business for twelve years, and during that time, have sold nearly all the cough medicines manufactured; and from my personal knowledge of such remedies, I say that Chamber's Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market.—W. M. Terry, Elkton, Md.

STREET & CO and CO., Chemists.

MAIL FORECAST.—The S. S. Clyde with the mails of the 2nd instant, is expected to arrive at Bombay at day light on Saturday.

CANVAS IN BLOSSOM.—Babu Hem Chandra Mitter, the well-known proprietor of the Cossipur Nursery, brought all varieties of canvas, and planted in his garden. They have also begun to flower. It is a delightful sight to see them.

DIRECTIONS FOR BATHING.—Inhabitants of hot climate should take the advice from the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, which has published the following cautions for the benefit of bathers:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal. Avoid bathing when in any way fatigued. Bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. Those who are weak would better not bathe until two or three hours after a meal."

THE NEW JUDGE.—Mr. John Stanley, Q. C., of the Irish Bar, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Trevelyan as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, appears to have achieved considerable distinction both at the University and in his profession. He was elected a scholar in classics of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1868, and was a Senior Moderator in classics in the following year, and took degrees both in Arts and Law. Called to the Bar in 1872 he joined the North Eastern Circuit and became a Q. C. in 1892; and his name may be found recorded in the reports of the Equity as well as of the Common Law Courts. In 1897 he was made a Bencher of the King's Inns—a body which unlike the Benches of the English Inns of Court is composed exclusively of Queen's Counsel and Judges. The new Judge has never, we believe, been a Parliamentary candidate.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES FROM SIMLA.—The Pioneer's Simla correspondent writes.—The question of the removal of the public offices to Calcutta in November is still under consideration, and departments are preparing schemes showing what portions of their Secretariat establishments could be left up here for the winter in case the plague should become virulently epidemic in the cold weather capital as autumn advances. The Government itself will move down whatever may happen, for the business of the State must be conducted in the ordinary course whatever the public health of Calcutta may be. The Legislative Session cannot be suspended and there is the Budget to be presented in March. But it does not follow that the whole clerical establishment of each department, must of necessity go down to the plains. It should be possible so to arrange matters that much of the routine work could be done here, certain branches of offices remaining up while others move in ordinary course. It might be found that the dislocation of work was even less than under ordinary conditions, and that camp-offices worked very efficiently.

THE LATE SIR C. FARRAN.—The Indian Daily News says:—"The death of Chief Justice Farran is a great loss to India; for, of all the Chief Justices of India he was the one whose decisions were considered by the legal profession, at all events on this side of India, to carry most weight. He had been a practising Barrister in Bombay and had the knowledge of the country, which it takes an outsider some years to pick up, and as a lawyer he was far ahead of the sort of legal talent the Secretary of State has latterly been able to pick up in London or Dublin in order to grace the law courts of India. Since Mr. Justice Pontifex in fact left, there has been no lawyer commanding the professional respect of the legal profession, except Mr. Justice Jenkins. The extraordinary decisions of Chief Justice Edge at Allahabad, and of Chief Justice Petheram at Calcutta, and the Chief Justice of Madras have done a good deal to bring law into ridicule. Chief Justice Farran's judgments, on the other hand, have always been those of a lawyer who knew his work, except his judgment in the Tilak case, about which the press said the better."

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State, stating that "Brazil has declared Madras infected with cholera and the West Coast of the Bay of Bengal as suspected."

THE PIONEER'S SIMLA CORRESPONDENT writes: This question of the Khyber settlement is now commanding the immediate attention of the Government of India and it is an open secret that telegraphic communications are passing with the Secretary of State, but what their exact tenor is only those in the inner circle of the administration are privileged to know. That the defences of the Khyber will be improved and added to seems however quite certain and this will be in accord with the general policy already announced. But as to the holding of the Pass with a permanent garrison of regular troops; building a railway from Peshawar to Landi Kotal or laying down the 'formation' only of such a line! increasing the Khyber Rifles and giving them more British Officers; reducing the tribal allowances or renewing them on a different basis bringing the Khyber directly under the Government of India or leaving it still under the control of the Punjab Government as represented on the spot by the Commissioner of Peshawar; as to all these points there is no certainty so far as our little social world knows. The deliberation shown in dealing with the problem as a whole has naturally excited a good deal of comment; if there is any virtue in a slow and sure policy then the Government ought to achieve a great success, but there is just the fear that further delays may prove dangerous indeed. Jack Afridi loves his allowances and he won't be happy till he gets them.

MR. James E. Ferrell, of Burnt House W. Va. has discarded all other diarrhoea medicine and now handles only Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He has used it in his family and sold it to his customers for years, and has no hesitation in saying that it is the best remedy 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 an ideal remedy for bowel complaints. For sale by SMITH STANISTREET & CO., and B. K. PAUL & CO., Chemists.

Correspondence.

THE RELIGION OF SREE GOURANGA

OF THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The lecture delivered yesterday in Beadon Square by Babu Ananda Charan on the "Love of God as preached by Sree Gouranga" did, as far as could judge from the attitude of the audience, very much impress them. Indeed, it could not fail to do so. The spirit of Sri Gouranga seemed to come down upon the young preacher as he poured out the contents of his active brain in a lucid, clear and impressive manner. The love of God, as expounded by our Lord, is unique in the religion of the world. Now, sir, I have to say a few words regarding the attitude of our countrymen towards our Lord. Lord Gauranga is a historical man. That he existed in reality, there can be no question; and there can be no question moreover that his devout followers also existed. No one will call in question the truthfulness of saints like Narotham, Alwait Gosain and others. They saw Gouranga and they knew him. They heard him and they witnessed his deeds. While men like Mathw, Mark, Luke, John belong to times, of which very little is known to-day, our Ramananda and Advaita Gosain were men of the times of which we know full well. Now such men have handed down to us accounts of the life and teachings of Sri Gouranga. Is there anyone who can doubt the truthfulness and authenticity of these accounts? No—there is, I had almost said there can be none. Why then shall we not come to Sri Gouranga and accept him. He was born for us especially. He was born for the whole world indeed, but his life was spent in India. Shall we not then follow the path that he has chalked out for us. Come all my friends, whether you are a Hindu or a Saiba—whether you are a Hindu or a Christian—come all, and experience the delight—ethereal delight—that can only be had in close communion with Lord Gouranga. You have not to go through any mysterious rites for your conversion for Vaisnavism is not an exclusive religion, but only come to him with a pious and sincere heart, which alone is acceptable to Him.

TARUK CHANDRA ROY.

[We had to omit the controversial passages in the letter.—Ed. A. B. P.]

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TUESDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There was no suspected case on Tuesday. There was one death, address uncertain. The total number of deaths from all causes in the city rose to 54.

KURRACHEE continues free of plague. At a general meeting of the Municipality on Friday ways and means for reducing expenditure to the lowest possible limits were discussed. Various reductions in the sanitary subordinate establishment were found feasible.

THERE were 26 attacks and 24 deaths in Bombay on Saturday and 31 attacks and 17 deaths on Sunday.

THE following is the Government report of plague in the Madras Presidency, from the 31st ultimo to the 7th instant. At Guntakul 2 fresh cases were reported on the 7th; at Cuddapah of two sick people detained on the 20th August on suspicion, one was discharged, the other who was removed to the Municipality hospital suffering from pneumonia is improving. At Husur, two members of a family of 3 came from Bangalore and were taken ill. One case was diagnosed as plague, the other as fever. At Tiruvattur in North Arcot one suspicious death occurred on 29th August in the family of a Railway porter recently arrived from Bangalore. At Bangalore, there were 4 seizures on the 30th August, one seizure and one death on the 31st and 2 seizures and one death on the 2nd September, one seizure and 2 deaths on the 3rd and two seizures, on the 6th.

A NOTIFICATION issued by the Government of Burma states that Hongkong, Macao, Canton and Swatow have ceased to be infected ports for the purposes of the rules for quarantine against plague and for the medical inspection, isolation, observation and surveillance of persons suffering from or suspected of being infected with plague in the ports of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassien.

THERE were 26 attacks and 22 deaths in Bombay on Monday.

THE Government of India have issued instructions prohibiting the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers) rags and waste paper from the Civil and Military stations of Bangalore and the Bangalore District of the Mysore State into any part of British India.

ALL is quiet in the Khyber. No confirmation has been received of last week's report from Kohat of the trouble brewing among the Afridis. Thirty-three men from the depot of the Royal Sussex Regiment arrived at Lundi Kotal on the 10th.

ON the morning of the 3rd September a small party of the 1st Punjab Cavalry went out from Miran Shah and helped the political authorities to arrest a Waziri charged with the murder of a woman of the country. The man, when arrested, had in his possession a Government Snider carbine and several rounds of ammunition. A forest chaudidar, an Utman Khel named Niaz Mahomed, has been arrested in connection with the murder of a chaudidar and a mali of the Assistant Political Agent's bungalow at Lorlai in June last.

A CASE of matricide has just been disposed of by Kumar Bharat Singh, Sessions Judge of Ghazipur. The accused, Chhkworie, it was alleged had a dispute with his mother about his wife, and immediately shot her dead with a muzzle loading gun. Before the Committing Magistrate the accused said he fired at a bird and accidentally shot his mother, but in the Sessions Court he ignored all previous knowledge, avowing that beyond seeing his mother alive in his dreams, he was not aware whether she was alive or dead. The evidence for the prosecution was chiefly circumstantial, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, the learned Sessions Judge passed the more lenient sentence of transportation for life.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 10. Sardar Dyal Singh, Proprietor of Tribune, died after a short illness on Friday afternoon, the 9th September. His loss is widely and deeply regretted. The Sardar was only 49 years old at the time of his death. His death will be a great loss to the Punjab.

SHERPUR, SEPT. 10. A well attended public meeting of all classes was held this morning to express sympathy with the movement of their districtmen in Calcutta to accord Mr. A. M. Bose, a separate fitting reception. Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing high appreciation of the attempts by Mr. Bose at personal sacrifice to interest and enlighten. British public on Indian affairs.

SIMLA, SEPT. 11. The following is the programme of the Viceroy's Burma tour so far as is known at present. His Excellency leaves Simla on the 9th of November, arrives at Rangoon on the 16th, leaves Rangoon on the 18th, arrives at Mandalay on the 19th, leaves Mandalay on the 24th, arrives at Myit Kyina on the 26th, arrives at Bhamo on the 28th, leaves Bhamo on the 30th, again arrives at Mandalay on the 3rd December, reaches Prone on the 6th, then again reaches Rangoon on the 7th, arrives at Moulmein on the 10th, halts on the 11th and 12th.

The Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills are now fast passing through the Select Committees, and their reports will be presented at the next meeting of the Legislative Council on the 23rd instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis is trying to get a postponement of the consideration of the Bills till the next Calcutta Session.

A Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act will be introduced during the Calcutta Session of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

JUBBULPORE, SEPT. 11. A Grand Maharajtha meeting to express feelings of joy on Mr. Tilak's release, was held on the splendidly illuminated Golwaker Wada Hall. Mr. Tilak's photo was profusely garlanded in the middle of the hall. Pansupari was distributed and alms given to the people in ecstasy.

BENARES, SEPT. 11. On the 9th of September, at evening, under the auspices of the Maharatta Sabha, under the presidency of Sriniant Vasudeorao Vishwasreo Chandwadkar, a meeting was held to give a unanimous vote of thanks to the Bombay Government for clemency shown in releasing Mr. Tilak. A telegram was sent to Mr. Tilak rejoicing at his release.

SIMLA, SEPT. 13. Mr. Curzon is expected to arrive in Calcutta about the 4th of January.

Mr. John Owen Presidency Post Master Calcutta, acts for Mr. Forbes as Post-Master General of Bengal for three months. Mr. Gorman, of the Railway Mail Service, acts for Mr. Owen as Presidency Post-Master, Calcutta.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, SEPT. 9. It is reported that further fires broke out in Candia yesterday. The British warship again shelled the town. Reinforcements of 250 men of the Border Regiment, from Malta, have arrived at Candia, but are unable to enter the town.

LONDON, SEPT. 10. An Italian anarchist named Luccheni murdered the Empress of Austria to-day by stabbing her Majesty with a stiletto in the street of Geneva. The murderer was arrested.

LONDON, SEPT. 10. Detailed accounts of the murder of the Empress of Austria state that her Majesty was stabbed while proceeding to the steam-boat pier from her hotel. Though felled to the ground by the blow of the assassin the Empress rose immediately and boarded the steamer where she fainted. The steamer left the quay, but soon returned, and her Majesty was taken back to the hotel where she died in about three hours. Intense excitement prevails at Vienna, the streets of the capital being thronged by crowds.

LONDON, SEPT. 11. According to the latest accounts the Empress was stabbed in the bosom with a slender triangular file. Only a few drops of blood escaped after the blow, and at first her Majesty was not aware that she was wounded, and imagined that it was simply an attempt to steal her watch. It is believed that the crime is the outcome of an anarchic conspiracy. Ten arrests have been made in Lausanne.

LONDON, SEPT. 11. The autopsy on the body of the Empress has proved that the wound caused internal hemorrhage. The body will be sent to Vienna on Thursday and the funeral will take place on Saturday.

LONDON, SEPT. 11. Colonel Rhodes has been reinstated in the British Army.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces goes on a short tour on the 14th instant, and will visit Wardha, Paiparia, and Pachmarhi before returning to Nagpur.

THE official tea crop estimate for 1898 is reduced ten million lbs. to 119 millions, two millions above last year at date.

LONDON, SEPT. 12. Universal horror is expressed at the ferocious savagery displayed in murdering the blameless, benevolent lady. The Emperor Francis Joseph is bearing his affliction with fortitude. The assassin, Luccheni, will be tried by the laws of Geneva, where capital punishment is abolished.

LONDON, SEPT. 12. The newspapers comment seriously on the news of the occupation of Fashoda by the French. All the papers recall the declaration of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons in 1895 that French interference with Great Britain on the Upper Nile would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

The French press is exultant at the presence of the Frenchme, which, it is declared establishes a new basis for treating the Egyptian question. General Kitchener is going to Fashoda.

LONDON, SEPT. 12. Commandant Paty Du Clam has been compulsorily retired and dismissed from the Staff of the French army owing to his machinations with Major Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus affair.

LONDON, SEPT. 12. Advice just to hand state that Major Martyr completely defeated the Uganda mutineers on the 4th August killing forty and capturing thirty four. Major Price with a few Baluchis gallantly captured the enemy's outposts the preceding night.

LONDON, SEPT. 13. The 2nd Welsh Fusiliers, now at Cairo, have been ordered to Crete. Armed band, of Christians surround the towns. The Admirals have requested the Powers to insist upon the immediate expulsion of the 15,000 Bashi Bazouks and the recall of the Turkish troops from Crete.

LONDON, SEPT. 13. General Zarlinden, who replaced M. Cavaignac as the French Minister of War, having examined the papers relating to the Dreyfus case, is convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and will resign if the Cabinet persists in a revision of the case. A decision in the matter has been postponed until after the army manoeuvres which President Faure, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, is attending.

LONDON, SEPT. 13. The tenders for India Bills for two millions sterling were opened to-day, the total applications amounting to £7,175,000. Tenders at £97-6-9 received about 65 per cent. above that rate in full the average rate being two-twelve per cent. The full amount was allotted in twelve amounts Bills.

LONDON, SEPT. 13. President Faure shares General Zurlindens views as to the guilt of Dreyfus. At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday there was a heated discussion on this question. It was resolved to adjourn till Saturday.

LONDON, SEPT. 13. Owing to an urgent request from Admiral Dewey, the United States battleships Iowa and Oregon, accompanied by a number of transports will sail shortly for the Philippines. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, appears determined to establish an independent republic.

LONDON, SEPT. 13. The statement is confirmed that 600 Christians were massacred in the recent outbreak at Candia. Admiral Noel has sent an ultimatum to the Turkish Governor to disarm the Mussulmans within forty-eight hours.

LONDON, SEPT. 14. The interposition of President Faure in the Dreyfus question evokes the violent wrath of the Dreyfusites, and the warmest approval of the anti-Dreyfusites.

LONDON, SEPT. 14. Admiral Noel's ultimatum to the Governor of Candia also demands the delivery of the ringleaders of the massacre of the Christians, and the surrender of the forts commanding the British encampment.

LONDON, SEPT. 14. The Spanish Cortes have adopted the Peace Protocol after frantic scenes and vituperation against Government, Spanish Generals, and Admiral Cervera.

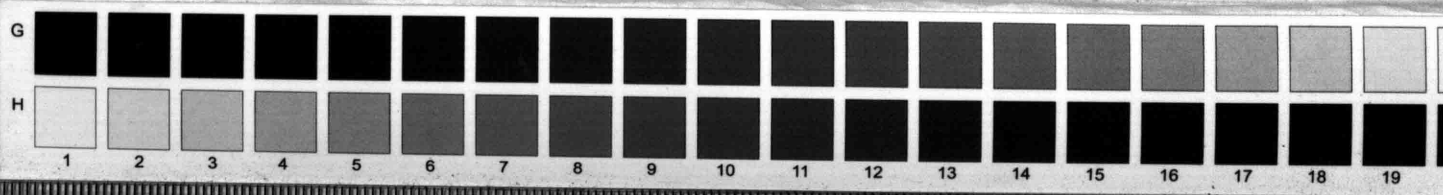
LONDON, SEPT. 14. Marquis Ito, ex-Premier of Japan, has arrived at Tientsin, and is proceeding to Peking on a special mission. It is believed that an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan is contemplated.

DAKOITIES are reported to be troublesome in the Ahmednuggur District. A gang of armed dacoits about thirty strong are going about doing great mischief, firing houses and cutting off noses freely. They have singled out money-lenders as their chief victims.

THE Lucknow Advocate's Allahabad correspondent writes: Mr. Butcher, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the European Hospital, has been suspended for a serious charge brought against him by the local authorities. It is said that on a certain criminal case he certified on examination that the wound inflicted on a certain person was of a simple character while the fact was that the wound was of a most serious nature and Mr. Butcher knowingly gave false certificate, perhaps with a motive of private gain. There is a strong ground that Mr. Butcher will come out with his honour untarnished from the trial under which he will subsequently be placed.

THE only Afridis who may be considered now as determinedly hostile to the British Government are the Khusrigis, a sub-section of the Zakka Khel, living in Bazar Valley close to the Afghan border. They number some 200 fighting men, and have still in their possession a few Sniders carried off by the deserters from the Khyber rifles last year. The Khusrigis, with their neighbours, the Painda Khel Zakkas gave considerable trouble at the end of 1880 when negotiations were proceeding for the Khyber settlement. They were coerced by the more powerful clans then and eventually sent in their jirgah. Similar measures of coercion may have to be applied now.—Pioneer.

MR. FOARD, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, assisted by the City of Police Inspector, has for the last two months and a half been investigating the murder of a wealthy Potdar named Haribhoj Gerabhoj and has so far succeeded in getting a conviction against two of the murderers who were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge on the 22nd ult. mo. From the time of the murder it was believed that the perpetrators of the crime were mere hirelings and that there were certain investigators and abettors in the commission of the offence. Seven Bheels have since been arrested, and were brought up on Monday at Broach, charged with being implicated in the murder. One turned informer, and stated that they had been hired by two Kolls to kill Haribhoj. The prisoners have been remanded.



A PAGE FROM BENGAL HISTORY.

HOW THE RAJAS OF MALLABHUMI GOT THE TITLE OF "SINGH."

[Specially written for the Patrika.]

It was 1640 A. D. The Moghul power was at its height. Shah Jehan held absolute sway over the whole of India. His second son Shah Shuja was the Subadar of Bengal. Though the Subadar was supreme in the Province, its internal administration was in the hands of a number of Hindu Rajas, who governed the people, and were, for all practical purposes, independent. The Subadar was content with their acknowledgment of allegiance to the Emperor and with the regular receipt of an allotted sum as their contribution to the Imperial exchequer. These Rajas had powerful armies under them; and one or the other of them, now and then, defied the Moghul authority. On such occasions, they had to be coerced into submission by actual force. At the time we are speaking, Maharaj Raghunath was the ruler of Mallabhum. Giant in stature, his physical strength was superhuman. There was none who could cope with him at wrestling matches. Neither was he less reputed for his mental attainments. Indeed, if he was a giant in physique, he was a giant in intellect too. The harmonious blending of mental vigour and physical strength in him made Maharaj Raghunath an object of esteem and dread even to his foes. So great was his personality that none came across him without being impressed by it. He saw with bitterness of heart the rise of the Moslem power, and if he had not the power to check, he thought himself strong enough to proclaim his independence. Shah Suja, who was conscious of his powers, considered it prudent not to engage in fight with him for bringing him under subjection, and thought of achieving by treachery what he had failed to accomplish by bravery. Accordingly, the Ruler of Bengal sent a letter of invitation to the Chief of Mallabhum, requesting him to pay a visit to Rajnehal, then capital of Bengal. The chivalrous Khasriya did not even suspect any foul play in response to the royal invitation. Maharaj Raghunath left for Rajnehal. On his arrival there, however, he was deprived of his personal liberty and kept under close surveillance.

Time went on; and the Chief of Mallabhum who loved liberty more than life, was pining in Moghul custody. Just then, an incident happened which secured him his release and kingdom. A short time after this event, Shah Shuja purchased a powerful horse. The animal, however, was so fiery that none among his military or civil officers could control it, and many among them, in their attempt to ride it only broke their limbs, and in consequence, gave up. Thus, the possession of this horse proved a source of trouble to Shah Shuja. The fame of the animal had spread far and wide and those who would come to see found that there was none in his court to ride, to the great shame of Shah Shuja. Now, Maharaj Raghunath's fame as a horseman of a high order was known to Shah Shuja, and one day, he called the Maharaj into his presence and said, "Can you ride?" In reply, the Maharaj said, "To ride is no difficult feat." Thereupon it was arranged that Maharaj Raghunath would ride the unmanageable horse in the afternoon. Of course, Shah Shuja was sure that the Maharaj would fail, and thus bring humiliation on himself. At the appointed hour, the long strand in Rajnehal was full of eager spectators. In the spacious quadrangle of the palace, stood the majestic figure of Shah Shuja surrounded by high officers, aides-de-camp and body-guards. Four strong men brought the horse before him. It was violently striking the ground with his hoof. Near the horse, was the tall, soldier-like figure of Maharaj Raghunath, who obtained the permission of Shah Shuja, stepped into the stirrup and took his seat on the saddle. The animal felt as if a congenial rider, and ran off swift like wind; and in a moment both the rider and the horse were beyond the ken of the spectators.

The Maharaj rode and rode; and covered no less than 40 miles. Naturally there was a delay of an hour or so before he returned. When the courtiers of the Subadar saw the delay, they hinted that the "bird had flown." Shah Shuja made no sign as to what was going on in his mind. The clattering of horse-hoof was heard at a distance; and to the wonderment of all, the rider and the horse turned up, both sweating profusely. Though he behaved meanly and treacherously with Maharaj Raghunath, Shah Shuja was a man of large heart, and swayed by generous impulses. While admiring the feat performed by his heart's extraordinary feat performed by the Maharaj, he was being troubled by another sentiment. What a contrast did the conduct of Raghunath present to his treatment of him? He might have easily escaped if he only was so minded; but he valued his honour more than his life. And how dishonourably did he treat him? Swayed by the above feeling, Shah Shuja made up his mind to do something, which would make some amends for the wrongs he had done him. He not only released the Maharaj but declared him an independent ruler of Mallabhum, conferring on him the proud title of Singh, the Lion.

DEATH is announced of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice of Bombay, on Friday night after a brief illness.

THE Behar Herald's Hajipur correspondent writes:—A very curious case has cropped up here very recently. Two Kayasthas were coming more than a fortnight ago from Bhusia, in the district of Sarun, accompanied by two children and one woman, for the purpose of conversion into Christianity in Calcutta, and were crossing the Ganges at the Hajiporeghat, while they were overtaken by several persons who snatched away the children and woman from their custody, and went away. The two Kayasthas have laid a complaint before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, saying that the children and woman were taken away from their lawful custody by those persons, one of whom claiming the woman as his wife, had been enlarged on bail. The accused say that the complainant are not at all related to the children and woman, and they were taking them away in an illegal way for the purpose of converting them. The case is...

NOTES FROM BENARAS.

(From our own correspondents.)

BENARAS, SEPT. 10.

THE DHUMI MAL CASE.

THERE is no case in the Civil or Criminal Courts here which is existing so much public interest as that of Dhumi Mal's. This is because the Mal is a pretty rich man and has during the last few years gained an influence in the community of money-lenders. There is one more circumstance which has vested the case with some importance. It is that a Government servant is implicated with him in the charge. The prosecutor is H. H. the Maharajah of Benares, G. C. I. E., K. C. I. E. The case for the prosecution is as follows: Dhumi Mal pays rent to the Maharaja. Well, he failed to pay up his dues and the Maharaja sued him in the Revenue Court. Subsequently Dhumi Mal paid a few hundreds, and an understanding was come to between the parties that he would pay the balance also within a certain time. Instead of doing this, however, Dhumi Mal is said to have resorted to unfair means by getting an entry made in the Court's judgment that all the dues had been paid up, and also to have got an attested copy of this order from the Court. So when the Maharaja sued him again, he produced this copy of the order and pleaded that he was already out of debts. Enquiries were then commenced, and it was found that the clause in Dhumi Mal's favour was an after-invention and forgery. It was also found that he did it with the help of a copyist in the Collector's Office whose name is Moim-ul-Hasani. Both Dhumi Mal and the Mahomedan copyist were placed on trial before the Joint-Magistrate, charged with forgery and abetment respectively; and the former was defended by Mr. Lincoln, of the Lucknow Bar. The Deputy Collector who heard the first case, was summoned; but he denied that the clause in question was his writing. He was, however, subjected to a very severe cross-examination by Mr. Lincoln; and although many disagreeable questions were put to him, the Deputy persisted in his statement that the clause was a fabrication. There was one more Deputy Collector as a witness; and he, too, had a very unpleasant time in the witness-box. The Joint-Magistrate framed a charge and committed both the accused to take their trial before the Sessions Court. The case has taken three days of the Judge; and in spite of Mr. Lincoln's assurance that he had established his case, we see that the Judge has taken an unfavourable view. The accused were on bail, but to-day the Judge consigned them to the lock-up, taking the precaution of summoning an extra guard. He has fixed the 16th for delivery of judgment. During the progress of the case in the Sessions, the Judge suspected yet another copyist to have had a hand in the execution of this forgery; and it is feared that after the judgment is delivered, he will fall into trouble.

THE JUDGE.

Mr. Greeven, the District and Sessions Judge, had applied to the High Court that he had little work in this district and wanted something more to do. The High Court, having accordingly made him the Additional Judge of Allahabad. He goes to Allahabad to-morrow for 6 days, and will continue to spend some days there every month. There is no doubt of it that Mr. Greeven is laborious and conscientious; but the one failing in him is that he is a bit too suspicious. He has undoubtedly improved a great deal since his first appointment to this district as Joint-Magistrate, and we may hope that he will get over this one weakness as he grows in years and emoluments. There is no human being who has not one or two shortcomings, and we are, on the whole, proud of having in Mr. Greeven a Judge who is extremely painstaking and who keeps up his dignity. Mr. Greeven is a good Persian scholar and a regular student of Arabic, and is the author of two books,—one on "five Mahomedan heroes" and the other on "sweepers." It won't interest your reader, I am sure, if I were to treat them with paragraphs about the Sub-Judge and other minor satellites, although I have to say a good deal about them; and so from the highest Judicial functionary in the district I pass on to the highest Executive functionary who is the

COMMISSIONER OF THE DIVISION.

Mr. Roberts has now been pretty long among us, and we are glad that he has established his reputation as a successful administrator and sound Judge. There are few officers in the Province who are so familiar with every branch of Revenue work as Mr. Roberts, and perhaps none so diplomatic. The people of Benares have absolute confidence in him, and it is, therefore, with delight that they have hailed the news of his contemplated elevation to the Board of Revenue. Mr. Roberts is an excellent pen-man and his *flans achates* and right hand,

THE COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE.

Benares, is also a scribe of no mean order. Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Porter is neither so robust nor brisk. He is an easy-going man, ready to carry out any order and oblige any body. But he is diligent and not committed to any opinion. The hawktears of Benares are thankful to him for having got back their shed from Mr. Porter. He is not much given to visits, and will shortly be going away on long leave. But while he goes, his chief assistant

THE DISTRICT SUPPT OF POLICE.

remains in the district, for Mr. Strachey has only lately been posted here. Mr. Strachey seems moulded very much after Mr. Porter's model, and is as good as he is, only a bit more serene in temper. With Mr. Strachey as Superintendent and Sadfar Hossein as Kotwal, the city of Benares is likely to remain in peace and *sub silentio*. I would have passed over

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

as I have done the Sub-Judge; but there are special circumstances necessitating a mention. You announced in a recent issue that an officer of this district was contemplating a prosecution of the Lucknow Advocate. That officer, if I am rightly informed, is no other than Deputy Magistrate Munshi Girja Dayal whom your Lucknow contemporary had given offence by some ill-judged remarks. I am not going to enter into particulars, for besides taking up a lot of space, I will be doing nothing better than railing up an unpleasant subject. But this much I will say that the Advocate was misled to make the remarks it did, and that the whole affair has now been thrown into oblivion. The Deputy Magistrate has given up all idea of a prosecution. Having done so much with the Judicial and

Executive Departments, I think might touch upon the

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

which is presided over by a native gentleman, nothing short of a *pucca* Bengal. Rai Sahab Dharnidhar Banerji is the Executive Engineer of the Benares Provincial Division, and after Babu Nilmadhab Ry, the only Bengali officer of importance in the district. He may be supposed to have won this coveted appointment by the sheer dint of merit, for, in this age there is to be no favour to the natives. Whatever his ability, his courteousness and cheerful appearance are bewitching. Mr. B. C. Lal, the District Engineer, is also an Indian gentleman, and so the P. W. D. here is in the sole charge of Indians. Next comes

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

the head of which may be said to be Mr. Arthur Venis, M.A. There was a good deal of opposition among the members of the Educational Service to Mr. Venis's appointment as Principal of the Queen's College. But the Government found it convenient and economical to give him the post. Mr. Venis, we are sorry, has not come off so brilliantly as Mr. Wright, the late Principal. The examination results are getting worse every year. Mr. Bacon, the Head Master, has also not proved to be as successful as Mr. Siddons. His term of office has expired, but an application has been made for his retention. The Professors, however, are men of unquestionable ability; and one of them, Mr. Johnson, is a jolt also. But the state of the Queen's College can not be satisfactory, all considered. Hence the opening of

THE CENTRAL HINDOO COLLEGE.

under the Principalship of Mr. Arthur Richardson, Ph. D., F. C. S. is gratifying. Numerous students are seeking admission into this College, and the extremely low scale of fees is placing education within the reach of all. Fancy Ke. T. to be the fee for the F. A. But the object of the promoters is not profit. Like Mr. Venis, Mr. Richardson is also a profound Sanskrit scholar, and there is a happy coincidence in their being named Arthurs. There are a large number of schools in the city, but all are being deserted more or less by the boys who are going over to the Hindu College. There now remain the

MUNICIPAL.

and only a few other Departments of State to be spoken of. The first is no better than it was under a European Secretary. If Indian gentlemen cannot improve upon European management, especially when it is admittedly defective, then it is a hopeless case for our enterprise and success. Since the appointment of the present Secretary, who unfortunately for us is a Bengalee, a good many criminal prosecutions were undertaken by the Municipal Board, but all of them have failed. Misappropriation of Municipal money by its servants is frequently occurring; and although the Secretary cannot be held answerable for it, he is all the same responsible for the character of his subordinates. The secret of the whole thing is that a large number of proteges and men of no worth have found their way in the Board's service, and, painful to tell, most of the men that were proposed against, were Mahomedans. It is not more than a week that a youth, scarcely out of his teens, was appointed an Octroi Inspector, his only recommendation, as far as I think, being his relationship with an Executive Officer. I will not speak of the roads, the drains, and the condition of the lanes and side streets; for, the reply to every question of reform is "no money"; but the Board has certainly enough money to pay its servants. Why then are not the best men sought for? Petitions for different objects by the rate-payers are allowed to stand and rot in the shelves. The Municipality has never learned to reply, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are good English scholars.

THE MILITARY.

The Jat Regiment is going to be transferred to Chaur. A Mahomedan regiment is again coming here, although the experience of the Government should have dissuaded it from coming to this decision. In the Shropshire Regiment, the Hindustani class is very poorly attended. The soldiers do not take to learning Hindustani eagerly. Something ought to be done to encourage this study.

THE RAINS.

I cannot close this letter without speaking of which is making our life miserable. It is already too much, and too much of anything is bad, aye, even of a news-letter to the Press. But one thing more, and one only. As I have talked of the Press, I am reminded of the

CHANDRA PRABHA PRESS CO., LD.

which is going to purchase a large commodious house for itself for fifteen thousands. This is a purely native enterprise and a very successful one too.

The Bombay city Improvement Act comes into force from November 9th.

The report on the proceedings of the Pamir Boundary Commission of 1895 has been published. It is a well-printed volume with an interesting introductory chapter by General Sir Montagu Gerard, the British Commissioner, a narrative of the proceedings, historical notes and general geographical description by Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich, a report on the survey work done by Colonel Wahab, and some very valuable natural history notes by Surgeon-Captain Alcock. The book is beautifully illustrated with photographs, and two small but well drawn maps are issued with it. Sir Montagu Gerard gives a graphic account of his journey to Europe through Russian Central Asi. A. St. Petersburg Prince Lobanoff, the Foreign Minister, expressed his entire satisfaction with the amicable settlement arrived at regarding the Pamir region, while the Emperor himself said that the good relations which had subsisted between the two Commissions had given him more pleasure than the actual result. General Gerard in his introductory remarks says: "That we at length have a definite frontier line on the Pamirs between our Afghan ally and Russia is a matter for satisfaction, and that it is one of comparative indifference to all concerned exactly where this line is drawn is, I think, the opinion of all who recently traversed the ground. Careful experiments have proved the impossibility of growing even the hardest grains, roots or shrubs anywhere in the Pamir region: whilst the propagation of human and some of the commoner forms of animal life, if it does not entirely cease, progresses here at a slower rate and at rarer intervals than elsewhere. At this point, therefore, our frontier garrisons of Gilgit and Osh will probably long remain separated by an almost complete desert of 400 to 500 miles."—Pioneer.

THE PRICE OF AN EXPERIENCE.

For the life of me I cannot remember the day when I first found Franconi opposite me at that table, and secretly admired his cool face, expressive, far-away eyes, and the queer delicacy that pervaded him to his finger tips. I had dined at the same table so long, preferring it to the club, and going straight there from the office as a matter of course. An Italian ran the obscure place—not even now would I give a more tangible clue as to its location. The Strand epicures, as a body, knew it not; they would have called it a mere eating-house. But the cooking there was, and is, a revelation.

Franconi evidently knew it. For months, at any rate, he followed me in, whisked an imaginary crumb from the seat, laid down his cigarette, and called to the automaton-like waiter in a voice indescribably sweet and persuasive. My nod grew as regular as his smile. His conversation was rich, if rare, and surprisingly soon we were warm friends—who seldom saw each other outside that restaurant. Once he did remark quietly that his vineyards near Madrid were yielding next to nothing that season; but in such a way that to angle for further confidences seemed like spoiling a spell. He had money; that was plain; and he knew that I was second manager in a bank within a stone's throw. Our mutual curiosity, if it existed, was not based upon that point. His opinion of myself I could hardly know; for him, I had unconsciously settled in my mind that he was the most fascinating, unobtrusive gentleman that walked God's earth.

One evening—should I ever forget it!—I noticed that Franconi could not eat. He called for coffee, and smoked and smoked—we were Bohemians all—his wide, dog-like eyes staring through the smoke-rings as at a dream fittingly. I wondered. Franconi was always worth watching. Presently, as I pushed my plate back, he roused. "More coffee!" he called, smiling at me. "I won't touch wine—no, I shall keep my brain crystal clear, and see what happens this time. I really meant not to go again, but I must, just once. If that is what an opium smoke gives a man, I do not wonder there are so many De Quincys walking London to-day. That was marvellous."

"Opium? When? Where did you go for it?" "Last night, when I left here. Oh, I knew long ago the place was there—close to Houndsditch there—my friends use it regularly. The old Brahmin fellow would take nothing—at least, only a shilling. And it was worth pounds!" He rose, and reached for his hat. "Come!" he said, suddenly. "He won't mind my friend knowing. . . . No, no, I have change!" To this I hardly know whether I said Yes or No to the strange invitation. Franconi's manner was simply mesmerizing. I do know that he settled the double bill, linked my arm, and that next minute we were whirling eastward in a cab. Where? to what?

I could not realise—did not try. Franconi sat there, so smiling and calm, there seemed nothing worse than a fascinating novelty about the thing. "Houndsditch?" he queried, as the hansom stopped. "Ah, yes, it was just down here. Come along! He surely won't object; but at any rate you can watch me when I am off, and see what I do, and how long it really lasts. Why, last night I could have written a big book on my sensations."

We went along turning after turning in the White-chapel direction. Narrow, nasty streets, most of them, where woman shouted at tribes of children, and a Jew passed us at almost every step. At last we stopped before an ordinary lumber shop, near a main street, because I heard the jingle of tramcar bells. Franconi went in, up some stairs, and pushed open the baize-covered door. . . . I saw a small, dimly-lit room, two arm chairs, and an old Hindu crouched in a corner cleaning some long, curious-looking pipes with the finest bowls. He stared, but Franconi said something, motioned me to take one of the chairs, and subsided into the other as though to the atmosphere born.

"You'll see," he said, "what a millionaire three times over couldn't see unless he knew of this man's hashesh, or opium, whatever it is!" I obeyed. I had, half a misgiving, and yet to draw back now seemed, somehow, the essence of childishness. I watched with the same fascination as the old Hindu, saying not a word, reached down a jar of what looked like treacle. Extracting a morsel on the end of a stick, he dried it in the gas flame, and inserted it into the bowl of one of the pipes. The same again: he gravely handed us a pipe apiece, and stood between with a lighted match. Franconi's morsel had kindled: I saw him take two or three deep inhalations, and settle down with an indescribable. "Ah!" Now my turn I sat irresolute for a second, and then, as the match burned low, desperately drew at the long stem—once, twice, thrice; and then—

First of all a blank, and a curious sensation as of my physical self-oozing away, leaving only an ethereal personality. But now—now—heavens! why, I was going up, up, leaving the world behind! Up, up, with a buoyancy beyond words until of a sudden I burst into a blaze of wonderful, light, Paradise itself? I believed it fully, at the moment. There was a flood of music in the warm air; I was just conscious of thrill after thrill as troops of white figures came gliding past in time to the music. Some hand seemed to catch mine away I went, with the swing of that exquisite melody. It was Heaven or at least the Utopia of the dreamer's wildest conception.

Now the strangeness was gone. Earth was forgotten—I seemed to have been living in this new world for years. And now to describe it! I was floating over a landscape the parallel of which no painter has certainly ever yet committed to canvas. I can see it now, almost as vividly as then; limitless stretches of shimmering golden sand, clusters of waving palms, a glorious, supple sky, stately temples with domes and minarets that flashed like jewels in sunshine, processions of white-robed choristers, and, above all, a horizon so clear as to give one a permanent impression of eternity. And the music—most wonderful of all! It came from everywhere; it would grow soft, as though about to die away, and then would crash out again, as if every singer had found his voice afresh and all the harps and organs ever made were played at once.

And then—and then the sound began to grow vague, the white figures, the temples, the light, were fading. I missed my buoyancy—I went down, down, with a dreadful nauseating sensation. . . . I heard a voice like Franconi's saying: "It will last—just enough. Here, drink this!" Dazed, sick, I swallowed some thing pungent and caught at his arm. We were groping down stairs now; now we were going along dark streets, and now in the lamplight, My brain was whirling, whirling; the people passing seemed to be swaying like drunken men. Whereas it was Franconi's voice that I could hear indistinctly every now and then—

It has been found impossible to punish the raiders who attacked the coolie camp in the Tochi some weeks ago. They were mostly Khoetwals from Afghan territory who got safely back to their homes. THE Julahas of Cawnpur brought a defamation suit against the publisher of the *Julahana-mah* of Agra. The publisher, Machu Khan, having apologised and promised not to any more annoy the weaving community, the charge has been withdrawn.

EARTH'S OLDEST FLOWERS.

So great is the antiquity of the rose that all account of its origin has been lost. There seems every reason to believe that the national flower of England is the oldest of which, there is any record; though Englishmen, at least, it seems a case of the survival of the fittest. It is not mentioned in the Biblical writings earlier than the reign of Solomon, but the allusion to it then made is such as to indicate that the flower had already long been known.

In Egypt the rose is depicted on a number of very early monuments believed to date from 3000 to 3500 B. C., and in the tomb of an Egyptian princess, disinterred a year ago in Southern Egypt, several hermetically sealed vials were found, which, when opened, contained genuine attar of roses so that the modern claims for the discovery of this delicious perfume are vain.

Rose water, or the essence of roses, is mentioned by Homer in the *Iliad*. Both the Greeks and Hebrews probably borrowed the idea of its manufacture from the Egyptians, and these, for aught anybody can tell, may have had it from the Chinese. The rose is one of those flowers which are supposed by the people of every land to be so well-known as to need no description and hardly mention, for it is a singular fact that every continent on the globe, with the solitary exception of Australia, produces wild roses.

Even the frozen region of the north, where the summer lasts but two or three months, and is at best a season which may be described as very late in the autumn, produce their wild roses, and travellers through Greenland, Kamtschatka, and northern Siberia found, in the proper season an abundance of blossoms, while the crews of whaling vessels which call at Spitzbergen usually come off shore with bouquets of the native Spitzbergen rose.

PARIS BY THE SEA.

AN INTERESTING SCHEME FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1900.

AMONG the many novelties under consideration for the coming Exhibition of 1900, perhaps the following is among the most daring.

It is suggested by an ex-pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique to create a sea-bathing establishment on the site of the Champ d'Entraînement at Longchamps in the Bois de Boulogne. The primal necessity for successful sea-bathing is the sea, and Paris is not on the sea shore. It is suggested, however, that it is by no means impossible to convey the sea (or some of it) to Paris, and by the following means:—

Machinery of great power is to draw water from the Channel, between five and six miles above Dieppe, and to drive the sea-water through pipeage of about 120 miles in length to Longchamps. There an immense open air bath, a sort of microscopic inland sea, is to be hollowed out to receive the water and the shores of this little sea are to be banked and covered with fine sand, so as to give the illusion of the real article. A casino will also be constructed near this novel watering-place, and the inventors of the scheme expect a large income from the petits-chevaux, which, as in larger seaside resorts, would form a most profitable source of revenue and a popular form of amusement.

It is proposed to make a charge for bathing of fifty centimes on Sundays and fete days, while the aristocracy will be enabled to bathe free from plebeian contamination on two days a week at a charge of five francs.

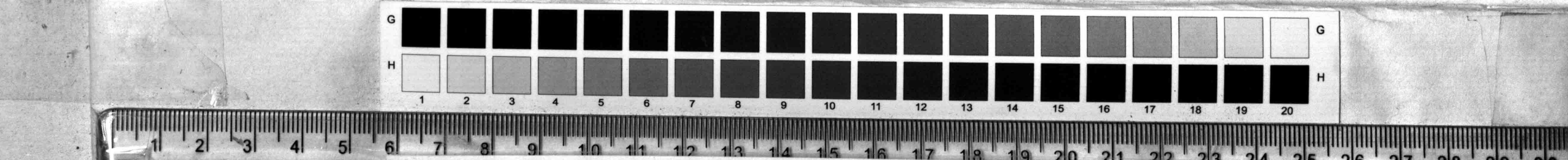
By means of a system which the inventor has not explained to the public, but of the success of which he declares himself assured, it will be possible not only to assure a regular ebb and flow of the sea-water, but even to provoke at will little storms upon his little sea, by means of which little shipwrecks will be produced in a most lifelike fashion. The whole capital it said to be already underwritten, and all that is necessary now is the consent of the Municipal Council, and of the town of Paris to the project.

As already announced a few days ago, the railway survey from Barina to Yunnan will be begun as early as possible, Mr. F. R. Bagley taking charge.

The engagement of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala to an American millionaire has caused quite a sensation in the States. The Prince has already a dozen or so wives and, as these will have to be put on the shelf, there is naturally much heart-burning in the palace at Kapurthala.

WITH reference to the fee of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to Professor T. K. Gajjar for removing the stains from the Queen's statue, it appears that there has been some discussion as to who should pay the cost; the Government, the Municipality, or the city. A number of prominent citizens, amongst them several former Sheriffs, were sounded on the subject but no one under took to bear a charge. Mr. Adanje Peerbhoy, the Sheriff of Bombay, has come forward to bear the cost, including the Rs. 5,000 to be paid to Professor Gajjar; and the statue will be re-opened to public view in a very short time.

AFTER all, the worst fears of the people of Poona, have been realized. The Government have issued a resolution declaring that the number of nominated members of the Poona Municipality Corporation will be increased from the 1st of October. Much agitation had been raised in the Poona local press against this radical change; but the Government, as has been its wont, has quietly ignored it and introduced an unnecessary and unjustifiable alteration in the constitution of the Poona Municipality. We do not know whether this is "marching with the times." But it is quite in keeping with the policy of coercion and repression prevalent for the last year in this country and which has been dealing heavy blows not only to Poona but many other cities as well. The condition stated in the Resolution, that half of the nominated members will be non-officials, would have afforded some consolation had it not been for the almost invariable tendency of Government to nominate those men who have not been in any way conspicuous for their ability and public spirit. We trust that the Poona leaders will hold a monster meeting that recently held in Calcutta to protest against the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and a reasoned representation to the Government against the retrograde step of introducing into the Poona Municipality from the 1st proximo.



BETEL PAN OF THE JALPAIGURI DISTRICT.

(New Dispensation.)

THERE are six cultivated varieties of betel-pepper besides the one which grows wild. They are grown in the gardens. Generally they are made to climb up betel-nut trees, though occasionally mango and jack trees are used as support.

- (1) "Deshi pan" (country).
(2) "Mohuri pan"
(3) "Garop pan"
(4) "Happan"
(5) "Daya pan"
(6) "Hashti-kanyi pan" (elephant ears)
(7) The wild grown betel-pepper is called "hapni" or "hapuni pan."

"Description of the varieties."-(1) "Deshi pan" is also called "jati pan," sometimes "sanchni pan." This variety is very largely cultivated in the Jalpaiguri district, the natives whereof call this variety most. (2) "Muhuri pan" has a peculiar flavour. This flavour is not pleasing to the local men but it does not seem disagreeable to me.

(3) "Garop pan." The flower spike is much larger and thicker than that of the deshi pan. The right-hand part of the leaf is larger than the left-hand part. Petiole is 1/2 inch long.
(4) "Happan" - The mid-rib of this variety also bisects the leaf. Petiole is as long as 3/4 inch or (flowering time is not known).

(5) "Daya pan." - No information was available about this variety.
(6) "Hashti Kanji pan." - This variety also flowers in March. The flower spike is almost the same as that of "deshi-pan."

(7) "Hapni pan." - It flowers also in March. The flower spike is much larger and thinner than that of "deshi pan." The left-hand side of the leaf separated by the mid-rib is larger than the right-hand side. The leaves of this variety are very small. The petiole is 1/2 inch in length.
Soil. "Gach pan" is cultivated in home-stead and garden land. The land should be high and well drained, but it should, at the same time, be damp. There should be a sufficient number of trees to afford shade to the pipe plants. Without shade betel pepper cannot be cultivated.

Cultivation. "Gach pan" is propagated by shoots (not stems), which come out of the stems during the rainy season. Shoots are planted in August by the sides of betel-nut trees, sometimes jack and mango trees. The distance between the bottom of the shoot and the supporting tree should be 18 inches. There freshly plucked shoots are planted in holes 9 to 12 inches deep on three sides of the supporting tree. The holes where the shoots are planted are covered with cowdung six months before the plantation. If cowdung be not applied beforehand the plantation raw cowdung is deposited on a place at distance of 9 inches from the holes. Shoots will get rotten if raw cowdung be applied to them at the planting time. Year after year, in the month of May, the plants are heavily manured, with cowdung, rotten or raw, and the creepers are tied up anew to the supporting tree, at intervals of 1 1/2 feet, by means of thin bamboo slips. Tying is not required for the Garo variety of the 'pan', for it naturally holds fast the supporting tree. It is said that ashes as manure are injurious to the cultivation of these varieties of 'pan.' The plants become fit to give leaves or 'pan' after seven or eight years. For the first two or three years the creepers grow very rapidly, i. e., about 2 to 3 feet a year. After that time they grow slowly, that is to say, about 9 to 12 inches a year. I was told that at this period one kind of caterpillar interferes with the growth.

Turnout and profit. - Three harvestings are obtained from the cultivating of 'gach pan' each year. The first harvesting is gathered from May to July. The second harvesting is obtained in August and September. Sometimes this harvesting continues up to October; but the delay would affect the next harvest. The third or the last harvesting is obtained from November to March. This gathering gives the best 'pan.' Each supporting tree of the piper plants of the 'deshi' variety which is commonly grown gives one bundle of 'dali pan' to the value of 2 annas; 300 leaves of 'bish pan' to the value of 9 pice 70 to 800 leaves of path pan to the value of 4 annas (1 rupee) may be noted that only 80 'pans' make one hundred. From this it appears that one supporting tree gives the cultivator about 7 anna worth of 'pan' each year.

Twenty-six men are now said to have been concerned in the recent raid near Kamardans, chiefly Afridis at the end of August.

ON Saturday night a daffadar of the 2nd Central India Horse at Agar became insane, shot dead a sowar, and wounded a daffadar of the same regiment and then shot himself dead.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the opening for the public carriage of passengers of the Sini-Kharghur (Midnapur) section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway about 100 miles in length.

THE Assistant Superintendent of Police, Naskik, with a small body of police, has succeeded in capturing a notorious alleged dacoit Mahadeo, and the rest of his gang. The gang is an offshoot of the Sakkyias, who have been well to the fore of late with a good many daring crimes.

VARIETIES.

AFTER the music comes the bill. The Madrid Gazette of last night publishes the amount of the expenditure necessitated by the campaign in Cuba from January 1st to June 3rd. The total cost is set down at 447,369,450 pesetas, or nearly eighteen millions sterling. It is not as wars go - a very extravagant sum but Spain will probably find it quite enough. It is certainly a good deal less than the cost to America. But that is perhaps small consolation.

THE Cunard line have just placed an order with Messrs. Swan and Hunter, ship-builders, of Walls-end-on-Tyne, for a cargo steamer which will be one of the largest vessels ever put on the stocks in an English yard. Approximately the dimensions of the latest Cunarder are the following: Length, 560 ft.; breadth 64 ft.; depth of hold, 42 ft. It will be seen that the vessel is chiefly remarkable in respect of her breadth and depth, and, therefore, combined with her length, for her huge cargo-carrying capacity. She will be able to accommodate some 13,000 tons of deadweight cargo. At present the Cunard Company have a steamer in the same yard which is approaching completion, but of smaller size than the above. The steamer, now nearly ready, will be the Altona, which will carry about 11,000 tons deadweight.

"M. A. P." tells a quaint anecdote of Mrs. Curzon. There were three sisters at Washington - witty, wicked things - an old general's daughters, who used to make tales, attach them to whomsoever they pleased and set them going. One afternoon, when we had been regaled with a new entertainment by the wit-worms, Mrs. Curzon remarked, questioning: "Did the Misses - (calling the girls by name) 'say that?' Being assured that the ladies in question were really the guilty parties she sighed, and continued: "Battle, murder and sudden death!" These girls had no other names afterwards, and so far as I know, they are known to this day as "Battle," "Murder," and "Sudden Death!"

Two French aeronauts, MM. Dex and Dibos, who recently submitted their scheme for exploring the African Continent by means of a balloon to the French Academy and the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, which bodies are stated to have approved of the plans have now, in conjunction with M. Hourst, the African traveller, addressed the Paris Municipality with a request for financial support of the daring undertaking. They do not profess to be able - and in this they are in accord with workers in the same direction - to construct a completely dirigible balloon; but they believe in the practicability of their scheme, assuming, as they do, that the air currents of tropical Africa are pretty regular especially at certain seasons. The balloon, which it is intended to construct is to be 92 ft. in diameter, and of a capacity of 406,134 cubic feet. It is to be constructed of silk, and rendered, by means of an eight-fold coat of varnis, gas proof to such an extent that only a very small quantity of gas will be lost per day. The car is to be in two storeys and connected by a rope ladder, the upper storey providing living and sleeping accommodation for six travellers, and the lower being set aside for the apparatus used in manoeuvring the balloon. Another smaller car anchored to the balloon is to serve as a means of communication with the earth, and to be lowered when the balloon has been anchored.

CONSIDERABLE interest was taken the other day in the arrival at Bournemouth of the skeleton of the great whale, which was stranded upon the Boscombe beach some eighteen months ago. Since January last Messrs. Brazeno Bros. of Brighton have been preparing the skeleton with a view to its finding a resting place on Boscombe Pier. A crowd of spectators assembled at East Station to witness the transference of the huge framework from the train to trolleys for conveyance to its destination. The great skull, weighing twenty-five hundred weight, was drawn through the town on a trolley by two powerful horses, and much popular attention was excited. The two jawbones, ribs and other smaller portions had separate conveyance. At the Pier two derricks, with cross beams between them were used to elevate and place the skull in position on a ponderous iron frame, and another half ton of iron was used for fixing other sections of the skeleton. The permanent home of the remains will be some fifty feet in length and twelve feet in breadth.

THE AERIAL TORPEDO.

AN electrical engineer has invented an instrument of warfare which he calls an "aerial torpedo," designed to be used in the siege of cities, or to scatter large bodies of troops while at rest. The torpedo consists of a small size gas-filled balloon, capable of sustaining for any length of time from thirty to forty pounds at an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet above the earth. Inside of the lower or small end of the balloon is placed a metal cylinder, which contains an electrical device, the purpose of which is to ignite the gas in the balloon at any stated period. When this is done, says the Regiment, the balloon, of course, is destroyed, and the basket falls to the earth with great rapidity. Underneath the balloon is suspended a case or basket containing high explosives similar to dynamite which explode with terrific force when striking a hard substance like the earth or walked embankments. The gas is carried in metal cylinders, enough being compressed in one cylinder to inflate a considerable number of the balloons.

A BIRD BUILDER.

THE mortar with which the swallow builds its mud from cart-ruts, sides of wells, and such-like places. This makes more adhesive by moistening it with some salivary fluid of its own, kneading it thoroughly and forming it into a solid mass with much patience and skill, adding bits of broken straw and dry bents to make it hold together. On one occasion, says Mr. Hugh Macmillan, during an unusually dry season, when on natural mud was to be got a friend kept one spot well watered, from whence the swallows got their supply of building materials, to the great astonishment of some inquisitive sparrows, which flitted down to the ground immediately after their visit, and could not understand what they wanted there when there was no food to be found. The wisdom and foresight which the swallow displays in the use of the mortar

are not unworthy of a reasoning mind instead of working continually at building, the nest until completed. It takes more than a week for the process. Each morning it finishes a certain portion of its task by the first light of the sun, and then gives up work for the rest of the day.

LIFE ON A WARSHIP.

A MODERN warship is like a moving village. It has to house and feed an immense population of its inhabitants, and to place them at certain points at a moment's notice, to face unknown conditions and to face them coolly and intelligently. You can imagine the confusion in a village of 500 people should they be dragged out of bed at midnight by an alarm of fire.

But in the floating village of the warship discipline and training have taught the inhabitants to move to certain places and to perform certain work when they get there, within the space of two minutes. And the labour does not consist entirely in manning a gun and pulling a lanyard. That is the showy work, the work that tells in the despatches, and which is illustrated in the weekly papers.

There are also those who serve, "who only stand and wait," who see nothing of the fighting but take equal risk with those who fight, who have none of the consciousness that all going well to inspire them, but who remain at their post in the semi-darkness below deck, shaken by concussion above and not knowing how soon the sides of the ship may part; or the decks below rise, or a projectile crash bursting and burning through the deck above and choke them with vile, suffocating fumes.

They feed the fires with coal and haul on ammunition lifts, like miners in a coal-pit. Their work is just as important as that of the gunner who trains and fires the big gun, but when it is over they go back to set the table for the officers' mess or play a bass violin in a string band or sweep out the engine-rooms. They are just as valuable to the village as is the gunner's mate and they should be remembered.

INTELLIGENCE IN YOUNG ANIMALS.

THE collection of papers published under the title of "The Nature and Development of Animal Intelligence" by Wesley Mills (Macmillans), is, to a considerable extent, the outcome of first-hand investigation. Especially will the third part of the book be found a storehouse of trustworthy facts, from which the reader may draw his own conclusions. The prosecution of the studies, the results of which are here presented, necessitated the breeding and rearing of a large number of animals during the last ten years. It is the conclusions founded on the author's personal researches to which we would invite attention. A preliminary word should be said concerning Professor Mills' method of observation. He has proceeded on the assumption that in order to understand an individual dog, for example, it is needful to begin with him at his birth, and to follow his history throughout his life. When such studies are carried out on representatives of different groups of animals, as well as on different breeds or individuals of the same group, our conceptions of the true nature of animal intelligence, or, to use a more comprehensive term, the psychic life of animals, are vastly widened, and become more correct in every particular. When, for instance, a litter of puppies and a litter of kittens are studied together, the lines of development are found to be almost parallel for a time, but then to diverge more and more. The same thing is true of the various individuals in a given litter, even though the circumstances under which they are reared are the same. By this method of comparative study questions as to what is common to a certain race and to different races closely allied as to the relative strength of the individuality of members of the same litter or family and as to the influence of the surroundings under which term is embraced what we mean by education may all to some extent be answered.

Professor Mills studied a litter of pure bred St. Bernard puppies for a period of sixty days from birth, and he then subjected a litter of mongrels to similar consecutive observation, for a period of eighty-seven days. These researches were followed by the study of a litter of kittens, which was prolonged for 135 days. The conclusions to which the author was led may be summed up in a few sentences. The dog and the cat are regarded as opposites in almost every respect, they have, in reality, much more in common than do any two others of the animals commonly kept by man. It is scarcely necessary to point out that both of them are born blind and deaf, but the eyes of the cat open sooner than those of the dog, and hearing is also acquired somewhat earlier. In both, the processes of learning to see and to hear are gradual. A difference was remarked in the movements of the ears. A kitten, when reacting to a sound, turns the ears reflexly to the side, while the dog tends to draw them back.

There is nothing in the dog that corresponds exactly to the hiss, or to the opening of the mouth in the kitten when surprised. As early as the third day a young cat gives evidence of the possession of the sense of smell, which, however, is still very feeble. Upon the whole, it seems that taste and smell are both present rather earlier in the cat than in the dog. Our author is of the opinion that both of these animals, at first, find the nipple of the mother by touch rather than by smell, and that they are drawn toward the belly of the mother by the warmth of the part. He is not, indeed, prepared to affirm or deny that smell and taste are play but a subordinate part in the animal's life during the blind period. Professor Mills has, no doubt, that tactile sensibility, the temperature sense and motor power exist in the dog and the cat at birth, but the evidences, such as reflex movements from a pinch, are, for some time, scarcely discernible.

The dog and the cat resemble each other in the slowness with which they acquire power over the hind limbs. Neither the puppy nor the kitten has any appreciable voluntary control over the tail during the blind period, but the dog eventually uses this member much more than the cat in the expression of emotion. What the dog signifies by means of his tail the cat often expresses by purring, which latter practise, however, is developed much later than the friendly wagging of the tail in the dog. The antipathy of the cat to the dog, while related to a psychic state, based on the necessity of self-preservation from intruders, is necessarily marked toward the dog. The behaviour of a kitten a few days after its birth, toward even the smell of a dog on a man's hand, is very suggestive of an instinctive fear or dislike. Equally striking, however, in the kitten as in the puppy, is the rapidity with which the creature reacts to any sort of stimulus. Thus, after a few trials, the smell of a dog ceases to produce reaction in a cat during the blind period. This tendency to rapid fatigue indicates why young animals must sleep so much. Professor Mills is convinced that any sort of irritation, whether arising from within or from without, that will prevent the frequent occurrence of sleep will disorder the health and even cause death. This he believes to be one reason why parasites are so injurious to very young animals. As in the case of the puppy, a young kitten even on the day of its birth will be slow to crawl off a surface like that of a table for example. These animals have what amounts to a sense of support, the absence of which causes them uneasiness. They turn away from the

space beyond their support, because it does not afford the essential sensation. This fact seems to our author as fundamental as anything that is to be found in animal psychology. In the kitten as in the puppy, the winking reflex is slowly developed, and is never so marked as it is in man. A cat can look at one much more steadily than can a dog, and for a longer time, a fact which has its psychological significance. Again the cat knows no shyness or modesty in the sense in which a pure-bred dog will exhibit such a feeling. In one particular the kitten is greatly in advance of the puppy at a corresponding period, namely, in the co-ordination of voluntary movements. None of our domestic animals has such power over the fore limbs as has the cat; this superior power is clearly evinced when the animal is but two months old. The habits of crouching, of lying in wait, and of concealing objects are developed at a relatively late period and with comparative feebleness in the dog; facts which seem to be related to the manner in which the mature animal secures its prey in the wild state. The canine, it will be remembered, hunt either alone or in packs, and rely on swiftness and concerted action; the feline, on the other hand, lie in wait, mostly alone, or in pairs, and spring on their prey. So the kitten, when quite young, does not wait for a mouse to appear, but gives its instinct free scope in its attack on flies, and if these be not forthcoming, it will playfully construct, out of some object within reach, imaginary prey for its gratification.

Our author's diary of observations shows that the cat is very slow to develop the social instincts so far as man and other animals are concerned. It is a matter of common remark that a cat seldom seems to miss its old friends, if, indeed, human beings are often recognized by it as friends. Not that Professor Mills believes the cat to be an entirely ungrateful animal. It is very sensitive to good and to bad treatment, but it is not dependent on man, either physically or psychically. The cat may, of its own accord, take to the fields and woods to secure an independent existence, and so long as the environment is favourable, it may be utterly oblivious alike of friends and foes. Of self-denying, purely unselfish devotion to a master, such is evinced by the dog, there seems to be little in the cat. Nevertheless, our author has raised a cat from the depth of degradation, so to speak, to self-respect and to respect for others by persevering good treatment. The author's diary also shows that the cat has a good memory, though whether it be equal to that of the dog he is not prepared to say. On the whole, he thinks that the cat's intelligence is greatly underrated. The cat's power to live in spite of unfavourable surroundings, and its power to resist disease and recover from injury are, undoubtedly, greater than those of the dog, and bear witness to remarkable physical stamina. The cat can be taught much, but its education must be conducted somewhat differently from the dogs, because its nature is different. The dog, especially the pure-bred dog, is docility itself. The dog may be forced to obey; the cat cannot be. The dog usually delights to obey, and he only fails to make this evident when carried away by the force of his instincts. The cat may be coaxed or bribed into docility, but the latter quality is not conspicuous in its character. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the cat cannot be taught, and taught much. In the true sense of the word, the cat is less imitative than the dog, but so great is the tendency of the former animal to be excited by any kind of motion, that it can, as is well known, be set into activity with the greatest ease by a ball, or almost any moving object. In this susceptibility the kitten is in advance of the puppy, the motor energy being more intense, and the power of correlated movement much greater.

To sum up the author's conclusions with regard to the relative intelligence of these two animals, we may say that the nature of the dog tends to beget prejudices in its favour with the mass of persons, so that there can be little doubt that, in general, the dog is overestimated, and the cat underestimated; at the same time, the nature of the dog is much nearer that of a man than is that of the cat. It must be borne in mind that the cat is more like her feral congeners, and reverts to a wild state more readily than does the dog. Professor Mills denies that in all respects, even the monkey is a creature of superior intelligence to the dog. In docility some dogs at all events are far in advance of monkeys, and in this particular nearer to man. The monkey is often the most perverse creature, even when plainly possessed of considerable intelligence. One the whole, however, it is not disputed that the large anthropoid apes approach the psychic status of man more nearly than does the most intelligent dog.

MR. THORBURN'S APOLOGY.

(Dyan Prokash.)

So even Mr. Thorburn has had to bend his knee before the Gods of Simla whom he so roughly handled only the other day. The apology was of course thoroughly expected and must have surprised nobody. The wholesome rule of discipline which requires proper obedience to the mandates of the superior officers, however arbitrary they may be, is no doubt responsible for the present apology. But the Viceroy and his Council would be committing a serious mistake if they take the apology as a sincere expression of regret. Indeed, the very form of the apology wholly rebuts this view. What Mr. Thorburn has apologised for is simply the giving expression to his views in a public meeting and not for his entertaining those views. Those views and the strength of conviction that prompted him to beard the Viceroy in his own Simla have deservedly won for him a name which many a man might envy. The chorus of approval that has been evoked not only from the entire Native Press in the land but from leading Anglo-Indian papers and from the Simla audience itself, will be his reward for having spoken out his mind like a true Briton without fear. Mr. Thorburn's remarks have achieved in a moment what no amount of hammering in the Press could ever have accomplished. The question of the impressment has attracted such an amount of notice that it seems quite likely to receive its final and satisfactory solution at an early date. This itself would be no small gain to the Punjab which suffered most from the system. Mr. Thorburn has thus earned the lasting gratitude of the people of that Province.

AN interesting discovery has just been made on the banks of the Clyde at a spot between Dumbarton Rock and Dungalass. Though the efforts briefly of Mr. Donnelly, artist, at Bowling, what is supposed to be a lake-dwelling or "crannog" has been found there. It is thought that the remains belong to the same period as the occupation of the neighbouring hill fort of Dunbar, discovered a couple of years ago, and regarded by archaeological experts as among the most valuable finds of recent years. The officials of the Helensburgh Antiquarian Society, who carried through the Dunbar excavation so creditably and so successfully, have undertaken to make a thorough investigation of the supposed crannog.

THE EUHRATES RAILWAY.

MORE CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA.

It is reported in Vienna that Count Vladimir Ivanovich Kappist has not only asked the Porte for a concession for constructing a railway from Tripoli, in Syria, to the Persian Gulf, and for other lines, but also for a number of other concessions, such as the right of exploiting all the mines within a distance of five kilometres on either side of this railway lines, of draining all the swamps between the Euphrates and Tigris, or making roads between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, of building quays, &c. in all harbours on the Syrian Coast.

The "Freundenblatt" considers that the Russian demand for concessions for constructing the Euphrates Railway distinctly shows the change that has taken place in England's relations with Turkey since the time when it seemed a matter of course that the English would construct a railway, which appeared an important means of assuring British rule in India. It goes on to say:--

Since then the situation has been greatly altered by the English occupation of Egypt. The day when England assumed a protectorate over that country may be designated the beginning of a new tenancy in English policy. Since then English statesmen have more and more neglected what once they considered a British interest in the East, and importance was no longer attached to the maintenance of friendly relations with Turkey.

Years ago it would have appeared incredible that not England but Russia should construct the Euphrates Railway. If this railway is actually built the opinion will more than ever prevail in Persia that Russia is the Power of the future, the more so as the line would run through districts on the southern frontier of that country where hitherto England morally had the upper hand.

A report from Constantinople published in a Vienna paper suggests a very singular reason for the many concessions sought by Russian subjects. Before long, it is said, Turkey will have paid off the whole of the Russian war indemnity, Russia will then no longer have Turkey in her power, but must find some other means of persuasion. These concessions would be exceedingly useful. When any one obtains a concession from Turkey he is obliged to deposit a considerable sum in the Turkish Treasury. Thus Count Kappist would have to hand to the Porte a large sum for his many concessions as security. Russian statesmen calculate that Turkey, being always in want of money, will make use of this deposit, and some fine day the Russian Ambassador would want to know where the money was. Should the answer be unsatisfactory, Russia would once more have a hold over Turkey, and be able to irritate and plague her into granting some fresh Russian demands.

If this view of Russian designs is correct the whole transaction merely represents a loan forced upon Turkey in order that at some time Russia may be able to require of her principal and interest. Should the Porte be unwilling to grant these particular concessions then Russia will again demand the repatriation of the emigrants who fled to the Caucasus.

THE GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

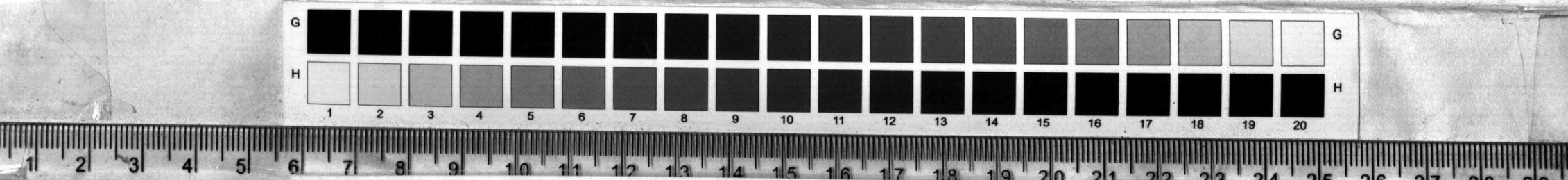
THE German North Pole expedition, having completed the first part of its journey, has put into Hammerfest for repairs. Though it has not succeeded, unfortunately, in finding slightest trace of Andree the expedition has not been altogether without results of value to science. The special correspondent the Lokalt-Anzeiger, telegraphing from Hammerfest, states that after weathering many storms in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, the Helgoland steamed for King Charles Land. A ten day's stay at the latter place enabled the members of the expedition to correct many mistakes which are apparent in the English and Norwegian maps.

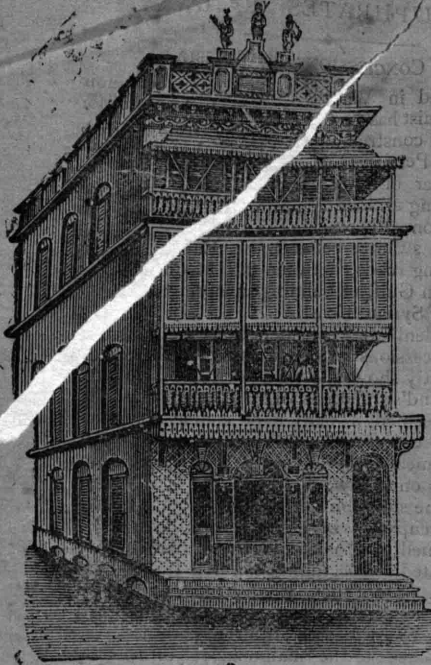
King Charles Land, says the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, consists of two large islands shown in the maps as Swedish Forland and Jena Island. A third island which the expedition discovered was christened in honour of the promoter of the expedition; the August Scherl Island. Upon it were found the breeding places of some gulls of which hitherto only a few eggs have been collected. The expedition further came upon two small islands, which were christened the Tirpitz and Helgoland Isles in the south bay of Jena. A hasty survey of King Charles Land was made by Captain Ruediger. The question as to the number and position of its islands has therefore been finally determined. Upon July 29 the expedition started in a northerly direction Franz Josef Land, but after having travelled some sixty miles it was forced by a heavy north-west storm to turn back and to seek in the south bay of Jena.

The leader of the expedition, Herr Theodor Lernet, then reverted to his original plan of sailing around North-East Land from the south. Despite great difficulties created by the ice and fogs, the Helgoland succeeded in making the passage. The value of this performance is held by the explorers to consist in the proof it affords that despite the tremendous obstacles in the contrary polar currents, the passage northward is not an impossibility. It was found that the great island is actually situated some ten minutes northward of its position, as indicated in the maps. The most northerly point reached by the expedition was 81 deg. 32 m., where the fringe of the pack ice was met. The return journey was made through the Hiloopen Straits, the Bismarck Sound, and along the east of Barentsland. The vessel, which was driven sixty miles out of her course, finally made for Hammerfest which she reached yesterday.

The zoological results of the expedition are described as particularly valuable. Drag nets were used at twenty-five stations eastwards of King Charles Land and at the extreme north of Spitzbergen at a depth of 1,100 metres. The material gathered will require years of investigation before its value can be scientifically ascertained. In addition to a large number of seals and reindeer twenty-four Polar bears were secured, including specimens of extraordinary size as well as four young ones, which are being transported living to Germany. Professor Richard Friese, the well-known animal painter who accompanied the expedition was enabled to make some very interesting sketches. The expedition after a few days stop at Tromsøe re-fitting, will sail upon the second half of its journey.

HERE is an extraordinary story, furnished to the Sanjibani by a Nowgong correspondent. On the 23rd August, some 500 coolies came all the way from Rangamatia to Nowgong to lay their grievances before the Deputy Commissioner in respect of alleged ill-treatment they received at the hands of the Manager of the Rangamatia Tea Gardens. But the official would not hear their complaints. He only tried to prevail upon them to return to the Gardens, and failing to do that, is alleged to have intimidated them. They yielded to pressure; and some constables were deputed by the Deputy Commissioner to conduct them to the Rangamatia Gardens, the official himself leading the way to some distance. But before they had reached the Gardens, they changed their mind and resolved to go to Gowhaty, with a view to represent their grievances, and actually moved in that direction. When the Deputy Commissioner got this information, he sent a dozen of armed police constables to overtake the coolies and prevent their going to Gowhaty, but to no avail. The correspondent does not tell us the result of their mission to Gowhaty.





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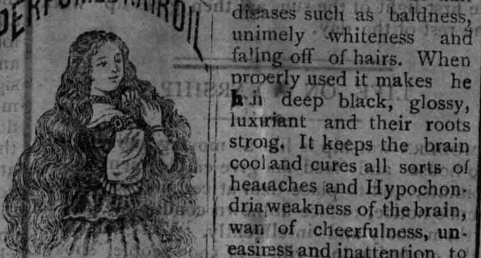
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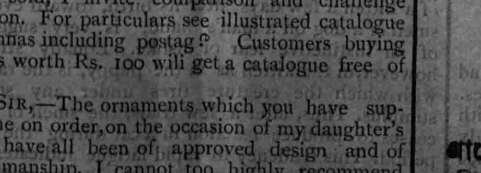
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