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পদকলপতকা সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে ।

म्ला णा॰ होका। পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রস্ত। অমু চবাজার পত্তিকা আফিলে প্রাপ্তবা।

কর্ত্তক অনুমোদিত।

अनुताशवली।

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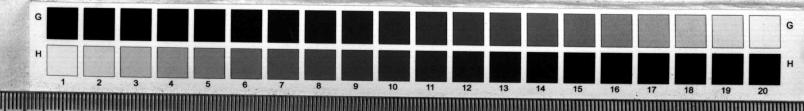
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repeated orders always follow.

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Bar u Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, D vuty 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 16 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time, The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestiv power so hat men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some ative herbs and hence is perfectly safe.

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

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Kumar Hemendra Krishna of theSovabazar

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

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PROPRIETORS.

ZOOLOGISTS IN CONGRESS.

THE WEEK AT CAMBRIDGE. THE WEEK AT CAMBRIDGE.

WE'LL note, love, in one summer's day
The record of millions of years;
And though the Darwinian plan
Our sensitive feelings may shock,
We'll find the beginning of man—
Our fossil ancestors in rock!

Our fossil ancestors in rock!

For the first time the International Congress of Zoology will hold its proceedings in this country, and farnous zoologists from all parts of the world are now gathered together at Cambridge. No more appropriate centre could possibly have been chosen than the famous Universit whose name is always associated with the study of the most exact of sciences. It is, indeed, in no holiday mood that learned professor are to meet together, at least we judge so from the titles of some of the subjects which are put down for deliberation and discussi n. One can only say, as a layman writes a corresponwhich are put down for deliberation and discussi n. One can only say, as a layman writes a correspondent; that he views with profound respect such demonstration (for example) as those which are to be offered on the "Monstrillidæ, Copepods parasitic on Aunelids, and on Metschnikovella, parasitic in Oregarines." They should tend to coolness, and the frigid is not unwelcome with the thermometer as 90 degrees in the shade.

It is, however, a well-ascertained fact that discussions on such matters often become heated. Who has not heard of that famous society on the Stanislaus, and the disturbance which ensued when Brown of Calaveras found the fossil bones near Mr.

Jones' tenement. He quite agrees that

. It is not decent for a scientific gent

To say another is an ass—at least, to all intent:

Nor should the individual who happens to be

Reply by heaving rocks t him to any great

extent.

Far be it from me to suggest that there is any fear of such commotions at Cambridge during the present week. On the contrary, such congresses rather mage for friendships, serve as peacemakers, and allay storms which are not, indeed, peculiar to the scientific atmosphere. Perish the man who would engender heat just now. This is the place for him. Below I give a summary for the information of your readers of the proceedin s.

give a summary for the information of your readers of the proceedin s.

There is also a light and summary aspect of the Congress which, I cannot help believing, will go far to make it a great success. Even the professors must play a little. The venerable colleges, the oldworld gardens, the splendid chapels, will afford our visitors from all parts of the world much pleasure of a peaceful sort which would seem to harmonise with their ruminating habits. I understand that they are being put up by the various colleges, and they will thus be enabled to judge for themselves of the ascetic environment of learning in one of its chief seats. They will dine in the beautiful hall of Trinity. They will hear an organ recital in the splendid chapel of King's. The Vice-Chancellor will receive them in the beautiful grounds of Downing. There will we a garden party in the Botanic

splendid chapel of King's. The Vice-Chancellor will receive them in the beautiful grounds of Downing. There will be a garden party in the Botanic Gardens. The Mayor will give a reception at the Guildhall. The doors of museums and laboratories will be thrown open. Honorary degrees will be conferred in the Senate House. Such, then, are a few of the little pleasures which have been provided. Then on Saturday they will plunge into the august whirl of the metropolis. Mr. Sclater and the Zoological Society will give an afternoon party in the delightful gardens of our own Zoo, "to meet the animals." Later Sir John Lubbock will give a reception at the natural History Museum. On Sunday the treasures in those wonderful galeries will be introduced to their notice by Dr. Woodward, Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, and Dr. Ridewood. On Monday they will visit Mr. Walter Rothschild's fine museum at Tring and partake of lunch. The Duke of Bedford throws open his paras at Woburn to them. The Royal Societies Club is also entertaining them. Some will make dredging expeditions to Plymouth with the directors of the Marine Biological Laboratory and to Port Erin, Isle of Man, under the direction of Professor Herdman. On the whole, therefore, we think that the Zoologists should have a very good time.

One may now mention a few of the subjects

IN connection with the Homceopathic Dispensary carried on in the name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, and the Electro-Homceopathic Dispensary recently carried on in the name ani styleof BATABYAL Co., we beg to draw the attention of the public that we had to renounce the name of BATABYAL and Co., and have amalgamated the Dispensaries under the common name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, the former as HAHNEMANN HOME, Homceopathic Branch, at No. 2-1 College Street, and the latter as HAHNEMANN HOME, Electro-Homceopathic Branch, at No. 2-2 College Street, and the latter as HAHNEMANN HOME, Electro-Homceopathic Branch, at No. 2-2 College Street, and the latter as HAHNEMANN HOME, Electro-Homceopathic Branch, at No. 2-1 college Street, and the latter as HAHNEMANN HOME, Electro-Homceopathic Branch, at No. 2-1 college Street, and the latter as House and with the same stock of medicines, etc., the proprietors retaining the name. We need hardly add that our medicines will, as hitherto, be of the same superior quality and imported from the same firms in England, America, Germany and Italy as before.

We therefore respectfully request one for the same light does science show since Darwin wrote the last sentences in his famous books. in the animal kingdom the discussion being opened by Professor Yves Delaze, of Paris, and Mr. Minchin, of Oxford. On Thursday the Congress meets to discuss the origin of mammals, the discussion being opened by Professor Seeley, of London, and Professor H. F. Osborne, of New York. On Friday comes the piece de resistance—at least from the view of the great public. It is an address on our present knowledge of the Descent of Man. What new light does science show since Darwin wrote the last sentences in his famous book? "He who has seen a savage in his native land will not feel much same if forced to acknowledge that the blood of some more humble creature flows in his blood. For my own part I would as soon be descended from that heroic little monkey (one at the Zoo who braved his dreaded enemy, a savage ape, in the same cage with him, in order to save the life of his friend the keeper, in the clutches of the same ape), or from that old baboon who, descending from the mountains, carried away in triumph his young comrade from a crowd of astonished dogs, as from a savage who delights to torture his enemies, offers up bloody sacrifices, practices infanticide without remorse, treats his wives like slaves, knows no decency, and is haunted by the grossest superstitions."

Sir Herbert Maxwell's paper on the protection of

decency, and is haunted by the grossest superstitions."

Sir Herbert Maxwell's paper on the protection of wild birds in England should be popular. It is believed that the grievances of the naturalists who have been requested by the French to leave Madagascar may lead to some curious revelations. Concerning the extinct mammals of that island, Professor Milne Edwards will have something to say. Professor Eward's demonstration on hybrids—horse and zebra—will be illustrated with lantern slides. Professor Milne Edwards will deal with zoological matters in Japan. Mr. Saville-Kent has a paper on the locomotion of lizards; Professor McIntosh on the experiments to test the effects of trawling in Scotch waters; Mr. Duckworth on anthropoid apes, and so forth. Among the foreign gentlemen who will take a part in the proceedings may be mentioned Professors Grassi, Kowaletsky, Van Benecker, Perrier, Salensky, Wolsterstorff, Plati, Graff, Heymans, Pelseneer, Vejdovsky, and Hubrecht, The secretary to the Congress is Mr. F. Jeffrey Bell, of the Natural History Museum.

A CURIOUS ceremony took place in the Egmore Police Court, Madras, aday or two ago. A Mahomedan woman sued her husband for maintenance, which claim the defendant for maintenance, which claim the defendant resisted on the ground that he had divorced his wife (performed talak) through a Kazi. The complainant's lawyer said that the talak ceremony was not regularly performed and that the Kazi should be subpoenaed and examined on the matter. But the accused cut examined on the matter. But the accused cut the Gordian knot by stepping forward and divorcing his wife in open Court saying talak. I divorce you three times, which is all that the Mahomedan law requires for a valid divorce—much to the surprise of the Magistrate and the spectators. The case accordingly colllapsed at once, and no room was left for further partly.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALC UTTA, S 110 E. ER 1, 1898.

. POPULAR FEELING ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

WHEN Mr. Arthur was asked by the President of the Currency Commission whether there "have been any decided expressions, within your knowledge, of native feeling on the present policy", he answered:

So far as the native press is concerned, I do not think there has been any feeling at all. When the native press in India has a grievence, everybody hears about it; but with regard to this question, I do not think I have seen a single native paper take it up and complain

Of course, what Mr. Arthur says is not correct. We have every now and then written on the subject, and expressed our entire disapproval of the currency measure. It is strange that Mr. Arthur should venture to make this bold statement, for, as President of the Chamber of Commerce, he ought to have come across what has been stated in this journal on that subject several times. But suppose that our articles did o not meet his eyes: he had yet no right to say that the question had evoked no feeling among the Indians. So early as July 1893, when the mints were just closed, the Indian Relief Society submitted a petition to Parliament through the Right Hon'ble Mr. Chaplin, which represented the Indian views and sentiments on the subject. The petition created some stir in England, as it was noticed by the Times and other English papers. The London Times, of the 31st August, made the following remarks upon

Mr. Chaplin has received for presentation to the House of Commons a petition, signed by 400 natives of the Eastern province of India, complaining of the recent changes in the currency, and asking that the Government shall buy up the silver which the natives have accumulated in the shape of or naments, etc, at the value which such silver had obtained prior to the arrangement.

This is what the London Morning Post said about it:-

Mr. Chaplin who received an interesting petition for presentation to the House of Commons, exclusively signed in various languages by natives of India. It deals with the currency question and bears directly on a point much discussed in the recent debates, viz, the hoarding of silver by the Indian population. The petitioners declare that the result of the closing of the mints must be the arbitrary diminution in value of the only orecious metal possessed by the people of India. They also state categorically that the custom in India is not to deposit savings in affect the taxation of India.", he said: banks, but to convert them into ornaments

banks, but to convert them into ornaments and present them to their wives.

As the natives are not responsible for the Exchange difficulty, they ask the Government either to keep mints open or purchace all the stores of uncoined silver in the possessible actives of the market price before sion of the natives at the market price before closing the mints.

What a misfortune that though this curone in the commission to speak a word on their behalf. On the other hand, like Mr. Arthur, Mr. O'Conor, an offi ial of the Indian Financial Department, gave the Commission to understand, on behalf of the Evernment of India, that the natives of India are utterly indifferent as to the effect of the measure! Here is the startling evidence he gave :-

POPULAR FEELING.

Mr. O'Conor was asked by Sir Henry Fowler as to the rumoured dissatistaction among the ople of India at the closing of the Mints. His answer is worth reporting.

We have had it before us in evidence that the

closing of the Mints has caused great dissatisfaction among the people of India. Have you anything to say about that?—The Government of India receive translations of all the important articles published in the native papers from week to week, and these are always closely examined, but we have never found any reference to anything like dissatisfaction as arising out of the closure of the Mints. We have found that repeated efforts have been made from England to arouse such dissatisfaction and to generate some expression of discontent; but ever since thing of the kind, except now and then, perhaps in one or two Bengali papers, which wrote about the mat er in a very ignorant manner. Speaking generally, there is absolutely no response to all the incitement to express discontent with the action of the Government of India in 1893, In fact, I may go so far as to say that it would be just as reasonable to assert that the present rebellion in China arises out of the depreciated currency there as to assert that there is any dissatisfaction in India arising out of the closure of the Mints.

Lord George Hamilton assured the House of Commons the other day that there was no discontent in India about the sedition measure. Why should not Mr. O'Conor, a subordinate of his Lordship, also say the same thing with regard to the revolutionary chan e in the currency of the country? It is quite true that the vernacular papers have not written much on the subject; but that is not because that they approve of it, but because it is a deep problem, even for the highest financial experts, to solve satisfactorily. Upless the people. torily. Unless the people of this country were donkeys, which they are not, they were bound to object to the currency measure, introduced in this country, without consulting their wishes. For, it means a very

reat wrong to them in many ways.

he whole question, from the Indian point

view, is contained in a nutshell. It was established upon the most reliable testimony that the amount of uncoined silver, in the hands of the native population,

£130,000.000. And now, by a single stroke of the pen, by the arbitrary action of the Govern ment, the whole of this enormous amount of property has become depreciated, to an extent of which neither the rulers nor the people of the country have the slightest idea. The calculation as to the injury inflicted upon the people of India, was thus made by Mr. Chaplin when he brought the subject in the House of Commons in August 1893. Said he :-

August 1893. Said he:—
At the date of the closing of the mints the price of silver was 38d while the price quoted to-day was 32½d, so that up to the present time the deprec ation was 15 per cent. Applied to 130,000,000l,—the precise extent of the spoliation inflicted by the arbitrary action sanctioned by the British Government.

And Mr. Chaplin concluded his speech with these words:—

with these words :--

A more flagrant act of great public plunder A more flagrant act of great public plunder had never been perpetrated by a civilized Government (Opposition cheers.) If they were to attempt to do anything of the sort in England, the Government would not remain in power for a single day. (Hear, hear.) In his humble judgment, it would be more than they deserved if they escaped even a worse disaster in Ined, if they escaped, even a worse disaster in India when the native population really began to understand the true meaning of the present step. He felt entitled to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether Government intended deliberately, with their eyes open, to continue to inflict the great wrong upon the people of

Mr. Chaplin calculated the loss to be 15 per cent; but, Mr. A. S. Ghose, Professor of Economics in the University, in his paper to the North Ameri an Review says that the currency measure implies a suspicion, and widened the ruled and the rulers. India in selling silver hoards for coined rupees. In short, the only property which the vast body of the Indians possess, is in If the rulers had faith in the people, the the shape of uncoined silver, which has been estimated at 1,000,000,000 ounces, and the money value of these hard-earned savings of the poorest of the poor have been halved by a single stroke of the pen! We do not believe that the currency measure or any taxation will drive the country to rise; but this we believe that it will render the people still more poor and thus bring on famines more frequently than

The two alternatives are, says Mr. Arthur, either to close the mints or to impose taxation. There is however yet another alternative, which is retrenchment. Mr. Arthur dreads the effects of taxation upon the country. In answer to the question, "Now, will you tell us what the effect on the financial condition of India the cost of the maintenance of this huge affect the taxation of India", he said :-

With the rupee at 11d. as against Is. 4d., the annual increase in taxation would amount to the enormous sum of between 11 and 12 crores of rupees; and as the increase would be immediate and not gradual, India would be face to face with bankruptcy, or at all events, in my opinion, the increase in taxation would be so exasperating as in all probability to lead to What a misfortune that though this currency question affects the vital interests of three hundred millions of India, there is not community cannot afford to face.

Let Mr. Arthur be frank. Probably, he does not dread taxation so much as he does the Income Tax, and probably this dread of the Income Tax is at the root of the views put forth by him.

THE POLICY OF DISTRUST.

INDIA is a fertile and undeveloped country, and the English are the best organizers and administrators in the world. The connection between India and England, therefore, meant benefit to both. Thus, this connection ought to have made the Indians stronger, and the rulers more powerful by the accession of this strength. This ought to have made the Indians wealthy, and the English wealthier by the development of Indian resources.

Thus the Europeans might have grown indigo here, and made money, and given the Indians their legitimate share. And this ought to have been the arrangement between the planters and their ryots. But what actually happened, was this. For, say seventy years the indigo cultivation was carried on in Bengal. The planters wanted dian Penal Code, convicted under sections to continue the cultivation, but the ryots refused. And there was riot and bloodshed. The indigo industry was thus des- of the case, as furnished to us by our Purulia troyed.

The above account proves that the planters took a larger share than was due to Central Provinces by one Mr. Laing, a them; and by this mistake they destroyed coolie-contractor at Purulia. The girl was an industry which might have been of im- brought to Purulia by Mr. Laing and kept mense advantage to both.

In the same manner, the British Government is just the thing to make the Indians strong and prosperous. It was within their power to improve the condition of the three hundred millions, and attach them to themselves as their saviour and good angels, as the indigo planters might have secured

the absolute good will of their ryots. Now it must be borne in mind that, the indigo ryots never claimed an extravagant price for their share. But they got nothing on the other hand, they had to neglect their legitimate work to look after the indigo, which brought them nothing. In the same manner, the Indian subjects of the British never demanded anything extraordinary from their masters. A gentle, home-loving and domestic race, the Indians would have never given their rulers any trouble, if only their natural requirements were not interfered

In short, what would have absolutely satisfied them was food enough to keep them in health, non-interference with their before the closing of the mints, represented customs, and protection from oppression.

Indeed, in the early days of British administration, the rulers kept themselves aloof from the domestic concerns of the people, and the Government was actually likened to that of Ram himself. "This is the kingdo m of Ram" they said; "there is no i njustice, no oppression under British Raj".

But a mistake was made by an administrator. The temptation of Indian administrators to claim the lion's share, is very Police. On these facts, Mr. Augier was great. One administrator yielded to the charged under sections 109 (abetting) and temptation and wronged the Indians, and 170 (personating a public servant) 506 his conscience made him a coward, and suspicious of the Indians. When a bad example was once set, others were tempted to follow. Now the origin of this distrust for the Indians is the mistake of the rule is themcome to suspect the gentle races of this returned a unanimous verdict of guilty country. Then they might have boldly de against Mr. Augier under sections 109 and clared,—much more boldly than now,—to the Indians that they are here for the advan-

But the mistake was committed, and thus distrust of the Indians crept into the minds of the rulers of India. This suspicion, though the Indians were not at all responsible for it, led the rulers, first, to feel less kindly towards the people, and, secondly, to provide protection for themselves, against both external and internal foes.

The Indians protested, and that sometimes in strong language. And this did not improve matters, but only strengthened the suspicion, and widened the breach between

This want of confidence in the good feel-Russian scare would have given them no trouble. But they distrusted the Indians, and, therefore, they were sed to bring out a large-number of British youths for the protection of the empire. This arrangement wronged England. It wronged India, too. Seventy thousand of healthy and strong British veomanry to be confined in Indian barracks,

the arts, the sciences, the manufactures, the trade and the commerce. Here they have to lead almost a useless life. To the Indians, army proved ruinous.

The result was that discontent increased: and with the discontent of the people, increased the distrust of the rulers for them. And eventually the grumbling became so intense that the rulers, finding no way to stop it by natural means, gagged the

British rule in India would have then proved a perfect success, if every advantage proved a perfect success, if every advantage impress upon you. My luties have made secured by the rulers, meant an advantage ine familiar with the affairs of that country, to the ruled, and vice-versa. But now the interests of the two communities jar all along the line.

There is one cure for this state of affairs. It is to change the policy. The policy of distrust has created disastrous results: it is now time to try the other,—the policy of confidence.

y is tertile and the people are the most industrious in the world, who work seven days every week, at least twelve hours every day, without consuming a drop of liquor. Why, then, are the people so poor and the Government in a state of bank-

The evils described above, are mainly, owing to the distrust of the rulers of the Indians; and for this distrust the Indians have to obey your mandates. are not responsible.

A case of a most extraordinary and sensational nature has just been concluded at Purulia. The accused is Mr. Augier, a Sub-Deputy Magistrate of the locality. He was tried under various sections of the In-109 and 170, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Here are the facts correspondent. A Brahmin girl, named Deoki, had been recruited as a coolie in the in the depot of one Bunshi Lal Kalowar. Mr. Laing and the accused Mr. Augier were at one time great friends. About the middle of May, Mr. Augier happened to visit Bungshi Lal's depot in company with Mr. Laing and saw the girl there. According to the case for the prosecution, Mr. Augier took a great fancy for the girl, and wanted to have her as a companion for a lady, named Miss Muir, who was stopping in the same house with Mr. Augier. Mr. Augier made several unsuccessful attempts Augier made several unsuccessful attempts to get possession of the girl. The prosecution alleged that one Mr. Law, a coolie contractor at Katni, then appeared on the scene, and apparently acting at the instigation of Mr. Augier, went to Bungshi Lal's office on the 14th June, and then, falsely personating the District Superintendent of Police, got hold of the Depot Register, and went to Bungshi Lal's depot with one Mukhada Prosad Roy, a clerk in the employ of Bungshi Lal. In the depot, Mr. Law was of Bungshi Lal. In the depot, Mr. Law was alleged to have given himself out as the District Superintendent of Police. He went back to Mr. Augier with the Depot Register

and the clerk Mukhada. Mr. Augier was alleged to have threatened Mukhada that if he did not give up the girl he and his master Bungshi Lal and others would be sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. This was at noon. In the evening, Mr. Augier and Mr. Law again went to Bungshi Lal's office and there arrested Mukhuda and made him over to the (criminal intimidation) and 342 (wrongful confinement), of the Indian Penal Code, and Mr. Law under sections 109 and 170. The accused were tried by Mr. H. 170, and against Mr. Law under section 170. The Deputy Commissioner, agreeing with the could safely rely upon the good sense of the inhabitants of this country.

Werdict, sentenced Mr. Augier to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Mr. Law to pay a fine of Rs. 100. An appeal with a fine of Rs. 100. An appeal will be filed in the High Court shortly.

> An evening party in honour of Babu Ananda Mohun Bose will be held this evening at 5-30 P. M. at 299, Upper Circular Road. The invitation card has been issued by Manarajah Surja Kanta Acharjee Bahadoor as President of the Reception Committee: A public reception will also be given to Babu Ananda Mohun at the Town Hall, to-morrow at 5 P. M. when an address will be presented to him, in recognition of his great services to India during his recent sojourn in England. The public, no doubt, expect that in his reply the honoured guest of the evening will see his way to narrate his varied and interesting experiences in that country. His Bombay speech was very meagrely, and in many places incorrectly reported; and hence it will bear a repetition.

It is said there was a passage-at-arm is a gigantic sacrifice for England. As for the between two high functioneries when a Indians, they were made to provide for this certain appointment was made. The report of the N. W. Provinces and by the Judicial large standing army, imported from a foreign of the meeting has been sent to us, and country, and to provide in an extravagant we publish it below. Of course, it may be we publish it below. Of course, it may be George Hamilton had no answer to n eet this urged that the entire thing was evolved out objection to the recent repressive legislation These seventy thousand Englishmen of the imagination. But we never urge any might have in their own country improved one to accept the report as perfectly accurate: belief can never be forced.

Lord G. H. - Before you start for India, you and I must have a private and serious

Mr. C-n.-Well, here we are alone and I am in the most serious mood possible. Lord. H. You have the advantage possessing youth and a vigorous mind. But India is a difficult problem. You must study it thoroughly before you start.

Mr. C-n. -Well I know the country some-

what, and I hope to know more when I go there; and besides, I will have the advantage of your experience.

Lord H. - Well, that is what I would

and you know I am nuch older than you. Mr. C n.—That is quite true, though I don't

annt that old age is always an advantage.

Lord H.—What I think is that you will have to subdue your brilliancy a little for the purpose of govern ng the country well.

Mr. C—n.—I think my brilliancy will be

over-shadowed by yours.

Lord H.— The fact is, what I most fear new path for your seif, ignoring me altogether.

Mr. C—n.—Well, I will obey your man dates implicitly, provided they do not run-

counter to my views.

Lord H. -- And if they do?
Mr. C-n,---Well, the best way is to ruptcy? The administrators are able and honest, with the best of intentions. Why is then this seething discontent?

The evils described above, are mainly, sure to be obeyed.

Lord H .- That means that it is I who will Mr. C-n.-And what is the harm? I am much younger than you, and have, therefore, a more vigorous mind. We must work in

concert, at least to avoid scandals. Lord H. But the regular way is for you to obey my mandate, and not for me to obey

Mr. C-n.—That may be the regular, but not the feasible way. We must work in concert, and I have shewn you the only way by which it can be done Lord H. Yes, we must act in concert; and

don't agree. You know, England expects every

man &c. &c.

Mr. C—n. And do you mean to say that I

Nathaniel C—n. should play the second fiddle
merely to please decorum? That is simply
impossible. If certainly did not sacrifice my career here to reduce myself into a mandate.

obeying machine.

Lord H——. But others have done it.

Mr. C——n.—I must say, they betrayed their

Lord H .-- You must at least concede that I am older.

Mr. C—n.—But that does not prove that

you are abler and wiser.

Lord H.——If you decline to obey me what

Lord H.—If you decline to obey me what am I to do here?

Mr. C—n.—Well, you can read newspapers, take your afternoon nap, and—draw your pay.

Lord H.—Let me know precisely what you will do, if I send you a mandate containing sentiments, not in agreement with yours?

Mr. C n.—In that case you will put me to the trouble of giving a reply, crit cizing your sentiments.

Lord H.—That will be against discipline and the country will be or my side.

Mr. C—n.—But I will expose your mistakes in such a manner, as you will not care to go before the public with my rejoinder.

Lord H.—Your appointment was a mistake.

Mr. C—n.—Why then did you not secure a

mediocore, if you wanted a mandate-obeying Lord H. It is not for your merit that you

were selected.

Mr. C-n.-For w hat then? Mr. C—n.—For what then?

Lord H.—It is because you married an Amer can heiress, and we just now want to please our cousins, and because you succeeded in making the Ameer courteous to you.

Mr. C n.—No, not that Mediocores were at first sought, but not finding any, the appointment was thrust upon me.

In his reply to Mr. Roberts' indictment against the sedition measures, Lord George Hamilton triumphantly reminded the House of Commons that for seventeen years the Indians is the mistake of the rule rs themselves. If they had felt that they had treated the Indians justly, they would have never of two Europeans and one Indian. The jury and that the Government, which expressed and that the Government, which expressed the strongest opinion upon the necessity for re-drafting, was Mr. Gladstone's. This is quite true. When the question of repealing the Vernacular Press Act was before the Gladstone Government, it was urged that, as section 124A. was unworkable, it should be so altered as to secure conviction in a genuine case of sedition. Lord Ripon was then Governor-General of India. It was, however, pointed out to His Excellency that the Vernacular Press Act was far more preferable to any such change in section 124A., and Lord Ripon dropped the matter. Since then, there had been two Liberal Ministries, out none of them re-opened the question. The subject was indeed shelved, and it was left for Lord George Hamilton and his colleagues to claim the entire glory of resuscitating the measure. But if the Gladstone Government talked of re-drafting the section, it was because the prevailing legal opinion upon the point, as too confidently crystallized by Sir Henry Maine, was that "there was no workable law of seditious livel in India." But what led the present Ministry to effect this revolutionary change in the face of the successful prosecution of Mr. Tilak in the Bombay High Court, and the ample support which was given to Mr. Juatice Strachey's interpretation of the law, not only by the Bombay Full Bench but by the High Court Committee of the Privy Council? Lord Much of the bitterness which the sedition measures gave rise to, might have been avoided, it the Government had stopped with the successful termination of the prosecutions inaugurated in Bombay and elsewhere. Similarly, the Government of Bengal is going to create a needless furore in the country by bringing forward a Municipal Bill with the object of knocking the elective system in Calcutta on the head. The present Calcutta Municipal Act empowers the Government to annihilate the Corporation, if they fail in certain generel duties. The Government may make this controlling section a little more stringent and accomplish its object without wasting its time and the energies of the people upon a measure, which is the subject of ridicule all over the

WE do not know whether Mr. Badsha, the Comptroller of the Post Office, poswhich hundreds of clerks, serving under him, are deprived of a privilege they have been enjoying since the creation of the Money Order Lepartment. The presumption is that he does; otherwise he would have not taken such a bold step as to cut down their casual leave from fifteen to four days. The manner in which it has been exercised, how-ever, shows that neither he nor the heads of other departments should be entrusted with such large powers over their subordinates. These poor clerks are the most hard-worked and ill-paid men in the world. They belong to respectable classes and have fair education. Yet they serve throughout the year without grumbling like beasts of burden. Their official superiors, with a spark of generosity and humanity in them, should not, therefore, make their lot still harder by increasing the number of their working-days or adding to the quantity of tasks already exacted therefore, as the superior officer, and as the more experienced of the two, it is only my right that I claim when I say, that you should subordinate your wishes to mine when they don't agree. You know, England experienced of the two, it is only my them. As they have to work nearly seven hours incessantly every day throughout the year, it is but natural they should get 15 days' casual leave to give days' casual leave to give rest to their wearied bodies, or to nurse a sick member of their families, or to do some urgent private business. This is, we believe, the arrangement in every department of Government. The predecessors of Mr. Badsha felt no necessity to deviate from this long-established practice. Why then this departure, and the promulgation of an order reducing 15 days to four, which, as we said, the other day is cruel on the face of it? We trust, the attention of the Director-General of the Post Office will be drawn to this subject. And if he is powerless in the matter, the Government of India would be pleased to interfere and have the order cancelled. The Government is the protector of all, high and low. In the present case, the clerks of the Money Order Department have none else to give them protection except the

> HERE is one aspect of the currency question which somebody should bring to the attention of the Commission. It is that the currency change is in the direction of reducing the prices of commodities. This means that the possessor of rupees will gain at the cost of poor ryots, who will have to

buy rupees with the produce of their fields, for the purpose of paying rent in hard cash. The effect of the Currency

FROM a notice published elsewhere, it will be seen that a public meeting wiil be held at the Town Hall this evening at 5-30 P. M., to present an address to Babu Ananda Mohun Bose in recognition of his great services to the country. We doubt not, the entire educated class will assemble there to do honour to their illustrious countryman and to listen to his speech, which, judging from the one delivered at Bombay, is likely to be a first-

It seems, the explanation, given by Sir A. Mackenzie in his letter to the Eng ishman, has not done him much good. We said that we preferred to accept the report of the reporter, taken on the spot, to that of Sir A. Mackenzie, written from memory long after the speech was delivered. We remember Sir A. Mackenzie attributing "lie" to Babu Surendra Nath, because he had made a technical error in announcing a true incident which the former tried to conceal, by ignoring the incident itself and raising a side issue. But we did not imitate his example and attribute to him any other failing than forgetfulness. We are, however, not alone in accepting as correct the report of the reporter, and rejecting the explanation of Sir A. Mackenzie. This is what Capital

With every desire to be just and even generous towards Sir Alexander Mackenzie, we cannot believe his statement on the subject. We quite accept his assurance that he did not intend to use these words, but we prefer to rely on the reporters rather than the hazy recollection of Sir Alexandar Mackenzie as to what transpired towards the end of a dinner, when he was probably inebriate with his own verbos ty and gifted with an egotistical imagination, enabling him to malign his opponents, and glorify h mself. Sir Alexauder admits that he saw a copy of the proceedings in the Colonial Mai. a week after the dinner, and that he then revised his speech. We can bear this out; for, Mr. Gayer sent us a revised copy in August, saying that he was asked by Sir Alexander Mackenzie to do so. But we find it difficult to believe that having read the proceedings and corrected his speech, he made no disclaimer, if they were untrue, of the very offensive remarks attributed to him is realized. offensive remarks, attributed to him in replying to the toast of his health, and which appeared in the very proceedings, part of which he revised. We accept Sir Alexander Mackenzie's letter as an assurance that he is ashamed of himself. We did not expect that he would have had the courage or the gentlemanly feeling to ack-nowledge that he had made a mistake. These things are the instincts of a gentleman. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was not "to the manner

born," and he has not acquired it since.

Now we don't at all approve of the relentless attitude, assumed by Capital. It is evident, Sir Alexander wanted to make friends with him, and he ought to have appreciated his friendly advance. Sir Mackenzie ought to have this consolation that, if nothing happens to Lord George Hamilton, that is to say, if he is not forced to quit the India Office to take charge of the Foreign affairs of the Empire or the Viceroyalty of Canada, his ardent wishes which were mentioned in our last two issues. Esteam lating, who too was is being run entirely by Indians. passed. We believe, Sir J. Woodburn has no heart in the measure; but yet, we fear, he will not go to the length of opposing it for our sake. The Indian Government will do nothing, and leave everything to the discretion of the Indian Secretary of State. So there is every likelihood of the Bill being passed into law. But why should Lord George Hamilton support the measure? There are very good reasons why His Lordship should not. The matter concerns the eight lacs of rate-payers in Calcutta, and not Sir A. Mackenzie. If these eight lacs, say, seven or five lacs, are opposed to the change, Lord George Hamilton would commit an unjust act to force it upon them. Lord George Hamilton has passed the meridian of his life; and it is now time, he should avoid committing an act which is unjust. For, those who, being in a ruling position, commit an unjust act, are thrown headlong into a bottomless pit after their deaths. This is what not only all the religious faiths in the world teach, but the Bible itself inculcates this doctrine. We can cite many Shastric texts to prove what we say above. Of course, the Bible does not mention the cases of Indian Secretaries of State particularly; but that Holy Book lays it down in distinct terms that Heaven is not for rich men. It means that wealth is power, and when power is misused, man's passage to Heaven is barred. The question is a serious one. All are children of God. If, therefore, one of them being in the position of a ruler, and, therefore, in possession of power, thrusts, against their wish, a measure which is hated by the ruled, he commits an act which can never be agreeable to the Father of all. Of course, rulers who are young, have the chance of settling their case with God by a regular course of repentence; but those who are old, have very little time for it. Lord George Hamilton has also other accounts to settle with God than the one in question, namely, the Municipal measure that he is thoughtlessly going to take on his shoulder. We don't, however, mean to say that His Lordship is an old sinner. Far from it; on the other hand, His Lordship must have, during is long and brilliant career, com-

Act is thus the imposition of a fresh burden life of authority is beset with temptations, on the ryot, already bent double with the weight of taxation. The friends of the ryots ought to be up and doing.

and we all know what happened to mankind after the fall of Eve. Let not His Lordship think that it is a easy matter to settle think that it is a easy matter to settle matter with God, and that the intelligent Creator can be silenced by any false logic. he is going to thrust the measure down their throats against the wishes of the rate-payers, it is for their good. But where is the proof is no doubt of it that Lord George Hamilton will commit an injustice by forcing the Act upon the unwilling rate-payers of Calcutta. And we have already indicated the fate—the awful fate—that awaits rulers who forcibly fasten unpopular measures upon their dependants.

> THE Augier case is a serious one, and throws discredit upon the administration itself. Of course, we are proud of the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Macguire and the two European jurors who proved themselves superior to race prejudice, by convicting two European accused, Messrs Augier and Law, specially when there was none to represent the prosecution. First of all, we. see, a Brahmin girl, under sixteen, was recruited as a coolie. We then see that Mr. Laing refused to accept her, because she was a Brahmin and not a Kurminee as was previously represented to him. Notwithstanding this, the girl was kept deshe was yet kept confined and not sent back to her home? We hope, Government will brought about in his heart by the extraorto her home? We hope, Government will brought about in his heart by the extraor-enquire on this point. May we further dinary nature of the enthusiastic reception ask how a girl under sixteen was allowed to him by his countrymen. An to be shut up in a coolie depot, and under extremely modest man, he could never be to be shut up in a coolie depot, and under whose authority was she detained there? say nothing regarding his case. But he, in his plaint, admits that he saw the girl some time in May. He admits further that on the 3rd June he sent a telegram to the Railway Police, asking the Assensole police to detain the girl, if she was challaned to that station. We want to know what busi ness Mr. Augier had to send this telegram, and utilize his official opportunities and kept in the depot of Bungshee Lal. Mr. Augier, the Magistrate, and the coolecontractor, Mr. Laing, were great friends. They both saw the girl; and Mr. Augier Town Hall, thanked Heaven from the botat once took a fancy for her. Then tom of their hearts that nothing serious it was proved, acted the part of a for whom they cherish such high esteem District Superintendent of Police, and as and deep affection. such, committed many dreadful acts which we need not mention here, and some of which were mentioned in our last two issues. esteam Jaundry with a capital of Rs. 50,000. It a coolie contractor, was led to do all these things at the instance of the Magistrate Mr. has appealed against his conviction. Of the guilt of Mr. Law, however, there is no doubt. We praised the Deputy Commissioner for the impartiality shown by him in this case. But, we cannot praise him for awarding only a nominal punishment, which is only a fine of Rs. 100, upon for personating a plague official, purely for the unfiltered. making some fun, was sent to long terms of rigorous imprisonment. But here, we see, District Superintendent of Poice, for the few days. purpose of getting possession of a young girl, fined only Rs. 100, which, we believe, is not worth more than the value of two or three recruits. Mr. Augier was Magistrate, and his friends were coolie contractors. Does the Government per orm one of its most sacred functions, that is to say, afford protection to the coolies in this fashion? How can the coolies be protected if Magistrates form friendships with these contrac-

THE refusal of bail to Babu Basanta Kumar Sikdar, who stands charged with criminal breach of trust before Mr. Justice Stevens, and a short report of whose case is published in another column, has caused considerable pain and surprise. As our reporter says, applications for bail in such cases, which are more civil than criminal in their nature, are granted, as a matter of course. But there were speci

al circumstances which, in our humble judgment, ought to have led His Lord ship to let him off on bail. The accused holds a respectable position in society He was on bail when his case was pending before the Magistrate. Indeed, the Magistrate would have allowed him bail after his commitment, if the law empowered him to do so. All these circumstances were stated in the affidavit, applying for bail; but they had no effect upon Mr. Justice Stevens. Other grounds, much stronger than the above, were also urged on behalf of the accused. It was stated on oath that not only was many meritorious acts, though, of he an old man of sixty, but he had been in

course, we know of none; probably because, what the right hand of his Lordship does his left hand knows not. But a long absolutely none to prepare his defence except a young lad of 11. His Lordship is reported to have said that, as the case was a non-bailable one, he would not grant the application. But, it should have occurred to His Lordship that, if it were a bailable one, the accused had no necessity His Lordship's ground, no doubt, is that if to go to him for his release. Bails are ordinarily refused on two grounds. First, when the accused is charged with committing a violent crime; and secondthat it will do them any good and not mis-chief? The only proof is that Sir A. ding. Both these elements were wanting in Mackenzie says it. But the six lacs,—the the present case. What has surprised us interested party whose voice should be the most is his Lordship's suggestion to supreme in such matter,—do not say so. If it the effect that, counsel on behalf of the is claimed that the opinion of Sir A. accused should not renew the application Mackenzie, who is an Englishman and a for bail unless he could prove to the ruler, is worth more than that of the six satisfaction of the Court that the life lacs of Indians, we can show that all his of his client would be endangered by his predecessors, like him rulers and English- detention in hajut. Now, this is an immen, do not agree with him. Thus there possible condition; for, who can swear on oath that a man may or may not stand the rigours of an Indian jail? According to the decision of His Lordship, the man should remain in hazut till the 9th of December, when he will be put on his trial. Is this fair? Suppose, he really dies in the meantime. Will not that be a source of deep pain to His Lordship? Suppose, he is found not guilty and acquitted. Will not that mean the incarceration of an innocent creature of God? We are afraid His Lordship has taken an awful responsibility upon himself by refusing the bail.

> WE regret to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has refused to interfere with the death sentence passed on Shashi Palui on the ground that from the papers in the case His Honour did not find sufficient reason to do so. usibal and bakerfull

HE fainting fit which seized Babu Ananda Mohun Bose and incapacitated him tained in the coolie depot. How was it that from proceeding with his address yesterday persuaded to believe that he deserved all Mr. Augier then comes into the field. As he this honour for the service he had done to has appealed against his conviction, we shall the country. His feelings were, however, in his chair before he had spoken even for ten minutes. He made two or three attempts to rise and proceed on, but found it impossible to give utterance to the wave of thoughts which chocked his threat. God treat which the speech of Babu Ananda Mohon promised to them; but, one and all who had gathered yesterday at the Mr. Law appeared on the scene. He, happened to their illustrious countryman,

THE latest company venture at Lahore is a

No clue has been obtained as to the attempted theft of rifles from the Black Watch Augier, Mr. Augier, however, denies it, and quarters at Benares, but the thieves were probably members of a Pathan gang working down country.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has gone on tour again, leaving Nagpore on Wednesday. He is not expected to return to headquarters till November.

AFTER a very careful analysis, Dr. Bannerman is said to have reported that Darjeel ng Mr. Law. The other day, in Dacca a man, filtered water contains more germs than

It is understood that the Government terms of settlement will be submitted to the Afridi another, personating such a high official as sections, probably at Peshwar, within the next

MR. S. R. TURNBULL, of Messrs. Wilson & Co., has, on the nomination of the Chamber of Commerce, been appointed a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

A DINAPUR telegram, dated the 15th says:-Cyclonic weather has been prevailing here since the night before last and it commenced to rain about midday yesterday, and is still continuing. The country between Dinapur railway station and the cantonments has become an inland sea. Considerable damage has been done to the submerged crops.

IT is said that ten more Medical Officers are shortly to be brought out from England, with the rank of temporary Civil Surgeons, for employment in plague work in Madras. Is there any lack of qualified Indians for the work? Then, apart from professional qualification, considering the nature of the work, an Indian is more qualified than a European, because of

THE Portuguese Penal Code seems to provide for a peculiar penalty. The sentences pro-nounced on two accused by the Damaun Ses-sions Courts were as follow: the first accused, a rich man, was condemned to undergo three months' imprisonment with the alternative of a daily fine of rupees five, and the other accused, his servants, to six days' imprisonment, with the alternative of paying a daily fine of annas

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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Their Treatments.

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MONETARY.—Yesterday's quotations were 4 for demand and 1-4-1-4 for six months.

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT. - Mr. Sly late Under-Secretary, Revenue and Agricul-tural Department of the Government of India, is expected to return to India in the first week

IN HONOUR OF MR. TILAK.-The Joint Secretary of the Phulhatti Bazar Reading. Club, Agra, sent the following telegram to Mr. Tilak: — Members feel greatest pleasure hearing your release. May Heaven pour His choicest blessings upon you and prolong your life for country's good. country's good.

TRANSLATORS TO THE HIGH COURT.-An examination for the admission of candidates for some posts vacant as translators to the High Court will be held on the 26th instant. There are one hundred and forty-five candi-

SERIOUS RAILWAY BREACH. - Advice was received in Calcutta on Thursday morning of a serious breach on the Loop line of the East Indian Railway between Sahibganj and Pir-painti stations. It appears that the line was painti stations. It appears that the line was washed away during the night of the 14th, and for private matters of his own. The case for the prosecution is this. The Brahmin girl, who was below 16, was brought in the interest of Mr. Laing, the coolie-contractor, interest of Mr. Laing, the coolie-contractor, the audience was deprived of a delicious and kept in the depot of Bungshee Lal. treat which the speech of Babu Ananda washed away during the light of the 14th, and a goods train, proceeding over the section, was detailed. The down loop mail was detailed. The down loop mail was detailed. The down loop mail was detailed. Seven waggons are said to be transhipped. Seven waggons are said to be detailed and the main line completely blocked to traffic. A relief train was promptly despatched to the scene of the accident, and every effort is being made to restore traffic. The breach is serious: it affects two stations, and has done considerable damage to the permanent way.

> INCOME-TAX IN BENGAL.—The net revenue of the Bengal Income-tax Office for the past year was Rs. 47,58,526, against Rs. 47,36,114 during the preceding year, Calcutta contributing nearly as much as all the rest of the Province put together. The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax during the same in the working of the period amounted to Rs. 1,88,447, as against Rs. 1,79,599 in the previous year. During the year two persons were convicted for personating assessors and illegally collecting the tax while there were four successful prosecutions against persons who resisted the attachment of property by peons and other income-tax officials.

CROP AND WEATHER. - There was heavy rainfall during the week ending the 12th instants, in the north of the Province, especially in North Bihar; elsewhere the fall was quired. The exceptionally heavy rain in Champaran has caused high floods, and loss of crops, cattle and property is reported. In Muzaf-farpur also floods have done considerable damage to the crops. Reports from all other districts are favourable. The transplantation of winter rice is almost over, and the harvesting of the autumn crops is proceeding. Prices have risen in Champaran owing to the floods, but in other districts no important change has taken place since last week. Cattle-disease is reported from some districts, but the supply of fodder is everywhere

A DECCANI JUGGLER .-- Our Kendrapara correspondent writes :- The toother day was a vast gathering of the people of the town, including some officials, to witness the tricks of a native juggler from the Deccan. Among the various performances which consisted of a too many sleight-hand tricks, the one of the "basket" was really an admirable one. It was effected in this way: A companion of the juggler was bound hand and foot and placed inside a basket and the and foot and placed inside a basket and the lid thrown over him. After a while the lid began to shake and the net with which the man was tied fell outside at a distance of several yards from the basket, there being apparently no signs of any knot of the net being untied—and the basket was empty. The juggler then began to call his departed companion by signs made towards the companion by signs made towards the top of a nearest tree, and in a moment there came from the empty basket the identical man, who, they said, had been metamorphosed into a bird.

ENCOUNTERS WITH BEASTS.-We hear of some magic encounters with wild beasts and other reptiles in the Terai. Major G. Davys of Tirrihana, when out for a constitutional and, luckily for the beast, unarmed, came face to face with a tiger. The exchanged civilities with hopes, on one side at least, of a speedy reunion. On another garden, some women coolies were chivied on torra

firma by an (apparently) belated mugger which the ladies' manager, on coming to the rescue, succeeded in despatching, Lastly, we learn that a Sub-Inspector of Police, we learn that a Sub-Inspector of Police, while proceeding to the scene of a dacoity at night in a bullock cart, was interviewed, much to his astonishment, by a bad character with a striped coat. The bullocks disliking the appearance and strange costume of the stranger, proceeded straightway over the ten foot road embankment, resulting immediately in a hopeless tangle in the mud of a paddy field, of Sub Inspector, gharry-driver and bullocks. The tiger's expression is said to have been remarkably child-like and bland.—Darjeeling Standard.

THE L. G. AND THE MARWARIS. -Mr. R. D. Mehta writes to the Englishman: I feel it my duty to add one little incident to the reports duty to add one little incident to the reports that have appeared in the papers of the opening ceremony on Thursday last of the Borah Hospital in China Bazar. As soon as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor concluded his nice litte speech in Hindustani, the Marwaris, impressed deeply with its excellent spirit, made a rush towards him in order to bless him. They were loud in their expressions of gratitude to the honoured head of the Bengal Government for his sympathetic Bengal Government for his sympathetic attitude during the plague scare. They said in clear terms that they regarded His Honor not as a foreign ruler but as Divinity incarnot as a foreign ruler but as Divinity incar-nate who figured conspicuously in their daily prayers. His Honor looked rather over-powered by kindly feeling when I translated the thing to him. Such an incident should be given the widest publicity, in that it affords the strongest proof of the deep affection with which Sir John Woodburn is regarded by the

EVENING PARTY IN HONOUR OF BABU EVENING PARTY IN HONOUR OF BABU
A. M. BOSE.—The evening party, held in honour of Babu A. M. Bose by the inhabitants of Mymensing residing in Calcutta, headed by Maharajah Surjya Kanta Acharjee Bahadoor, was a great success. The reception house No. 299, Upper Circular Road was beautifully decorated and lighted and the invited guests were received by the Maharajah himself with his usual affability and cordiality. There was music; and refreshments were provided, both on the Hindu and European style. A number of telegrams and letters received from different paras of Mymensing, expressing sympathy with the movement, were read, and Maharajah Surjya Kanta presented a beautiful belowari inkstand with nice silver works and a pair of silver with nice silver works and a pair of silver candle sticks to the honoured guest of the evening, as a token of esteem and affection with a few appropriate words. Babu Ananda Mohan accepted them with thanks, and delivered a short speech, which was heard with rapt attention, and which impressed the audi-ence all the more as it was the outburst of a sincere and devout heart.

TIGER AND CHEETAH NETTING IN WYNAAD.—A correspondent writes to the Ma ars Standard:—It was some time ago when I was on a visit to a planter friend of mine in S. E. Wynaad that information was brought to as of a tiger being netted by the Chetties of the neighbourhood; and as had not the least idea how this was done, I was very eager to see it. The place being about three miles distant, my friend and myself decided to walk it out. It was a lovely morning and the scenery on the way was simply grand. On reaching our destination, I was surprised to discover that a very large number of people, both of the Chetty and Pannier castes, were already congregated to witness the tamasha which was to follow very soon. On closer inspection I found that a net of substantial make, and of moderate thickness, was run around a space of about an acre, which TIGER AND CHEETAH NETTING IN was run around a space of about an acre, which enclosed a moderate growth of brushwood, and we were told that the tiger was a prisoner within. He so well concealed himself among us a long while to get a glimpse of him.

Everything being now ready, the work of destruction soon commenced. After offering up prayers to the Gods as is the custom, I believe, on such occasions, a march round the net with tom-toms completed the ceremony. Hundreds of Chetties and Pannier, arming themselves with long spears, now took their positions around the net. This done, stones, sticks, and missiles of all descript ons were hurled at him to dislodge him from his place of refuge. He is now fairly annoyed at the reatment and charges with a roar toward the ide of the net which being firmly fixed to poles and trees impedes all further progress, poles and trees impedes all further progress, but receives the points of a number of spears which are held by many of the men who are always ready for him. At this time there is a great deal of shouting going on, and abuse is showered on him by those who have lost their cattle by his depradations, as a tiger or cheetah attacks and kills several herds of cattle in a single month. The tiger foiled in his endeavours to break through the net and having received a warm through the net and having received a warm reception from the several spearmen, retreats to his former hiding-place, but is not allowed to rest there; he is constantly worried and to such an extent that he now becomes thoroughly ferocious and charges, on all sides of the net, but gets the same treatment as before. This goes on for some hours until at last a well-directed stab from a stalwart Pannier drops the noble beast dead. This was a beautiful animal finely marked. But what struck me as being very strange was that the tiger never attempted to leap over the net which it could have easily done if it liked as the height did not exceed six fee all round.

THE Jews form the smallest community in India, numbering only about 17,000, women and children, all told. The number less than 90,000. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Christian population of India is larger than either the Sikh or the Jain population, and numbers nearly 2,300,000

MR. James E. Ferrell, of Burnt House W. V has discarded all other diarrhea medicine and now handles only Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhea 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 emedy for colic and diarrhea, he has ever known. It not only gives relief, but effects a permanent cure. It is also pleasant and safe to take, making it and remedy for bowel complaints. For sale by SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO., Chemists.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THURSDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Thursday there was no suspected case or death. The total number of deaths from all causes in the city was 47.

RESIGNATION OF A PLAGUE OFFICER. Dr. S. Nariman, District Med cal Officero attached to District I, southern division, consisting of wards 4, 5, and 6, has resigned, and made over charge to Dr. Justice.

THERE were 21 attacks and 22 deaths in Bombay on Thursday.

PLAGUE has broken out in Chipukeri village, five miles from Guntakal. A company of the 9th Madras Infantry, under Lieutenant Peart has been despatched from Bellary to Chipukeri village to establish a military cordon. The disease is not now severe at Hubli.

THE plague returns for Thursday in Karachi show an increase, the humber of cases being 4 and deaths 2.

THERE were 33 attacks and 30 deaths in Bombay on Tuesday, the total mortality from all causes being 126, as against 113 last year.

THERE were 38 cases and 30 deaths record ed in Hubli Town on the 9th, and 31 cases and 27 deaths on the 10th. In Bhor State there were five cases and nine deaths.

DURING the past week there was a diminution in the total mortality in Bombay from all causes, as compared with the preceding week, of 46; the figures for the two weeks being respectively 869 and 823. There was, however, an increase in the number of deaths from plague, which rose from 168 in the previous week to 175, a rise of 7.

INOCULATION has now become the chief method of protecting the people from the disease in Hubli. According to a correspondent, the present population of Hubli is about 40,000 and out of that number up to date about 35,000 have been inoculated, and about two-thirds of that number have been inoculated twice. Out of the whole population, therefore, there only remain about 5,000 who have not been inoculated at all. After two inoculations, passes are given, which free those who possess them from segregation. It is said that the returns for last week show among 32,000 inoculated persons, 63 ttacks, and among 8,500 uninoculated, 417

REASSURING news comes from the Kohat frontier regarding the attitude of the Afridi tribes, who are reported peaceful.

ANOTHER Committee may shortly meet in Simla to consider the questions relating to the grass in dairy farms.

Two Bhatia Bankers, whose names have not yet been published, contributed Rs.35,000 and maintained 1,200 fam ne orphans, some of whom found their way back to their homes, 781 orphans of all castes and commun-ties are now in the orphange at Kelve Mohim, who have no nome to go to young to be sent adrift into the world. The Thakur Saheb of Morvi has come forward to who have no home to go to and are yet too take all of them, but before they are handed to the Thakur and his generosity, unduely burdened, the generous organisers of the temporary orphange are willing to give orphans to respectable gentlemen on certain conditions.

HEALTH AND HARD MUSCLES.

HEALTH AND HARD MUSCLES.

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

And he will do it by standing in front of his forge for five minutes while we all take a look at him. He is a strong and robust man, as Mr. Dicken's Joe Gargery was—as all blacksmiths ought to be. Ought to be, i say. But are they?—as a matter of fact? No, they are not—not by many a length of mail rod.

nany a length of mail red. it is somehow a common notion that all roundings and in the fresh air, are apt to be vigo-rous, healthy fellows; they are supposed to joke at doctors, to have no use for apothecaries, and even to regard undertakers as the necessity of a distant future. Is this view a true view? Are health and hard muscles always found together? Take your time to think. Meanwhile we will hear what Mr.

hard muscles always found together? Take your time to think. Meanwhile we will hear what Mr. Simson himself says:—

"Up to the spring of 1885," he writes in a latter dated May 5th, 1893, "I was strong as most men—perhaps stronger than most. Then I began to suffer from illness. My victuals and I had a falling out. After every meal I had great pain and fulness of the chest. Then I got into such a condition that I had these feelings nearly all the while. I tried to avoid them by eating nothing but light food, but the result was just the same, I think a morsel of bread would have hurt me almost as much as a round of beef. Then I began to lose weight, and had all I could do to keep up with my work. The doctor gave me medicine, but I got no help from it. "I was wondering how this would end when I heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and bought a bottle of it from Mr. James crossley, the grocer at Mile Walk. The effect was speedy. It appeared to go straight to the right spot, and it wasn't long before I was able to eat without any pain to follow. Then my strength and flesh gradually came back, and ever since I have done my work as easily as I did before the disease, whatever it was overtook

before I was able to eat without any pain to follow. Then my strength and flesh gradually came back, and ever since I have done my work as easily as I did before the disease, whatever it was, overtook me. (Signed) John Simson, Cliviger, near Burnley."

Now, about that health and hard muscle question that I put to the reader; what's the answer? Why of course, the answer is what any intelligent man would make who thinks with his eyes open. No; health and hard muscles are not always found together. But let us look sharp and commit no errors. The facts run this way: While a man cannot grow strong without a certain degree of health, it is also true that a notable amount of muscular power is consistent with both organic and functional trouble of the stemach, liver, kidneys, or heart. A man may be able to lift 500 pounds, and drop dead within a minute after he does it.

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

I said "or" dyspepsia. Leave out the "or" and say dyspepsia—dyspepsia only—and you have struck bottom. This produces all the other maladies; they are merely results and symptoms of it. There's no keeping clear of it by running off to sea, working on a farm, or diving down into a mine. No matter where you go or what you do, indoors or out, clerking in the Bank of England, or driving the locomotive of the Scotch Express—dyspepsia will get hold of you if you give it a chance. And most men do that as if they were as eager to be ill as they are to be rich. Which reminds me to tell you in a subsequent article how to avoid dyspepsia. For this time I can only speak of how to cure it. Imitate John Simson's example. Do what he did, And remember that stalwart men (all unconscious) often stand nearer abed of pain, nearer death, than do the feeble women whom they pity. of pain, nearer death, than do the feeble women

Law Intelligence

HIGH COURT: VACATION BENCH —SEPT. 14.

(Before Mr. Justices Stevens,)

CONVICTION OF A EUROPEAN SUB-DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.

MR. HENDERSON, instructed by Babu Dassa-MR. HENDERSON, instructed by Babu Dassarathi Sanyal, said that he applied, in the case of the Empress vs. J. W. M. Augier, for the admission of an appeal against the conviction in the above case. The case was not down in the official 1st, but as it concerned a European British subject, he could apply without filing it, in open Court. Counsel made the application mainly on the ground that his client was at mainly on the ground that his client was, at present, in the Presidency Jail, and it was only an application for the admission of the appeal, coupled with another for the release of the

appellant from prison on bail.

Stevens J: What is he charged with?

Mr. Henderson: He was charged with the Mr. Henderson: He was charged with the abetment of an offence under section 170 of the Penal Code, Appellant was alleged to have helped one Law in personating a public officer, that is a District Superintendent of Police. It appeared that Law went to a coolie depot and represented himself to be a District Superintendent of Police, which he was not. Under cover of this office, he obtained possession of the coolie register. he obtained possession of the coolie register. he obtained possession of the coolie register. Law was convicted along with Augier. They were tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Purulia, in Manbhoom, with the aid of a jury, found guilty by a majority of the jurors, and sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment. Counsel said he would read to their Lordships the charge of the Deputy Commissioner to the jury, from which it would be seen

sioner to the jury, from which it would be seen that there was absolutely no evidence to connect the appellant with this offence. Counsel read the judgment, from which it appeared that a certain girl named Dookhi, a Brahmin, was brought to Purulia by the witness Mr. Laink, for the purpose of being sent as a coolie to Assam. The girl was represented to be Curmini, and when Mr. Laink found out that she was a Brahmini, he rejected her but for some reason or other rejected her, but for some reason or other she was confined in the coolie depot of Bansee It was also admitted that, on the 3rd June,

he sent a telegram, through the Rail-way Police, asking the Asansol police to de-tain the girl if she was challaned to tha station. It was alleged further, that on the 16th June last, Law went to the office of the coolie depot, represented that he was the District Superintendant of Police, and obtained District Superintendant of Police, and obtained possession of the depot register of Bansee. Law went and visited the depot, asked some questions of the girl, and then went to the accused, Augier. It is alleged that he took a certain Babu, named Mokhoda Prosad Rai, with him to Augier's house. It was further alleged that Augier then threatened this Makhoda Babu, that he and other persons would be imprisoned for several years, if the girl weig not given up to him. other persons would be imprisoned for several years, if the girl were not given up to him. Later in the day, it was alleged that Augier again used similar threats to the same Makhoda Babu and Mr. Frizzel. It was further alleged that he subsequently arrested this Mokhoda Prosad Rai, and took him to the Thana. At the time of this arrest Law was present. It appeared further, from the charge, that Augier was a Magistrate, and when any offence was committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he might himself arrest or order any person to might himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender; in this case there was evi-dence that the girl was under sixteen years

of age, and might be thought to be kidnapped.

Mr. Henderson:—With regard to the evidence, I submit that there is no evidence that Augier instigated Law to obtain the coolie register, or personated a public officer; or that he went to the coolie depot and came back with the register; nor was there any evidence as to any consp racy between the two. He further sub-

Stevens J.-We don't want to hear you any further.

Mr. Henderson.-I ask that the accused might be admitted to bail, and that the appeal might be admitted.

Stevens J.—The appeal is admitted, and pending the disposal of the appeal, the appellant will be admitted to bail to the satisfaction of the Magistrate.

EMPRESS VS. BASANTA SIKDAR.

THIS was an application for bail on behalf of he accused above named who had been committed to the Sessions by the Northern Division Presidency Magistrate on Saturday the 18th of September last. The charges against the accused were that he committed criminal breach of trust and falsified certain books, when he was the manager, of Babu Kally Kissen Tagore, Some of the offences related to as late a period as 1894. The accused had surrendered himself before the Magistrate and was throughout on bail. After the commitment, however, at the instance of the prosecution, the Magisrate withdrew the order for bail, he having no further jurisdiction after commitment to grant bail, the offences being non-failable. The application was made to his Lordsh p Mr. Justice Stevens who is taking the Original Side during the vacation. The following facts were stated in an affidavit.

(i) That the accused occupied a respect able position in life and was getting Rs. 400 a month when he was manager of Babu Kally

been suffering from fever during the inquiry before the Magistrate and had fever on him when he was committed to the Sessions and sent to higut.

sent to hiput.

(iii) That he had been all along out on bail and that the Magistrate seemed willing to grant bail even after committal but the law being against his doing so he did not.

(iv) That there was no one in the family of the accused to be able properly to conduct the defence or instruct his lawyers.

(v) That the eldest male member of his family was a son of the age of 11 years and

family was a son of the age of 11 years and Officer,

that this boy and his other children were at the time laid up with fever.

(vi) That eldest female member of his family was his second wife, a minor, who also was

(vii) That his health would suffer if detained (viii.) That the next Sessions of the Calcutta High Court had been fixed after the re-opening of the Courts—(7th of December 1898—as

stated by counsel.) (ix) That it would be absolutely impossible for the accused to prepare his defence or give proper instructions for it unless let out

This affidavit was made by the father-in-law of the accused who stated that he came from Jessore and could not give sufficient help to the iccused. There was no counter affidavit. There has been no cross-examination by the witnesses for the prosecution before the Magistrates, under advice, but the affirmant stated that the accused had a good defence. Security to the satisfaction of the Court was

His Lordship refused the application stating that no sufficient ground had been shown, and

is the offences were non-bailable. The refusal caused considerable surprise at he Bar, as such applications are on the Original Side of the Court granted almost as matters of course. His Lordship also threw out that unless there was satisfactory evidence that the life of the accused was n danger by being kept in hajut, it would be no use applying again for bail.

SEPT, 16. (Before Justices Stevens and Pratt.)

A TRANSFER CASE.

BABU DASURATHI SANYAL moved on behalf of one Mohes Lal for the transfer of a criminal appeal, now pending before the Sessions Judge of Gaya, to any other Sessions Court under the following circumstances: - It appears that the petitioner, who was a defendant in a rent suit before the third Muns ff of Gaya, pleaded payment, which was disbelieved by the Munsiff. On appeal to the District Judge, he also affirmed the finding of the Munsiff, and upon an application by the plaintiff the District Judge granted sanction to the plaintiff to prosecute the petitioner for perjury. The petitioner was thereupon placed upon his trial and convicted of perjury under section 193 I. P. C. by the Deputy Magistrate and sentenced Lall. Here she was seen by the appellant to a term of imprisonment. The petitioner Augier, and the evidence was that he at once desired to obtain possession of her, and made several attempts to do so. It was admitted the officer who as District Judge granted by him that he saw the girl some time in May. I sanction. The vakeel submitted the Sessions of the same time and the appeal is now pending in the file of several attempts to do so. It was admitted the officer who as District Judge granted by him that he saw the girl some time in May. Judge apparently wishes to be relieved of the case, as he says it will be preferable if the appeal were tried by any other officer. Their Lordships granted a rule in terms of the petition.

Plague News.

WEDNESDAY'S returns in Bombay give 33 cases and 16 deaths from plague.

THE plague returns in Karachee show two cases and one death on Wednesday.

No fresh cases occurred in Bangalore on Tuesday and there was only one death.

THE total number of persons examined at the four observation camps from the uptrains during the week ending 4th September was 7:63,out of which 300 suspects were detained—161 at Chousa, 531 at Mairwa and 83 at Chakradharpur. The total number exam ned in the down-trains was 35,214 and of these 1405 suspects were detained -1,078 at Chousa, 221 at Chakradharpur, 64 at Kharda, and 40 at Mairwa. At the new observation station on the Chousa steamer there were three detentions from up-steamers and two on the down trip.

infecting purposes, two deaths having occurred therein during the past week. Three squadron of the Imperial Service Lancers and Detachments of the Mysore Infantry and Reserve Police were called out to keep order. A mob of about four thousand collected, and threatened that they would proceed to bloodshed for the possession of the house. They maintained this attitude till four o'clock in the evening, when Major Jones was ordered to disperse

of any abetinent on his part.

Stevens J.—We don't want to hear you any missioners of Madras was held on Tuesday night for the purpose of considering the question of special legislation in connection with the plague. The Commissioners unanimously passed the following resolution:

—That the Commissioners record their hearty vote of thanks to the Government for its liberal and sympathetic policy in regard to plague preventive measures, and undertake to co-operate both with Government and with the municipal executive in carrying out that policy. Another resolution the Commissioners unnimously adopted, was as follows: That the ommissioners convene meetings in their respective Divisions, of the principal residents, to decide what steps they ould take, and to ascertain to what extent the nhabltants will provide for themselves hospi cals and camps, and take part in their manage ment. Government wishes that the people should be encouraged to do this, and has published a notification that it will be prepared to help the people with a grant-in-aid for the purhelp the people with a grant-in-aid for the purpose. Government will allow the people as much liberty in this respect as possible, provided proper men are forthcoming to manage the camps. Government has asked the municipality, when the people come forward, to erect their own sheds to show them suitable places and give them full directions as to how huts should be built. The Surgeon-General of Madras has been asked to start inoculation n Madras, should people desire it. Every facility is asked to be given them to get themselves inoculated. It is directed that, for elves inoculated. It is directed that, for ach group of such houses, a resident of the oca ity should be selected for the purpose of laily reporting arrivals and departures, and it cases of plague or suspicious fever his person, Government says, may, with dvantage, be one employed under Government, the municipality, the Railway Comany, or any large firm. The meeting of the Commissioners is adjourned to the 20th person, pending the circulation among the the Commissioners is adjourned to the 20th instant, pending the circulat on among the Commissioners of the scheme for the defence of Madras against the plague, which has been drawn up jointly by the Government Sanitary Commissioner and the Municipal Health

Kotussil Rews.

AFTER remaining dark for over a week, the sky has cleared up to-day and we again enjoy fair weather. The general health of the place is good, and the prospects of aman crop bright. At the earnest exertions of Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta, B. A., the present sub divisional Officer of Entrance School. ent Sub-divisional Officer, an Entrance Schoo has been opened here under a very good tutorial staff; and the authorities of the Caltutorial staff; and the authorities of the Calcutta University have been pleased to recognise the school. Seven boys are likely to appear at the ensuing Eurrance Examination.—We are sorry to say that Nagendra Babu, the founder of the school, is going away on leave. Babu Gagan Chander Dass, M, A., has been gazetted as his successor, who, we hope, will take no less interest in the institution. nstitution.

SAUGOR, SEPT 12.

MR. DENZIL IBBETSON, our new Ghief Commissioner, is, as it appears, a very considerate ruler. During his late tour throughout the provinces, he has given sufficient proofs of it. Considering the present condition of the beople, who have just bid farewell to the late famine and whose future prospects are not very hopeful, he advised in all the districts that he visited, to consider this visit as strictly private; and wherever he found any attempt to give him a costly reception, he strongly protested against such useless waste of money, which, according to him, could have been devoted to better purposes. In Khandwa grand preparation was made for his recep tion, befitting his position; but the wise Chief Commissioner expressed his dislike for such grand receptions, which, he said, should be reserved for Viceroys. I have heard from those who had interviews with the Chief Commissioner, that he would be a ruler of Sir A. P. MacDonnell's stamp. He has begun well; and I only hope that everything would be in good order during his reign.

KENDRAPARA, SEPT. Q.

THE prospects of the standing crops appear to be gloomy. We have had practically no rains for the last two weeks; and if this state of the for the last two weeks; and if this state of the weather continues for some days more, our miseries would be endless. The fields have dried up, and the worst apprehensions are entertained. Mr. G. Stevenson, the Offici ting Commissioner of the Division, came here last week on his round of tour. He inspected the Sub-divisional Offices, the Sub-Registry Office, the Sub-Jail, the Dispensary, and the Municipal and the Local Board Offices. He also paid a visit to the D amond Jubilee Public Library of this town in company with the Sub-divisional town in company with the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Babu T. P. Acharya, - Our fellow-townsman, Moulavi Waris Ali, has at last, owing to unavoidable circumstances, severed his connection with the local Municipality after successfully saving its like Vice Charles successfully serving it as its Vice-Chairman for several years. On the vacancy thus occasioned, speculations were rife for some days past among the inhabitants as to the appointment of his successors. The Commissioners along with the Chairman met the other day in the Municipal Office to select a man to fill the vacancy, and as expect select a man to fill the vacancy, and as expected, the Sub-Registrar of this place, Munshi Syed Makbul Ali, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and the Vice-Chairman of the Local Board, has been appointed to the Vice-Chairmanship. The appointment has given satisfaction to one and all, and in my opinion no better selection could have been made.

JANAI, SEPT. 14.

In the Koomirmorah dacoity case, out of THERE was some more plague trouble n
Bangalore city on Tuesday. The tenants of a
Mahomedans house declined to vacate it for disinfecting nursoss the declined to a deaths have been committed to the Sessions and 6
discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them. A very small part only of the valuables stolen, have been recovered. - A very sad accident, terminating fatally, occurred, to two young ladies of a respectable family in Kalachara, near Janai, on Monday last. These two ladies went to fetch water in a neighbour-ing tank; and somehow or other, one got beyond her depth and was struggling, there, when the other went to rescue her and both were drowned. Their long absence from home aroused suspicion; and a search being made, the brass pitchers were found floating in the tank from which their lifeless bodies were recovered afterwards. - Last wight a fire broke out in a corn shed night a fire broke out in a cow shed in Pyragatcha, a place close to Janai, in which 2 cows were burnt to death, and a few huts reduced to ashes. - A milk woman died of snake-bite last night in Pyragacha. The health of the place and its adjacent villages is not at all satisfactory now-a-days, as fever, diarrhoea and desentery are prevalens all round and this is chiefly due to the general insanitary condition of the villages, bad drinking water obstructed drainage and to the practice of steeping jute in pits and drains close to houses and public roads. The condition of our roads and lanes in the interior; is most miserable, and the Local Board of Serampore ought to see to this, as a very large amount of road cess is being collected annually from these places. The prices of rice and other food-grains, as well as those of vegetables, are getting lower day by day, but that of fish is abnormally high now-a-days. Ilsha fish, which used to flood the market in this season of the year, is, is very scarce at present.—The prospects of crops are very sat sfactory, but more rain is wanted for them.—The Howrah-Janai transway, wanted for them.—The Howrah-Janai tramway, opened since May last, has been of immense service to the people all round, and has been working smoothly, to the satisfaction of the public, and reflects great credit to its worthy manager, who spares no pains, to meet the requirements of the passengers. Another additional train service, during the Poojah holidays, is most desirable. Our hearty thanks are also due to Babu Parbutty. Charan Mukeriee, the due to Babu Parbutty Charan Mukerjee, the public-spirited zemindar of Janai, to whose exertions and pecuniary assistance this branch line owes its existence.

News from Derajat states that on the 3rd instant a gang of Mahsud raiders carried off 55 cows, 1,170 sheep and some goats and donkeys from the Bannu Border opposite Jani Khel. The raiders wounded four men and carried off five others, whose release was not known up to Monday. The robbers apparently belong to the Gari Khel section, with some Garrais, Waziris, and Dangar

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

I understand that the Government of India have under contemplation, as proposed by the Government of Bengal, a reduction in the number of men and officers employed in plague works in Calcutta.

The late Sirdar Dyal Singh left one half of his property to his heirs, and the other half for a College, a Public Library and the maintenance of the Tribune newspaper.

Captain Barton, Khyber Rifles, is granted by Government ten thousand Rupees as compensation for loss during the tate Frontier rising.

Mr. Gales, Executive Engineer, third grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

MURTAGACHA, SEPT. 15. At a meeting of the zemindars, talukdars and other respectable inhabitants of Muktagacha held yesterday under the presidency of Babu Girish Kishore Acharjee Chowdhuri, zemindar and Honorary Magistrate, resolutions, according a hearty welcome to Mr. Ananda Mohun Bose and expressing gratitude towards him for his labours in England on behalf of India and her dumb millions, were passed. A respective and her dumb millions, were passed. A resolution sympathising with the Evening Party inagurated by the inhabitants of Mymensing residing at Calcutta, and wishing success to it was also passed.

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

The clerks employed in the Viceroys household entertained Mr. Babiugton Smith at an evening concert to-day. All the Viceroy's household were present. Two congratulatory addresses were presented. Mr. Babington Smith made a suitable reply, saying he had no occasion to find fault with them during the last five years last five years.

The Afridi tribal jirga which went to Lakka-khel country on the 10th instant, is reported to have persuaded both Khasrojis and Utmankhels to surrender their rifles. It is also said that the firga decided to restore stolen cattle in recent raid on Barakha and prevent further raids.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, SEPT. 14,

A circular note has been sent by the Porte to the Powers refusing to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete and asking for the appointment of a Governor. In the meanwhile the local authorities at Candia have arrested twenty ringleaders of the masacre of the Christians preparates. of the Christians preparatory to handing them over to Admiral Noel, and have dismantled the houses from which the rioters fired upon the British troops. The Bashi Bazouks are willing to disarm provided they surrender their arms to the Mussulman authorities.

LONDON, SEPT 14.
The body of the Empress of Austra is being conveyed to Vienna in a special train which left Geneva this afternoon. Demonstrations of mourning were made at all the Swiss towns passed on the way to the frontier.

The troopship Simla, with reliefs for India,

LONDON, SEPT. 15

The Admirals at Candia have refused the Governor's request to extend the time for complying with the demands of the ultima-

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Telegrams received to-day report that a terrible hurricane raged over the Leeward and Windward Islands on Saturday. Kingstown, on the island of Saint Vincent, was totally destroyed, and 300 persons were killed, while 20,000 were rendered homeless. Two hundred persons were also killed in Barbados. and practically the whole of the estates

LONDON, SEPT. 15. The Spanish Cortes has been suspended to enable Government to cope with the politi-cal and military agitations which have

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The authorities at Candia have delivered up forty-three ringleaders of the recent out-break who at the requset of the Sultan, will be tried by an International Commission.

LONDON, SEPT. 15. l'ekin despatches state that frequent im-perial edicts have been issued lately showing that the Emperor is bent upon reforms in

LONDON, SEPT. 15. Colonel Parsons, with the garrison of Kasla is marching against Gedaref.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The tenders for India Bills for two millions sterling were opened to-day, the total applications amouning 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 months bills.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The ringleaders of the Candia outbread have been conveyed on board the British men-of-war, no opposition being made by the

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The gunboat Sultan met the garrison of Gedaref advancing to re nforce the Khalifa, and utterly routed them. One thousand of the enemy were killed.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a despatck stating that the garrison at Fashodh consists of eight Europeans, 100 Senegalese and black levies, and is undoubtedly a French force. They are reported to have expelled the Dervish garrison, killing one hundred.

LONDON, SEPT. 16. Sirdar Kitchener started for Fashoda on Friday, taking wite him theree gunboats one hundred Cameron Highlanders, two bateries, and fifteen hundred Egypatian troops

Torrespondence.

RELIGIOUS OUTRAGE AT PURI.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR, -The go-ahead Commissioners of the Puri Municipality (with a few honorable exceptions in the persons of Dr. Gillman, Babu Bidhu Bhusan Banerjee, &c.) are determined to Bidhu Bhusan Banerjee, &c.) are determined to adhere to their design (1) of extirpating the monkey race and defiling with their blood the holy seat of Jagannath, the resort of pilgrims from all parts of the Hindu world, and (2) of completing and keeping up a latrine right against the very wall of the sacred and never violable temple. The other day I sent you a packet containing the opinion of a number of local pundits. I have since come to know that some one among the Commissioners, more zealous than the rest, is strengthening his zealous than the rest, is strengthening his and his party's position (as he thinks) by getting a few school pundits to support his extirminating tendency with the weight of their authority. The enclosed copy of a letter from Puri will show how, by misrepresenting matters to the Magistrate (viz, that the latrine is an indispensable hygienic necessity and that the opposition is only a passing cloud to be blown away by time early enough), these indefatigable overturners of sacred and time-honoured usages have contrived to save from demolition their much-loved latrine, a standing menace to Hindu susceptibilities-susceptibilities with which Christians, Mahomedans and Brahmos will, searching their own hearts, sympathise. The Christ an (hairman and the Brahmo newspaper, the Sanjivani, (all honor to them for it) have unreservedly condemned the action of these Commissioners, and no right-thinking person can do otherwise. Yet the ill-fated race of monkeys and the sanctity of a holy temple are to be sacrificed at the altar of zid and zubberdustism. One of the memorials against the latrine bore the signature of almost all the executive and judicial officers of Puri, (Munsiff and Deputy Magistrates) and any one with his eyes open will see that the latrine can very well be shifted some way off to the other side of the road. But the go-ahead Commissioners, infallible and ever victorious as they would have the world believe them to be, are ill-prepared to submit to the indignity of a de-teat and, ignoring present feeling and past tradition, looking down upon the irritation and horror caused by their superlatively injudicious (if not impious) action and forgetting the traditions of their parents and parents' parents, are bent upon flourishing before a horrified world their flaunting banner, proudly emblamed with their favourite motto.—Down with the monkey race, down with the religious feelings of their countrymen, &c. When wll our good Lieutenant-Governor hasten to the rescue and grant to the country in general and to the Hindus in particular relief from the alarm and the horror occasioned by their misguided zeal? Both the monkey-killing and the latrine questions demand. His Honor's immediate attention. mmediate attention. The former, prohibited at Brindaban, Benares, and other holy places, where the tyranny (so to speak) of monkeychiefs is severer, can not claim sanction at Puri. The latrine proposal, an absurdity and a desecration on the face of it, cannot hold water for a moment. KUNJALAL NAG.

VARIETIES.

A NEEDLE passes through eighty operations before it is perfectly made.

THERE are about 350 female blacksmiths in Great Britain.

THIRTY miles of streets are added annually

IT is lestimated that 3,000 marriages are daily performed throughout the world.

On an average, every woman carries forty to sixty miles of hair upon her head.

its wings makes 800 beats a second, and sends it through the air 25ft., under ordinary circumstances in that space of time. When the insect is alarmed it has been found that

it increases its rate of speed to over 15oft.

per second. If it could continue such rapid
flight for a mile in a straight line, it would
cover that distance in exactly 33secs. A SCIENTIFIC writer says that night is the time which Nature utilizes for the growth of plants and animals, children too grow more rapidly during the night. In the day time the rapidly during the night. In the day time the system is kept busy disposing of the waste consequent on activity, but while asleep the system is free to extend its operations beyond the replacing of worn-out particles, hence the rapid growth. This is why invalids need so much rest and sleep.

THE German Army which is rightly considered a model of Military perfection numbers 585,000 men in peace. Within tendays of the declaration of war, Germany could put 2,230,000 trained men into the field and the calling out of the reserves would increase this number to 4,300,000.

ALL close observers are aware that many sorts of plants have what answers to the appearance and position of sleep. They fold in their leaves the blossoms close their petals, and they sometimes assume a drooping habit that clearly indicates the object of this change in appearance. It has been ascertained that this position is also taken as a precaution against too large deposits of moisture from the atmosphere. If the leaves and petals were spread out there would be more surface to catch the dew. The plant folds itself up and thus promotes a greater circulation of the sap and the consequent nutrition of the ent re

IT is not generally known that one of the IT is not generally known that one of the most important products of the Saharanpur forest division is bhabar grass, which is largely exported for paper making, and is also used in the local industry of rope making. The quantity cut yearly has not been estimated with any exactitude, but is probably over 200,000 maunds, and the outturn could, if required, be considerably increased. A species of sedge with cottony seeds, found in the Siwaliks and very common, is cut almost indiscriminately with bhabar. Another useful discriminately with bhabar. Another useful product of the same division is munj grass, used locally for rope and mat-making and also or thatching and the construction of rough

THE STAMP DEPARTMEN

1897-98.

THE Calcutta Gazette publishes the Government resolution on the statistical information furnished by the Board of Revenue regarding the Stamp Department for the year 1897-98. The total receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1897-98 under the Indian Stamp Aq I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, were Rs. 1,77,59,390, Rs. 5,03,229, and Rs. 1,72,56,161, respectively, against Rs. 1,75,74,296, Rs. 4,95,172, and Rs. 1,70,78,124 in the previous year. The increase in receipts occurred in judicial stamps only, the largest increased having taken place in Calcutta (Rs. 1,23,689), Rangpur (Rs. 33,118), Murshidabad (Rs. 31,251), Bankura (Rs. 27,961), Tippera (Rs. 27,614), Midnapore, (Rs. 25,200), and Jalpaiguri (Rs. 21,501); increased lit gation, the higher value of some of the suits, and improved receipts from probate duty, being furnished by the Board of Revenue regarding

improved receipts from probate duty, being ascribed as the main causes.

A net decrease of Rs. 23,942 occurred in the receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps. The decrease was shared by all classes of stamps, except impressed sheets, notarial stamps, advocate, vakil, and attorney stamps, and impressed one-anna stamps for cheques bills, &c. The revenue derived from the sale of impressed sheets, the most important of the non-judicial stamps, amounted to Rs. 35,30,987 against Rs. 34,88,156 in the preceding year. The largest increase (Rs. 27,190) occurred in Midnapore, and is attributed to the execution and registration of a large number of deeds on account of the dearness of food-grains. As Midnapore was not a district seriously affected by the famine, the explanation seems to the Lieutenant-Governor as open to question. The same explanation is offered of the increases in Shahabad and Darbhanga, which His Honours thinks valid. The largest decrease occurred in Mymensingh (Rs. 33,833), but no satisfactory explanation of the falling off is given. The revenue derived from impressed labels or special adhesive stamps which are in use in Calcutta only shows a decrease of Rs. 20,194, or 2°C per cent. In explanation of this decrease, the Collector of Stamp Revenue, remarks that in anticipation of the passing of Act XIII of 1897, which raised the duty on a transfer of lease to that payable for a conveyance, assignments of several tea estates with their appendices. their appendages, were accelerated so as to reach completion before the end of 1896-97, thus causing an increase of revenue during that year as compared with the previous year of Rs. 1,11,964. The revenue derived from the sale of receipt or one-anna revenue stamps amounted to Rs. 3,74,606 against Rs. 3,80,946 in the preceding year. The decrease in the sale of foreign bill stamps which was confined to Calcutta and the 24-Parganas, is ascribed to the general tightness of the money-market during the greater portion of the year. The revenue derived from the sale of hundi or bill of exchange stamps amounted to Rs. 86,075 against Rs. 1,24,489 in the previous year. The largest decrease occurred in Calcutta, and it also is attributed to the tightness of the money market, which affected remittances by hundis to the mufassil.

The cases in which deficient duty and penalty were levied by the Civil and Revenue

Courts numbered 3,352 against 3,412 in the preceding year, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 30,405 against Rs. 34, 296 in 1896-97. The falling of is attributed to the fact that in 1896-97 there were four cases of an exceptional nature in which Rs. 4,296-8 were realised as duty and penalty, while all the cases during the year under report were of the ordinary kind. The number of prosecution instituted during the year for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 1,302, in which 1,267 persons were brought to trial, against 415 cases persons were brought to that, against 415 cases and 468 persons in the preceding year, and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 8,566 against Rs. 3,261. It is noteworthy that 874 prosecutions were instituted for default of payment of duty on hundis issued by native merchants n Faridpur, Backergunge, and Dacca and negotiated in Balliaghatta and Ultadingi in the Parganas. Convictions were obtained in 871 of these cases, and fines to the aggregate of Rs. 5,863 were inflicted on the offenders.

BABU KALIPRASANNA CHOWDHURI, a well-known mooktear of Moonshigunj, was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment by the local Sub-divisional Officer, Moulvi Fazlul Karim. On appeal to the District Judge, the sentence was reduced to one day's imprisonment. Against this finding Babu Kaliprasanna moved the High Court, Babu Kaliprasanna moved the High Court, the reactionary measures of the Government of India. Mr. Bose eminently succeeded in enablthe terms of the application. If may be noted here that Babu Kaliprasanna has already undergone one day's imprisonment. Two Madrasis, named Peddi Nagi and Na-

galingadu, were put on their trial before the District Judge of Cuddapa on a charge of murder. The assessors found the accused not guilty. But the District Judge, differing from them, passed the capital sentence on the accused. On appeal to the Madras High Court, Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer and Mr. Justice Benson set aside the sentence of the lower court and ordered their release. We hope, the decision of the Madras High Court will have a wholesome effect upon the Sessions Judge of Cuddapa and teach him to be more careful Cuddapa and teach him to be more careful in sending his fellow-creatures, placed before him on a charge of murder, to the gallows.

On the 9th September a jurga of Malikdin Khels, Kambar Khels, Siphas, Kamrais, and Kokka Khels was held at Bagh. The Kambar Khels agreed to surrender the remaining rifles in their possession if the Zakka Khels did likewise. The latter excused themselves by saying that most of their rifles had been sold out of the country. On the toth a large sold out of the country. On the 10th a large sold out of the country. On the 10th a large lirga of five hundred members, composed of Malikdins, Siphas and Kamrais, went to the Kakka Khel country to enforce the demand for the surrender of rifles. The Zakka Khels asked for crace till the 12th which the surrender of rifles. The Zakka Khels asked for grace till the 12th, which was granted, but the jirga did not disperse. The Kakka Khels are reported to have promised their aid in coercing the Zakkas, but the Kambar Khels hesitate about doing so. No Orakzai representatives were present at the jirga of the 9th, nor was Mullah Saiyed Akbar there. The Afridi clans declare their intention of completing the Government terms, and then of preferring certain reports of their wants and grievances. Allreports now tend to show that there is no hostile feeling against the Government at present amongst either the Orakzais or he Afridis.

RECEPTION TO MR. A. M. BOSE.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

AN UNTOWARD EVENT. THE public of Calcutta mustered strong at the Town Hall last nght in response to an invitation to formally receive Mr. A. M. Bose and to present him with an address of welcome on his return from England after an arduous task there on behalf of his countrymen. The gathering was representative in men. The gathering was representative in its character, enthusiastic in its admiration of the honoured guest of the evening and appreciative of the great services he had rendered for them in England. The defeaning applause which greeted the appearance of Mr. Bose and the thundering cheers which followed on his rising to address the assembly betokened the gratitude of the people to Mr. Bose for his pleading the cause of poor o Mr. Hose for his pleading the cause of poor India before the English public. One thing, however, marred t e effect of this otherwise very successful meeting. While everything was proceeding smoothly, while this vast assembly was deeply engaged in listening to the brilliant oration of Mr. Bose detailing his experiences in England, the flow of eloquence suddenly ceased, and Mr. Bose was seen struggling to continue to stand on his legs. He, however, soon resumed his seat being unable to stand any longer, the abnormal heat of the day and above all the thick air of a crowded hall making him too ill to cont nue with his address. Cold was at once pro-cured, and it was sprinkled on his head and face. He m de another attempt to address apologising for this untoward event, which he said he had never experienced before. His attempt to speak was, however, in vain, he could not muster sufficient strength to stand on legs. A hurried consultation among the leading men then took place with the result that the Chairman amidst deep expressions of regret announced the meeting dissolved. Mr. Bose was then removed to a side room of the hall, where with medical aid procured, he shortly obtained sufficeient strength which enabled him to be

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The proceedings of the meeting commenced with a Bengali song sung by a number of small boys. The song over, the Chairman, Babu Kali Churn Banerjee, in an impressive speech, asked the vast assembly to accord an enthusiastic welcome to Mr. Bose, which the audience did by an enthusiastic cheering. No welcome, he said, would be more welcome to him than that they with one voice prayed to the Almighty God to bless our beloved Ananda Mohan (applause). Rightly to estimate his labours in England they would have to realise the situation in this country. While reading a book in the course of the day The proceedings of the meeting commenced While reading a book in the course of the day he came to a passage wherein it was said that the adder turned a deaf ear to the charming voice of wisdom. This passage, he thought, admirably reflected the situation at the present time. It had been their privilege to give voice to the grievances of the millions of their countrymen, but their voice was never heard der would not pay heed to their grievances.

Mr. Bose, however, in England at considerable sacr fices—Mr. Bose, however, would not admit, because he was not conscious of those sacrifices had raised his voice on behalf of his countrymen. The Chairman then dwelt at some length on the attitude of the opponents to their natural and resonable aspira-tions. One of the daily papers had character-ised by way of ridicule this gathering as a Congress demonstration. He did not see where was the harm if it were a Congress demostration. In the words of a missionary, an old man of 70 years of age in South India, the Congress was the noblest movement of British rule in India. They had been charged with disloyalty. Mr. Bose had endeavoured to tell the English public that there were that there were no reasons why these reactionary measures should have been passed, he had endeavoured to tell them that our hearts were sound and The amount distributed in rewards was they were loyal to the Government in India and the Government in England. By Mr. Bose they had also shown the English people that their country had such a son as Mr. Bose.
They might make an appeal to the people of England to look at this son of India, search nook and corner of his heart to see whether it was loyal or not and then to say whether he was not worthy of the blessings of British administration or whether he was fit object for ing those whom he addressed to think about India, and he, the speaker, had no doubt that by such and similar attempts, justice would at least be done to India (applause). He then called upon Babu Surendra, Nath Benerice, to read the address. dra Nath Benerjee, to read the address.

THE ADDRESS. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee then read the following address:

A. M. Bose, Esq., M. A. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

We the residents of Calcutta in public meeting assembled, desire to offer you a warm welcome after your arduous labours in England.

England.

We congratulate you on the effectiveness of your presentation of Indian problems before English audiences, alike sympathetic and unsympathetic. We appreciate the devotion which impelled and enabled you to respond, even at considerable self-sacrifice, to repeated calls for a true exposition of Indian affairs. Your earnest, well-informed, reasoned eloquence exhibited in all its nakedness, the reactionary policy which has, of late, characterised the courser of legislation and of administration in India; proved to demonstration the absolute absence of justification for it in the necessities of the situation; and vindicated the people from the gratuitous charge of disaffection persistently hurled at them by cruel prejudice. It evoked and deepened British sympathy for India's needs and strengthened the hands of our English friends in pressing India's claims on England's honor and justice. Truly we owe you a deep debt of gratitude for your opportune advocacy of our interests.

Long may you be permitted to serve your country with the great qualities of mind and heart with which God has endowed you! Let

us assure you that in this noble service you will always command the confidence and co-operation of your countrymen.

We remain, Your Grateful Fellow-Townsmen.

CALCUTTA. 16th September, 1898.

The address which was skilfully engraved on a silver plate, and pronounced to be a beautiful work of art the product on of a Native artist-was then presented to Mr. Bose

amidst loud applause.

MR. BOSE'S INTRODUCTORY REMARKS. Mr. Bose who was visibly affected by the demonstration then rose to address the assembly which cheered him vociferously for full five minutes. Calm being restored Mr. Bose first expressed his heartfelt thanks for the demonstration held in his honour here as well as at the Howrah station on his arrival ten days before. The scene which he had the privilege to find at the station transcended his vildest imaginings,-that would leave an indeliable mark upon his heart so long his memory lasted. He again thanked the assemply for the beautiful work of art presented to him which he would for ever cherish. He did not think that he deserve a tithe or even a hundredth part of the attentions given to him for the small services that he might have rendered to the great national cause in England, he did not deserve even the smallest portion of the kind, the flattering, the overwhelmingly flattery terms in which they had referred to his services. Anything he said that he had been able to do was not due to anything on his part, but to the innate sense of justice of the British nation the innate sense of justice of the British nation with whose fortune Providence had linked them. He could not sufficiently bear the testimony to the kindness with which he had been received everywhere in England. It me general foute to be taken for the survey will probably be from near mile 125 on the Assam Bengal Ralway, passing through the town of Brahmanbaria on the Teesta River, and terminating on the south side of the Bental Foundation. them. He could not sufficiently bear the testimony to the kindness with which he had was not in one place, or in one meeting, or by one section of the community, but among men, and he might say among women, of all classes of the society that he had been well received—this happened throughout the country, in the north, south, east and west and he formed that they possessed the desire of dealing justly and equitably with them. It would be an encouragement for them to hear that there were people in England who, unlike the deaf adder, always gave attentive ear to their complaints, they were at the like the deaf adder. unlike the deaf adder, always gave attentive ear to their complaints - they were not like the officials in this country. In speaking of the first meeting, to which reference had been made, at the Cambridge University, he would not, however, refer to it at length as he had spoken on it at Bombay, he would like to tell them the deep impression his speech made on the policy of coercien adopted in this speech. the policy of coercion adopted in this country, and he believed that that policy had now been abandoned by the release of Mr. Tilak (the name of Mr. Tilak was received with a oud and continued cheering) and of the Natu prothers. The policy of coercion received a trong condemnation of that meeting.

At this stage Mr. Bose felt uneasy and resumed his seat and the meeting was dissolved as stated above.

THE restrictions imposed by the Telegraph Department on messages for Candia, in Crete, have now been removed.

THE other day, the town of Burdwan was topsy-turvy; and a local paper describes how this state of things was brought about. About a week ago, some dead rats were discovered in an almirah in the Municipal School; and the Head Master at once reported the matter to the Municipal Chairman, Rai Nalinakhya Bose Bahadoor. The report reached the Chairman while he was arguing a case in court: while he was arguing a case in court; and soon it began to be widely talked about There was anxiety on every face, in, anticipation of the horrors of an approaching plague and imminent plague regulations. The Chairman in turn sent the information to the Civil Surgeon, who at once came to the School

THE project of a railway from Rangoon to Moulmein is taking definite form since Mr. Bagley's recent reconnaissance survey. This branch will leave the Mandalay main line near Pegu, thence proceed north-east, crossing the canal at Waw to Abya, whence it will go south-east to the bridge crossing the Sittang River, thence through the Kyaikto Pass near Bitin, and along the Martaban Road through Thaton to Martaban, opposite Moulmein. The largest bridge en rou e would be across the river Mystyn, which would be a long one, costing My ttyu, which would be a long one, costing five lakhs. As mapped, the distance between Rangoon and Moulmein by rail will be 114 miles which mails at the present speed would cover in five to six hours. The steamers at present plying between Rangoon and Moulmein thrice weekly make the trip in eight to ten hours. The cost of the new line is estimated at 95 lakhs and is recommended as a most promising scheme under consideration. Shwegyin, a town of importance, has recently dwindled; she will not be on the alignment.

If the Maimansing corrospondent of the "Charu Mihir" is to be credited, this is how the table has been turned upon the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Biscoe, who sought to put some constables to trouble. On the 4th September last, Mr. Biscoe, ordered some constables of the Police Reserve to clear the jungles in the compound of the Police station. The constables refused to carry out the order. They were, however, threatened with dismissal, upon which four of them consented: while upon which four of them consented; while wo constables, named Mohesh Chunder two constables, named Mohesh Chunder Chuckerbutty and Kanta Panday, who persisted in their refusal, were suspended and hauled up before Mr. B. Sen, the Joint Magistrate. But there was a great difficulty; for, Mr. Sen failed to find any provision of the law under which a refusal to clear the jungles was an offence. Accordingly, the matter was postponed to the 12th September. Mr. Sen also asked the police officials to write to the also asked the police officials to write to the Inspector-General of Police, to ascertain if there was any such section in the Police Code. In the meantaine, the aggrieved constables wired to the Inspector-General, detailing their complaint against the District Superintendent. The reply came, declaring the order of the District Superintendent altra vires and illegal. The Inspector-General has also called upon the District Superintendent for an explanation. It is said that the latter is now anxious to withdraw the charges against the two constables, and has issued a notice to the thanas, countermanding his previous order to employ constables in the work of jungle-cutting. work of jungle-cutting.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE indigo planters of the N. W. Provinces have been terribly hard hit this season, owing to the heavy rainfall in July.

A BENARES telegram, dated the 15th says:

—Heavy rain with high winds set in yesterday afternoon, and has continued since without cessation.

THE death has occurred at Multan of Khan Sahib Muhamed Yusuf Ali Khan of the Provincial Educational Service and Inspector of Schools of Derajat circle. He is succeeded by Lala Umrao Singh, M. A.

MR. MCNAIR, Storekeeper, Bezwada-Madras Railway, is transferred to the North-Western Railway on return from leave. Mr. Scovell, Executive Engineer, officiat ng Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Madras, is transferred to the Mari-Attock Railway. A FORCE of two officers, one Hospital Assis-

tant, and 40 Sikh Volunteers will shortly proceed with camp followers to British South Africa, north of the Zambesi. These men will form the nucleus of the Police Force in the Company's territories.

THERE is much speculation as to the probable successor to Sir Charles Farran. Two names especially are mentioned—Mr. Justice Strachey's and that of Sir James Jardine, Q. C. for many years one of the leaders of the Bombay bar and now practising at home.

THE Engineers, engaged upon the survey of the proposed branch line from Akhaura to Bhairab Bazaar, are authorised to enter upon and survey the land for this undertaking. The general route to be taken for the survey

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on Monday under the Presidency of Mr. R. M. Sayani, at the rooms of the Association, the following resolution was recorded :- T at the Council of the Association places on record with deep regret its high sense of the great loss the Bench and the Bar, equally with the public at large, have sustained by the death of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, whose great legal attainments, devoted industry and judicial abilities had won the esteem and restreat of all places. pect of all classes of the people.

MR. MILLER, an Honorary Magistrate of Dinapore has been engaged for the past week in hearing a case of alleged rioting, in which nine persons were arrested by the order of Lieutenant Martin, 18th Bengal Infantry, Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapur. It appears that Mr. Martin was on parade with his regiment when he was informed that about a hundred rioters had assembled on a certain piece of land, and he immediately went off with some constables of the Bengal Police, who were going through a course of drill with the regiment, and succeeded in apprehending the accused. Mr. Martin deserves credit for his prompt action. The alleged riot was over a plot of land claimed by two parties.

LORD SANDHURST met the Poona City Plague Volunteers on the 7th instant at the Native General Library for the purpose of addressing them. We are glad to see that His Excellency frankly acknowledged that Colonel Creagh was the first who started the system which worked smoothly of plague prevention. "None regret the inconvenience caused by plague," added His Excellency, "more than Government, but then Government and their officials must rely on the co-operation of the citizens to stamp out the plague." How different this and other recent utterances of the Governor of Bombay from the speech of Mr. Lamb at the memorable Durbar held shortly after Mr. Rand's murder, when that official boasted of the resources of Government of which people never knew lands. which people never knew !- Hindu. A Young woman of Barisal, named Kali

tara, mixed some powder with her husband's food, in order that she might be more liked by him. Shortly after the meal, the husband felt somewhat dizzy; and there being a tendency to vomit, he caused the contents of the stomach to be thrown out. He also passed urine and stool. Medical aid was called in, urine and stool. Medical and was called in, and the next day he was all right. As the result of this incident, the woman was put on her trial for having administered the powder to her husband, which was alleged to be poisonous. The woman, however, protested that there was nothing of the nature of a poison in the powder. Nor could medical examination detect anything of the nature of a poison either in the urine or stool or in the vomit; nor was there any trace of poison in the system. Yet the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Barisal Hitaishi says that the sentence has stunned the local public. The pleader for the defence argued that there might have been 'something, productive of a tendency to vomit, in the milk which Kalitara's mother-in-law gave to her son, or kallara's mother-in-law gave to her son, or in the betel or betel-nut which he chewed after meal. But his arguments had no weight with the Judge in deciding the case.

DURING the year 1897-98 the imports of the raw silk to Burma were 380,722lbs. of the value of Rs. 16,31,186 as against 314,271 lbs. of the value of Rs. 16,86,635 during the preceding year. More extensive weaving operations were carried on in the interior, Mr. Kynoch says in his annual report, owing to a revival during the year of the demand for countryduring the year of the demand for country-woven goods, in which much trade was done, the Burmans having been better able to afford these expensive cloths; while the low rate of exchange between the Straits and Burma led on the one hand to large consignments from Singapore and from China direct, and was on the other, the main cause of the decrease in the value of the trade prices in Rangoon having dropped in sympathy with the fall in exchange. The imports of silk piece-goods during 1897-98 were 4,496,777 yards of the value of Rs. 30,40,238, as against 47,50,211 yards of the value of Rs. 23,62,955 during the preceding year. The large ncrease was chiefly due to Japanese sliks, which not only maintained their ground but were imported to the extent of over a million yards more than in 1896-97. Their cheapness makes them very popular, and the number of local hand-printing establishments has increased. This local hand-printing has continued to interfere seriously with the trade in silk-goods from Europe, of which there were large unsold stocks at the close of the year. Besides direct imports from Japan, large quantities of Japanese silks were received from Bombay through the post office. woven goods, in which much trade was done,

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

"FOR many years past of an ancient store house in a quaint old old village where I spent a week or two this summer has been in disuse," says a writer, "and generation after generation of spiders have spun their webs and hatched and bred their have spun in its analysis and sames. Spiders of many young in its nooks and corners. Spiders of many kinds, with as many different architectural planfor their gossamer dwelling places, make their homes on the casing and sashes and panes of the grimy windows, and festoon them from the dusty beams and rafters. There are spiders with big over bodies and legs an inch long. There are spiders scarcely bigger than mustard seed, busy as bees, darting up and down and here and there on invisible supports tike mosts darging in a support invisible supports, like moats dancing in a sunbeam.

There are spiders with bodies as round as a cherry. and almost as big. Brown spiders, black spiders, gray spidersfestoon with their webs that unused corner of the old storehouse, and wax fat on the flies and bugs that seek the dangerous seclusion of that dusty

The panes of one particular window in this unused apartment are the small squaret of the old days. One of the big-oval-bodied, grayish-brown spiders had his web spread over the entire surface of one pane of glass and over all but one small corner of another. In that corner a plump black spider, not more than one-quarter the size of the other, had his modest but effective trap. One day the big spider seemed to have made up his mind that he needed more room for his web, and he coolly began preparatious to extend it over to the corner occupied by his unostentations and contented with occupied by his unostentations and contented neighbour. He ran out a cable that passed across one edge of the black spider's web, and fastened it to the edge of the black spider's web, and fastened it to the sash dividing that pane from the next one. This cable was quickly followed by the stretching of a second one, and a third one was strung before the little black spider woke to what was going on. Then he came gliding out of his quiet corner and gave the big spider's audacious work a quick inspection. That having evidently satisfied him as to what the intention of the treasasser was, he nipped the three quite

having evidently satisfied him as to what the intention of the trespasser was, he nipped the three quite asunder, one after the other, and left them dangle uselessly in the air.

The big spider ran out while the little black spider was thus boldly undoing his work, and for a moment seemed paralyzed with amazement. The little spider having removed the cables from his premises retired to the seclusion of his corner, and resumed his wait and watch for flies. The big fellow recovered from his surprise, and immediately fellow recovered from his surprise, and immediately threw another cable across the little one's web. Out came the owner of the premises with a rush and snapped that cable in two. Four times after that the big spider strung a cable there, and each time the little fellow cut it down. Then the big one started to fasten a fifth cable. The black spider, started to lasten a lith cable. The black spider, furious at the persistency of the other in trespassing on his domain, threw himself savagely upon the big intruder. There was a lively struggle between the two for a second or so, and then the big spider broke away and retreated to his den in the extreme upper left hand corner of his web, where he remained quier, but also like the case.

left hand corner of his web, where he remained quiet, but plainly ill at ease.

"The hot-headed little spider fumed about in his corner in a towering rage, and while his fury was at its height another spider of a grayish hue, and with a long, ugly-looking head, and a small body, came gliding down on a single thread from a pane above the black spider's corner. This spider joined the raging black one, and by and by the latter cooled down. The two remained together, in apparent confidential confab, a while, and then the spider with the long, fierce head darted out upon the big brown spider's web, and followed it to the den at the upper corner. There he lingered some time, as if discussing with the brown the matter that had caused the commotion. Presently the agile gray spider darted away, and proceeded to a web on the pane above the big brown spiders nest, where another spider hung listlessly, wrapped up in his long, hairy legs. When the gray entered the hairy spiders' web, the hairy one unwrapped himself and met his visitor cordially. A short but earnest interview ensued, and then the hairy spider dropped quickly down to the short but earnest interview ensued, and then the hairy spider dropped quickly down to the big browns quarters, and the gray with the long head hurried back to the little black spiders' corner.

Theredible are the relative ensued, and then criticism and disapproval of our rule has been continuously permitted in the native Press which Russia would never dream of tolerating. Englishmen themselves, in the great organs "Incredible as it may seem, the sequel proved that the gray spider had beyond all question of phi arranged a duel between the little black into their confidence in a manner which to such a Power as Russia would never dream of tolerating. Englishmen themselves, in the great organs of opinion in India, take the Indian people into their confidence in a manner which to

tands, to act as next best friend to the big brown in the affair.

"Not long after the gray spider had returned to the black's corner the two glided out, reached the big brown's web, advanced almost to the centre of it and stopped. The brown and the hairy spider soon afterward came from the former's den a dadvanced toward the centre of the web, stopping within an inch or so of the others. Other members of the spider colony must have had intutive knowledge of what was going on, for spiders of all sizes, shapes, and colours came gliding to the scene to be spectators of what was evidently to be a fierce encounter. The hairy spider and the gray one retreated some distance from their principles. Then the two combatants rushed together.

"They struggled a moment, separated, rushed together again and tumbled and tugged and investled until the web swayed and bent and broke here and there into ragged holes. All the time the two attendant spiders hovered frantically each about his principal, as if coaching the fighters as to the best advantage. The spectator spiders showed no little excitement themselves, and ran to and fro along the edge of the sash around the pane as the fight progressed. When the battle was at its fiercest one round-bodied black spider of the same species as the smaller contestant, probably fearing for the outcome of the fight, made a rush from the line of spectators into the field of combat to take a hand in the fight. Before he reached the spot, however, he was collared by both the hairy spider and the long-headed gray one, and hustled back into the crowd so quick that he seemed dazed and remained perched on the edge of the sash until the fight was over without as much as moving a leg.

"While the exciting side incident was engag-

remained perched on the edge of the sash until the fight was over without as much as moving a leg.

"While the exciting side incident was engaging the attention of the seconds the principles separated, each retreating an inch or two where they glared at each other. The attendant spider rushed each to his principal, and for as much as quarter of a minute things remained quiet. Then the pugnacious little black spider moved slowly forward and the big fellow advanced to meet him. Whether the little one had been instructed by his second, during the breathing spell I, of course, don't know but when the two duellists had nearly come together the black one made a swift dash upon the big one, and almost as quickly retreated. That dash proved fatal to the big spider, for the little one had chopped off one of his foe's forelegs close to his body as neatly as he had severed the cables of the intruding web.

"The loss of his leg greatly disabled the big spider, and the little fellow was able to fight all around him, to the visible distress and chagrin of the brown's haivy second. The black darted at his big antagonist with the rapidity of lightning, and it was not long before he had chopped off the other foreleg. The big spider was now almost entirely, helpless, but he made the best defence he could. By a quick flank movement the little black mounted the others huge body and closed his jaws firmly in the back of his neck.

The big one floundered and struggled, but all to The big one floundered and struggled, but all t's no purpose. His life was being drained by his agile and merciless foe, and less than a minute after the black had got his clutch on the brown one's neck, the big fellow hung, shrivelled and lifeless in the wreck of the web, he had tried to enlarge at the expense of his bold and nervy little neighbour.

eighbour.
"But the little black spider was not satisfied with the death of the encroaching spider and the ruin of his web. When he found his foe was dead he made a circuit of the outer edge of the web, cutting every stay cable and guy from their fastenings, until the dismantled web, from which the seconds had scampered, and the limp body of its late owner fell together on the window ledge, amony a mass of dead and shrivel flies and beetles' wing and heaps of dusty cast-off webs. Then the victorious little black spider, escorted by both the gray and the hairy spiders returned to his nest in the corner. The spectators hurried back to their respective homes, and in a few seconds the great spider colony had resumed its wonted quiet, leaving one amazed, but thankful to them all for that unique entertainment.' circuit of the outer edge of the web, cutting every stay

ACME OF PRECISION: MEASURING TIME TO THE 1,000TH PART OF A SECOND.

THE celebrated watch-maker, Herr F. L. Lobner of Berlin, who has gained a European reputation by the invention of an apparatus for measuring time to the invention of an apparatus for measuring time to the rooth part of a second, has again excelled himself, and has now perfected a mechanism for measuring and recording the rooth part of a second. This wonderful machine consists of a clock, mounted on a moveable carriage, and with a dial-plate three metres in diameter. At the edge of the latter are two concentric rings, the outer one marked with 360 degrees, and the inner one divided into 200 parts. The clockwork moves the single hand at parts. The clockwork moves the single hand at such a rate that it can make five complete turns in a second, thus enabling the I,000th part of a second to be read on the inner ring. As the instrument would be ruined by stopping the hand suddenly, and as, moreover, the eye could not follow the pointer, a photographic apparatus is used to record the exact time. Twelve open cameras are arranged in a circle behind a revolving disc two metres in diameter, which is provided with a hole for admitting light to the plates as it passes before them. The disc revolves at the rate of twenty times in one second, so that light is admitted into the twelve plates one after the other in the space of one twentieth of a second. The pictures thereby obtained tieth of a second. The pictures thereby obtained show the position of the hand on the dial, and the object which is being observed. The apparatus will be useful in measuring the rate of speed of flying bullets, of falling objects, etc. It is possible to take with it 2880 photographic impressions in a single second. The National Zeitung, from which I take the above, wonders if now the utmost limit of precis on has been attained. The various parts of the apparatus will be on show at the great Watch and Clock Exhibition to be opened in Berlin on August

A FREE VERSUS A MUZZLED PRESS.

bigbrown, the gray being the such a Power as Russia must seem quite coder, who seemed to have plenty of leisure on his tands, to act as next best friend to the big brown in the affair.

The late Mr. Robert Kuight editor of the Statesman, never hesitated to the affair. the strongest terms that occurred to him. The great English papers scatterd broadcast through the country discuss the English rule, its difficulties and the prospect of its continuance in the naivest possible manner. Now we say this is right, and we look with great suspicion upon any straitening of Government censorship.
The impression of the fearlessness and selfconfidence of our rule given to the natives of India by this generous permission to give the fullest utterance to their feelings and grievances serves us far better as a governing nation than any results of a more narrowly prudential policy. Of course direct incitement to murder must be punished in India as in England. But we regard with grave dislike the alteration Clause 124 (a) of the Penal Code, by which any words calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contemp are to be regarded as disaffection. Such regulation may be made the pretext for very harassing and tyranical proceedings. We sympathise with the Government of India in the difficulties which led to the modifications in question; but we must express a hope that they will be applied in a spirit which shall err rather on the side o indulgence than of rigour, and shall be consis-tent with those great Liberal ideas by which alone our great Empire can be maintained and ultimately justified. But we are suspicious of the whole trend of our government in India. It is not healthy. It is drifting, not towards, but away from, the ideal. - The Echo (London.)

> RAI DURGA PRASAD, Deputy Collector o Allahabad, has been appointed member of the Jeypur Council. His services having been ent by the Government of India to the State, he has proceeded to Jeypur to assume charge of his high office.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Lucknow Advocate from Bareilly:—"In the local and provincial columns of your paper of the 2nd September 1898, I read a paragraph regarding the acquittal of Abdul Aziz, Editor of the Rohilkand Gazette, by the High Court Lam sorry the gentlement. Abdul Aziz, Editor of the Rohitkand Gazette, by the High Court. I am sorry the gentleman who sent you this news had not ascertained the real facts before sending it to you. M. Abdul Aziz's appeal was neither accepted by the High Court nor the conviction set aside. He was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. The High Court reduced the sentence to 14 month's Court reduced the sentence to 1 ½ month's simple imprisonment and as he had already been in jail for 11/2 months he was released

EVE'S APPLE.

WHY do lovers quarrel? As well ask why do apples fall when the wind blows. Storms will happen, even in tea cups; and there was no mistaking that there was a storm now in the orchard of Mayfield Farm. Eve Gladwin and Malcom Phillimore were blowing hot and cold. The beat was his, the collness was hers. He was, therefore, the more

"I tell you what, it is, Eve," he protested npatiently. "You won't listen to reason. impatiently.

'No, of course not," she interjected placidly "How can you expect it? Reason doesn't belong to us; you gentlemen monopolise it

"Don't be aggravating, Eve," he chafed.
"Let me finish. You condemn a fellow without giving him a chance to explain. If you would only wait a moment—."
"Wat! I don't know what you think about

it, but my opinion is that I do nothing else but wait."

"Plague take it, Eve!" he funed, "do let me get a word in edgways, and let me have a chance to finish what I want to say." "Very well; will you tell me when I may

"Speak!" he returned holty, "you do nothing else but speak." "And you don't of course,;" she suggested,

blandly. He was nearly inarticulate with his desperation. To hear it was so. It was her woman's way of testing him. She knew that the more he fumed, the greater would be the evidence of his subjection to her.

"I never said I did not." he retorted warmly "But I do let you say what you have to say when you do begin. I don't put a spoke into your wheel before it can turn the whole way

round."

"Oh, dear, no," she conceded pleasantly "But you have given your orders. I am to keep quiet. Very well, if you have so much to say, perhaps you had better say it."

"Well, then, what have I done to offend you?" he asked, moderating a little.

"Everything," she answered with cool brevity.

"Everything is nothing," he rejoined testily,

"Give it a name, whatever the offence is."

"Certainly." she relied, with a serger gloof.

"Certainly," she relied, with a serene aloof-ness that galled him almost to ramping. "If I remember, you promised to come here on Tuesday evening.'

"Yes." "Well, you did not come."

"Well, I wonder you took the trouble to come now, that's all," she murmured.
"Now, Eve," he remonstrated, "do, for

Heaven's sake be reasonable. You know I would have come if I could have got here." "No doubt—in your dancing shoes, I sup-pose," she commented incidentally.

"Confound the dance!" he exclaimed, almost savagely; "I did not know I was going until almost the last moment, and then it was too "So I suppose," she observed indifferently,

"You couldn't let me know. Well, I have not said I wanted you to do so; but I have no doubt you found the Wakeham girls quite delighted, and—such admirable waltzers." He groaned with exasperation, and could have smashed anything breakable within reach, but nothing being handy, he forced

"For goodness sake," he continued; "don't talk nonsense. I tell you there was money." "Don't distress yourself. Malcom" she interposed; "it isn't worth it . I am sure I wouldn't. She was tantalisingly sweet, and maddeningly tranquil.

"-I tell you, Eve," he went on gesticulating freely: "There was money in it, otherwise I should not have goue. Richardson sent me an invitation he had procured, with a letter asking me to see him at the dance, as he found that it would be impossible for him to come over next week, and he wanted to see me about the Medborough new dock scheme. I hadn't tlme to let you know. I did not get the letter until an hour or so before the dance."

"Which you enjoyed all the same, no doubt," she remarked, supplementarily.
"Eve," warned Malcom desperately, "if you keep on in this way I will take myself off."
"Really, Malcom, I only wonder now that you took the trouble to come," she concluded,

shortly. So this was what all the pother was abouta broken promise, and a dance at which she unwittingly offending Malcom might have played Romeo to some other Juliet. The softness of the mellow September sunshine should have calmed them both, but it did not. They had loved each other long enough to each feel justified in showing the other pique. Eve felt herself slighted, but she was more conscious of subtly delighting in the opportunity of watch of subtly delighting in the opportunity of watching the full flaming of his affection. She knew that she had but to smile presently to induce him to entirely forget. She was fresh, sweet, and fair, the embowering green serving to make her seem more chaste; and, mad though he was, Malcom Phillimore could have taken her into his arms and kissed her. But, being a man cursed with logic and consistency, his impatience readily flared when the friction of caprice was applied to it, and his irritability, being an essential element of his pride, now set a check upon his impulse. Eve thought him

amusing and handsome in his dudgeon, and no

doubt he was.

They walked up the slope of the orchard together. A philosopher watching them unob-served would have smiled at the serious foolish ness with which humans will deliberately clothe themselves. Here were two people very much in love with each other, yet as frigid in their distant coolness towards each other as a couple of icebergs. The very apples which had not yet been gathered blushed for them. But they looked straight ahead with line rine for not yet been gathered blushed for them. But they looked straight ahead, with lips ripe for kissing, yet as far from being plucked together as fruits on separate trees. Presently Eve came to a standstill at the foot of an apple tree, whose domain of twisted trunk and spreading branch an upraised ladder invaded. Her action appeared motiveless, for she turned her back upon Malcolm, and tapped the grass mechanically with her foot. Perhaps she was thinking how foolish he was, and was beginning to feel really cross with him for not discerning that she had been merely exercising a woman's prerogative to indulge in a little capticiousness and a little affectation of pique. She was beginning to feel sorry, perhaps, for in her hearts she acknowledged that the mad felt and revealed a little resentment.

"Well, Eve," he asked quietly, "are you going to stay here?

"Yes," she answered, without looking round

"Then do you wish me to go? This time she was silent.
"Very well," he said calmly; and without further parley he turned away.

His impatience had now died away, and

in its place was a brooding sense of resentment. But as he reached the gate in the orchard hedge, and looked backward, he felt a fresh flood of feeling. He thought that probably he had been something of an idiot, and that he would have done better to have been less every restand and more been less exasperated and more persuasive. He paused a moment longer. Then Eve began to mount the ladder, and le hurried back to her. He saw that a fine Blenheim orange had been overlooked high in the

"Do you want that apple, Eve?" he asked "Thank you, Mr. Phillimore, I don't think I need trouble you," she said, for she was hurt

She had descended to the grass as she saw him return, and now he impulsively grasped the rungs of the ladder, and grasped the rungs of the ladder, and recklessly began to mount. The formal ty of Eve's speech had fined his blood again, and he once more telt the old desire to smash something. He strained far outward to snatch the apple; and then suddenly his feet slipped, and he came crashing through the leafage. Ordinarily it would not have been a great fall, but he fell with his back upon the sharp apex of a chicken coop under the tree, and toppled limply over upon the grass. upon the grass.

Then there was a piercing shriek and a wail-ng cry of Malcom!" And presently Eve was led from an orchard which for her would glow with sunshine evermore. - Star.

WOMEN WORTH MILLIONS. FROM COOK TO MILLIONAIRESS.

It is a mistake to imagine that men are the only makers of millions, said a mining expert to the writer. There is scarcely a mining district in the world which cannot boast at least one woman who is amassing her hundreds of thousands of pounds as surely and as cleverly as any "mere man."

There is a woman in the Klondike to-day,

who is not merely the richest woman in Alaska, but who is worth twenty times her own weight in gold, every ounce of which she has won for herself. Three years ago Mrs. James Willis was struggling to maintain an invalid husband in Tacoma, when news of gold discoveries tempted her to fare forth alone to the frozen North, For two years the brave little woman prospected in vain, and many times was tempted to abandon the struggle in despair. Twelve months ago, when she was acting as cook to the mess of the Alaska Commercial Company at Dawson City, as a last venture she joined a party of cattlemer who had heard of a big placer strike on the Yukon, and within a few weeks had staked out, and was working a claim of such richness that to-day she is worth million dollars.

Another woman, of equal grit and success, is Mrs. Swickheimer, of Colorado. Her husband and his partner had been working for months at a his partner had been working for months at a mine in the Enterprise Group, and had sunk a shaft 25oft. deep without seeing a trace of gold. At this stage the partner in disgust gave up the effort, and handed over his interest in the mine to Swickheimer, who also abandoned it in spite of the pleading and protests of his wife. pleading and protests of his wife.

Nothing daunted, Mrs. Swickheimer decided to continue operations alone while her husband sought work elsewhere. A lucky lottery ticket, which she had bought unknown to her husband, brought her a prize of 1,000%, and enabled her to hire labour. Within a few weeks from this term in her fortunes the contact waited. turn in her fortunes the contact vein was struck, and the triumphant woman was able to sell the mine for 200,000l, a rich reward for her pluck and persever-

Another "heroine of the mines" is Mrs. Clara

Another heroine of the mines is Mrs. Clara McAdow, whose story is as remarkable as any that are told in mining-camps.

A few years ago Mrs. McAdow found that she had only rool between herself and starvation.

Something must be done promptly so, taking with her sufficient more for travelling expenses. Something must be done promptly so, taking with her sufficient money for travelling expenses and two weeks' board, she started for Montana, where she found employment as clerkto the Engineer of the North Pacific Railway. Within a few months the thrifty woman had saved enough to purchase a town plot in Billings, which she sold soon afterwards for double the sum she paid for it. This was the first of a long series of similar speculations in land, all of which added something to her growing pile. As there was no bank in the district, Mrs. McAdow promptly started one, and her fortune grew so rapid. promptly started one, and her fortune grew so rapidly that she was able to buy the "spotted Horse. Mine, when it came into the market, for \$11,000

On this transaction alone she netted 15,000%. tent of her wealth. It is simply known that she thinks as little of buying a gold mine as most women of purchasing a bonnet, and that her fortune has long since passed into the magic realm of seven figures.

one of the pluckiest of mining women is Miss

One of the pluckiest of mining women is Miss Hilton, who, not many years ago, was a school teacher in California. During her spare hours she made a thorough study of geology and mineralogy, and was soon tempted to prospect on her own account.

Wherever she went this remarkable girl had an eye for nothing but geological formations, which might point to gold. For two years she had no success; but under the spell of the seductive metal, she opened an assaying office in Prescott in 1892.

A little later she heard from her brother in Arizona that he had found an auriferous district, which promised well. She closed her assay office, promptly joined him, and within a few weeks had located no fewer than seven mines, including the promptly joined him, and within a few weeks had located no fewer than seven mines, including the rich Kansas Mine. Her share in the first mine sold was \$25,000, and, as she was discovering mines as thickly as mushrooms, the clever little school-mistress found herself quickly blossoming into a millionairess— the result of a weakness for geology

THE recent raid by the Waziris was quite one of the old-fashioned sort, the tribesmen swooping down on the flocks and herds of villagers and carrying them off with little or no bloodshed. It can have no political significance, but it shows that the Waziris have not abandoned their predatory habits even though our posts envelope their country on all sides except to the west Pinners. all sides except to the west.-Pionær.

A CONTEMPORARY writes: "In his last annual report regarding eunuchs, the Inspector General of Police in the North-Western Pro General of Police in the North-Western Provinces gives some interesting information regarding the occupation of the 1,400 eunuchs who have registerd themselves. The majority of them, it would appear, subsist by begging and cultivation; a few have accepted service or set up as shop-keeper, while one is reported to be doing susiness as a money-lender, The Timpecter-General complains that although eunuchs are forbidden playing on musical instruments and joining in public processions, in some cases they had violated this rule with impunity." ORIGIN OF MAMMALIA.

An interesting discussion took palce at the International Congress of Zoologists on the origin of mammalia. Professor Seely opened the question by discussing the relationship of birds and reptiles. He showed that about thirty years ago birds and reptiles were classed together. This was due to the skeletons of some fossil reptiles, which were pre-viously only known in birds. Since that time, however, several characteristic mammalian features have been found in the skeletons of reptiles. The Professor proceeded to compare the skeleton of the anomodonts with that of the mammals, and he demonstrated that there is a remarkable series of resemblances in structure between them. The points of resemblance between the manmaliaa and anomodontian skeletons snow the affinity of the groups, yet in the Professor's opinion they do not render it probable that the anomodonts are the groups, yet in the Professor's opinion they do not render it probable that the anomodonts are the director ancestors of the mammals, but only from a collateral line. For the common ancestor of both we must, he said, go back to the Devonian or the Silurian periods. In his belief the interval between the mammals and the anomodont reptiles is so small that there is a reasonable probability that it will be completely bridged by the discovery of further specimens. Professor Osborn, a well-known zoologist of the Columbia University, disagreed with Professor Seely as to the origin of mammals. He believed that an undiscovered and less specialised third sub-group of anomodonts will be found to be the true ancestors of the mammals. It had been shown by Professor ubrecht that the mammalian egg is amphibian rather than reptilian in churacter; and, if much weight is to be laid on this point, then the mammals may ther than reptilian in churacter; and, if much weight is to be laid on this point, then the mammals may have descended from some reptile which retained certain amphibian characters. Several points of great interest and importance were brought out in this discussion, and it completely justified the organisers of the Congress in arranging for a discussion to follow the paper read by Professor Seeley. Hitherto, in past Congresses, having read the paper, the subject was allowed to drop; and, generally speaking, little attention would be paid to it until the following Congress, when another paper, practically repeating the same facts and sentiments, would be read. One of the chief results of this discussion was the shaping of a quesresults of this discussion was the shaping of a ques-tion which must occupy the attention of zoologists in the future, and that is, whether mammals had or had not descended from oviperous ancestors. Let this question be first cleared up, and then a great advance in the study can be recorded.

JARAWAS IN THE ANDAMANS.

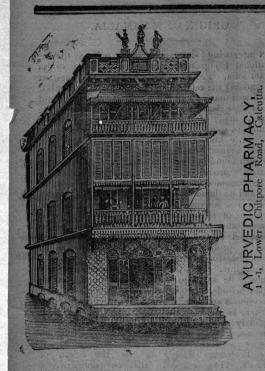
THERE is one tribe, ho ever, known as Jarawas, which give the Administration no little trouble. In the last annual Report of the Islands, reference is constantly made to the annoyance caused to the more peaceable inhabitants by these Jarawas, who apparently look on all human being outside their own tribe as deadly enemies. They are armed with bows and arrows and live on wild animals and berries and other jungle products. Owing to the dense and other jungle products. Owing to the dense forests they seek cover in and their almost animal power of eluding pursuit, the authorities have found it almost impossible to put a stop to their depredations. Some instances of the nature of the nuisance they inflict, may be gathered from the Report allu ded to above. In July 1896 two "tame" Andamanese ded to above. In July 1890 two "tame" Andamanese were out on a hunting expedition on the beach south of Bluff Island. They suddenly, found themselves a target for the arrows of a "single male Jarawa." A search was afterwards made in the country the Jarawas usually inhabit at this time of the year, but nothing more could be seen of them. Again on the evening of the 4th of November of the symmetric products but nothing more could be seen of them. Again on the evening of the 4th of November of the same year news was brought to Mr. Portman that five peaceable Andamanese living at Karadata had been surprised by four or five Jarawas who fired at them, killing a man and a woman. It was determined to make an attempt to punish the murderers, and next day a party of 26 Andamanese, ten convicts, and ten police were sent out as a little punitive expedition. The Jarawas, however, could only be tracked for a short distance. The trail was soon lost and the expedition returned trail was soon lost and the expedition returned in nine days having only come across a little village of four huts. It is apparently easier to hunt an Afridi then a Jarawa. On the 21st of the same month four Jarawas near Constance Bay fired on some Andamanese. Another small expedition was despatched. It also returned empty handed after a week. A large hut had been fou

Bay fired on some Andamanese. Another small expedition was despatched. It also returned empty handed after a week. A large hut had been found in which were one man and three women, but the inhabitants disappeared in the jungle before they could be secured. In December 1896 some convicts who had escaped and got to Constance Bay were attacked by Jarawas. One man was wounded and returned to the Settlement but three are supposed to have fled into the jungle and to have been killed by the Jarawas. "Though search parties were immediately sent out, nothing further was seen of either Jarawas or runaways."

These Jarawas appear to be so clever at concealing themselves that the mere fact that member of the tribe has been seen is deemed worthy of record, as if the Jarawas were some rare wild beasts. Thus: "On the 16th of December, a 1896, Jarawa was seen near Militile, and two more were seen near Bajajak on the 28th. Indeed, we are even informed that a single foot mark was seen near Mount Chuluga. On the 21st of January last year there was a little skirmish between a small punitive expedition and these mysterious aborigines. A small village was discovered and a running fight took a lace with eighteen Jarawas and their women. "None of our party were hit, but of the Jarawas three men and one woman were bally wounded in the chest and stomach; they were assisted to retreat by their tribesmen." The victory, if so, it may be phrased, was somewhat dimmed by the fact that while the fighting was in progress one Ike, a Jarawa man, who had been captured in 1888 and kept for two months in Mr. Portman's house, attacked with the aid of some friends the camp in the rear and carried off the cooking utensils and some rice. "Tke," the report adds, "fired at one of our Andamanese and shouted some insults in Urdu which he had probably learnt when in captivity." There is something humourous in inciders such as those narrated above, but at the same time one cannot held sympathisins the Andaman Administration. "Whise It is annoying," says the C

run like a hare, who carries no baggage or provisions, and who, so it said, like a wild beast, can travel as ast by night as by day. A GREAT change for the better is shown in the season reports for Madras, The Board of Revenue states that the recent heavy rainfall has greatly improved the prospects, and prices, too, are falling generally, except in Ganjam and places near Madras and in the extreme south.

THE Bombay Port Trust asked for ten-ders for twelve lakhs at four per cent, to run for thirty years. The sum offered fell so far short of expectations that it was decided yesterday to defer the issue of the loan until money is lower.



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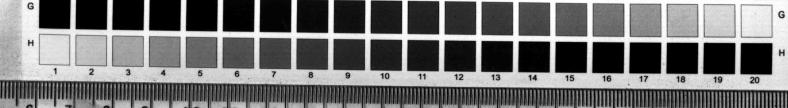
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