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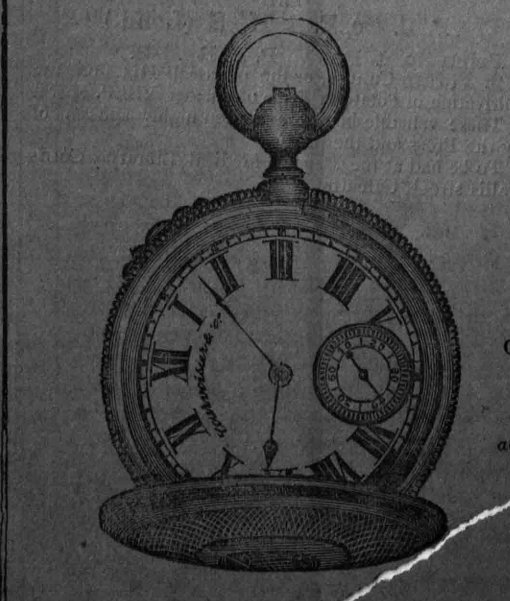


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Baru Bhobo Tosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date 11th March, 1898:—"Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 25 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of 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 send me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige."

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—"Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pills are an extraordinary digestive power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some native herbs and hence is perfectly safe."

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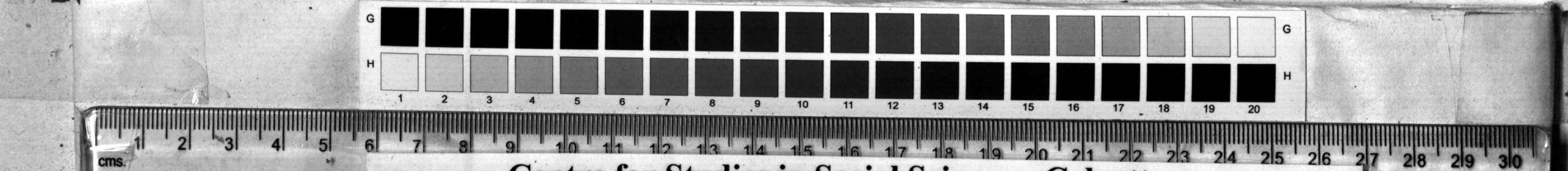
Babu P. Dey, B. A., Head-Master, Shillpur, H. C. School, writes:—"Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is an Evergreen remedy for Acidity and Dyspepsia in general. It is prepared from innocent drugs, and therefore, perfectly harmless. Those that have been suffering from Acidity and Dyspepsia will find in the said Pill a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Biswas deserves the patronage of the public at large."

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THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30, 1898.

HOW A DISTRICT WAS SOUGHT
TO BE PACIFIED.

In the district of Sitalpur, the District Superintendent of Police was a man of strong will and acute intelligence; and he therefore succeeded in making a slave of the District Magistrate. There was a land affray, and some people were wounded. The Police sent up thirty-three men for trial; and the Deputy Magistrate, who tried the case, found that there was no evidence against them sufficient to convict them. The fact was, those who had committed the affray fled in distant villages to their relations; and those who had remained, fell into the hands of the Police. And thus the wrong parties were hauled up, and thus the Deputy Magistrate did not know how to convict them. The Police Superintendent seeing this, moved the District Magistrate to have the case transferred from the file of this Deputy Magistrate to that of another. This second Magistrate realized that his best policy lay in convicting the accused; so he sentenced them to long terms of imprisonment.

Thus, the guilty escaped and the innocent suffered. This led to a second affray, still more serious. For, the result of the first case showed the people that there was no danger in breaking the law. They knew that those who had broken the law, and they were allowed to go scotfree. Besides, the accused, who had been sent to jail, were acquitted when they appealed to the appellate court.

This second affray, immediately after the first, very much exercised the mind of the District Superintendent of Police. He represented to the District Magistrate that the people of Sitalpur had become habitual law-breakers, and that therefore their spirit of lawlessness should be broken by severe methods. But the District Superintendent here shifted the blame which belonged to his department to the people. The executive officials are in the district to see that the law is not broken. They have ample powers and opportunities of bringing the law-breakers to book. But, instead of doing that, if they allowed those who broke the law to escape, and punished those who had not broken it, the result of such a course must inevitably be the increase of crime.

The District Magistrate sent a strong message to his superior condemning the people of his district for their lawless spirit. He made his subordinate, who had been entrusted with the task of dealing with the prisoners in the second affray case, to understand that his duty was to award exemplary punishment. And that was accordingly done. Most of the accused were given the highest punishment provided by the law.

But this did not mend matters. The second affray was followed by a third, and a still more serious one. The District Superintendent and the District Magistrate were exasperated, and they planned gigantic arrangements for the purpose of breaking to pieces "the lawless spirit of the turbulent people of the district."

But the real fact was, the people of the district were not more turbulent than those of the other districts. In other districts the guilty were punished. So the people knew that there was a penalty in breaking the law. But in Sitalpur the people had come to draw a quite different conclusion. As in the first case, so in the second, the Police had not sent up the proper parties for trial. Now suppose A commits a crime, and B, who is innocent, and not A, is punished for it. What does A do when a second opportunity of committing crime presents itself? Is he deterred from or encouraged in, committing it, because B and not he had been punished on the first occasion? Surely he is encouraged. On the first occasion A broke the law trembling; on the second occasion, he did it with much less apprehension. In the second case also the wrong parties had been sent up, and, therefore, the innocent were punished. The people of Sitalpur thus came to the conclusion that law was a myth, the police was a myth, the Magistrate was a myth, and that the only thing that was real was that those who committed the crime escaped and those who did not commit it were punished.

The exasperated local authorities did not see all this. And who sees his own fault? The Magistrate recommended that the people should be disarmed. And the people were disarmed. The people continued; they held meetings and made speeches; they sent petitions and moved heaven and earth for the removal of their disability. They said that it was unjust to punish two millions of people for the fault of a few.

The Government was not prepared with an answer to that complaint, that it is unjust to punish millions for the faults of hundreds. But the Government avoided this difficulty by giving no reply at all to the complaint. But yet crime continued to flourish in Sitalpur. The only difficulty in committing an affray lay in the punishment that followed it. But in Sitalpur they had no such difficulty. The other difficulty, the want of law, was no difficulty at all. Is it possible that those in Sitalpur, inclined to commit crime, would find a difficulty in proceeding to do so, because they had been promised that they were keeping any? The real

badmashes kept their guns buried in the most unlikely of places. Others brought them from the adjoining district. Others again used bamboo guns. In short, in the fourth affray it was found that guns had been used as before, in spite of the disarmament measure.

There was another difficulty. In these affrays the weapons used were not only guns but clubs. All that could be done against the use of guns had been adopted, so nothing further could be done in regard to that matter. The District Superintendent must however do something, and so he suggested, that all the groves of bamboo, of which clubs are usually made in India, should be cut down. But his Inspector, whose slave he was, as the Magistrate was his, demurred, and reminded his superior that if the bamboo groves were cut down the people would use clubs made of *bibul, sal*, as also of other trees. It was thus Sitalpur was saved the calamity of being deprived of their bamboo groves so necessary to the people of this country.

Then it was proposed that a punitive police force should be stationed in places where affrays had been committed. The executive authorities argued that the only way of reaching the guilty was to punish them all, guilty and innocent. The people complained and submitted a well-written petition. The Government thereupon asked for an explanation from the local authorities of Sitalpur. The petitioners had urged two or three points with great force. One was that, it was better that many guilty persons should escape than several innocent men should suffer; but by posting a punitive police, the Government had openly and avowedly punished the innocent. The other was that as the necessity of this arrangement arose from the incompetence of the local authorities, the cost ought to be borne by the authorities themselves. "For," they argued with spirit in their petition, "the adjoining district of Garampore is managed by the authorities without an additional police force, and there is no reason that Sitalpur should need this extra help except under the supposition that it is under the charge of incompetent men."

In explanation the local authorities wrote to the Government that, "the principle, that it is better to allow the guilty to escape than make the innocent suffer is held in barbarous countries. The true principle, which ought to be followed in enlightened India, is that it is better to punish the innocent than to allow the guilty to escape." In regard to the second point, they said that, "it is their privilege to receive and never to pay." The Government, however, did not adopt the above theory in the reply to the petition submitted by the people of Sitalpur. It gave a reply avoiding the point for which they had no answer to give.

The affrays were, however, not exterminated by this method; on the other hand, they increased. Then, again, the district being infested with tigers, buffaloes and boars, the people previously protected their lives and crops against their depredations by means of guns. Being deprived of them, their crops began to be destroyed by these animals, and they themselves fell a prey to tigers, leopards and panthers.

OUR PUJA GREETINGS.

We offer *puja* greetings to our constituents. It is the time for the Hindus to meet friends and relations and make peace with enemies. On the *Dussehra* day, the custom in this country is for every one to salute his elders, bless his youngsters, and embrace whoever he comes across. As man is a quarrelsome being, naturally a little selfish and spiteful, he is required to live a peaceful life one day at least in the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year. We think the Christians have, in the same manner, the Christmas, set apart for them, to abstain from cursing their fellows. The Mussulmans, in the same manner, have also such a day of their own.

As we are writing on the *Dussehra* day, we ought to be in the best of humours. We have very little cause of quarrel with our constituents, but we are not in the most cordial feeling with those public men whose conduct we are obliged to criticize, sometimes in strong terms. They owe us no love, and feel that they have a right to entertain a quite different feeling for those Indians who take upon themselves to run newspapers. This is shown in the way the Indian newspapers are regarded, generally speaking, by the officials. We say generally speaking for, there are officials, who consider the Indian press as a most useful, nay necessary, institution. But the vast majority, belonging to these official classes, do not hold that view. The other day a libel case was brought against the *Punjab Times*, and immediately a warrant was issued and his office searched and some of his books, papers, blocks, etc., taken away, as if the proprietor was a felon! From the account, published elsewhere, it would appear that a fictitious importance was given to a simple case, and the people connected with that paper have been treated as criminals of the worst class. Now, there is a more honourable man in the world than Mr. Labouchere of *Truth*? He is paying damages ever since he undertook to start a newspaper. Conductors of newspapers, who have a strong sense of duty, have to take up grievances, and therefore have to criticize public men. When the former are moved by feelings of malignity, they deserve no mercy; but when they are the victim of a strong imagination, or the follies or rogueries of correspondents,

they should never be treated in any other way than as gentlemen.

Sir Lepel Griffin deplored Border wars, but he said that they had to invite them for the purpose of giving some exercise to the British troops. The *Bombay Times* regretfully mentioned that the British soldiers in India have now-a-days no war to give zest to their lives. That is all true. It is equally true that the civilians have now-a-days also a dull time of it in India. In the beginning of British rule, they had to pacify provinces, organize measures and introduce reforms. They had opportunities of giving full vent to their energies, both mental and physical. But now the country has been thoroughly pacified, and they have no troublesome work to go through. When there is any such to contend with, they have the punitive police force to help them. Naturally they sigh for some sensation, and therefore whenever an Indian newspaper is found to be in trouble, they try to eke out some enjoyment from it. When big games have been destroyed, hares are hunted. Newspaper hunting is now the only enjoyment which remains for most of the administrators of India.

But they have no reason to feel dull here. Each of them has a large number of subjects who are ignorant, poor, and helpless. If these administrators take upon themselves the task of improving the condition of their subjects, they will find ample work to make their life pleasant. In England, ladies find occupation in works of benevolence and philanthropy. In India, they have an ampler field for good work. These administrators and their wives can afford help to the sick and the striving; they can teach people economy and how to utilize the resources at their disposal. The Magistrates are on tour just now. They travel in the interior and pass from village to village. We are ashamed to say that their principal work there is to send people to jail! But surely they can do much more pleasant work than that. Why do they not, when they pitch their tents, send for the people of the quarter, and have a chat with them and seek to offer them good advice? Such a procedure will at least reduce crime, to accomplish which they have to go through the disagreeable duty of sending their fellow creatures to jail. They can, in this manner, not only teach the people how to grow their crops, but how to dispose of them, how to husband their resources and how to preserve their health. When a Magistrate passes through a village and sees a malaria-generating pond, why does he not stop and tell the villagers that their duty is to fill it up? When these hungry people fight for their paddy lands, why do not the Magistrates send for them and tell them not to ruin themselves by litigation and riots? When the zemindars and their peasantry fight, why do not the Magistrates offer good counsels to both? Indeed, they will find much pleasant occupation in India if they will. The Magistrates can, if they will, organize cattle shows, exhibitions of agricultural products, wrestling matches, sanitary institutions, etc. etc. We offer our *Dussehra* greetings to all officials, specially to all District Magistrates, with whom lie mostly the woe and welfare of the millions in India.

REFERRING to the peerage conferred on Mr. Curzon, the coming Viceroy, the London *Standard* says:—"The least we can do for our fellow subjects in the East is to associate power with the emblems of rank and to give them an English grandee to fill the place which, in their imaginative, and indeed vocabulary, represents the most august of mundane prerogatives." The curious notion of a certain section of English people is that the Orientals being an imaginative people, one of the great secrets of governing them successfully is by the display of titles, wealth and power. Secret No. 2, according to these statesmen, is to govern the people according to their own notions. They argue the question in this wise. The people of India being accustomed to live under despotic Governments, law and representation are not suited to their notions. The greatest misfortune that can befall India is to have a representative form of Government. Let the Hindus have a personal Government, a strong executive, and you give them just what they want and what is most suited to their long-established habits. To tax them becomes the easiest thing possible when you only consult their cherished ideas. Land revenue they have ever paid and are thus accustomed to it. So collect that revenue from them as rigorously as you can and they will not utter one word of protest. A tax upon income is a novel mode of taxation, so never think of imposing such a tax.

But are the Hindus, who form the vast majority of the Indian population, really imaginative? The fact is, the Arabian Night's Entertainments and similar works impressed the Europeans with one great idea, namely, that the Arabs are very much influenced by imagination. Thence the inference, that all Asiatic people, and therefore the Hindus, are similarly imaginative, is but one step. Similarly the conclusion, that the Hindus always lived under despotic sovereigns, was arrived at. The kings are narrated in the Arabian Night's Entertainments as having cut off the head of one and lopped off the hand of another at their sweet pleasure, and hence it was assumed that Hindu kings were no better. But the fact is, the Arabs are not Hindus, nor Hindus are Arabs. There were not a more powerless

race of rulers in the whole world than the ancient rulers of India. Their number was large; indeed, there was a king in every district; and, if one proved a tyrant, the people had only to appeal to his neighbour for redress. Then, the Brahmin ascetics themselves had absolute sway over these potentates, who dared not, on their peril, to act but in accordance with the Hindu Shastras. Such was the state of the Hindu Government before the Mahomedan conquest; and the Mahomedans, powerful as they were, could never destroy it. Talking of the fondness of the Indians for titles of honour, the fact is that the Europeans beat them down in this respect. An Indian will care very little for a C. I. E., or C. S. I.; but a European will think himself elevated to the seventh heaven, if such a title were conferred on him. There was a time when Rajahships and Maharajahships had some charm for the people of this country, but now the recipients of these honours, unless they are worthy men, are subjects of ridicule all over the country.

We are glad that Mr. Manisty has at last been sent back to his former post, that is to say, to the District of Malda, as Magistrate. As Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, he proved an utter failure. It was a misfortune to the people of Chittagong that such a good Commissioner as Mr. Collier should leave them at a time when they were overtaken by a serious and widespread distress, and that their fate should have been placed in the keeping of an official during his absence, who had never shown sympathy for the people of this country. It is a pity that Mr. Manisty was not removed from Chittagong six months ago. Very few officials have figured so frequently in the columns of newspapers as Mr. Manisty. This shows how he had managed his duties all along. Considering the record of his past deeds, the Government should have never given him such a responsible post as that of a Commissioner. Mr. Collier has again gone to Chittagong as Commissioner, and, we hope, his attention will be immediately drawn to the frightful state of misery which is prevailing in the district, and which the local authorities ignored with such determined heartlessness.

THE *Times of India* discusses the question why cases of suicide should be so many in India among British soldiers? That paper shows by figures that such cases are more frequent among British soldiers in India than in any other country. Yet, they are better taken care of in India than their brethren in other countries. The British soldier in India is treated with greater consideration now than before, yet the number of such cases has not shown any diminution. As a British soldier is a valuable commodity to the Indians, the question is one in which they are vitally interested. Is it because the British soldier is always in possession of gun, shot, and powder, that he is tempted to commit suicide? But that cannot be. For, the Indian Sepoys, as well as soldiers in other countries, have the same opportunities of having guns, powder and shots by them. It is clear, there is some hidden cause to account for the prevalence of this suicidal mania amongst British soldiers in this country. We do not think, however, that the problem is difficult of solution. Men naturally do not take away their own lives even when they have opportunities to do so. Men only kill themselves when they have no joys of life. Is it possible that the British soldier here drags a miserable existence? That must be the reason, or he would have never committed suicide. One can easily see whether he has any cause to be disgusted with himself. We think he has. For, the British soldier, though fed well, is like a canary bird confined in a cage, in an uncongenial climate and condition of life. The bird in such a condition may be fed with cream, but it must yet pine away. The *Times of India* agrees in the view, though indirectly, that one reason for this suicidal tendency possibly is that the British soldier has no enjoyment here. The *Bombay* paper says that, as there is now no longer any fighting in India, he has not the pleasurable excitement which a war affords. Yes, there is no longer any war in India, and that proves that the soldiers are not wanted here. It may be said, that if there be no war now the removal of the British soldiers from here, may lead the enemies of the Government to take up arms. But where are they? Not in India certainly; of course the Russians are, not very far from our frontiers, but they cannot come on a sudden. The best course would be to send all unmarried British soldiers home. That would relieve the Indian Exchequer of a useless and ruinous burden, and save every Englishman of the pang that he feels for the miserable condition to which have been reduced the finest available of English youths. Every Englishman must feel the curse that is involved in the confinement of seventy-five thousands of the youths and yeomanry of England in Indian barracks, though no Englishman ventures to breathe it, no, not even to himself. See how the *Times of India* discusses the question, but avoids the real point at issue. It does not venture to confess that the suicides prove only one thing, namely, that the British soldiers here have no joys of life.

In describing how a district was sought to be pacified, we stated a fact which is well known to the people of this country, but which is never admitted by the

authorities here, for the very good reason that, the admission of the allegation would mean their own incapacity. Well, when a riot takes place, what is usually done is to arrest the innocent and haul them up for trial, while the real *badmashes* manage to escape. In this way, riots are allowed to continue, or they are sought to be abolished by drastic measures, which again are a greater punishment to the innocent than the guilty. Indeed, the universal conviction in this country is that, those who break the law run very little risk, while their innocent neighbours, as a rule, are victimised by the police and other enquiring officers for the misdeeds of others. When we wrote yesterday, we of course never expected that any official, much less a District Magistrate, would support such a view, neither did we dream for a moment that the *Pioneer* would give that view a prominent insertion in its columns. But the unexpected happens when least expected, and we have much pleasure to quote the following from our excellent contemporary:—

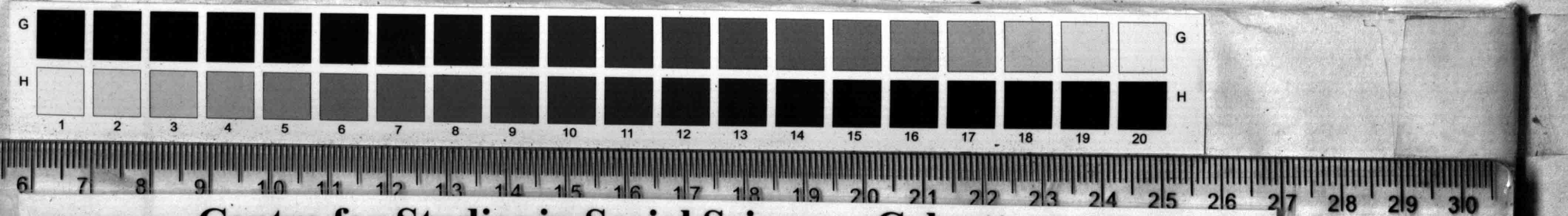
Criticism is at times none the less effective for being wrapped in the phrase of compliment. A serious agrarian riot recently took place at Ballia—which has a reputation in this way—one man being killed and several others being wounded by spears and lathis. In his committal order Mr. Faunthorpe, the Magistrate, observes "In this district it very frequently happens that the men who are the real leaders, and responsible in riot get off either in the investigation, or in the lower or appellate courts, leaving a few poor wretches, who may or may not have been present and who have neither the money nor the influence to enlist on their side the powerful aids of bribery and legal quibble to bear the punishment. It is this fact which makes agrarian riots so common here. The two cases now before me I inquired into carefully myself, and I am glad to say that in my opinion the police investigation has been conducted in a creditable manner. It is refreshing to find riot cases in which the police appear neither to have tutored witnesses, nor to have included for reasons of their own the names of men who did not take part in them, nor what is more common, omitted the names of the most influential participants in the riot." Mr. Faunthorpe takes care of the gilding, but he is certainly not forgetful of the pill.

Like Ballia, Backergunge has the reputation of being the most turbulent district in Bengal. Here riots are very frequent and sometimes they are attended with loss of lives. But the picture of Sitalpur, which we gave yesterday, applies almost to the letter in the case of that district. It is quite true that there are a goodly number of *badmashes* in Backergunge. But they are to be found more or less in every other district. In Backergunge, however, the real culprits have been very rarely caught, and hence the crime continues to flourish there. It is the duty of the police and the Magistracy to detect the *badmashes* and secure the peace of the district by keeping them confined in jail. What they do in Backergunge, however, is to disarm the entire people of the district, with the object of preventing them from committing gun-shot murders. The authorities, however, do not see that a gun is not absolutely necessary to commit a murder. Then again, the *badmashes* can keep their guns concealed or procure them from other districts. It is also on record that they can manufacture bamboo-guns, which quite serve the purpose of killing human beings. On the other hand, the disarmament measure in a district like Backergunge, which is the largest rice-producing district in the whole world, means absolute ruin to thousands of cultivators, who have to protect themselves and their crops against the depredations of wild animals by guns. The proper remedy for checking crime is not to deprive the people of their means of defence, but to find out those who commit it. The District authorities are very highly paid for this work; and when they fail to do it, they, and not the innocent men entrusted to their charge, should be punished. The disarmament measure of Backergunge reminds us of the procedure of that wise monarch, Habu Chander, who reigned over Prayag (Allahabad) district in days of yore. In order to eradicate theft from a certain part of his dominion, he ordered that the arms of the whole male population residing in that tract should be lopped off!

THERE is a further development of the Umballa Missionary School case. The reader is aware how a number of students of the School, who were expelled from it, failed to get their discharge-certificates from its Headmaster and sought the intervention of the Director of Public Instruction by telegram. The reply has at last come. Here is the copy of the same:—

No. 1968.
Lahore, 14th Oct. 1898.
From J. Sime, Esq.,
Director, Public Instruction,
Punjab.
To Asa Ram, late a student of the
City Mission School, Umballa.
With reference to his telegram of the 28th
September 1898 the undersigned returns his
prepaid pass with the intimation that the In-
spector of Schools, has, it appears, disposed of
the case of his expulsion with others from the
City Mission School and the refusal of the
Headmaster to grant him a discharge certificate.
(Sd.) J. Sime,
Director of Public Instruction,
Punjab.

The telegram was dated 28th September,
and it took 16 days for the Director of
Public Instruction to send a reply! And what
is the reply? He says "that the Inspector
of Schools has, it appears, disposed of



case" etc. etc." The reader has already been informed of what the decision of the Inspector of Schools is, namely, he would not listen to the prayer of the students, which means the blasting of all their future prospects. Needless to say that the reply of the Director of the Public Instruction is only a mockery and it has only added to the keenness of discontent which now prevails at Umballa in connection with this matter. We hope, the Government of the North-West Provinces will be moved on the matter.

In our issue of the 20th October, we published a telegram from Rawalpindi to the effect that the office of the Punjab Times was entered into by the police under search warrants from the Deputy Commissioner and ransacked by them, and the editor and the proprietor were arrested and released on bail. The last number of the Times contains the following brief notice about the case—

As we were going to Press one Bishen Singh, teacher of the Local Mission School accompanied by the Inspector of Cantonment Police, armed with some miraculous orders of Major Robert, Cantonment Magistrate, came to our office and rummaged our entire press and office. In spite of our protest many manuscripts, printed copies, proof-sheets and blocks etc. etc. were taken away. The said Bishen Singh appears to have brought a Criminal case under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The Punjab Times is alleged to have defamed him by publishing a drama entitled the Pindi Ichabod.

The drama alleged to be defamatory is being published in the Punjab Times in parts. In the previous issue, the Times announced to enliven the piece by illustrations, which it had got ready for printing; but it failed to carry out its promise in the present number for the following reason:—

We regret having regard to the order of the Magistrate we are unable to publish the Drama with illustrations. We hope the public will excuse us.

The case comes off for hearing on the 2nd November.

ILLEGITIMACY is not looked with such abhorrence in Europe as it is done in this country. Yet, as we pointed out the other day, from a Parliamentary Return, that a good many women, hauled up on charges of murder, in England and Wales, were those who had drowned their illegitimate children or taken their lives in other ways. Unhappy mothers in this country, who have gone astray and know not how to hide the result of their shame, also kill their infants, but, many of them also put an end to their own lives in order to escape from the terrible disgrace which attaches to their acts. The number of cases of murder of children by their mothers in this Presidency last year were thirty. Not a single case, however, occurred in Bengal Proper. Sarun headed the list of this crime, no fewer than eighteen having been reported from that district. In ten cases the mothers committed suicide.

WHAT is known as "the Ghattal plague riot case" and which was decided the other day by Mr. A. C. Mackertich, senior Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore, who acquitted all the accused, ought to engage the serious attention of both the public and the Government. We hope to take it up shortly in detail, and illustrate by one more instance the absolute necessity of a complete separation of the executive and judicial functions. The scandals involved in this case are of such stupendous character that, unless the higher authorities here take due notice of them, we fear, they will form subjects of interpellation in Parliament. We shall to-day touch only a few points regarding the case. The Sub-division of Ghattal is in the charge of a young Deputy Magistrate, Babu Ashu Tosh Bagchee, who is in the 7th grade. How such a youngster, who is almost in the lowest ladder of the service, came to be entrusted with a big Sub-division like Ghattal is more than we can tell. Well, this young man took it into his head to construct a plague hospital in his station, at a time when the populace were in a frenzied state of mind on account of the inoculation scare. He selected a site for the purpose, though neither law nor plague regulations empowered him to do so. A number of people assembled to protest, and a Police Sub-Inspector, under his instructions, instituted a case against thirteen of them, charging them with being members of an unlawful assembly. Babu Poresh Nath Bhua, one of the most influential and highly respected men in the Sub-division, and his son, were amongst these thirteen. The Sub-Divisional Officer having caused them arrested under warrants, commenced to try them himself—he felt no delicacy in doing it! Poresh Nath moved the High Court for the transfer of the case, when it transpired that Mr. Faulder, the District Magistrate of Midnapore, was also interested in the prosecution. Indeed, Poresh Nath swore that Mr. Faulder had called him a *badmash* to his very face! His counsel, Mr. Hill, naturally demanded that the case should be transferred to some other district; for, said he, when the District Magistrate, who is the head of the police and the executive judiciary of Midnapore cherished such deep-rooted prejudice against his client, the latter could never expect impartial justice if he were tried by any of the Magistrates of that district. The Hon'ble Judges, however, made over the case to Mr. Mackertich who, as stated above, acquitted the accused, to the amazement of the local authorities.

But what has caused the greatest surprise in the minds of the public is, that immediately after the decision of the case, Mr. Mackertich was divested of all his important powers by the District Magistrate. Mr. Mackertich is not only a senior officer, but he has virtually been the District Magistrate during the time of at least ten District Magistrates. All these District Magistrates had so much confidence in him that they left most of the important works to him; and he was thus practically the Magistrate of the district. By a stroke of the pen, however, Mr. Faulder has deprived him of all the important powers he had hitherto enjoyed and placed him in charge of the Treasury which work is generally done by young Deputy Magistrates or worthless seniors, and is not considered at all important by the authorities. Mr. Mackertich has thus been disgraced in the eyes of the people, who, rightly or wrongly, connect his humiliation with the brave manner in which he had disposed of the Ghattal case, which has placed the District Magistrate in a most awkward position. Now, in the interests of the public, the Government should vouchsafe an explanation why Mr. Mackertich has been so severely punished. For, no subordinate Magistrate, after this, will venture or care to decide police cases according to the light of his conscience, as the District Magistrate is directly or indirectly interested in them, being the head of the Police. The Deputy Magistrates are wholly dependent upon the report of the District Magistrate for their future prospects in life, and the case of Mr. Mackertich is bound to exercise a most baneful influence upon the whole class. Hence we beseech the Government of Sir John Woodburn to explain this sudden hurling down of an experienced and senior Deputy Magistrate from his high position of a *de facto* District Magistrate to that of an ordinary Treasurer. We also beg to know whether or not any explanation has been demanded from Mr. Faulder and Babu Ashu Tosh Bagchee for having brought discredit upon the administration by allowing the police to haul up Babu Poresh Nath Bhua and others and put them to immense trouble. As a matter of fact, both the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Officer ought to be transferred elsewhere, as the disclosures made in the Ghattal case have taken away much of their prestige in the district.

THERE is a strong rumour prevalent in Midnapore that Mr. Faulder is trying his best to persuade the Government to appeal against the acquittal of Poresh Nath and others. The rumour seems to be absurd on the face of it; for, a perusal of Mr. Mackertich's judgment will convince even the most dull-headed man that the local officials had not the slightest justification for dragging Poresh Nath and others and subjecting them to all this suffering and expense. The Government has already suffered in the estimation of the public in connection with this case, and its prestige will be further lowered if it is advised to try conclusions again with the accused, who have been acquitted by one of its trusted servants. The lessons of the so-called Burdwan murder case should not also be lost upon the Government so soon.

At the United Service Club Dinner Lord Elgin was required to give his farewell speech. It was only an ordinary ceremonial business which had called forth the address and, therefore, it did not contain any important matter. But yet we have an observation to make in regard to the following sentence uttered by his Lordship:—

From first to last my colleagues have never failed me. The more correct statement would have been, 'From first to last I have never failed my colleagues.' That is the opinion his Lordship leaves behind of himself. In concluding his speech his Lordship declared that he felt like every other Viceroy that "he had lived the best part of his life" during the five years he was Viceroy. In short a Viceroy, when laying down office, feels that he never expects to hold an equally important position that he was leaving. That is quite true. Lord Elgin was for five years almost the absolute master of 300 millions of his fellow-beings. And what is the record he leaves behind him? That is what his Lordship does not know and cannot possibly know: others will have to find that for him. To think that the Viceroy is like other human beings, conscious of his own shortcomings, is a mistake. The Viceroy of India is no doubt a man like others, but his position paralyzes him. He finds himself selected to hold an important office. He accepts it with joy and sometimes hesitation and fear. He fancies that the position is of great trust, and worth the ambition of the highest man. But the realization of the grandeur of the office is beyond the reach of a man's imagination. When he takes office and has done some work he finds that the reality is even grander than his first conception. The present Czar wept when he found himself the autocrat of all the Russias, but his position did not come to him so suddenly as does that of the Viceroy of India. As we said, the Viceroy of India finds himself stunned and paralyzed by the grandeur of his position. His are day-dreams all the days that he remains in office. Lord Elgin is just realising that he was in charge of an important position, and that he will have to vacate it in a few weeks. His Lordship will find, when he has left office, that the last five years of his life

were a dream to him. It will take some time for his Lordship, even when he had left office and acquired consciousness, to be able to remember the record that he leaves behind him here.

THE illustrious Mr. Ranade has reminded us of the death of that distinguished countryman of ours, Mr. Telang. We knew him intimately; we loved him; we respected him and we suspected him. He was unfathomable, he was a witch. He had a bewitching smile which took away all suspicion. But yet the more we knew him, the less we felt certain of our knowledge of him. When we first saw him we thought we had known him thoroughly and when we last saw him we suspected that we had not known him at all.

THE Punjab Times defamation case has assumed a further development. It appears from the last issue of the paper that the pressman of the press where the Punjab Times is printed has preferred a charge of assault against Mr. Beaty, Inspector of the Cantonment Police, who was deputed to search the premises for any incriminating blocks or manuscripts in connection with the alleged defamatory matter. Mr. Beaty, so the complaint runs, on entering the premises assaulted some of the pressmen and threw away some press materials. The Magistrate, we understand, has not yet passed any orders on this complaint. There has been another case brought in this connection by a sub-editor of the paper against two teachers of the school of which the complainant is the headmaster. The teachers are said to have trespassed into the editor's room at the time the office was searched and committed mischief in various ways. Complaint in this instance has been entertained and processes issued. In the defamation case the proprietor and editor who were arrested on warrants have been enlarged on bail.

WITH reference to the paragraphs that have appeared in two issues of the Patrika, concerning the expulsion of certain students from the Cantonment Mission School at Umballa, we regret that a mistake was committed as regards the name of the school concerned. We are informed that there are two Mission Schools in the city, one is called the City Mission School and the other Cantonment Mission School. The affairs referred to, do not concern the Cantonment School at all, but the one in the city, as appears from the original copy of the letter written by the Director of Public Instruction.

THE Indian Daily News, the other day, condemned the Indian opposition to the Calcutta Municipal Bill on a ground which is unassailable. It said that "out of 7,00,000 inhabitants of Calcutta, we do not suppose more than twenty thousands—and those not the most eminent or respectable—are against the Bill." If, out of seven lakhs, only twenty thousands are against the Bill and the rest for it, then those who are protesting against the measure do not deserve any consideration. In short, the principle upon which the Indian Daily News bases his conclusion, namely, that the Government should be guided by the voice of the majority, is unexceptional. We rejoice to find that the Pioneer is also advocating the same principle.

The population of Calcutta numbers about 700,000, and no serious attempt has ever been made to reckon either the number of actual rate-payers or the number of registered voters among these. Any system of elective representation which ignores these details is a farce. The striking feature about this farce is that, although the predominance of a native element in the population might seem to threaten an overwhelming native majority in any representative institution, the only serious attempt at a study of the underlying statistics ever made in Calcutta, that of 1876 by the late Sir Henry (then Mr.) Harrison, promised a different result. The fact is that the larger wards in the north of the town, possessing populations of from 20,000 to 30,000 a piece, have a very small proportion of rate-payers a mere fraction of whom pay the qualifying taxes for the right of voting. The proportion of registered voters to population is simply astounding, it has varied from one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of the population; whereas in the more southern wards, inhabited by Europeans, it has varied from one-tenth to one-twentieth; and even among these the proportion of voters to total population still keeping to Sir H. Harrison's figures, has everywhere been larger among Europeans than among natives; the fact being that, according to any known theory of representation, the right of Europeans to representation is proportionately better than that of natives. Now here was a fact for any intelligent legislator to stumble on, who, while desirous of giving honest and active natives an opportunity of studying self-government, was anxious to bring about that preponderance of intelligent European over caste-ridden and ignorant Indian municipal rulers, which has always been declared a prime necessity in Calcutta, and is indeed the chief object of the present Bill.

We are perfectly at one with the Pioneer. If European rate-payers outnumber the Indian, then European Commissioners are bound to exceed the Indian in the Corporation. This is a very fair arrangement, and we are exceedingly glad that the proposition comes from the Pioneer. We trust our contemporary will always stick to the principle he now formulates, namely, in the system of municipal government the voice of the majority should prevail. But is he absolutely sure that Sir Henry Harrison said that European rate-payers were much larger than the Indian? Here is the report of Sir

The results of the election have been already separately reported, but it cannot but be interesting as well as useful to analyse these results. Four-fifths of the registered voters were Hindus. Had they been distributed equally over all the wards, nearly all the elected Commissioners would therefore have been Hindus. As a fact, however, only 32 out of the 48 elected Commissioners are Hindus, 5 Mahomedans and 11 Europeans and Eurasians. This apparent anomaly is due to the preponderance designedly given to the southern wards of the town in electing Commissioners, whereby the influence of the European, and to some extent of the Mahomedan, voters is much augmented. Thus the 32 Hindu Commissioners were elected by 16,486 votes or an average of 515 for each Commissioner, the 5 Mahomedan Commissioners were elected by 1,922 voters or an average of 384 per Commissioner, while the 11 European and Eurasian Commissioners were elected by 2,021 votes, being an average of 183 per Commissioner. The remaining votes 3,909 in number were given to candidates who were not elected. The number of votes in favour of Hindu Commissioners would have been still more disproportionate, had not the voters in wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 11 had only two votes apiece.

It will thus be seen that Sir Henry Harrison said quite the reverse of what has been put into his mouth by the Pioneer. If there is any doubt about the matter, the real fact can be easily ascertained by asking the Corporation to furnish a return on the subject. As an honourable journal, the Pioneer cannot back out from the position it has taken.

It is a notorious fact that in India people are often sentenced to capital punishment with a light heart. The custom has become so universal now-a-days that even the Indian press rarely takes notice of such a case when any occurs. Another feature of criminal administration in this country is the helplessness of the jurors. They are not only frequently bullied by judges when they disagree with the latter, but their verdict is characterized as "perverse" if they stick to it and sought to be set aside by a reference to the High Courts. We have always contended that it is not safe for Englishmen to make experiments of these un-English methods upon the unfortunate Indians; for, the chances are that in due course they may be imported into England and the liberty of its inhabitants jeopardized. As a matter of fact, Sir James Stephens made the attempt, and if he failed, it was because his innovations had not been sufficiently tried in India when they were sought to be introduced into the imperial country. England has, however, at last got a judge who, it seems, is administering justice in the way with which we are so familiar here. Says the Saturday Review—

When Mr. Justice Darling bullied a jury into sentencing the poor woman Robson to death, we told him that he was beginning too early. We reminded him that he was quite unintelligent and had neither learning nor experience, and had indeed only won his post and salary by performing services, as a party hack, which no man with any hopes of achieving political distinction would condescend to perform. Despite this warning, and the other warning implied in the prompt reprieve granted to Robson, this newest Justice is again playing the little Jefferies. A wretched girl called Shoemith, seduced and then forsaken, threw her child into a pond in a moment of desperation and immediately after tried without success to save it. Her counsel rightly contended that a verdict of manslaughter was the fiercest that could be brought in; but Mr. Justice Darling, anxious, apparently, to masquerade again in that theatrical disguise, the black cap, pressed upon the jury the necessity of a verdict of murder; and he had his way and the distinction of sentencing another poor girl to death. Shoemith has also been reprieved; though the sentence of penal servitude for life does little credit to the Home Secretary's courage and humanity.

Of course we have our Justice Darlings here, by dozens, perhaps by scores, but we have not the privilege of calling them "Jefferies". One such Justice was called a Jefferies by a newspaperman amongst us, and he was sent to jail. By the way, it is high time for Englishmen to ponder whether they should allow their glorious constitution to be endangered by governing India in this barbarous and un-English fashion.

THE Central Provinces Tenancy Bill was passed into law on the 21st instant. The result was a foregone conclusion. The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis fought bravely to the last. The fight was, however, an unequal one. On one side were arrayed all the official members, and on the other, Mr. Chitnavis stood alone. From the time of the introduction of the measure in the Council till its passing the Hon'ble Member, without giving way to despair, all along maintained a position of firmness and showed a determination, which does credit to him.

WHILE passing the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz was pleased to remark that, though the report of the Select Committee was published a month ago, only one memorial had been received objecting to the provisions of the measure. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member expected a dozen, is it not? But what is the good? Mr. Chitnavis represents the interests of the whole Province. He could speak both on behalf of the ryots and Malguzars. As a matter of fact, he put his case very fairly, advocating the cause of the both in an honourable and impartial manner. Then, no one was more competent to speak on the subject than he. Being a native of the soil and having studied the subject with great care, he was surely a greater authority than Mr. Rivaz or any other member of the Council, who are foreigners here and who

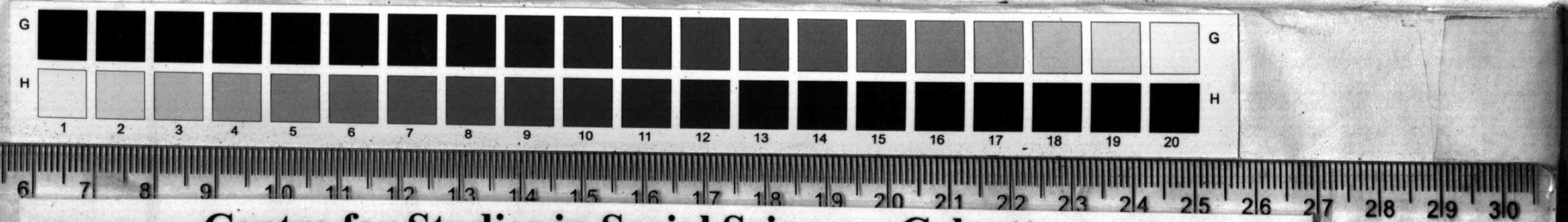
had to subordinate the interests of the people to those of the Government. But his voice was totally ignored. It is amusing to find how the Member for the Central Provinces had to go through the solemn farce of proposing his various amendments and see them all rejected. With the expansion of the Legislative Councils, legislation is becoming more and more a farce in this country. Mr. Rivaz expresses surprise that only one memorial was submitted against the C. P. Bill. But were not scores presented when the late repressive measures were before the Legislative Council? And were not many of these memorials submitted by important European Associations? Two decades ago the authorities had some respect for public opinion in this country. But they now treat it with utter contempt. And the result is that the authorities are committing blunder after blunder, and intensifying the discontent which prevails throughout the country and amongst all classes of the people.

If the new Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, is a little above 40, the new Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Dawkins, is only 37. His name is scarcely known to the people of this country, but that matters little as they have no voice in the appointment of a Finance Minister. Like Lord Cromer (Sir E. Baring) Mr. Dawkins also comes from Egypt, where he held the Under-Secretaryship of the Egyptian Government. Fourteen years ago he entered the India Office as junior clerk, direct from Balliol College, on a salary of £150 per annum; at the beginning of 1897 he will be drawing Rs. 76,800, which is nearly £7,000 per annum. Like Lord Curzon, Mr. Dawkins is said to be a man of strong will and to have kept his mind open regarding the currency question. A finance minister, however able, can do very little good to India if the present policy of the administration is not thoroughly changed. As long as the expenditure of the government is allowed to exceed its income, as it is being done now, so long, it is superfluous to state, the condition of finance will go from bad to worse, though even the best financier in the world were placed at the helm of the Financial Department. It is as possible for Mr. Dawkins, or any body else, to improve the finance of India, without altering the present system of management, as it is for a doctor to save a man who is bleeding continually. The new Finance Minister will be confronted with two stupendous difficulties: first, with the growing poverty of the people; secondly, the extravagance which characterizes the Government. If Mr. Dawkins wants to prove a successful financier, he must, first of all, suggest means by which the burdens of the overtaxed people may be lightened. This he can do by effecting economy in every branch of the State. He may propose the abolition of the so-called exchange compensation and various useless departments and posts which consume a large amount of money; he may set his face strongly against the further waste of money in frontier expeditions; he may recommend the stoppage of the migration of the Supreme and the Local Governments to the hills and the purchase of the stores in India, instead of in England and so forth; and in short, he may rigidly enforce the principle that the Indian Government, in order to avert a financial crash, must cut its financial coat according to the quantity of cloth supplied to it. The whole administration of India will have to be directed with an eye to the financial situation; in other words, the shears of retrenchment will have to be applied with vigour; while the military element of the Council will have to be kept well under control and the luxuriant growth of adventurous policy that germinates in the brains of soldiers with ideas pruned away. The young Viceroy and the still younger Finance Minister will have to bring all their fineness to bear if they wish to get rid of the old traditions and keep famines and frontier expeditions within manageable proportions.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Dharwar, detailing the grievances of the citizens. As if the plague and the plague measures were not sufficient to fill their cup of miseries to the brim, a conflict of opinion has arisen between the Collector and the Civil Surgeon of the locality as to the true meaning of inoculation. According to the Collector double inoculation, each time with a full dose, is necessary under the Dharwar rules. The Medical Officer is, on the other hand, strongly opposed to double inoculation, saying that it would kill people by a second inoculation. In a matter like this, laymen are naturally inclined to put greater faith in the advice of the medical man than of the Collector though the latter may belong to the heaven-born service. Still the citizens of Dharwar are ready to run the risk of a double inoculation for the purpose of obtaining immunity from some plague rules, but the Civil Surgeon would hear nothing of the kind. A gentleman wrote to the Collector for certain information, and here is the reply of the official:—

1. Double inoculation under the Dharwar rules means inoculate on twice, each time with a full dose. The applicant ought to know this as he knows what was done at Hubli.
2. The Collector regrets that the control of the monsoon does not rest with him. He is unable to give a date from which vacation of infected sites can be carried out.
3. Copies of Government orders cannot be furnished to enquirers.

There is no doubt of it that Mr. G. possesses a fund of humor in his reference to the monsoon.



near, he was out of season and his criticism will be least appreciated. The calamity that has befallen the Dharwar people...

The people have been already crushed down under the burden of the cruel plague; and in a critical position, they are to be annoyed by these unnecessary things! Pitiable. God should lead and help them...

It is time the Bombay Government should intervene and remove the grievances of the Dharwar people.

It is officially announced that Lieutenant W. W. Lethbridge, Assistant Magistrate of Kavalpindi, has been suspended pending inquiries into certain charges preferred against him...

It is intended to introduce a Short Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council amending the Common Carriers Act. The proposal is that suits for damages against carriers, the claim must be made within six months, and any suit must be brought within one year...

An amusing story is told by a correspondent from the Central Provinces of how a convict gave the slip to the jail authorities there:—The method of effecting this purpose was ingenious in the extreme. He gave out that he knew all about the means which a brother convict of his had adopted to effect an escape a few days. The jail authorities were interested, and allowed him permission to play the part over which the absconding prisoner had played. And he played his part too cleverly—he made himself scarce and is yet at large.

THE widow of the Brahmin of Dharwar who committed suicide because of the enforcement of some plague measures has sent a notice to the Collector and President of the Municipality for damages caused by the tragic death of her husband. She says in plain terms her husband committed suicide, because he keenly felt the harsh measures enforced by the President of the Municipality...

THE circumstances under which Hampama, the railway gate-keeper at Guntakul, was murdered must be fresh in the mind of the reader. Some European soldiers chased two women in broad day light, and Hampama was shot dead, in his attempt to protect them. Of course, there was a trial; but it ended, as generally happens, in a fiasco. Thereupon some Indian and European gentlemen raised a tablet at Gooty, called the Hampama Tablet, in recognition of his noble deed. Lately, while His Excellency the Governor of Madras went to Gooty, his carriage was stopped in front of the tablet. The Superintendent of Police went up to the tablet and read aloud the inscription which runs thus: "Here lies the remains of Gullapalam Hampama, the gate-keeper, who while defending two Hindu women against a party of European soldiers near the Guntakul Rest Camp was shot by one of them on the 14th October 1893. He died here on the 5th idem. Raised by European and Indian admirers." His Excellency heard the inscription read with patience and, though he said nothing, it was felt that the heart of His Excellency glowed with admiration for the gate-keeper for his noble action.

It seems that outrages in Railway carriages are by no means confined to India alone. There are Englishmen in England also who, taking advantage of the helpless condition of unprotected females in railway cars, try to molest them, though apparently of course not to the same extent in which Indian ladies are molested. The following two stories have been received by the English mail to hand:—At the beginning of the month a lady was travelling on a branch line of the Midland Railway. She was alone in the carriage, and a well-dressed man entered. Turning to conversation to the recent railway accidents, and greatly alarming her, the man pretended to ally her fears, and finally displayed open familiarity. The lady was helpless, there was no means of communicating with the guard. She was leaving the train at the next station, and for motives easily understood said nothing about this unpleasant episode. Very similar was the experience of two ladies on the Brighton line about the same date. A mother and daughter were travelling from St. Leonards in Victoria between seven and ten o'clock in the evening. They entered an empty compartment, and seated themselves at the farther end. At Lewes, a rough-looking man apparently of the working class, entered. After the train had started he stood up and walked towards the ladies, seating himself quite close to the younger one. He sat there for some time silently, then rose, went to the other end of the carriage and as a returned. His strange conduct naturally excited great alarm. His speech was also calculated to frighten, for his remarks were entirely on recent murders committed in railway carriages. At Croydon the man left the train, by which the two ladies were completely unnerved. It is not to be allowed women to travel in railway carriages alone.

Calcutta and Howrah. HOWRAH BRIDGE. NOTICE. Sunday the 30th October, 1898. Traffic across stopped from 2 P. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Bridge Commissioners.

JUST OUT. Vol. II. OF LORD GAURANGA OR SALVATION FOR ALL BY SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE. Paper cover ... Rs. 1-12 Cloth bound ... Rs. 2-4. The price of Volume I is the same as that of Vol. II. Postage extra. To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

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"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply-interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE."—W. S. CAINE in the Introduction. The sketches are written in excellent English and an attractive style. These sketches are of a miscellaneous character—stories, with a distinctive imaginative faculty on every page; excellent descriptions of exciting scenes, theological essays; a dissertation on Sutteeism; a spirited and long defence of their political rights ignored by the Government, entitled "The Perpetual Slavery of India" which it would do good to certain of the English people, if they would only take the trouble to read, and many other interesting essays. It is pleasant to find that our friends in India are capable of writing in such an interesting strain as it can be found in this book.—London Review, Sep. 17. PRICE: 1 RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS. To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

CHITTAGONG AFFAIR.—(By telegram.)—Chittagong thanks the Government for removing Mr. Manisty and re-appointing Mr. Collier.

BENGAL COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Bengal Council will be held on Saturday, the 12th November next.

LORD ELGIN.—H. E. the Viceroy will be entertained at dinner by the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on or about the 2nd January next.

VICEREGAL.—Lord and Lady Elgin and family will leave Calcutta on the Royal Indian Marine steamer *Chloe* on 6th January, will break their voyage for three days in Ceylon and reach Suez on 30th January, where they will change into the P. and O. steamer for Marseilles.

LORD CURZON.—Who is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 4th January next, will hold his first levee here on Saturday, 7th January, and the Drawing Room on the 12th. He will attend the races on the 14th and a State Ball will probably take place on January 24th.

THE NEW FINANCE MEMBER.—Mr. Dawkins' appointment as Finance Minister of India is due principally to Lord Cromer's nomination. Mr. Dawkins, though never prominently before the public, and by no means a man given to self-advertisement, has been known and extremely well thought of in the highest official circles in England for several years past. His grasp of affairs and very great abilities make his present appointment a matter of congratulation to all who are interested in Indian finance. He was noted in his younger days for his athletic feats and extraordinary muscular power, his favourite exercise and amusement being rowing. In 1888 he married Miss Johnston, of 23, Queen's Gate Terrace, the daughter of a great City magnate connected with the house of the Rothschilds. Mr. Johnston had been in the Southern States of America during the Civil War, and was a well-known figure to the English officers who were siding with the South. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins are accomplished French scholars.

MR. COTTON'S TOUR.—The following are the approximate dates of the Chief Commissioner's cold-weather tour:—On November 8th, from Shillong to Nongpo; on the 9th to Gauhati, where he halts on the 10th to 13th; on the 14th he proceeds to Lumding (by rail); on the 15th to Roha; on the 16th to Nowgong, halting there till the 19th; on the 20th to Rungagora; on the 21st to Tezpur via Silghat, halting there till the 25th; on the 26th he goes there till the 30th; on December 1st he goes to Dikhumukh; on the 2nd to Dibrugarh, where he remains till the 6th, and arrives at Margherita on the 7th, leaving for Dibrugarh on the 10th. The Chief Commissioner will be accompanied by the Personal Assistant. Urgent telegrams and letters for the Chief Commissioner, not requiring reference to the office at head-quarters, should be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner on tour. Ordinary correspondence should be addressed, as usual, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Shillong.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF TIBET.—Mr. Savage Lander, who had lately an exciting experience in Tibet, thus writes about the marriage laws

of the country.—"A Tibetan girl on marrying does not enter into a nuptial tie with an individual, but with all his family, in the following somewhat complicated manner. If an eldest son marries an eldest sister, all the sisters of the bride become his wives. Should he, however, begin by marrying the second sister, then only the sisters from the second down will be his property. If the third, all from the third, and so on. At the same time, when the bridegroom has brothers, they are all regarded as their brother's wife's husbands. The system is not simple, and certainly not very edifying, and were it not for the odd *sa-vi-faire* of the Tibetan woman, it would lead to endless jealousies and unpleasantness. Owing, however, largely, no doubt, to the absolute lack of honour or decency in Tibetan males and females, the arrangement seems to work as satisfactorily as any other kind of marriage. I asked what would happen in the case of a man marrying a second sister, and so acquiring marital rights over all her younger sisters, if another man came and married her eldest sister. Would all the brides of the first man become the brides of the second? No, they would not; and the second man would have to be satisfied with only one wife. However, if the second sister were left a widow, and her husband had no brothers, then she would become the property of her eldest sister's husband, and with her all the other sisters."

Correspondence. INOCULATION IN DHARWAR.

TO THE EDITOR. SIR,—You may be well aware of there being a conflict of opinions between the late Civil Surgeon, Doctor Davidson, and the Collector, Mr. E. L. Cappel, of this place. The result of this is that persons who were once inoculated by the former with a full dose of serum are sufferers, because the certificates granted by the former are not recognised by the Plague authorities as per instructions of the Collector. The reason of this is that some days back a Lady Doctor, by name Miss Alice Corthorn, engaged by the S. M. Ry. for inoculation of their employes came here. She, as a rule, inoculated persons twice and granted certificates. By the time the lady came here there were two methods of inoculation followed the Civil Surgeon, *viz.*, (1) twice with half the dose each time; (2) once with full dose. After a trial of a few days he began to inoculate persons with the full dose at one time and grant them certificates. But the lady used to inoculate persons twice and grant certificates after the second inoculation only. The public were for many days under the impression that the Lady Doctor was injecting half a dose at a time. As many suffered more for the certificate of the Lady Doctor on account of the full dose being injected each time which they were not at all aware of, than for that of the Civil Surgeon, very few persons inoculated by the former.

The Collector issued a notification that the Civil Surgeon will inoculate persons on 17-8-98. He issued a notification on 10-9-98 wherein he said that certain privileges would be given to twice inoculated persons. He was silent in this whether each inoculation was to be of a half or full dose of serum. Another notification was issued by him on 19-9-98 wherein a warning was given to persons to prepare themselves to live outside the town as certain infected sites would have to be vacated after the rainy season. In this he stated that inoculated persons would not be compelled to live outside and for inoculated persons a definition was given, but the point of half or full dose each time was left untouched.

On account of this silence on the part of the Collector the people believed that the Lady Doctor was inoculating persons with the half dose each time and the Civil Surgeon with full dose once, and as their suffering from the Civil Surgeon's inoculation was less, many were inoculated by the Civil Surgeon. This led to the conflict of opinion between them as has already been stated. This being the case many persons requested the Civil Surgeon to inoculate them a second time, but he said that he was not going to inoculate them again and kill them thereby by injecting more poison into their system. The people naturally believed him as he was the Chief Medical Officer of the district and not the Collector. Applications were made to higher authorities, even telegrams were sent (copies were sent to the Editor of the *Kesari*) but to no purpose. Professor Haffkine's opinion was asked by me as well as by other friends whether injection of more than one full dose was harmful along with other information on 27-9-98 but no reply has been received. The Surgeon-General was also addressed on 5-10-98, but no reply has been received from him either. The people are put to much inconvenience, trouble and risk. I cannot describe their misery, for they fear that the Collector will drive them out from their homes. They cannot go out of the town to other places because they are not twice inoculated with a full dose each time to enable them to leave the town. If they at all think of going out to avoid the inconvenience and compulsion they cannot get themselves inoculated a second time because it is against the opinion of the late Civil Surgeon. They are in a fix.

By chance or naturally I cannot say, one Mr. Shivaram of the Audit office, who was inoculated for the first time by the Civil Surgeon, was told by him that he was not going to inoculate him a second time and kill him. He got himself inoculated by the Lady Doctor to avoid the inconvenience. He has been sick for a very long period. The public are at a loss to know how to act under these circumstances. I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly let me know as to what is to be done under these circumstances. If you want any information on this point I will supply you with it. Be pleased, Sir, to assist the public of this place in such a critical juncture by raising your voice in your paper or at least letting me know about your opinion as to what is to be done to release them from such a state. I shall arrange to have it done by them. There have been some 2,500 men who are sufferers.

A DHARWARI.

At the next meeting of the Legislative Council on November 4th, which will be the last held in Simla, the Glanders and Farcy Act and Burma Bills will be taken up. The Legislative Council will not meet in Calcutta before the second week in January.

Telegrams. [INDIAN TELEGRAM].

OBITUARY. AHMEDABAD, OCT. 27. Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., died last night at ten o'clock of heart disease at the ripe old age of 76 years. The deceased was the pioneer of the local mill industry and the president of the Ahmedabad Municipality. PURI, OCT. 28.

We are glad that the priy attached to the Temple is totally demolished to-day, considering the feelings of the Hindus of the whole of India. The monkey question, we believe, will also be favourably decided by our considerate Lieutenant Governor.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS].

LONDON, OCT. 21. The *Times* gives the following summary of the forthcoming declaration regarding the Khyber. The Government of India retains the Pass under its own control, and Lord Curzon will decide whether the political control of the Khyber shall be transferred from the Punjab to the Indian Government. A new regiment of Afridi militia, ranking with the regular army and with a full complement of British officers, will replace the tribal levy, Landi-Kotal being made a place of arms so strong as to serve for a rallying point in any emergency. The road thereto will be smoothed so that support may easily reach there. The Government of India reserves absolute freedom regarding the ultimate stationing of British troops at Landi-Kotal, also for railway construction, and for any modifications of the present arrangement, and this will be clearly impressed upon the Afridis.

LONDON, OCT. 22. The Dervishes have massacred a convoy escorted by eight soldiers taking a month's pay to the troops a Ghedaref. The friends in the Gizeh country have captured 600 Dervishes, 500 of whom are Baggaras, and have brought them to Khartoum.

LONDON, OCT. 22. A royal warrant has been issued which creates a new section of the first class army reserve, modifying existing regulations.

LONDON, OCT. 24. Four Battalions of the line of 1,500 Marine Infantry and 600 Artillerymen have been sent to Toulon, which is now the centre of important movements and mobilisation in addition to what has already been telegraphed.

LONDON, OCT. 24. The French Yellow Book shows that France virtually disputes Britain's right to speak on behalf of Egypt. Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador in London, informed Lord Salisbury on the 12th instant that if the legitimacy of the Egyptian claims was recognized, the presence of French troops was not necessarily more incompatible with the authority of the Khedive than the presence of British troops. Lord Salisbury described the occupation of Fashoda as illegal, and considered the French occupation of Bah-el-Ghazal as ineffective, and he was bound to ask them to withdraw to the watershed line pending a settlement of the question. Pressed by Lord Salisbury to submit proposals Baron Courcel claimed for the French Congo an outlet on the Nile, namely the Valley of Bah-el-Ghazal, and he suggested securing the commerce of this route similar to the Niger territories, and completing the demarcation of the Nile to Lake Tchad dlin Fashoda. The question would then disappear. Lord Salisbury replied that he would confer with his colleagues.

LONDON, OCT. 24. Baron de Courcel returned to London tonight, bringing, it is presumed, the French proposals on the Fashoda question. The Cabinet has been summoned to meet on Thursday.

Another blue book just issued contains a despatch from the Egyptian Government requesting Lord Salisbury to insist upon all former territory being restored to Egypt.

A despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir E. Monson, dated the 12th instant, recounts a long conversation with Baron de Courcel in which Lord Salisbury promised to provide Major Marchand with food and munitions to enable him to depart westward from Fashoda, on condition that he retired beyond the Nile watershed without prejudice to future delimitation.

Baron de Courcel said France wanted a position upon the navigable portion of Bah-el-Ghazal, allowing her commerce to reach the Nile, and Lord Salisbury asked for proposals in writing on both these subjects. Eighteen of the newest destroyers have been ordered to be commissioned.

LONDON, OCT. 25. The *Daily News* states that warnings to prepare for the possibility of mobilization have been sent to all British naval head-quarters.

LONDON, OCT. 25. A tumultuous and confused debate on the Dreyfus affair took place in the French Chamber of Deputies to-day. At the instance of M. Brisson, the Chamber unanimously affirmed the supremacy of the Civil over the Military power, but rejected a vote of confidence in the Government by 286 against 54 votes. The Cabinet thereupon resigned. At the opening of the discussion General Chanoine, Minister of War, declared that he agreed with his predecessors about Dreyfus, and angrily announced his resignation, ignoring M. Brisson, the Premier.

LONDON, OCT. 26. The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned to the 4th of November. President Faure has accepted the resignation of the Brisson Cabinet.

There was considerable anti-Jewish rioting in Paris yesterday. The troops patrolled the Boulevards, and in many instances came into collision with the rioters. There was an entire absence of any reference to Fashoda by the Chamber of Deputies or by the mob.

LONDON, OCT. 26. Reuter telegraphing from Pekin says that the rabble soldiery have stoned and severely injured four Englishmen about ten miles from Pekin. Among those assaulted was Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the British Legation.

LONDON, OCT. 26. Paris has been calm to-day, but the Dreyfus proceedings in the Court of Cassation commence to-morrow, and further disturbances are anticipated. It is generally recognised that the present is not a mere Ministerial but a Constitutional crisis.

LONDON, OCT. 27. The proceedings in the Court of Cassation opened to-day before the Court of Cassation. The police prevented all demonstrations. The Councilor Bord, who was deputed by the Court of Cassation to investigate the Dreyfus affair, spoke the whole day arguing that there were ample grounds for revision. He ridiculed the experts' evidence as to the authorship of the Bordereau, and declared that Colonel Henry's forgery vitiated his damning evidence before the Court Martial.

LONDON, OCT. 28. President Faure has summoned M. Dupuy to form a new Cabinet.

LONDON, OCT. 28. The Spanish-American Peace Commission in Paris has agreed upon the Cuban question, the Spaniards yielding on the subject of the Cuban debt.

LONDON, OCT. 28. Reuter telegraphs from Pekin that the Imperial authorities are unable to punish the soldiery concerned in the latest outrage on the foreigners, having no adequate forces. The diplomatic body have reiterated the demand for the removal of the soldiery from Pekin.

NOTES FROM GAYA. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

GAYA, OCT. 22. THE JUDGE. Mr. HOLMWOOD, who had long been absent on leave, is coming back from England to join his permanent appointment at Gaya on the 24th October, and Mr. Drake-Brockman, the officiating incumbent, is going to Monghyr as Magistrate-Collector.

THE COLLECTOR. Mr. Savage, who went away on promotion to act as a Commissioner, will continue in that capacity for some time more, and Mr. Oldham will remain here in his place.

THE PADDY CROPS. Since I wrote you last complaining about the paucity of rain, we had a good shower, and we now expect a good crop this year. Of course some high lands still want rain, but we don't care. If we had not got the late rain, we would have been brought face to face with scarcity again.

THE MUNSIFF. Moulvie Abdul Bari, first Munsiff of Gaya, has gone away on transfer, loved and liked by all who knew him. Most of his friends entertained him at dinner on the eve of his departure, and, I hope, he has carried with him a rather happy recollection of what he saw and enjoyed at Gaya.

MUNICIPAL. On the 17th of October there was a meeting of some importance. The probation of 6 months allowed to Mr. Nixon, our Engineer-Secretary, had expired, and the Commissioners had to consider as to whether he will be allowed to continue or not. The Chairman had, previous to the date of the meeting, asked him demiofficially to enumerate his works, if any, which he had done for the Municipal Board during his 12 months' service at Gaya. In reply he was sorry to say that his good works "passed the comprehension of the Commissioners". He further said that by his important notes and suggestions he had saved the Board a good deal, and his fee, if he had not been a servant, would have amounted to more than 23,000 rupees at the rate of 5 per cent. After a short speech by the Chairman, in which he said that the Engineer had given him no assistance, nor had he done anything of importance in spite of repeated warnings, Mr. Nixon was, by a vote of 12 against 4 who did not vote, dismissed, and it was also resolved to notify the vacancy and to invite applications for the post.

On the remark of the Auditor, it was found that, while Mr. Nixon had gone to Calcutta to arrange for a tramway, he had charged double 1st class fares; but he being a 2nd class officer had over-drawn Rs. 169. He was therefore asked to return that amount, and it was proposed to serve him with a notice to that effect.

A loan of Rs. 45,000 has been granted by Government to this Municipality for the introduction of Part IX of the Municipal Act. The tramway materials are all ready in stock and the work is in progress.

The next item of business to consider was the dismissal of Babu Kunjbehari Baid, old town overseer. The Secretary had reported against him for making false entries regarding measurements made by him of chowkies and stones. He was an old servant of 32 years standing about to retire, and as this was the first fault found with him in his whole career, the Commissioners took a lenient view, and resolved to ask him to retire on pension.

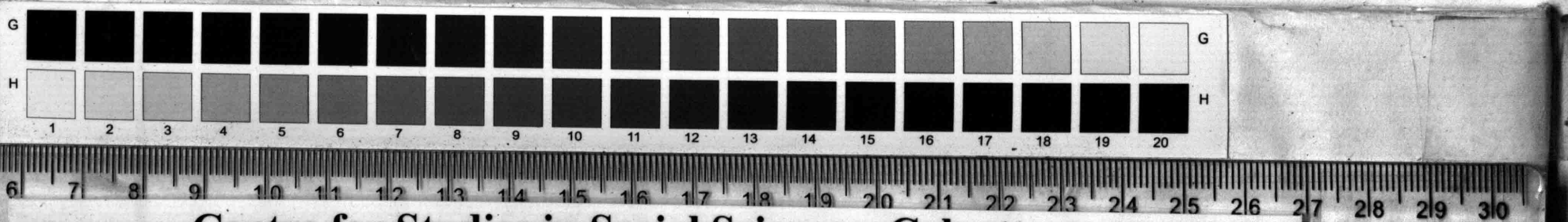
DURGA POOJA. The courts have been closed and the public are engaged in worshipping the Goddess. But this year the bustle is not so great as in previous years. Very few *Kaies* and *Durgas* have been made this year in both the old and the new town.

MR. DONALD SMEATON, C. S. I., Financia Commissioner, Burma, has been appointed Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

The Punjab Government has granted a loan of three lakhs at four per cent. to the Simla Municipality to proceed with the extension of the water works.

MR. F. A. SLACK, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments during the absence on leave of Mr. M. Finucane. Mr. E. M. Konstan, Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, goes on a year's furlough from the 3rd of Decem ber next.

The Nawab of Dir came into Malakand on the 22nd and interviewed Major Deane. The points at issue between the Nawab and the Khan of Nawaga have been settled, and an agreement has been come to between them, which, it is hoped, will prevent any more fighting. Sixteen breach-loading rifles have been recovered and handed in by the Political Agent at Malakand.



EDUCATING ENGLAND ON INDIA.

We take the following report from the Helmsfirch Express— On Thursday (Sept. 22), under the auspices of the Shepley Liberal Association, a public meeting was held at Shepley New Connexion Schoolroom. The meeting had been called to hear an address on Indian affairs by Mr. W.A. Chambers, the editor of the Bombay Champion, who is on a holiday tour in the old country. In a speech of forty-five minutes' duration, Mr. Chambers put his views in a lucid and interesting manner, and doubtless he is rendering good service in educating people on matters vitally affecting the Indian Empire.

the assassination of Poonna was in a state of nervous agitation, and it seemed as if a dark cloud was hanging over the city, and all the rest of the baldersdash that newspaper reporters know how to use when writing sensational articles. These foolish and wicked stories were sent to England and they were believed. What else could they do but believe them? They did not fathom the wickedness of men who were fighting for a monopoly. A previous speaker had observed that the Liberal party were opposed to monopoly. Being opposed to monopoly they could understand the bitterness of those who were fighting for monopoly, and were afraid of losing that monopoly. The Indian officials were monopolists. They held certain monopolies, and when they saw a keen critic—such as the Brahmins—naturally they were angry, and they took advantage of every opportunity to place those Brahmins in a bad light. The motive was to poison the British mind in order that they might discount the Natives' story and most Englishmen believed, he (Mr. Chambers) was afraid, that the Poonna Brahmins were responsible for the deaths, if they were not the actual assassins of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst. The people of India did everything that was possible to convince England that those things were not true, but the bad impression remained. The police discovered that the murderer was Damar Chapekar and his brother. He could not speak English, and had never been to an English school. The man was as much an educated Hindu as he (the speaker) was a member of an African tribe. The Times newspaper—a paper which had done so much harm—was responsible for the statement that the man was an advocate of the law courts, and therefore an educated Hindu. How did that lie arise? If it were no serious and terrible, it would be comical. The paper which first discovered who was the assassin was the Advocate of India, an evening newspaper of Bombay. The man who wired the news to the Times that the assassin was discovered thought the story so sensational that he gave as his authority the Advocate of India. When the sub-editor of the Times got the wire (he had never heard of such a newspaper as the Advocate of India) he actually altered the telegram to the effect that an advocate of law was the murderer. He remembered when those newspapers reached India, men asked, "What can we do against lies like this?" When the murders occurred, Lord Sandhurst—be it said to his shame—imposed upon Poonna what is called in India a punitive force—a body of policemen and soldiers quartered on a town proved to be turbulent and dangerous to the public peace. No one had any objection to a punitive force when sent to wild turbulent hillmen—it was necessary at times; but no one ever heard of a punitive force being imposed on a city like Poonna—city of civilised men. It was said that Poonna must pay for that punitive force; but in the Governor's Council at Bombay Lord Sandhurst had now admitted (but it had not been made clear to the English people) that the expense of the punitive force was to be lifted off the Poonna people practically admitted that the whole thing was a mistake. Mr. Chambers then detailed the circumstances under which Lord Sandhurst had imprisoned two unfortunate Brahmin brothers, the Natus. The Natus had criticised details of the plague regulations, and Lord George Hamilton told the House of Commons that the arrest of those brothers would mean the unravelling of the murders. The men were put into prison without trial, treated as common felons, not allowed to see their friends, no newspapers but English ones were given them and they were not allowed legal advice. All these things were now admitted to be a mistake. But what was the result?—the Press laws of India. The Indian people had a grievance against the Front Bench Liberals, and they did not particularly love them in India. They thought those Liberal leaders wanted a little more courage—a little moral backbone, and the Liberals might render help by bringing pressure on such men as Harcourt, Morley, Asquith and Fowler, and then the next Liberal Cabinet would pay a little more attention to India. Mr. Chambers did not wish to censure the official class, nor did he wish the audience to think they were dishonest. He only wanted them to remember they were very much like themselves and needed watching. (Laughter.) And he suggested that men should be returned to the House of Commons who would watch them. Through that dreadful occurrence at Poonna the officials had got a Press law and the Indian public wanted it repealed. According to that law a newspaper editor could be classed with rogues and vagabonds. A magistrate could send for any person whom he termed seditious and bind him over to keep the peace for twelve months, without a trial. That state of things ought not to exist in a country ruled by England. Just now a number of Press committees had been established in India. Such a committee had power if they saw fit, to send for an editor, and ask him to explain certain things in his paper. If a satisfactory explanation was not given, the new Press law might be put in operation against him. He (Mr. Chambers) had not a vote, but they had, and they were responsible in these matters. He wished them to realise their position. Proceeding to deal with another matter, he said they had been told many times that the stories told about English soldiers in India were exaggerated. He was not going to endorse everything said about the English soldier. He had sufficient patriotism to recognise in the English soldier a fellow countryman. He wanted them, however, to watch carefully the English soldiers in India. Mr. Chambers gave three instances of Natives murdered by English soldiers, and in two of them the soldiers escaped without any punishment whatever. The accused in each case were tried by European juries, and in the one case punished the prisoners, escaped with seven years' penal servitude. He urged them to take a deeper interest in the country for the government of which they were responsible, and if that meeting resulted in their doing that, he (the speaker) had not wasted his time and they had not wasted theirs. (Applause.) The resolution was put and carried.

TWENTY-FOUR lakhs of rupees are reported to have been collected from the Native Princes by the Maharaja of Dholepore for the Pasteur Institute at Simla.

The Government of India intend granting the Order of Merit to certain native officers and sepoy of the Indian Army who have shown conspicuous gallantry in the military operations in Uganda.

THE COLOUR OF WATER.

The fifth International Congress of Hydrology, Climatology, and Medical Geology was held during last and part of the present week at Liege, Belgium, under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Belgium and the Presidency of M. de Bruyn, the Minister of Agriculture. It was well attended by representatives of various nationalities. Many important communications were read and discussed in the various sections, but the most interesting was a lecture given before the whole Congress by M. Walther Spring, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry at the University of Liege, on the colours of natural waters, in which he showed experimentally that the true colour of a pure water is blue as in the Lake of Geneva, and that this colour is the colour proper for the water, and is not due to a mere reflection from the surface nor from suspended particles in the water; that, when pure, water has a very slight cloudiness due to the presence of finely divided, nearly white or colourless particles in suspension, even if these are absolutely colourless, as in the case of very finely divided rock crystal, a yellow tint is given to the water, which, together with the natural blue proper to the water itself, produces a green colour, as in the cases of the Lakes of Neuchatel and of Constance. He remarked that it had been noted by various observers that the water of certain lakes, ordinarily green, becomes occasionally absolutely colourless, and this, he showed, was due to the washing into the lakes of a fine mud of a reddish tint, due to oxide of iron, which neutralises the green colour of the water, rendering it for the time being perfectly colourless. The Sanitary Institute was represented by Dr. Corfield, the Professor of Hygiene and Public Health at University College, London, who was elected an Honorary Vice-President of the Congress, and was also appointed the English member of an International Committee which was formed for the purpose of inquiring into the means to be adopted for the preservation of the purity of the sources of natural mineral waters.

LATELY there was a proposal to enlist Eurasians as soldiers, but the Government find insuperable difficulties to according sanction.

No kissing occurs in Japan except between husband and wife—not even between a mother and child; no shaking of hands in salutation. If one were to offer a kiss to a Japanese maiden she would probably think she was going to be bitten.

FROM other sources the Daily Telegraph's correspondent has gleaned "additional particulars in regard to Fasoda. It appears that the Nile opposite Fasoda is moderately wide. The French were holding a small peninsula or island, for there was a marsh behind this peninsula, whose area was about five acres. The margin of the river was covered with forest and at this season of the year the banks were wet for fully half a mile inland. Beyond the country was open and more elevated, with abundant grass and bush. It appears that four out of Major Marchand's nine French colleagues died, two of the disease known as berri-berri, whose characteristic is sleeplessness accompanied by sickness; one was killed by falling from a tree, and the fourth was eaten by a crocodile. None of Major Marchand's officers were killed in fighting. The French doctor, an energetic and charming paragon, was anxious for help to enable him to combat berri-berri, as there were other cases among the Senegalese soldiers. The Nile was teeming with animal life, crocodiles and hippopotami being abundant. Forty of the latter beasts were often seen in the course of a single day's journey. Large game of all sorts also abounded in the woods.

HELPLESS ON THE SHOALS.

A GREAT steamship, feeling her way in a fog, ran upon a low mud bank and stuck fast, about twenty miles from her port. She had on board a valuable cargo and nearly three hundred passengers, most of whom were almost without sight of their homes. The tugs came and tried vainly to pull her into deep water. The officers were as able navigators as there had ever been. But she was helpless, and it was deep water. Only one thing could be done—to wait. A few hours later the Captain said to his passengers, "The tide is rising; we shall be off presently." Sixty minutes more and the ship floated. It was now noon. At two o'clock sharp the impatient voyagers stepped ashore. They might have been delayed longer save for the one fact which the captain had announced in four words. Perhaps this simple and not uncommon incident may contain a lesson for you and me. Suppose we draw a little comparison and see. The man who learns nothing from things at his elbow will only waste his time going to college.

Mr. William Jordan is grocer and postmaster at Bright Walpham, Wantage, Berks, where everybody knows him and believes in him. On December 7th, 1895, he wrote a letter to a friend, and by consent of both parties we print a part of it. "In the autumn of 1890," he says, "I had an attack of influenza. The effects of it lingered with me. I had no heart for anything. I was tired, languid, and weary. My appetite fell away, and what I did eat gave me a sense of tightness and fullness at the chest; my bowels were very constipated, and I suffered much from sick headache. Sharp pains often caught me between the shoulders, and my breathing was very bad. I kept on with my work, but on account of my weakness, the task was doubly hard. For about four months I was like this when one day the thought came to me to try a medicine that so many of my customers had bought of me and spoke so highly of. I carried out this idea, and after I had taken one bottle of it I noticed this first of all—My appetite was better. I could eat, I relished my food; I got stronger. I took another bottle and was as well as ever. That is three years ago, and I haven't had a touch of illness since. (Signed) William Jordan."

One more letter—short and right straight to the point. Mr. William R. Saunders writes it. He is a newshunter, and lives at Old Town, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. His letter is dated November 7th, 1893, just one month to a day earlier than Mr. Jordan's. That merely happens so the two gentlemen having no knowledge of each other.

"In the spring of 1891," says Mr. Saunders, "I found myself out of sorts all unexpectedly. I couldn't fancy what had come over me. I was low, weak, and tired. I could eat hardly anything, and what I did eat gave me so much pain and distress that I came to dread sitting down to a meal. There were pains in my chest, sides, and back, between the shoulder blades. Then I got so weak that my work was a sort of drag on my hands; and even when walking I was so short of breath I had to stop and rest here and there. I took medicines the doctor gave me, and pills, &c., that my friends recommended; but it was no use, they didn't help me. And all the time, month after month, I was getting weaker and weaker. At last I got a bottle of medicine from Bristol that was right. That the bottle had this effect at first. My appetite came back, and when I got through with the second bottle I was completely cured. (Signed) William R. Saunders."

Now for the lesson. You see what it is, of course, but let's have it in words. When the ship was fast on the shoal only one thing helped her—the rising tide.

When these two men were fast on the shoal of illness only one thing helped them—taking up with eating and digestion came strength and health, for the trouble was that universal destroyer and deceiver, indigestion and dyspepsia.

The tide rose to the pull of the moon. The languid appetite is roused by medicine finally resorted to by both our correspondents—Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council held on the 21st October, the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the C. P. Tenancy Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis then addressed the Council:—

"My Lord, there is one point in the speech just delivered on which I feel I must say a word, and that is to thank the Hon'ble Member, in the name of the people of my Province, for the kind assurance we have received this morning that all enquiries by Revenue-officers mean enquiries properly made and duly recorded, and that provisions will be made by the Chief Commissioner to enforce such procedure. I feel that this assurance is most important, and the expectation that it was to be given has prevented me from moving an amendment on this subject.

My Lord, I also desire to place on record that, although I have been obliged to express my doubts in regard to several important classes of rights with which the Bill deals, I believe the amended Bill taken as a whole makes substantial improvements on the original draft, and that, where it alters that draft, the changes are, with two or three exceptions, expedient and just.

As regards the general principles of the Bill, the Council is already aware of my views, and I may say I still adhere to them. I do not, however, propose to advert to them, nor am I going to take up the time of the Council by urging amendments which I can well see from the course of the debates that have taken place in the Select Committee would have very little chance of being accepted.

I will, therefore, with your Excellency's permission, invite the attention of the Council to only two amendments which I believe will be found necessary and reasonable and to which I hope the Council will accord their sympathetic support.

Before concluding, I would enquire of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, if the words "liabilities" in sections 36, 47 and 71 include reasonable interest, and whether any provision will be made in the rules by the Chief Commissioner to include this very necessary item.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis then moved that to sub-section (b) of section 46 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the following words be added, namely:—

"Except when the decree or order is for advances found by a Court or Revenue officer to have been made by a landlord or on his security for the necessary expenses of cultivation."

In moving this amendment Mr. Chitnavis said:—

"With regard to this amendment the question of seed-grain and other advances made for purposes of cultivation has been so fully considered by the Select Committee when considering section 36 that it would not be right for me to detain the Council by offering further remarks on it. I admit that my amendment goes beyond the scope of the old law. But my point is, that the malguzar had hitherto a right to veto all transfers made without his consent, and had thus a hold upon such tenancy to whom he had, either from his own stock or on his security, advanced money or grain for cultivation. As a tenant who has been thus helped, can evade payment if he so cares by the present law, there ought to be some security that the advances made by the malguzar for securing Government revenue is not lost to him. There must, I think, be some difference between a malguzar who is responsible for revenue and an ordinary creditor who has no stake or interest in the cultivation of holdings. I may observe in passing that in all European countries and in America greater facilities are afforded to the landlord for the realisation of his dues than to a mere capitalist. What I crave is that there ought to be a recognition of the same principle in the present law. I feel sure that the absence of some such recognition will in many villages cause lands to lie fallow, to the detriment of the entire agricultural community of the Province.

My Lord, the malguzar in many places in my Province pays in the shape of revenue and cesses something over 70 per cent. to Government—an assessment much higher than that in any other Province. Again there are cases, when rather than allow the land to remain fallow through tenants' negligence or want of credit, the malguzar stands security for the tenant and procures him the seed-grain, etc., necessary for purposes of cultivation. The great assistance the malguzar has so rendered in times of famine is fresh in our memory. But it is not in famine only that such help is extended. The famine only brought to light the ordinary behaviour of thousands of malguzars towards their tenants. Under these circumstances, I think it is but fair that adequate provisions should be made in the law to secure to the landlord the advances that may have been made by him or on his security for necessary purposes of cultivation. Is it right, I ask, that the malguzar should suffer for helping the tenant when the latter sorely needs capital for cultivation and for payment of rent a large or considerable portion of which goes as Government revenue?"

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Chitnavis then moved that section 61 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be omitted. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Chitnavis then moved that the following be substituted for section 61 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

"61. A sub-tenant who after the commencement of this Act may be in possession of a holding belonging to a tenant, other than a malkmakbuza tenant, for seven successive years, shall not be ejected from the holding unless he is served with a notice six months before the commencement of the next agricultural year. The said sub-tenant, on receipt of such notice, on an application made by him to the Revenue officer, shall have a right to claim such compensation for disturbance as the Revenue officer may direct not exceeding one year's rental of the holding:—

"Provided that this section shall not apply to lands which are used for horticultural or garden purposes and in the case of sub-tenants holding land under a lease registered before the commencement of this Act."

In moving the above two amendments Mr. Chitnavis said:—My Lord, the section 61, as it

comes to us is the work of the Select Committee, there being no such provision in the first draft of the Bill. This shows that the necessity of such a provision was not impressed upon the legislature when the Bill was under preparation. Even now it has been said that if any evil exists it exists in one district—the cordial relations existing between various classes of tenants and landlords in all other parts have been repeatedly affirmed by successive Chief Commissioners. Much as I desire to see the sub-tenant protected I do not see my way to accept the section in the form it has been placed before us. I object to it—

Firstly, because it practically wipes off an existing tenant. It is not quite clear to what rights he will retain. If he retains any he comes to be a mere middleman—an institution which the legislature discourages.

Secondly, because the word "habitually" is vague and would lead to much litigation and discussion in future.

Thirdly, because the section will operate against the sub-tenants themselves for whose benefit it is intended. For, rather than sublet the holding and run the risk of the law, the tenants will not sub-let, and poor agriculturists who have no lands of their own and who live as sub-tenants will have to give up agriculture and have recourse to other means of subsistence. The result of this will be discouragement of agriculture. That the provision will thus produce effects the very reverse of what is anticipated is obvious.

Fourthly, because it deprives people of slender means of a form of investment which is very popular, interferes too much with the freedom of private contract and infuses an element of uncertainty in all private transactions—an insecurity which will work injuriously on the very people whom Government desires to protect.

Fifthly, because the section presumes that all contracts between tenants and sub-tenants necessarily have been contracts between tenants on the one side and weak and ignorant sub-tenants on the other—to my mind, an unwarrantable presumption.

Sixthly, because the section will snap at the tie of sympathy which now binds tenants and sub-tenants in the Province. It will demolish all credit and render the relations between tenants and sub-tenants quite mechanical and impersonal. It may be true that cases have been brought to the notice of the administration of the harsh treatment to which sub-tenants have been subjected in one district, but for the sake of a limited evil, it would not be wise to displace the existing relation between the two classes in the whole province. Further it should be borne in mind that it is the harsh treatment that the weaker party is occasionally subjected to that is brought prominently to the notice of the administration, while the ten thousand little acts of kindness which the stronger party might have done to the weaker even in these very cases, are, as the poet has it left to "show their sweatiness in the desert air."

And, lastly, I object to the section because it will give rise to many complications of tenure, as there will be nothing to prevent the sub-tenant on his part when the funds he has substantial rights in the land from subletting it to another sub-tenant who may be called sub-tenant of sub-tenant and to whom ere long legislation will have to extend protection. The amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. The motion was carried.

SEVERAL cases of hurt by means of knives having of late occurred in Burmah, the local Government asked for the opinions of district officials as to the best way to put down this sort of crime. The majority of the officials proposed by way of reply, that whipping should be added to the punishments, which can now be inflicted for the offence under the I. P. Code. The local Government, however, after considering the proposal of the District officials, rejected it, saying that there were great objections against it.

As is to be expected the death of Doctor Muller from plague has created great panic in Vienna. The London correspondent of the Pioneer wires the following particulars about the case:—Doctor Muller's death was attended by painful scenes. He recorded on paper the symptoms of the progress of the fever, and wrote to his parents cheerfully. The letter was disinfected and kept twelve hours in the hospital. The chaplain was forbidden to enter the room and exhibited the Eucharist through the window. Confession was impossible but the patient half rising, proclaimed his repentance for his sins in a clear voice. Then with a look of intense longing at the sacrifice he sank back on his pillow the nursing nurse praying and weeping at his bed side.

The well informed correspondent of the Shan State Mercury, now at Pekin, sends a dramatic account of the events which immediately preceded the deposition of the young Emperor. According to this version, which is believed to be perfectly correct, the Emperor had decided to rid himself of the Dowager-Empress in order to remove from his path the most serious opponent to his newly-formed programme of reform. His Majesty took into his implicit confidence one Yuan Shikaisi. His Majesty had raised this man, so to speak, out of the gutter, and had promoted him from one high place to another and, therefore, thought that he could trust to his sense of gratitude and loyalty above all others around him. To Yuan the Emperor gave written orders to proceed to Tientsin and return to the capital with troops from that district. With these soldiers Yuan was to surround the Empress Dowager's Palace, and remove her to some place "where her Majesty would be unable to interfere with the projected reforms. Yuan, however, proved to be an ingrate and traitor, for instead of carrying out his Imperial master's orders he showed them to the Viceroy at Tientsin, who immediately informed the Empress-Dowager. Thus forewarned, Her Majesty was able to deliver a counter-stroke with crushing rapidity and effect. She summoned the Emperor to appear in her presence and he, suspecting nothing, readily obeyed. Upon the appearance of the Emperor the Empress accused him of aid and abetment in her criminal lack of filial piety and ingratitude, and on his stammering out some sort of denial, the enraged Empress produced the written orders to Yuan. His Majesty stood crestfallen and ashamed, and thereupon the Empress sternly said that there was only way clear for him, pointing to a cup which the Emperor immediately seized and swallowed its contents at one gulp. The Emperor corresponded naturally suggests that the Emperor, but he declares that it is impossible to say with confidence if he is alive.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a grid.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

order of the 6th September 1898, granting... Lower Provinces, on leave, is appointed to Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the... Revenue and Statistical Departments, during absence, on leave, of Mr. M. Finucane, C.S.I., further orders.

Babu Anadi Nath Mukherjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Malda, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignations tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Noakhali:— Babu Radha Kant Aich, Babu Tarak Chandra Guha, Babu Gobinda Chandra Chatterjee, Babu Kumidini Kant Mukherjee, Babu Krishna Sundar Mozumdar and Babu Upendra Chandra Dutt.

SEARCHING, the gentleman, unaccustomed as he appeared from his conduct, throughout 40 summers to press business, rendered lots of composed matters ready for final proof (we need not state that the great Egerton Press turns out lots of job work daily) and caused much loss thereby.

"PUNJAB TIMES" DEFAMATION CASE. SATURDAY last, at about 3 P.M., when only a sheet of our paper was struck off, Mr. Beatty, Inspector of the Cantonment Police, accompanied by a posse of constables, without uniform and armed with warrants and search-warrants, reached our press downstairs with his finest holiday dress on, began to administer blows to the Pressman and the Inkman who were striking off the paper, stopped our compositors busy with correcting proofs from their work and expelled them from their seats. The poor and innocent Punjab fellows, who pride very much on their courage when they speak of the cowardice of the Bengalees, were frightened out of their wits.

MR. LETHBRIDGE'S SUSPENSION. THE proceedings in the Punjab Chief Court set out the charges on which the Punjab Government has thought fit to suspend Lieutenant F. W. Lethbridge, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Rawalpindi.

(a).—The statements in this para are absolutely false. I never even thought of building a house for myself until very much later than the 11th March, 1896, and in any case I should have had no necessity to ask Fazal Iahai for any of his land—which was outside Cantonment limits—as there were several better sites within Cantonment limits, which the Cantonment Committee would naturally be always quite ready to grant me.

(b).—This statement is absolutely false. I had no reason whatever to rent any house; the house I was in which I rented from Lala Jai Singh at Rs. 70 per mensem suited my wants very well, and I had been comfortably settled in it for some time. I remained in it till June, 1897, never having thought of moving during that time.

(c).—The statements in this para are absolutely false. I never asked Fazal Iahai or any loan. I was in want of no money at the time, and was away on privilege leave at Murree. Fazal Iahai—amongst others—tendered for the building of my house as a contractor, and I may have written him a letter in June on that subject, as I did to other tenderers—Mr. John Powell, Mamooji Hakimji, etc., etc. Fazal Iahai's tenders for the construction of the bungalow were not accepted because too high.

(d).—The statements in this paragraph are absolutely false. I never asked for any loan there or at any other time, nor did I send for Fazal Iahai as stated.

(e).—The statements in this paragraph are absolutely false. At the hearing of the case Fazal Iahai never raised any plea whatever against being convicted, and pleaded guilty. I did not send for Fazal Iahai as stated, nor ask for a loan.

(f).—The statements in this para are, to some extent, correct, and I will now explain the whole matter. Early in 1897 I obtained from the Cantonment Committee the grant of a site or land on the Peshawar Road on which to build a house. I called for tenders to construct the house by contract, and finally on 11th September, 1897, accepted the tender of Sheikh Chiragh Din, of Guzerat, for Rs. 3,000, the agreement being that half the contract money should be paid during December, 1897, and the balance carrying interest at 13 per cent during December, 1897.

note back. Though I had no funds at the Bank at the time I have an account there, and the allowance I receive from my father is paid through them. I at the same time wired home to my father, Sir Roper Lethbridge, to wire out the money to the Bank, and wired the Bank to hold my cheque up till they received funds from my father, which I understood they agreed to do. Previous to this my father had given me considerable presents, and I had no reason to doubt that he would meet my request, particularly as I added the matter was urgent. On 16th December I got a letter from Fazal Iahai, saying the cheque had been returned unpaid, and afterwards heard from my father that he was absent on the Continent when my wire arrived the wire was opened by my brother-in-law, who sent it on to my father by post, and it did not reach him till a considerable time afterwards. I, therefore, made other arrangements and paid off Fazal Iahai as follows:—Rs. 2000 on 8th January, 1898, and Rs. 1,020 on 18th February, 1898, being the whole principal, plus interest and discount charges, etc., to date.

THE REPLY. In re Sheikh Fazal Iahai, petitioner v. the Empress of India, respondent:— I, Francis Washington Lethbridge, Lieutenant Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi, Magistrate, 1st Class, and Justice of the Peace, make oath and state as follows:— There was no enmity between Fazal Iahai and myself before the institution of this case, at any rate, as far as I was concerned, and I can see no reason why there should have been on Fazal Iahai's side.

(a).—The statements in this para are absolutely false. I never even thought of building a house for myself until very much later than the 11th March, 1896, and in any case I should have had no necessity to ask Fazal Iahai for any of his land—which was outside Cantonment limits—as there were several better sites within Cantonment limits, which the Cantonment Committee would naturally be always quite ready to grant me.

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(f).—The statements in this para are, to some extent, correct, and I will now explain the whole matter. Early in 1897 I obtained from the Cantonment Committee the grant of a site or land on the Peshawar Road on which to build a house. I called for tenders to construct the house by contract, and finally on 11th September, 1897, accepted the tender of Sheikh Chiragh Din, of Guzerat, for Rs. 3,000, the agreement being that half the contract money should be paid during December, 1897, and the balance carrying interest at 13 per cent during December, 1897.

THE TEMPLETON CASE. THE Templeton case is to be revived with startling emphasis. Mr. A. M. Templeton, who was tried at the Bombay Criminal Sessions for the murder by assisting in an illegal operation of Mrs. Whittaker, and was acquitted, has now brought suits to recover Rs. 2,00,000 damages from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lawrie, Residency Surgeon, Miss Ada D'Costa a lady doctor in Hyderabad, at present on plague duty at Wadi, and Surgeon Major P. Hehir, stationed at Nowshera. Mr. Templeton's action has arisen from alleged wrongs sustained by him in the Whittaker case, and his plaint refers to conspiracy, and the fabrication of evidence on the part of the defendants.

note back. Though I had no funds at the Bank at the time I have an account there, and the allowance I receive from my father is paid through them. I at the same time wired home to my father, Sir Roper Lethbridge, to wire out the money to the Bank, and wired the Bank to hold my cheque up till they received funds from my father, which I understood they agreed to do. Previous to this my father had given me considerable presents, and I had no reason to doubt that he would meet my request, particularly as I added the matter was urgent. On 16th December I got a letter from Fazal Iahai, saying the cheque had been returned unpaid, and afterwards heard from my father that he was absent on the Continent when my wire arrived the wire was opened by my brother-in-law, who sent it on to my father by post, and it did not reach him till a considerable time afterwards. I, therefore, made other arrangements and paid off Fazal Iahai as follows:—Rs. 2000 on 8th January, 1898, and Rs. 1,020 on 18th February, 1898, being the whole principal, plus interest and discount charges, etc., to date.

THE REPLY. In re Sheikh Fazal Iahai, petitioner v. the Empress of India, respondent:— I, Francis Washington Lethbridge, Lieutenant Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi, Magistrate, 1st Class, and Justice of the Peace, make oath and state as follows:— There was no enmity between Fazal Iahai and myself before the institution of this case, at any rate, as far as I was concerned, and I can see no reason why there should have been on Fazal Iahai's side.

(a).—The statements in this para are absolutely false. I never even thought of building a house for myself until very much later than the 11th March, 1896, and in any case I should have had no necessity to ask Fazal Iahai for any of his land—which was outside Cantonment limits—as there were several better sites within Cantonment limits, which the Cantonment Committee would naturally be always quite ready to grant me.

(b).—This statement is absolutely false. I had no reason whatever to rent any house; the house I was in which I rented from Lala Jai Singh at Rs. 70 per mensem suited my wants very well, and I had been comfortably settled in it for some time. I remained in it till June, 1897, never having thought of moving during that time.

(c).—The statements in this para are absolutely false. I never asked Fazal Iahai or any loan. I was in want of no money at the time, and was away on privilege leave at Murree. Fazal Iahai—amongst others—tendered for the building of my house as a contractor, and I may have written him a letter in June on that subject, as I did to other tenderers—Mr. John Powell, Mamooji Hakimji, etc., etc. Fazal Iahai's tenders for the construction of the bungalow were not accepted because too high.

(d).—The statements in this paragraph are absolutely false. I never asked for any loan there or at any other time, nor did I send for Fazal Iahai as stated.

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