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পদকল্পতরু।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে

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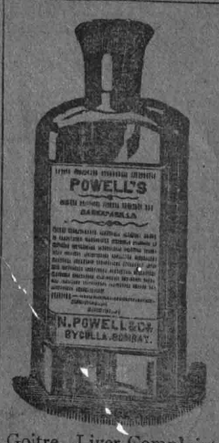

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This is a convenient preparation of a well-known, old and established invaluable Indian remedy used by Native Physicians for the last ten centuries as a special & general Alterative Tonic, Brain and Nerve Strengthener, BLOOD PURIFIER & Special Depurant.

DOSE:—A tea spoonful, in a little water three times a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 30 drops. Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0.

DIET should be light and nourishing; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

☞ We caution the public against spurious imitations; *an indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable properties of the original preparation.* Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

From J. J. D. Esq., *Sutna, 4-5-91.*—"The Moondie Essence has done me a a deal of good, and I shall recommend it to my friends. It has a most wonderful affect on the nervous system and is really a Brain Strengthener. Please send me per V. P. P. two more bottles. You are at liberty to publish this, but pray put my initials only."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

স[illegible] চিকিৎসা।

[illegible] সংস্করণ।

মূল্য পাঁচ[illegible] মাত্র। ডাকমাশুল অর্দ্ধ আনা।

এই পুস্ত[illegible]ত-প্রণালী অনুসারে চিকিৎসা করিলে সপ[illegible]ক্তি কখনই মরিবে না। ইহার চিকিৎসা প্রণালী এত সহজ এবং পুস্তকের ভাষাও এত সরল, যে স্ত্রীলোকেরা পর্য্যন্তও এই পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিতে পারে। গ্রন্থকার ত্রিশ বৎসর যাবত এই প্রণালী অনুসারে অনেক সর্পদষ্ট ব্যক্তিকে নিজহস্তে চিকিৎসা করিয়া আরাম করিয়াছেন, এবং অপরকেও আরাম করিতে দেখিয়াছেন।

এই সকল কারণে প্রতি গৃহে ইহার এক এক খানি পুস্তক রাখা এবং বালক বালিকাদিগকে অন্যান্য পুস্তকের সহিত ইহা পাঠ করান বিশেষ কর্ত্তব্য।

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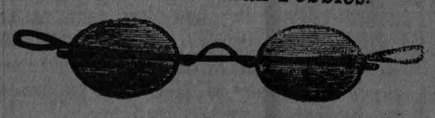

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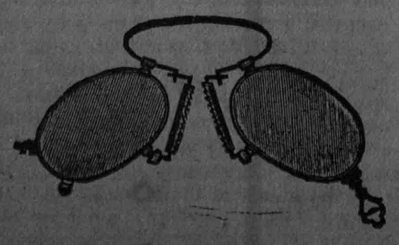

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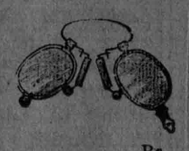

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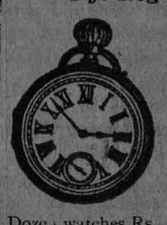

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Purchasers of this Watch will get free of charge, viz:—(1) 1 fancy chain, (2) 1 silk handkerchief, (3) 1 bottle essence, (4) 1 locket.

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(FOR INFORMATION.)

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All Trusts can be vested in the Official Trustee, either by deed, or petition, and can in like manner be re-transferred by petition if thought desirable.

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Official Trustee of Bengal.

Official Trustee's Office,
Calcutta.

ACIDITY PILL
DR. BISWAS

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

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

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

Baru Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca: writes under date the 6th March, 1898:—Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

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

Babu Nilmoni Dey Assistant Settlement Officer, writes from Camp Patepur, Dt. Mozafferpur:—I have tried your Acidity Pill and found them to be an excellent remedy in removing aciditx immediately They are a great boon after a heavy inner. They are invaluable in the Moffussil. They should find place in every tourists bag. Please send me two boxes immediately.

Babu Sarasi Lal Sarcar, M. A. writes:—have tried Dr. Biswas's Acidity Pills, and found them to be of great use not only in the case of Acidity but in general Dyspepsia. The medicine, it seems, is prepared solely from indigenous herbs, and perfectly harmless. Dyspeptic persons will find it to be a great boon for curing this dread disease.

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

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

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar raj family, writes:—"I am glad to state that have been Red much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity Pills. Really I did not expect so happy a result. Please send me two more boxes."

Babu P. De, B. A., Head-Master, Shibpur, H.C. E. School, writes:—Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is a Sovereign remedy for Acidity and Dyspepsia in general. It so 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.

P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of my friends who are similarly suffering.

The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and

Refund the Price in case of failure.

Price Rupee One per box. V. P. charge annas 4 Do not fail to give it a trial when every other mediicine patent or prescribed, has failed to give you relief. You will realise its worth by a week's use only.

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SEEDS, PLANTS, FRUIT GRAFTS, ROSES.

The Cossipur Practical Institution of Horti-Floriand Agriculture, 69 Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur. Calcutta.

The largest and best Repository where Garden and Agricultural seeds, tools and other requisites can be had always ready for sale.

Native Vegetable Seeds, for the ensuing Summer and Rainy seasons, redy and may be despached on the shortest notice. Our *Vegetable Packet* contains 20 varieties of seeds suitable for the season. They are all fresh, best and genuine and specially selected for the Tea and Indigo Concerns. We grow these seeds in our farms; so we can guarantee every satisfaction and can supply them in any quantity. 20 sorts of Vegetable seeds—Such as different varieties of Sags, Brinjals, Kumrah, Chichingah, Karola, Uncha, okra, Cucumber &c. &c., a large packet Rs. 2., a small packet Re. 1.

Single papers of Vegetables are sold at annas 4 and annas 2 a packet, large and small, respectively.

Flower seeds for the Rainy season. 10 kinds Re. 1.

Timber tree seeds of various sorts each packet 4 annas

Santalum Album	...	20 seeds	8 Annas
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We do not charge for packing seeds. Seed list posted free on application.

Plants supplied at moderate prices and very carefully packed.

Best Fruit Grafts, *Chinese pine apples,* several road side and timber trees, most beautiful and scented varieties of select *Roses,* distinct varieties of *Crotons, Palms,* Ferns, Orcheds, Arancaries, Camellias and Magnolias of sorts, Santalum Album Coffee, Camphor Rudrakha, Nutmeg; many other ornamental foliaged plants, Culbons plants Dahlias, choice giant Flowering cannas, Gloxinias and beautiful creepers are always kept ready for sale. Please send for revised Horticultural and fruit Catalogues with 2 annas and half anna postage.

Please send your order early to prevent disappointment of the number and supply. Gentlemen are requested to send in their orders with a remittance sufficient to cover the cost of plants and freight. For further particulars please apply to the Superintendent.

N. B.—Our patrons and constituents are requested to have a look of the Institution which possesses its own Nursery. Orchards and the extensive Model farms.

AMERICAN NOTES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 27.

ELECTRICITY.

No greater surprise has awaited me in visiting the United States after twenty years, than the astounding development everywhere of electricity as a power. Every city in the States of any pretensions (and there are few indeed without) has its system of electric tramcars, and its electric power works which not only supply the overhead wire, or underground cable of the tramcars, but in many instances supply power to workshops and factories. So rapidly is this use of electricity as a motor spreading in the U.S. that in a very few years steam will most likely prove an ancient and obsolete power, only used in remote and backward regions.

Last week I spent a day at Niagara Falls, which I have visited three times before, and my enjoyment of their stupendous forces was keener than ever. I am not, however, about to inflict upon you a description of that indescribable wonder of the world; my main object in going there was not so much to see the Falls for a fourth time, but to visit the great electric power works which have recently been established there, availing itself of the greatest and most concentrated water-power in the world to generate a greater force even than that of Niagara. Niagara River is the vent of an enormous area of watershed; about 6,000 cubic miles of water pours out through its mile-wide channel from 90,000 square miles of reservoir area in the chain of great lakes which it drains. The gorge of Niagara Falls narrows to about half a mile wide. The river drops 55 feet in the rapids above the Falls, and plunges them in a sheer drop of 165 feet into the lower river. The ordinary volume of immense stream is about 275,000 feet per second, and its daily force of 200,000 tons is estimated as equal to latest power of all the coal mined in the world each day. It has been computed that these falls represent 7 millions of nominal horse-power, and that without in the least detracting from their beauty and grandeur at least a million horse-power could be diverted and utilized.

I suppose nothing has stirred the imagination of engineers more than this enormous unused force of Niagara Falls, but hitherto it has never been brought down to practical results until the Niagara Falls Power Co. was incorporated for the purpose in the year 1889, by a group of American capitalists, of whom such names as J. Pierpont Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt and John Jacob Astor, are as familiar to British as they are to American ears.

The plans and entire installation of the marvellous Power-house are practically the work of an International Commission of experts chosen by Mr. Adams, the President of the Company in 1890, and which had its headquarters in London. The Chairman of the Commission was rightly Lord Kelvin, the greatest electrician living, and the other members were an American, a Swiss, and a French engineer of special eminence.

There is not much to be seen on arriving at the Power-house. A large brick building, 200 feet long, very plain in style, looking little different from any other large manufacturing concern, holds the ten 5,000 horse-power electric generators, giving 250 revolutions a minute which combined form an engine of 50,000 horse-power. But the Power-house is built over a huge pit, at the bottom of which rest ten huge Turbines of 5,000 horse-power each, which drive the generators. This wheel pit is 140 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 178 feet deep. The works are on the banks of the river, about a mile and a half from the Falls, the surface of the water being about 220 feet above the level of the river at the foot of the Falls. The bottom and sides of this vast pit are lined with two and a half feet of solid brick masonry. From the bottom of this pit a tunnel is cut to a point below the Falls, by which the huge stream of water passed through the Turbines is finally carried away. This tunnel is about 7,000 feet long from the wheel pit to its exit and look three years to complete. The following statement of the materials used in the construction of the wheel pit and tunnel may furnish some idea of the colossal nature of the undertaking:—16,000,000 bricks, 20,000,000 feet of timber, 60,000 cubic yards of stone, 70,000 barrels of cement, and 26,000,000 cubic yards of sand. In the course of construction 600,000 tons of material were excavated and removed, and at one time 2,500 men were employed on the works.

The net result of this spirited enterprize has been to put the Company in possession of 50,000 horse-power of electric force which they are able to distribute to a radius of 100 miles. They can, without enlargement of their tunnel or service canal, lengthen their wheel pit to 400 feet, which will give them 150,000 horse-power available for distribution. I believe they will not be long before making this extension. Already they sell their power to the entire electric tramway service of Buffalo, to a line of cable cars 22 miles in length between Niagara City and Buffalo, and since the completion of the Power-house, at least six important factories have been built in the immediate neighbourhood to take advantage of its service. One of these takes no less than 2,000 horse-power, and another 1,000. A radius of 100 miles round Niagara has a population of about 600,000, and the present horse-power used in the sixteen cities within this radius is less than 150,000. It is not too sanguine a prophecy made by those who have studied the possibilities, to say that within 10 years this great Power-house will double that amount by attracting to its immediate neighbourhood fresh industries needing power.

I wish I were engineer enough to give further details, but I am not. I can only say that I have never seen anything that appeared to me to be a greater development of practical science, or one that has within it vaster possibilities for the future.

THE Ceylon ruby, weighing 70 carats, advertised for sale by D. C. H. Amaratunga, the lucky owner, has been finally secured by Mr. M. Hornstein, a well-known gem merchant, for Rs. 10,000.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

A FRIENDLY MESSAGE FROM ENGLAND.

THE following letter will no doubt be read with great interest by the people of this country :—

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow an outsider to join with you in the welcome home accorded to Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose, and in so doing add my testimony to the good work he has done while in this country.

Mr. Bose's diffidence may prevent your knowing to what extent he has succeeded in calling attention to the wrongs of India in this country.

He has addressed two meetings in Oldham, the audiences being held spellbound by the earnestness and eloquence with which he pourtrayed the several injustices under which India is suffering.

I have mixed with the people and have heard them express their surprise and indignation on learning that such things are being done in their name in India.

Mr. Bose has made great sacrifices in carrying out his mission, and I am pleased to hear that his services have been so warmly appreciated by his fellow-contrymen ; I can assure you, Mr. Editor, they have not been over-estimated.

A public reception has been accorded to Mr. Bose and the grateful thanks of his countrymen have been tendered him for his services, but the matter ought not to be allowed to rest there. Mr. Bose has done his part, it now devolves upon others to follow and continue the good work he has begun.

We need not be surprised if Indians judge [illegible] the standard of many officials we send [illegible] govern them, but I can assure you, Mr. [illegible] such is [illegible] the case. There are warm [illegible] in England [illegible] in India and it only needs [illegible] wrongs of the latter to be laid before the [illegible]ple of this country to insure their grievances [illegible]ing redressed.

There is no desire on the part of the civil population of this country that India should be badly governed : there is no profit to us that India should be a happy hunting ground for the avarice and greed of our officials.

We believe we are in India for India's good ; and if the people of England discover that India is being sacrificed in the interests of the officials sent there, the voice of the people will soon be raised on behalf of the suffering ones.

Englishmen have learned the blessings of representative government imperially and locally, therefore I feel sure when it is made known to them that India is practically without these blessings, they will not be long in taking up the question and insisting upon India having the only system of government which can bring prosperity and happiness to [illegible]se it governs. I do not mean to infer we [illegible] give up India, for weal or woe India is [illegible] to England, I believe my countrymen are [illegible]us it shall be for weal ; it is only the want of knowledge on our part, for we know only what our officials choose to tell us, that has allowed things to go on as they hitherto have done.

Send some of your best men over here, let them speak to our people as Mr. Bose has done, face to face, let them go into every town and village showing the people the true state of affairs, a satisfactory solution and a happy issue out of all your afflictions will not be long delayed.

Of course it is not possible to send a missonary to every town and village, it will be iawork of some considerable time, but in the meantime if a few of our great centres of population were undertaken, much good might be quickly done.

I do not expect much from Toryism at any time, but was not aware of the re-actionary tendency of their administration in India until I heard it from the lips of Mr. Bose, and which is all the more discreditable because it can be done with greater impunity in India than England.

After hearing Mr. Bose's lecture I asked myself,—can these things be ? It is no benefit to me and my countrymen that India should be misgoverned. If its resources are being drained to gratify the luxurious demands of these pampered officials, is it not I and my fellowmen who are responsible, for have we not the vote and do we not make and unmake Governments ? My resolution was soon taken, so far as I am concerned I will be no party to the infliction of misery on two hundred millions of human beings.

Send your advocates over and educate us in the requirements of India, and I venture to predict a warm-hearted response will soon be forthcoming to brighten the dark cloud Toryism is casting over India.

William Harrop,
Oldham, England.

We have more than once said that the salvation of India can be achieved by agitation in England. And the way is to acquaint the English public with the real state of affairs in this country. While in England Babu Ananda Mohan laboured under immense difficulties. Public meetings in that country mean the expenditure of a certain sum of money. Each meeting costs from £50 to £60. He was, however, not supplied with funds by his own countrymen. He had thus to depend upon others for the purpose of procuring him an audience. Yet he had the privilege of speaking before audiences, composed entirely of Englishmen,—Liberals, Unionists and Conservatives. The audiences were procured for him in a mysterious manner—by whom it is hard to determine. He got an invitation to address a meeting, organized sometimes solely and sometimes mainly to hear him, and sometimes advantage was taken of a gathering to invite him to address those who were present. In this way Babu Ananda Mohan found opportunities of coming across Englishmen, utter strangers to him, eager to hear him about India. The reader may remember how he found himself accidentally face to face with Mr. Morley. He was urged from here specially to see this illustrious Liberal [illegible]tesman, and Providence brought them to[illegible] in an unexpected manner. Mr. Morley [illegible] to preside at a meeting of the Women's Federation Association, and Babu Ananda Mohan was also asked to speak there, and thus they met. It must be borne in mind that if Mr. Morley is a foremost man of his time and is saturated with liberal principles, he had very little knowledge of India. Whether the problem was too complicated for him, or too disagreeable, he never cared to take any fervid interest in Indian affairs. But Babu Ananda Mohan laid bare the defects of British rule before him, and made it plain to him that it is a gross deriliction of duty on the part of British statesmen to ignore the just claims of their 300 million Indian fellow-subjects. He also made it clear that, if India was a source of weakness, it could be made a source of strength by a change of policy. The letter of Mr. Hollinwood would show how the speeches of Babu Ananda Mohan had penetrated deep into the hearts of those Englishmen who listened to him, and who had hitherto entertained the comfortable belief that India was being very well governed.

The writer suggests that the good work begun by Babu Ananda Mohan should be followed and continued. He says that our people should preach the gospel of India's progress to every town and important village of England. Yes, that is one way of spreading accurate knowledge about the affairs of India to the ruling country. The other and simpler way is that some of our distinguished countrymen should pay private visits to all the leading politicians in England, Tory and Liberal Mr. Bradlaugh was secured by Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee. Mr. R. C. Dutt has settled in England. By adopting this means he can do the Indians a vast deal of good. The promoters of the Calcutta Municipal Bill agitation should see their way to appoint him as their delegate in England, and instruct him to secure the co-operation of as many important Englishmen in this matter as he can. The municipal franchise was conferred upon the citizens of Calcutta by a Conservative Lieutenant-Governor under a Conservative Ministry. Mr. Dutt may thus enlist the sympathy and support of good many Tories and Unionists of leading position. We are deeply grateful to Mr. William Harrop wood for his noble sentiments. We think he has been a little hard upon the English officials in India. Generally speaking they are large-hearted Englishmen, disposed to do good to the people entrusted to their charge. It is the system of administration which is mainly at fault. Under the present arrangement, even angels are apt to commit serious blunders.

INDIANS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE announcement of the success of eight Indians in the Civil Service examination was followed by another, that three of them have been rejected by the Medical Board. In regard to the rejection of one, the *Englishman* observes :—

Mr. Jotindra Nath Roy, the son of Mr. Kedarnath Roy, C. S. who was successful at the competitive examination held in August for the Indian Civil Service, has, we learn, since been rejected on the ground of physical unfitness. The case of Mr. Roy appears to be a rather hard one. It seems that the Medical Board in making their decision added the proviso that there was every reason to think that the candidate would be fit for the Indian Civil Service in 12 months. As all passed candidates have to pass a year of probation in England before being called on for active work in India, it is probable that Mr. Roy would pass if subjected to a second medical examination at the end of that period. The Civil Service Commissioners, however, have insisted on the strict application of the rules, and Mr. Roy if he still wished to enter the Civil Service, will, therefore, have to pass not only a second medical but a second literary examination. If, as is probable, his health gave way in preparing for the competitive examination, it is not likely to improve if he has to work up for a second venture. This is one of those cases, which occasionally crop up, in which the Secretary of State might profitably exercise his discretion.

We thank the *Englishman* for his support. We also thank him for shewing in what arbitrary manner some of these candidates were rejected. When Mr. Paul's motion, in regard to the Simultaneous question, was accepted by the Parliament, there was consternation in India amongst Anglo-Indians and their supporters in England. They said, that the measure, if passed, would fill the Indian Civil Service with Indians. One paper went to the length of declaring, that if the Parliamentary vote was allowed to remain, every place in the service would be appropriated by the Indians.

On that occasion, another confession was made with the utmost frankness. It was this. It was confessed then, that Indians would never be allowed, under any circumstance whatever, to obtain more than a fixed number of appointments in the Civil Service. Of course there was the Proclamation of the Queen ; of course there was a competitive examination. But it was confessed that despite the results of the competitive examination, and despite the terms of the Royal Proclamation, the Indians would never be permitted to obtain more than a limited number of places.

Long before this, a similar confession was made by Lord Lytton in a State Despatch. His Lordship then declared, without reserve, that the object, of all the obstacles, put in the way of the Indians in passing the examination, was to "cheat" them of the appointments in the Civil Service.

It is needless to proceed further in this discussion. It is quite plain, and it has been admitted, that the difficulties put in the way of Indians passing the examination, *viz*, that of compelling them to go to England for it, and pass a most difficult examination in a foreign tongue, for a place in their own country, were due to a settled determination of keeping the Civil Service a close preserve for the inhabitants of Great Britain. The question was often discussed amongst the Indians, what the authorities would do to put the natives out of the preserve, in case despite all obstacles, a large number of them passed the examination. They discussed the question in vain, for no one could see the possibility of the authorities being able to keep the candidates out, who had actually passed the examination. This year a large number of Indians actually passed the examination, and we see three of them have been summarily rejected under medical ground. The *Englishman's* para will shew, under what slender grounds, at least one of them was rejected.

We have, in the above, described all circumstances of the case. Need we say, that no sooner it was announced, that three of the eight had been rejected, than the cry was raised amongst the Indians, that here, at last, is the way to get out of the difficulty when large number of Indians passed the examination! Of course it is wrong on the part of the Indians, to attribute such unworthy motives to the parties concerned. We admit fully, that it is wrong to attribute such motives. But the difficulty yet is to persuade the Indians to divest their minds absolutely of this question of motive.

This rejection of three candidates in one year has placed the Indians in a position of despair. They may make up their minds to go to England ; they may raise the necessary funds to carry out the enterprize ; they may pass the examination. But yet who is to protect their interests, if the Medical Board votes their incompetence? The success has now been made absolutely uncertain.

And who will, after this decision of the Medical Board, agree to take the risk of going to England for the purpose of passing an examination there ?

Take into consideration also the difficult position of the authorities. This year, some eight candidates have passed the examination. Suppose, next year, some twenty Indians succeed. Will the Medical Board again come forward to reject fifteen of them as unfit for service ? That will be scandalous, even if they are rightly rejected.

We can suggest some means, how to get out of this difficulty. First, let the Government declare, that the Indians will never be permitted to hold a place in the service.

If the Government is willing to be more generous, let them declare frankly, that the Indians will be allowed so many appointments every year, and let these appointments be filled up by a competitive examination in India.

INDIANS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WE said yesterday that it would be wrong to attribute unworthy motives to the Medical Board, which rejected the Indian candidates, who had passed the last Civil Service examination. It must be borne in mind that they, the former, are a non-political body, and the probabilities are that they know nothing of the serious disinclination that the authorities, generally speaking, here have of allowing the Indians to enter the Civil Service. Nevertheless, as we said yesterday, it would be difficult to persuade the people of this country to take such a generous view of the decision of the Medical Board.

We must say that the people of this country ought not to be wholly blamed for viewing with suspicion every act, which has the effect of stopping the entry of the Indians into the Civil Service. The people have been forced to entertain the notion, that the authorities are opposed to the entry of the Indians into the preserve. The methods adopted, ever since the British Government obtained the possession of India, to keep the Indians out of the Civil Service, are the origin of the notion and suspicion referred to above.

Admitting that the action of the Medical Board was above suspicion, we can not but yet think that they had done some injustice, at least to Joteendra Nath, whose case was noticed in our last. The duty of the Board was even to stretch a point in favor of the Indians and not to make such a rigid application of the rules in their case, considering all the difficulties under which they laboured, and the peculiar circumstance of their case. For an Indian youth, to proceed to England and stay there for the purpose of passing a difficult examination in a foreign tongue, means great sacrifice to him, and the possession of some spirit of enterprise in him. It would be considered hard to deprive such a youth of the prize, obtained after so much toil, for no fault of his own. Take into consideration also the other fact, that these Indians are claimants of the service of their own country. Where in the world are the natives of the soil so ostracized from the service of their own country as in India ? It must be admitted that the Indians have a moral claim to these posts. We think, therefore, the Medical Board ought to have been generous in applying the rule in their case.

Take another circumstance into consideration. An Indian youth who has stamina enough to be able to proceed to a distant and cold country, a[illegible]ary health and strength to stay [illegible] years for the purpose of passing a[illegible] examination, ought to be considere[illegible] competent to take charge of an India[illegible]. Perhaps an Indian youth of feeble [illegible]ould not be quite the man to take c[illegible] of the district of Peshwar. But he [illegible]nt to be competent enough to be able to serve in Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Madras, and Bombay. At least he could be transferred to the Post Office or any other department, where a strong physical frame is not essential for the purpose of the due discharge of duties.

Suppose a candidate contracts fever at the time of the medical examination. The Medical Board rejects him. The candidate in a short time regains his health. Is he to be deprived of the prize simply because he had the misfortune of contracting a desease at the time of the examination ?

Suppose a candidate passes the medical examination successfully. But, shortly after this, he falls ill and becomes invalided. What does the Government do in this case ? He is given every opportunity of regaining his health and remaining in service. He is given leave, light work, a better climate etc to enable him to regain his health. But he is never expelled from the service.

We have already pointed out that this new obstacle, or rather a obstacle newly applied, *viz* this rigid medical examination, makes the entry into the Civil Service almost a mere matter of chance. You may, though only a lad, gather the requisite courage of proceeding to a distant land ; you may obtain permission from fond Hindu parents for the purpose ; you may pass the examination. But you at last find that you are at the mercy of a Medical Board. What Indian will, after this, care to undergo the serious risk of competing for such a prize ?

THERE are some Indian papers which are very glad of the fact that the mischief of the "Forward" policy has been at last laid bare in England. But are the Indians vitaliy interested in the question ? In England they are trying to find the ethics of the "Forward" policy. They want to know why the Indian Government should be leaving their natural and therefore stronger frontiers, and advance to weaken their own position, and better that of the Russians That question was sought to be answere. by the *Times* with a mountain-load of phrases. The reason for this policy has yet to be discovered. It is this. A few military men have the resources of a vast Empire at their absolute disposal. The present Viceroy is weak by nature, and also by the constitution of the Government. In India, now-a-days, the ministers are stronger than their masters. Well, these ministers want war for two reasons. One is to earn glory, the other is to give our soldiers some exercise. Now, it must be borne in mind that they have a most efficient army under their command, but no work. Our readers in other parts of India may not know the story of the seven brothers, strong as giants, but having nothing to do. They were seen carrying their shrieking old aunt to the cremation ground. Neighbours wanted to know the reason, and they explained their strange proceedings by declaring that, as they had nothing to do and their superhuman energies needed some exercise, they were taking just to kill time their old aunt to be burnt on the funeral pile ! It is a misfortune to possess irrepressible energies, specially when there is no work to give them occupation. The efficient Indian army wants war ; and, as every available nation has been subjugated, it has to fight "the splendid soldiers' on our frontiers. In Colonel Hanna's little book on the subject we find that all these wars and expeditions have cost us Rs. 52,00,00,000 since 1878. It is literally true, said Mr. Maclean the other day, "that at the present moment, out of the fifty millions of the net revenuet half comes to England to pay the Home Charges, while probably another third is spent on the army which is mainly employed in guarding the frontier. Very little of the Indian revenue is spent, in fact, in India at all." The "Forward" policy will therefore die a natural death when there is no longer any money to meet the expenses of the expedition.

THE *New Age* of Calcutta quotes a paper from Prof. J. S. Loveland proving, or trying to prove, that Jesus Christ was a myth, and that the Christian cult was stolen from the East ! Now St. Mark and St. John may not agree with St. Mathew and St. Luke. But the fact yet remains that Christianity tamed the fiercest nations in the world. Is it possible that a mere myth can produce such a result ? The very fact of the potent influence that Christianity has been exercising over the minds of the foremost races in the world for 1800 years, is a proof positive that it owes its origin to divine influence. Religion, however, is a subject which may not be popular with some of our countrymen. Let us view the matter from a political stand, point. The question is whether we derive any thing politically by pulling down Christianity. One stern fact is that the Government is despotic. The other is that it is irresistible, and we are utterly helpless. If the Government now fails us at any matter, we can appeal to the Bible. If the authority of the Bible is annihilated, our only appellate court is destroyed with it ! Our interest therefore lies not in destroying Christianity, but in establishing it. What a glorious thing it would be for us weaker nations, if all the so-called Christians in the world, could be induced to entertain a belief in their religion. Already the throne of Jesus Christ is tottering, and it is not for us Hindus to range under the banner of materialism against religion.

ONE of the duties of the adminstrators of the country is to provide means to agriculturists, who form the bulk of population, to dispose of their prod[illegible] at advantageous terms. If the Governm[illegible] had taken its revenue in kind, as pre[illegible] Government in India used to do, the [illegible]dition of the people would have been mu[illegible] improved. But now they have to conve[illegible] by an inexerable law their product into silv[illegible] which leaves them no choice of sellin[illegible] their grains at the best market on the bes[illegible] occasion. The Government can however adopt a very simple way of conferring an infinite blessing to the country. Even when Railway lines pass through rich districts, the people have not always the means of reaching them. Can Government provide means by which those agriculturists can avail themselves of these Railways at the point whenever a road crosses a line ? We think this can be managed without much cost, while the advantage to the country would be tremendous if it could be carried out.

IT is clear, as we stated yesterday, that viewing a sacred object from a material and gross point of view, our interests lie not in destroying but establishing Christianity. The Christian Missionaries, however, have no definite idea as to their real duties. Is it an act of greater merit to convert a heathen, than to reclaim an infide[illegible] of christian parents ? To make the matter plain, take the case of Mr. John of Christian parents, who has no faith in Christianity. Take also the case Kanu, who is a heathen. Is it not the duty of Christian missionaries, first to try to reclaim John before meddling with Kanu ? But that they will not do. They will pray ten thousand times for the soul of a *mo cho*, who is only one step in advance of the chimpanzee, but they will take no notice of the condition of the highly educated Mr. John, who disgraces his country and nationality by his drunkenness and debauchery. We think the golden rule is, that charity must begin at home. It is no good act to starve one's child, and make a donation for charitable purposes from the saving. They are going to have a hall for the delivery of lectures on Christianity at Bankura. The hall is of course meant for the heathens. We think, this is a mere dissipation of energy. Let such lecture halls be erected for the benefit of the so-called Christians in India. If the Christian missionaries would make any systematic effort to reclaim their countrymen in India, the Indians will supply them with as much funds as it is in their power to contribute. Let them preach the fatherhood of God, and brotherhood of man to the Christians first, then, if necessary, to the Hindus. The Hindus would be too glad to be admitted as brethern of the Christians. Is this not funny? The Christians do not, at least practically, admit the brotherhood of man, but the Hindus do. Yet, the Christian missionaries will preach the brotherhood of man to the Hindus, who are not in need of being thus awakened, but not to the Christians, who are in urgent need of being reminded of this truth proclaimed by Jesus Christ, [illegible] not for the first time.

India to hand quotes a sentence [illegible] the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sp[illegible] of Bombay, admitting that the Go[illegible]ment has come to know the mis[illegible] that it committed in the beginnin[illegible] regard to its plague policy. We must [illegible] this shows a good deal of humility in [illegible] Spencer. Is it possible that there is [illegible] official in India who entertains the suspici[illegible] in his mind, that the Government is capable of committing a mistake ? It is quite true that to err is human, and that being the case, the Government ought to bear always [illegible] mind its liability to commit errors. The [illegible] chief is, that in India, there is a great tem[illegible]tation to adopt hasty, ill-judged, and ill-considered steps. The usual way here is to act under impulses, and this because an erring officer here has scarcely any penalty to undergo. The Bombay Government frankly admits that it committed errors, and they must be stupendous ones to lead it to the humilation of a confession. But if the Bombay Government committed errors, it was in no way made to suffer for them. Indeed, the Government would have never made the confession, and allowed its errors to exist, if they had not produced such direful results in the country. Because the errors produced a violent convulsion in the country, the Government was obliged to confess failure. In short, the errors were admitted only when they had already convulsed society. In Calcutta the cry was raised, not by designing Congress-*wallas* but by an infuriated populace, acting under a sincere though mistaken belief, that the Government wanted to poison and kill them! The same cry was raised in Madras. In short, the horrible belief, that our beneficient Government is in the habit of poisoning its own subjects, owes its origin to those errors of the Bombay Government, which the Hon'ble Mr. Spencer tries to make so light of. The fact is, an error can never be digested. Its effects must present themselves sooner or later.

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"A DEPUTY MAGISTRATE" thus writes to the *Indian Daily News* of the 28th inst. with reference to the injustice done to the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service by the appointment of Mr. Barrister Bonnoud to officiate for Nawab Syed Ameer Hossen :—

Every profession and every service in this country have some organ or other to represen their grivances, but the Uncovenanted Service has none. There are lots of newspapers edit by Bengalis, some of whom are "red-he- ots," but they do not, even by mistake a single word to support the legitimat ns and aspirations of the service ; on the trary they do not lose a single opportuno, of having a fling at the "Diputy Babu," ey contemptuously call us.

"A Deputy Magistrate" is a little un- ateful. Only the other day we strongly rotested against the arrangement by which he members of the Uncovenated Civil Service were deprived of a post in the Provincial Civil Service by the death of Babu Umesh Chande Batabyal. Though a member of the Statutory Civil Service, Babu Umesh Chunder was placed among the Deputy Magistrates, and in due course confirmed as a District Magistrate and Collector. It was understood that the post occupied by Mr. Batabyal belonged to the Deputy Magistrates, and not to the members of the Civil Service. But, after his death, a Civilian was posted in his place, while no Deputy Magistrate was raised to the Provincial Civil Service. This was a great wrong done to the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and it was we, and not "A Deputy Magistrate," who brought it prominently to the notice of the authorites. As regards the appointment of Mr. Bonnaud, it was also we who, more than a month ago, condemned the arrangement in the following words :—

WE hear that the leave, for which Nawab Syed Ameer Hossen applied, has been granted to him, and that Mr. Bonnaud has been appointed to act for him. Thus, another post which belongs to a native of the country, has been made over to a European. If we have been correctly informed, the post was reserved for a member of the Provincial Service by the Despatch of the Civil Service Commission. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the applicants for the officiating appointment were Babu P. N. Mukherjee of Sealdah, Moulvi Serajul Huq of Alipore and Moulvi Bazlal Karim of Howrah. The post might have been given to any of these gentlemen, and the provision in the Despatch, referred to above, observed. Of the three officers named above, the last, Moulvi Baz al Karim, is the senior of all, and he has been in the service for 24 years and earned much distinction. It is a pity that, even under the rule of Sir John Woodburn, the just claims of the natives of the soil should be overlooked in his way.

"A Deputy Magistrate" will thus see tha we raised our voice long before the appointment was actually made. Indeed, no other daily paper was even then aware that Mr. Bonnaud was going to be again appointed to officiate for Nawab Ameer Hossein. As a matter of fact, on the appearence of the paragraph, Mr. Bonnaud had to give up appearing in a case pending before the Police Court in which he was engaged as counsel. "A Deputy Magistrate," who is personally interested, and not the *Patrika*, was thus sleeping over this important matter all this time. It is quite true that we do not spare the Deputy Magistrates when they commit high-handedness and illegalities ; but they will not find a stronger friend than this journal to defend their just rights when they are sought to be trampled under

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OUR Dacca correspondent writes to say that memorial has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by the residents of Madhugunj, against the local Subdivisional Officer, Moulvie Fazlal Karim, alleging various acts of illegalities and high-handedness on his part. The memorialists express a hope that a thorough and sifting enquiry will be held into the matter by some independent responsible officer to enable the Government to come to a right conclusion.

INSPITE of the efforts of the officials and the educated portion of the Indian community to popularize inoculation, the feeling of the masses in the Madras Presidency against it seems to be strong. Mr. T. G. Sundarase Iyer, Taksildar of Hindupur, had gone to Kaikonda to establish an inspection station to prevent travellers from Mysore importing infection over the frontier into the Anantpur district. The villagers took him to be an inoculator and stoned him to death. The deceased was a bother of Mr. Subramania Iyer, late editor of the *Hindu*.

BABU RAMA KANTA RAI, writing from Japan to the *Sanjibani*, says that as considerable facilities exist there for Indians proceeding to Japan for the acquisition of a knowledge of various technical arts wealthy men of our country who have the interests of the country should undertake to send a few Indians for the purpose. The cost of living for a single student is estimated at Rs. 50 a month which is susceptible of an appreciable reduction if students, in batches, messed together. Babu Rama Kanta, it may be mentioned here, has gone to Japan to learn mineralogy.

IF the Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Standard* is to be credited, the Bombay Government has put upon an ingenious method of silencing the Natu brothers from agitating to obtain release. The elder brother has sent scores of petitions representing their grievances and challenging the Government to put them to trial as the best way to test their guilt or innocence. At first, the Government replied to some of the memorials submitted by the Sardar Natu ; but it became soon apeparent that it was not easy for it to repiy the points, raised by the Sardar Natu, in a straightforward manner, and so, of late, they have stopped replying to the represen- of the Natu at all !

THERE wa it was customary with the aborig of India to offer human sacrifices e the wrath of the various evil s were supposed to be the guardians l, the forest, the river, or even the itselt. And every such sacrifice is fo upon a legend. The legend, as told e Khond, a tribe living in the hill districts in the north of Madras, and in portions of Orissa and the Central Provinces, in respect of human sacrifice, will be found to be peculiarly interesting. Here it is :— Very many generations ago there were two brothers, Nati Kuaro and Nati Maliko, who by their joint-wife had a family of seven sons and one daughter. The eldest son was Asram, the next Bisram, and the last, Kana, and the daughter, who was the youngest of them all, was called Phupadi. The names of the other sons are lost. After the death of their parents the seven brothers dwelt together with their sister in Samburi Bimburi, which is now popularly identified as the hiliy country about Mohasingi, in the Khimdi State of the Madras Presidency. At that time the earth was a quivering unstable mass, unfit for cultivation. One day, while Phupadi was preparing the daily meal of Nanga Kusa and Badu Kusa, she accidentally cut her finger, and was unable to staunch the blood, which gushed into the pot of vegetables and flooded the ground. When the brothers returned from the hunt and sat down to their evening repast, they found it of surpassing savour. Wondering, they questioned Phupadi, and she, being greatly troubled, replied, "Oh, brothers, forgive me ; what you find of such agreeable flavour is my blood." She then related to them the strange occurrence, and, in order to convince them, called them to see the blood stains on the ground. But lo ! a miracle had been wrought ; wherever the blood had fallen the earth, had become firm and stable The brothers were greatly alarmed at the prodigy, and sought to discover what it meant. But their carnal appetite being aroused, the supernatural portent was soon forgotten in the unquenchable longing that seized them for the blood they had unwittingly tasted, and they resolved to put their sister to death. When Phupadi came to know of their evil determination, she wept bitterly and said, "Oh brothers, the earth-god demands a sacrifice, offer up my blood; and as much of the earth as I have wandered over, so much of it will grow tranquil and calm." When she had spoken thus, the brothers, all except the youngest, seized her and slew her, and her flesh they ate; but her bones they buried in the bosom of the earth, and behold ! the earth-god was appeased, and fell asleep; and the tremblings ceased, and the earth became firm and stable. Thus was instituted the *meria*, or human sacrifice.

THE Resolution of the Government of India on the jail administration of India, in 1897, which is just out, contains some noticeable features. There was an increase in admission to jails of nearly one lakh of persons and increase in the death-rate, bringing it up to nearly forty-five per thousand. The average death-rate was higher than in the previous year in every province, except Assam. The Central Provinces, on the other hand, have the unenviable distinction of reporting the appalling death-rate of 134 per thousand in their jails, while the Punjab had only 15 per thousand, and Madras 19. Another point which is brought prominently to notice is the increase in the number of children and especially girls, who were sent to jail last year for petty theft due to the prevailing scarcity. This feature, the report states, "appears to the Government of India very unsatisfactory and to indicate that, notwithstanding the orders issued on the subject, the Courts do not have ecourse sufficiently to the alternative methods which have been prescribed for dealing with juvenile offenders."

THE *New Age* of the 13th October has the following:—The Indian papers now to hand report the extraordinary demonstrations on the release of Mr. Tilak. Our contemporary, *India*, does not go beyond the sober truth when it asserts that Mr. Tilak, instead of being humiliated—as ought to be the effect of the execution of every proper penal law—has been, on the contrary, "honoured in a way in which, if Indian observers are right, no human being has been honoured before in India—be he Englishman or Indian—within this century." We consigned Mr. Tilak, a member of the Governor's Council, a learned pundit, and a man foremost in all works of benevolence, to a malefactor's prison ; on his tardy release he is "almost worshipped." The whole of the gross blunder was based on sheer ignorance, confirmed by blind panic. The very same comment applies to the case of the Natu brothers, who are still kept in restraint, although they have never been brought to trial, and although every reason yet alleged by the Government for their arrest and detention has been proved to be absolutely unfounded. But for the fears of the officials, springing from complete ignorance of the real facts under the urgency of panic, the Natus would never have been arrested at all. Further, the whole of the deplorable exercise of arbitrary power in the enactment of the series of Sedition Acts, gagging the Press, and closing the only remaining door to knowledge of the popular mind, is similarly due to the same unhappy causes—ignorance of the facts, and the resulting panic fears. Once more, the plague measures illustrate the same melancholy fact : the system that the officials upheld, even to the point of local outbreaks, is now confessed to be mistaken, and ha been so modified as to be practically abandoned. How could any men, however pure and high their intentions, govern to any good purpose an alien people, when the sources of knowledge of the essential conditions are so foolishly cut off? Last week, too, we spoke of the necessity for wider knowledge of India among our countrymen at home. We might have also insisted on the grave danger of misinformation. Such misinformation is by no means uncommon, though no doubt it is for the most part unintentional. A markedly bad case has just been pilloried, with proper severity, by *India*. A long paragraph appeared some week back in the "London Correspondence" of the *Scotsman*. On its coming to the knowledge of the Editor of *India*, he quoted it sentence by sentence and exposed its michievous inaccuracies ; and Mr. Romesh C. Dutt, ex-Officiating Commissioner of Orissa and ex-member of the Bengal Legislative Council, addressed to the Editor of the *Scotsman* a reply, which, so far as we have observed, has not yet seen the light in that journal. We do not consider any comment necessary. The episode constitutes a strong warning, and leads one to be severely distrustful of paragraphs that run down all persons and things Indian, and call for more stringent measures. Principal Fairbairn has spoken most wise and timely words, and we trust they will have the effect of setting people at home to give more attention to the current cts of Indian government and administration.

IF "it is literally true", as Mr. Maclean says, that "at the present moment, out of the fifty millions of the nett revenue, half comes to England to pay the Home Charges, while probably another third is spent on the army mainly employed in guarding the frontier", it is a wonder now they manage it at all. Well, they do it by making inroads into the local funds we suppose. When all other resources have been exhausted, the Government is obliged to look to funds to which it has no claims. So we are come to this pass at last ! And this is the way that the affairs of this fine country have been administered of late ! Yet those, who are responsible for this state of affairs, must have the compensation allowance. It reminds us of the saying of whom we don't know, tho' it is often quoted to the effect, "what do the officials care if only the Empire last their own time?" A new race of administrators with a new policy ought to be introduced for the safety of the Empire. And these are the administrators who are afraid of "sedition" in the Indian press. They have good cause to be

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THE English public, both here and in England, are now fully realizing the fact, which was plain to the meanest Indian two years ago, that, the plague measures, though inaugurated with the best of motives, meant no good but only unmitigated mischief to the people of this country. An article of the *Times* on the subject, which is reproduced in another column, shows that that great organ of the English nation feels ashamed and humiliated at the manner in which money was sacrificed and the poor Indians subjected to sufferings for the purpose of stamping out a desease which has baffled science and which, past experience proves, never altogether relaxes its hold upon a place it has once attacked within many years to come. Says the *Times* : —"We must sorrowfully admit that all the efforts and sufferings and enforced hardships of the past two years have failed to secure a triumph over the disease." It further says : "Taken together with the experiences of the past two years in Bombay, they indicate that the problem is not one of violently stamping out a sudden epidemic, but of establishing some continuous control over a disease that possesses a strong vitality and tends persistently to recur". In short, the measures to be adopted, says the *Times*, "must be of a kind which the people can bear and the finances support." What a deal of mischief might have been avoided, if the authorities here had taken only a common sense view of the situation. Plague was a disease about which they knew nothing. The so-called experts were as much ignorant about its character as the ordinary lay men. Yet they not only introduced measures with confidence to eradicate the disease, but passed laws and regulations making it highly penal to break any of these measures, though many of them entailed untold sufferings upon the people hurt their religious susceptibilities. and trampled under foot their sacred and time-honoured usages. Nor was this all. The authorities lost their heads so completely as to employ British soldiers to pry into the sacred precincts of the Hindu and Mussalman zenanas: and the result, as every body knows, was terrible. The Bombay Government has at last learnt wisdom, but at what tremendous cost !

THE Afridis and other Border tribes are now giving some exercise to the British soldiers. We tremble to think of the day when these worthy opponents would be compelled, by the valor of our troops, to convert their swords into ploughshares. When such a thing happens, we do not know where our troops will find any field for exercise. The Spanish knight, for want of a worthy antagonist, had to fight with a wind-mill. Alexander wept when there were no more worlds to conquer. The time is likely to come when the Borderers will be thoroughly tamed, and then possibly our gallant captains will have to weep, and weep bitter tears of sorrow for having no more worthy soldiers on the frontiers, capable of giving them the pleasure of a fight, and of allowing themselves to be mowed down by artillery. Good fighters as the Borderers undoubtedly are, it must not be forgotten that Peshwar was wrested from them by Ranjit Sing. One of the Afghan ballads, describing the fight at Nashawara, was translated by Lieutenant Raverty and published in the journal of the Asiatic Society. It is giv n below :—

The battle of Nohshaira was fought in 1823, between the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, Barakzo'e, brother of Dost Mahomed Khan, and the Seiks under Runjit Singh in which Abbas Khan Khattak was slain, besides a host of Yusufzo'es. But here is the translation :—

In misery and grief I'm plung'd,
By ruthless Fate's decree ;
Alas ! that from its cruel laws,
There's no escape for me.
What shall I say of Abbas Khan,
That Khattak chief so bold ;
At his sad fate I'm sorely griev'd,
And that by me 'tis told.
He first did march to Wuzir Bagh,
Where cypresses do wave ;
And there he muster'd all his clan,
They were like lions brave.
He from Pesh'awer then did start,
For Azim Khan to fight ;
And with five hundred Khattaks true,
He reach'd Nohshair that night.
When morning dawn'd, the Seiks advanc'd,
The Afghan host to crush ;
But Ghazis they, on Nannak's sons'
Did like a torrent rush.
On Khaber's heights, when rains do pour,
And wintry blasts do blow ;
The little rills, to torrents swell'd,
All Jamrud's plain o'erflow.
That day they kill'd of Singhs enough,
Of heads to raise a dome ;
But 'twas decree'd Noshaira's plain,
To them should be a tomb.
At eventide, the chieftain's steed,
Fell 'midst a heap of slain ;
By night, his band, oh ! where were they ?
Dead on the bloody plain !
Night clos'd round him, still he fought,
All faint and out of breath :
A Houri's hand the Sherbet gives,
The Martyr meets his death—
To spare his life, the Seiks they did
Pledge every sacred word :
No Heav'n they dread—deceitful foes !—
They put him to the sword.
In Akora when this tale was told,
The people were dismay'd ;
And when night came, the hero's corse,
They from the field convy'd.
It seem'd the latter day was come,
So sore aggriev'd were they ;
And minstrels did their rebeks break,
Deep sorrow to display.
Next morning from Akora then,
Set out a mournful train ;
And to Pesh'awer bore the corpse,
Of him so basely slain.
The people of Pesh'awer wept,
When they his fate did hear ;
And then they laid the body in,
The grave-yard of Panj Pir !
Hakim ! lament for Abbas Khan,
That Khattak chief so bold ;
Oh, where ! the like of him, oh where !
Shall we again behold.

A most amusing account of the doings of one Harlan, an American, in Kabul and the Punjab, given by the *Indian Daily News*, will be found in another column.

THERE has been further development of the case of assault instituted by Dhaniram, Pressman, Egerton Press, Rawalpindi, against Inspector Mr Beaty, already noticed in these columns. Dhaniram in his complaint stated that while he was doing his work, the accused seized him by the neck and pushed him out when he struck against the wall. The accused then gave complainant a blow which hurt him The accused did all these without any provocation. After the complaint was filed the trying Magistrate Major Roberts forwarded a copy of the petition of Dhaniram to the accused and called for a report on the matter. Mr. Beaty submitted a lengthy report in Urdu On receipt of this report, the Cantonment Magistrate fixed 2nd of November for the hearing of the complaint. The *Punjab Times* people, who are interested in the case, applied to the Magistrate for copies of the proceedings of the case and the orders of the Magistrate thereon, but the Court rejected their application.

INDIA is not only a place of precious metals but it is too well-known for the extensive iron ores that it possesses. As the quality mainly depends on the mode of casting, it is not impossible that India may produce steel as good as that imported from the West. The directors, in their second interim report of Bengal iron and steel, state that during the six months which have elapsed since the last report and the statement of accounts were issued the business has shown considerable development. The furnace has been working steadil dur the year, and the output of pig iron to September 30th was 20,274 tons. The improvement in the quality of the iron has been maintained, and the cost of production has been satisfactory. Further sources of supply of superior ore have been secured. Good progress has been made with the reconstruction of the larger furnace, and it is expected to be completed by January next. The foundries have been well occupied throughout the year, the quantity of castings prodouced during the period being 6,800 tons. In addition to the Government contract for State railways, there has been a considerable demand for castings for other railways and the general public. It has been found necessary to still further extend the general foundries and to make additions to the moulding machinery and plant in order to cope with the work on hand and in prospect The quality of the work turned out compares favourably with home-made castings.

THE question as to what to be done with the forests of Assam has now engaged the serious consideration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Are these magnificent tracts to be exploited for the benefit primarily of this and perhaps the next generation of men ? In a rough and tentative sort of way the Government of India have already prepared an answer to this question, at any rate so far as Assam is concerned. Speaking broadly, the forests of that province cover an area somewhat larger than the whole of Scotland, and, as elsewhere are classed as "reserved" and "unreserved." Theoretically the "reserved" forests are sacred to posterity. On no account may they be encroached upon by planter or cultivator. They are indeed the "capital" of which, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, no single generation can ever be allowed to enjoy more than the bare "interest." This reserved area in Assam, which, by the way, is singularly rich, covers a space larger than the County of Argyll and almost as large as all Yorkshire : that is about 9 per cent. of the whole. The remaining 91 per cent. of forest land is culturable, but not at present cultivated ; and being for the most part of no great value for forest purposes is virtually open to free exploitation. But this division or demarcation lacks precision and finality. On the one hand forest land, not at present ticketed "reserved," may, at any time, be so labelled if found to be sufficiently rich in timber. On the other hand the Chief Commissioner—whose great aim is to bring the far-stretching wild tracts of the province under cultivation and so develope the immense latent resources of his chrge—is personally of the opinion that "reserved" forests, like the 'unreserved", should be made available for the extension of cultivation absolutely without restraint, at any rate for the present, "since for many years to come no danger to the forest interests can thereby arise."

THE suspension of Lieutenant Lethbridge Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Rawalpindi, pending enquiry into certain charges preferred against him, has not come upon the public as a surprise. Indeed the judgment of the Chief Court of Lahore in the matter of Sheik Fazel Ellahi and Lieutenant Lethbridge plainly hinted that some such steps were about to be taken by the government. The facts of the case, which happened only a few months ago, and noticed in our columns, should be fresh in the mind of the reader. Suffice it to say, that in preferring an appeal to the Chief Court against a sentence passed on him by Mr. Lethbridge, Sheik Ellahi made some serious allegations against the official in an affidavit. A counter affidavit was made by Mr. Lethbridge. Subsequently Sheik Ellahi applied to the Chief Court for permission to prosecute Mr. Lethbridge for perjury, but this application was ultimately withdrawn. The Hon'ble Judges, in disposing of the appeal passed the following judgment :—

Petitioner has been convicted of a breach of section 49, Chapter III of the Cantonmen, Rules, viz, not keeping in proper repair the boundary wall of the compound of a house belonging to him in cantonments. In P. R. 40 of 1884 the rule in question has been held to be illegal, and there can be no doubt, that it has been rightly so held. Neither Act XXI of 1864, under which the rule was originally made, nor Act III of 1880 which continued allowed such a rule to be made. The in force (XIII. of 1889) by section (15) does authorize the making of such but it is admitted that no such rule has made under this Act. The rule under the of 1864 and 1880 being illegal and of no would have to be expressly framed under Act XIII of 1889, to give it the force of law. This view is acquiesced in by the learned Government Advocate, who appears for Government and admits that the conviction is unmaintainable and seems too clear to require further remark. It is also in accordance with I. L. R. XXI, Cal. 837.

We accordingly reverse the finding and sentence, and order the refund of the fine imposed by the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate

Having done so on the law of the case we pass no orders regarding the affidavits filed by petitioner and the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. which we have placed on the record. The matters referred to in them are we understand, under the consideration of Government, which can pass such orders regarding these as it sees fit.

So, while reversing the finding of the Court, the Judges passed no orders allegations against Mr. Lethbridge, as they understood that the matter was under the consideration of the Government. One of Sheik Ellahi's statements was, that Mr. Lethbridge had borrowed Rs. 3,000 from him and, when hard pressed for its payment, had drawn a cheque for the amount, on a certain bank, knowing that the bank did not hold that amount to his credit. Mr. Lethbridge himself admitted the statement, and, we think, this is sufficient to justify his suspension. Sheikh Ellahi made some other allegations on oath which are too serious to be passed over, and they will form subject matter of investigation at the enquiry.

THE forts in the Samana Range are to be strengthened and improved. The work is to be taken in hand at once.

A SIEGE train will form part of the equipment of the Khyber movable column, which when the bullocks selected for the purpose arrive at Peshawar, will be complete and ready for service.

THE Government of India have at last sanctioned the criminal prosecution of Gurdyal Singh, Sessions Judge, recently dismissed for accepting bribes ; meanwhile the accused has disappeared : it is rumoured that he has sailed for Europe.

TWENTY-TWO medical officers are to be admitted to the Indian Medical Department. The examination is to be held in England in February 1899.

THERE is a sensation among the inhabitants of Lahore over the sudden death in the jail of a local medical practitioner, who had just been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment (three months solitary) in the Lahore coinage case.

AN excellent opportunity, it is stated, for Hindus of both sexes to visit Europe, is afforded in connection with the coming Paris Exhibition. It is to be opened eighteen months hence, so there is ample time in which to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of such an excurtion, the probable severity of the penance for crossing the "Kalapani," as well as the important question of ways and means. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, who have offices all over Europe as well in Bombay, have been appointed passenger-agents by the British Royal Commission, which will co-operate with the Exhibition Committee, and already have arranged to carry passengers from abroad as well as from home to Paris. In connection with their scheme, they announce that they are prepared to make special arrangements for the conveyance of Hindus, ladies and gentlemen. Should sufficient inducement offer, they undertake to charter a special steamer from Bombay with vegetable diet only, which will be prepared by Brahman cooks, also to arrange for special train from Marseilles to Paris, and for special hotels during their stay there. In Paris, Messrs Cook and Son will provide carriages for sight-seeing ; and understanding, as they do, the requirements of Hindus, they may be relied upon to avoid subjecting their clients to any inconvenience, likely to offend caste prejudices. We understand that already twenty Indian ladies and gentlemen have registered applications for berths in the special steamer.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: VACATION BENCH.
—Nov. 1

(Before Justices Stevens and Pratt.)

ASSAULT OF AN INDIGO PLANTER.

THE rule issued by Justices Ameer Ali and Henderson on behalf of one Inder Rai, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Chupra to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 147 I. P. C. of rioting, came on for hearing to day. The facts were shortly these:—The case for the prosecution was that two plots of land were settled by the Rampore factory with the accused, who being in possession for a few years, gave up one plot recently and the other plot he agreed to surrender after he would take away the crop sown on it. After the crop had been cut, the factory people, on the basis of that verbal agreement, went to take possession of the land, when they were resisted by the accused, and the Assistant Manager Mr. Wilson as well as the Jamadar were severely beaten. The defence was that the accused was in possession of the disputed land, and whatever he did he was protected by the rule of law of private defence. The Joint-Magistrate of Chapra, believing the story for the prosecution, convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal to the Sessions Judge the conviction and sentence was upheld.

Babu Satis Chundra Ghose, vakil, who appeared for the petitioner, contended that inasmuch as the accused was in possession of the disputed land, as he could not be evicted from otherwise by due course of law, and inasmuch as the factory people knew that [illegible] be resisted by the accused in [illegible] forcible possession, whatever [illegible] protected by the right [illegible] defence [illegible] there could be [illegible] under [illegible] 147 it must be [illegible] that there was [illegible] lawful assembly. [illegible] case there was no [illegible] lawful assembly [illegible] inasmuch as there [illegible] no endeavour on the part of the accused to enforce a right or supposed right. The vakil relied on the cases reported in I. L. R. 24 Cal. 686 and I. L. R. 14 Bom. 441.

Their Lordships, after hearing the learned vakil, delivered the following judgment:—We think that this is not a case for our interference. We are not prepared to say that in the circumstances of the case the action of Mr. Wilson amounted to criminal trespass or to any other offence against which the accused would have any right of private defence. It has been found that the accused had himself agreed, by a compromise with the factory, to give up the land in question, which had been let to him temporarily by the factory, after he [illegible] cleared the land of the rabi crop which [illegible] cultivated upon it. We do not see [illegible] was anything improper in Mr. [illegible] going to plough the land on behalf [illegible] factory in these circumstances. It also appears that the petitioner had notice of the intention of the factory to plough the land and, if he thought that any criminal offence was about to be committed by the factory people in that connection, he had ample opportunity of seeking the assistance of the police. We can see nothing to justify the appellant in assembling a large body of armed men to resist the ploughing and in causing Mr. Wilson and the Jemadar of the factory to be beaten. We discharge the rule. The petitioner must be re-arrested and made to serve out the remainder of the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced.

ORDER FOR RETRIAL.

BABU HARA PRASSAD CHATTERJEE argued a rule on behalf of Taranath Biswas, for the trial of his appeal from the decision of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sonamgunge, dismissed by Mr. B. B. Newbauld, Sessions Judge of Sylhet. The case was one for rioting, and the petitioner and some other persons who were styled by the Deputy Magistrate as Jalsuka party, were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In disposing of the appeal preferred by the petitioner, the Sessions Judge said: "It is argued that there is no sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of Tara Nath; considering his position it is impossible that the Jalsuka party could have acted as they did without his connivance, and the question whether he took an actual part in the riot, or was even present at it, seems to me immeterial. I dismiss the appeal."

Their Lordsips after hearing the learned pleader delivered the following judgment: The petitioner was convicted under section 150 read with section 148 I. P. C. The present rule was granted on the ground that the appeal as regards him had not been adequately dealt with. The learned Judge notices that it was contended before him that there was not sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of the petitioner. Without entering into the question what evidence, if any, there was to support the conviction, the learned Sessions Judge said in his judgment that considering the petitioner's position it was impossible that the Jalsuka party, that is the party of rioters, could have acted as they did without his connivance. We think that this was not a sufficient disposal of the question, and that the appeal should be remanded for retrial. The learned Sessions Judge will examine the evidence and see what there really is to connect the petitioner with the riot. The rule is made absolute. The appeal is remanded for retrial in accordance with the above directions.

AN earthquake shock was experienced at Ahmedabad on Saturday morning last about 9 o'clock, and was felt elsewhere in Western India. The effects of the disturbance were recorded on the new Milne's seismograph at the Colaba Observatory. The first shock was noted by the instrument at 9·40 A. M. In all fourteen shocks are found to have taken place, the duration of the disturbance being about fifteen minutes. The most violent shock was recorded at about 9·42 A. M.; from which time the disturbances became less perceptible and they entirely ceased about 9·55 A. M. A shock of earthquake was felt at Mount Abu on Sa[illegible] morning at 9.12. It lasted about a [illegible]-half. The shock appeared to [illegible] to east, and wavy. No damage [illegible] been done.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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ARSENIC POISONING.—A young Mahomedan married woman, living at 141, Machooa Bazar Street, in consequence of a quarrel with her husband, took a large dose of Arsenic and died.

A BENEVOLENT ZEMINDER.—A Lalgola (Murshidabad) correspondent writes:—"Every year, during Pujah, Rao Jogendra Narayan Roy, the benevolent Zemindar of Lalgola, distributes clothes and rice to the beggars, and last year 22,000 beggars assembled here. But this year, only 12,000 beggars assembled and each of them received a cloth (*dhuti*) and half a seer of rice plus half a *poa* of *dal*. The arrangements for the distribution were very good, and no disorder took place during the distribution. The local Sub-Inspector, with constables and chowkidars, did his best to keep peace.

OBITUARY.—We are extremely grieved to learn that Babu Janaki Nath Mookerjee, Zemindar, Komdala, Beerbhoom, has departed this life. He was an enlightened Zemindar and Mahajan, and a cousin of Babu Karuna Sindhu Mookerjee, pleader, High Court. A correspondent at Komdala thus writes about the sad event:—"With extreme sorrow I beg to reveal to you the heart-rending news of the death of Babu Janaki Nath Mookerjee on the 8th Kartick at Tribeni. He had been suffering from dysentery since a week; and on the day of the Saptami Puja, his disease assumed a serious aspect, and on the day of Bijaya Dasami with the departure of the Goddess Durga, the soul of the good Indian left this earth. Just before a quarter of an hour of his death he directed his sons to take him to the river Ganges, where he drank the sacred water with his own hand, uttered prayers to the Almighty God and then left this world. His virtues were many."

IMPORTS OF CALCUTTA.—The toral value of the imports into the port of Calcutta from foreigh countries for the four months, from April to July, amounted to Rs. 1,56,38,316 as against Rs. 1,53,67,631 for 1897, and Rs. 1,62,13,587 for 1896; whilst the exports for the same period equalled in value Rs. 1,61,80,304, as against Rs. 1,70,37,915 for 1897, and Rs. 1,73,21,106 for 1896.

STARTLING INCIDENT IN COURT.—The Muttra correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—The event that is at present uppermost in people's minds is the poisoning case that has just occurred. I shall briefly chronicle the sad affair. On the 19th instant, one of the Deputy Magistrates, while in Court, received a registered parcel containing the well-known Muttra paeras through the post. No letter apparently accompanied the parcel, and while the Deputy Magistrate was pondering over the reason why it should have been sent to him, one of the pleaders in court suggested that it must be a "prasad" sent by some friend or acquaintance. A "prasad" is an offering made by Hindus to the deities in honour of some deceased relative. It is customary to distribute a portion of this offering among one's friends as a matter of compliment. The Deputy Magistrate, acting on the suggestion, offered the pæras to some of those present in Court. Four persons partook of the seemingly harmless sweets, namely, Babu Munna Lal, the head copyist, a pleader, and two others. Presently, those who had eaten began to feel ill effects. Giddiness and nausea made them suspect that something was wrong. The sequel showed that these suspicions were only too well founded, for half-an-hour after the mischief had been done, a letter was received, explaining matters. This letter purported to be from a woman, who said that she was sending the "pæras" to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, because she knew them to have been poisoned, and that they had been sent in order to kill her nephew. Of the unfortunate victims, the head copyist died the same night, medical advice having been sought too late. The other three have recovered after a severe illness from the effects of the poison. The death of the head copyist is an especially sad occurrence as he was the only supporter of a large number of relatives, who could look to him alone for their living. Nor, indeed, are his relatives the only ones who are poorer by his loss, but those also among whom his work lay are unanimous in saying that in Babu Munna Lal they have lost an obliging friend and an inoffensive neighbour. The police were soon put upon the track of the original culprit, and it has come to light that it was no other than a Blind "Hakeem," who not only sent the poisoned "pæras," but was likewise the author of the letter written in the name of the woman. Further developments will, no doubt, take place, and the case promises to be an interesting one. But of this more anon.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The orders of the 8th June, 1898, granting leave to Babu Kali Kumar Mitra, Urdu and Hindi Translator to Government, and appointing Pandit Kanhya Lal Shastri to act for him are cancelled.

Mr. W. R. Bright, I. C. S, has been granted an extension of furlough to the 17th November 1898.

Mr. M. S. Emerson, Supdt, Buxar Central Jail, has been granted an extension of furlough up to the 19th March 1899.

Mr. William Billing, Offg. Principal, Hooghly College (Class II of the Provincial Educational Service), is appointed to be a member of the Indian Educational Service, with effect from the 1st October 1898, vice Mr. W. B. Livingstone, deceased.

Babu Gopal Chandra Ganguli, Professor Rajshahi College, is appointed to act temporarily as a Professor in the Krishnagar College.

Babu Braja Ballabh Datta, Professor, Krishnagar College, is appointed to act temporarily as Principal of that College.

Mr. Sultan Said Saudaut Hossein, substantive pro tempore Addl. Munsif of Gobindpur and Chaibassa, is appointed to be a Munsif of Maulvi Bazar, but will act in his present appointment. Maulvi Mirza Bedar Bakht Offg. Munsif of Cox's Bazar, acting for him.

In modification of the order, dated the 30th September 1898, Babu Dina Nath Sarkar, Munsif of Sirajganj, is appointed to be a Munsif of Bankura.

In modification of the order, dated the 30th September 1898, Babu Rojoni Kant Mukherjee, Munsif of Chandpur, is appointed to be a Munsif of Hazaribagh.

Babu Sarat Chunder Mukerjee, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Nator.

Plague News.

ON Sunday there were ten attacks and 14 deaths from plague at Bombay; the total mortality from all causes being 111 as against 98 on the corresponding date last year and 86 the year before.

THE ports of Karachi for the 29th ultimoi show a return of plague, after a proionged subsidence. In the Sadar and Rambaug quarters there were 3 seizures and one death. The totals to date are 3,235 cases, and 2,530 deaths.

THE total seizures up to last week in the Madras Presidency numbered 111 and deaths 70. The figures during the week were 28 seizures and 17 deaths in Mysore. The seizures up to last week were 984 and deaths 658. The figures for the week were 389 seizures and 337 deaths.

THE returns for the 30th and 31st in Karach show plague nil.

THERE was a serious plague riot in the Bangalore Cantonment on Saturday noon. A Mahomedan, found suffering with plague, was ordered to be removed to the plague hospital, but his community refused to obey the authorities. After much palavering, however, the patient was put into a cart, but instead of being taken to the hospital, he was conveyed towards the Jumma Musjid. Police Inspectors Shaw and Tute, with a few policemen, followed and insisted on the man being taken to hospital. Near the mosque a large mob of Mahomedans, numbering over a thousand, collected, and some of them suddenly attacked the Police Inspectors. Seeing they were powerless against such large numbers, they began to retreat, when they were assailed on all sides. Shaw has been hurt very badly about the head, and has a cut between the shoulders five inches long with a butcher's knife. Tute lost two front teeth, and was otherwise injured. Shaw had a narrow escape of his life through the courageous conduct of a native constable, who stood by and warded off several blows. The British Resident and other officials arrived on the spot and are making investigations.

THERE were eleven attacks and eleven deaths from plague reported on Monday, the total mortality from all causes being 98 as against 108 on the corresponding date of last year and 115 the year before.

THE total number of persons examined at the four observation camps from the up-trains during the week ending 16th October, was 4,244, out of which 344 "suspects" were detained 184 at Chousa, 147 at Mairwa and 13 at Chakradharpur. The total number examined in the down-train was 13,111, and of these 545 "suspects" were detained—248 at Chousa, 96 at Chakradharpur, 189 at Kharda, and 12 at Mairwa.

MR. MURRAY HAMMICK, the plague Commissioner at Bangalore, is at Hindupur enquiring into the death of the tahsildar of Hindupur, who was lately stoned to death. He was to leave to-day for Caddapah. Up to Saturday last 1,950 persons were noculated in Madras. The suspected death irom plague of a woman from Bangalore is feported at Trivellore. Mr. Cowie, the Collector, rnd the District Surgeon, have gone there to anquire into the case.

A BANGALORE correspondent wires to a contemporary:—An investigation into the plague disturbance on Saturday afternoon by the British Resident and other officials, led to no fresh revelations, and notwithstanding that Colonel Robertson was very stern with the mob, and insisted on the plague patient being produced before him for removal to the plague hospital, he was not forthcoming, the people declaring they did not know what had become of him. The party of officials even carried out a personal search where the patient was supposed to have been secreted, but to no porpose. Eventually the Resident ordered out the military, and at about four in the afternoon, one company of the West Riding Ragiment and a squadron of the Madras Lancers, paraded the disturbed localities. The excitement is dying away. At night it was considered advisable to post a guard at the head-quarters of the police, and the 17th Madras Infantry furnished the necessary men who still remain on guard. Eighteen Mahomedans have been arrested in connection with the disturbance, and the police are on the track of the others. Inspectors Shaw and Tate are progressing favourably.

ON Monday a telegraph communication with Jamrud was interrupted for some hours, and a Jamrud working party found the wire cut about two miles from there.

Telegra[illegible]

[INDIAN TELEGRAM[illegible]

BOMB[illegible] CT. 29

The trial of Clive Durant a[illegible] protracted hearings was concluded to-day. [illegible]ury retired thrice and gave verdict of "not guilty" by a majority of seven against two. The Judge agreeing with the majority Durant was acquitted. Crowd in court cheered. Other accused also being placed before the same jury were acquitted. Nanabhai Cowasji will be tried for perjury.

PURNIA, OCT. 31.

Pundit Ambika Dutt Vyas Sahityacharya, on the invitation of Raja Kamlanand Singha Bahadoor, has just visited Srinagar, in the Purnea district. He delivered a grand, soul-stirring lecture on Sanatan-Dharma and a very eloquent speech on Hindi Sahitya describing the history, changes and the present bad condition of the Hindi language and literature. At the conclusion, he advised the establishment of a Hindi Sahitya Samaj at Srinagar, which was accordingly done under the Presidency of the Rajah Bahadoor. The learned Pundit also showed by request Ghatikasatak and Satabdhan. For the Ghatikasataka he used a phonograph, and on the subject given him he composed 25 *slokas* in 4 minutes. The *slokas* were repeated by the phonograph and a most interesting record of the *slokas* remains. This was the first time such a record was taken. Another wonderful art was that of Satabdhan, which is to correctly do one hundred works at the same time. Simply he did a number together to the surprise of the audience. The learned Pundit is the recepient of a gold medal from the Maharaja of Ayodhya and a great traveller in addition to his employ as Head Pundit of the Chupra Zilla School. May God increase the number of such learned men for the benefit of the country.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, OCT. 28.

Major Marchand has unexpectedly arrived at Khartoum, and leaves immediately for Cairo. The other Frenchmen of his party remain at Fashoda. Major Marchand stated that he thought it necessary to bring the remainder of his unfinished report himself. Rumours are gaining strength that an unconditional evacuation of Fashoda is imminent.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

In his address to the Court of Cassation the Procurator-General exhaustively and eloquently urged a revision of the Dreyfus case, and in the meantime a suspension of the punishment of Dreyfus. The proceedings are making a deep impression in Paris, where everything is quiet

LONDON. OCT. 28.

General Kitchener's full title in the Peerage is Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and. Aspall, Suffolk.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

President Faure has summoned M. Dupuy to from 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.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

It is officially stated in Paris that Major Marchand quitted Fashoda entirely upon his own initiative.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany journeyed with an immense cavalcade from Haifa to Jaffa. and thence to Jerusalem, where they are due to arrive this afternoon. The travelling has been found most arduous owing to the torrid heat.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

M. Dupuy has undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet. M. Freycinet has been offered the portfolio of War, but hesitates to accept the post.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

The Court of Cassation has decided upon having a supplementary enquiry involving the examination of the entire case against Dreyfus. The Court declined to deal with the suspension of the penalty for the present.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

A banquet was given last night to Lord Curzon by old Etonians. In replying to the toast of the evening Lord Curzon said that he had gladly accepted the Viceroyalty because he loved India. The British mission in India was to maintain by justice what had been won by the sword, and the Viceroy, while upholding, the authority of th eQueen-Empress, must also regard the feelings and scruples of the natives and at the same time secure our boundaries. He eulogised Lord Elgin's work in a time of storm and stress, and would be satisfied if he were able to continue the work of his Etonian predecessors. Lord Rosebery presided, and amongst those present were Bishop Welldon, Earl Minto, Mr. Balfour, Lords Harris, Roberts, and Lansdowne.

LONDON, OCT 30.

Major Marchand remains at Cairo awaiting instructions.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

After the arrival of Colonel Collinson's Column at Ghedaref, the Dervishes under Ahmed Fedil made a night attack on Ghedaref, but were easily dispersed, the enemy retreating in the direction of the Blue Nile

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany entered Jeruselem yesterday, the procession forming a brilliant spectacle. Troops lined the crowded route, the houses were decorated with flags, and the city was illuminated in the evening.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The Dreyfusist papers are elated at the decision of the Court of Cassation and have declared that nothing can now prevent the proclamation of Dreyfus innocence. The Anti-Dreyfusists say that the revision is in no wise certain. Paris remains tranquil.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

Captain Baratier has started on his return to Egypt with instructions for Major Marchand.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

It is stated that it has been decided to from a strong emergency squadron which will meet at Plymouth, and make an important naval demonstration.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

In compliance with the demand of the diplomatic body, China has agreed to the removal of the Chinese troops from Pekin.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

Lord Kitchener pays a visit to the Queen at Balmoral to-day.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The Emperor William has decided to curtail his tour. It is stated that this decision is owing to European complications.

The report of the formation of the British emergency squadron is confirmed. Extraordinary activity prevails at both naval and military centres.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the mobilnl zation of the militia and volunteers has beei decided upon.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

M. Dupuy has formed the following cabinet:—M. Dupuy, Premier Minister of the Interior; M. de Freycinet, Minister of War; M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The Emperor and Empress attended the consecration of the Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem, the ceremony being conducted with great pomp.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

The British Government has ordered the manufactare of 200 six-inch wire guns, and large stores of provisions have been shipped to Malta and Gibraltar. Orders have also been received at Dover to be prepared to carry out an immediate mobilization scheme for the defence of the port.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

The French papers are surprised by the war preparations of Great Britain, inasmuch as the intention of France to evacuate Fashoda has been clearly indicated.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

The Porte in a fresh Note to the four Powers renews its demand for the right to maintain garrisons in Crete and to have a voice in the appointment of a Governor.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

The American Commissioners at the Peace Conference at Paris have demanded the absolute cession of hePhilippines to the United States.

MR. JUSTICE A. W. STOGDON, of the Punjab Chief Court, retires owing to ill-health.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred the other day in the village of Kuha at Ahmedabad in a boarding school, established by Mr. Shankerbhai Jethabhai, a patedar of the place, to provide for the education of his own caste people. A box containing fireworks was being packed by the boys, and the crackers in the box exploded and killed three of them on the spot. Four of the boys received very serious burns upon their bodies, from the effects of which they died.

THE Police are making strenuous efforts to get the traffic of Rangoon under control. Arrangements are being made with the Municipality to erect large number of carriage stands where the gharries can be kept when waiting for a fare. As the law stands at present, gharrywallahs are not allowed to come to stand before a shop or elsewhere except they ha a fare, but the gharrywallahs very justly s that they cannot keep their ponies on the mov all day, and they have no place to stop in Meanwhile, the gharries must be allowed t loiter; but if the Police insist on their keepin the rule of the road, the dangers and incon veniences of loitering will be minimised.

INDIAN Railway earnings for the weel ending the 15th October show a sligh improvement being approximately the same as in the corresponding week last year. The East Indian is better by half-a-lakh, and the G. I. P. by one lakh; the North-Western, on the other hand, continues to drop behind, its earnings for the week being about a lakh less than a year ago.

MR. RALEIGH INMAN, a Municipal Commissioner, intends presenting the Viceroy, th moment he lands on the wharf in Rangoon, with an address, in which Lord Elgin will be asked to subscribe Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of erecting a fountain in Rangoon. The address will be gorgeously illuminated. The fountain is to be called the "Elgin Fountain," and, as a Rangoon paper says, "it is certainly not unworthy of Mr. Inman's genius to make the Viceroy himself pay for a memorial of his visito Rangoon."

THE city of Jullundur can be traced as far back as the mythological period. It once formed the capital of the terrible *Daitya* king, Jalandhar, according to the *Padma Puran*. This king, it is said, was so invincible that it was only the god, Siva, who succeeded in vanquishing him, and that also by treachery. The Local Puran, however, has it that the demon was killed under a mass of mountains hurled at him by Siva, and that, when dying, his spirit (which is still burning like the supposed *chikha* of Ravan) took the shape of flames and passed out of his mouth, which was at that time at Jwala Mukhi—his back being somewhere in the Doaba now called Jullundur Pith, and his feet at Mooltan! His body, it is recorded, was devoured by *Yoginis*.

A MADRAS telegram of Monday's date says —Forty Mahomedans have been arrested al together up to noon to-day in connection with Saturday's plague disturbance, among them being a butcher who is alleged to have stabbed Inspector Shaw. Both Tate and Shaw are progressing favourably. The Mahomedan plague patient, who was the cause of the disturbance, was eventually found in a Moslem burying-ground, and removed to the plague he died where he died.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

ANOTHER AMERICAN ADVENTURER IN INDIA.

WHILE we have been squabbling for fifty years with the Russians about the Hindu-Kush, it is curious to think that just fifty years or so ago the American flag was hoisted on the Khurzar Pass by an American commanding an Afghan expedition, sent by Dost Mahomed against the Prince of Kunduz, in Badakshan. The hoister of the flag thus describes it: "I surmounted the Indian Caucasus, and then upon the mountain heights unfurled my country's banner to the breeze under a salute of twenty-one guns. On the highest pass of the frosty Caucasus, that of Kharzar, 12,500 feet above the sea, the star-spangled banner gracefully waved amid the icy peaks and soilless rugged rocks of a sterile region, seemingly sacred to the solitude of an undisturbed eternity." Having hoisted his country's flag, Dr. Josiah Harlan, of Philadephia, U. S. A., proceeded on his buccaneering expedition of which we have no particulars, but merely know that he became a sovereign prince, the crown of Ghor being secured to him and his heirs by the then Prince Mahomed Reffi Beg, "although," as Harlan himself says, "he looked upon kingdoms and principalities as of frivolous import when weighed in the balance of the honourable and estimable title of American citizen." The career of Harlan is, perhaps, more strange than that of Colonel Gardner, which we wrote about recenty, and the facility with which Europeans at that time traversed Afghanistan and ingratiated themselves with the rulers of it, seems quite extraordinary. We heard the other day a mysterious story of someone's double the European "Mollah," but in face of the story of Harlan and Gardner there is nothing incredible in it. Harlan was born in Philadelphia, studied surgery, and somehow came on a supercargo to Canton. He returned to America and found that American women are like other women—"constant never"—and he came right away to India, when Lord Amherst sent him to Burma as Assistant Surgeon to the British troops. He left the army, and he told the celebrated missionary, Joseph Wolff (the ancestor of Sir Henry Drummond Woolff) that "he tried to make himself King of Afghanistan, but though he took a fortress, he was defeated by Runjit Singh, and made prisoner." Runjit, seeing his talents, said to him "I will make you Governor of Guzerat, and give you Rs. 3,000 a month. If you behave well, I will increase your salary; if not, I will cut off your nose,"—an excellent way of conducting a public department. Wolff, however, found him with his nose on, but Runjit latterly would have had it off if he had been able to catch him. As a matter of fact, Harlan, like George Thomas in Harriana, had set up a kingdom in the debateable land south of the Sutlej, which was always in dispute between the Sikh Government and ourselves. His geography, as is shown by his talk of the Caucasus, was somewhat shaky, but geography is of little importance in a life like Harlan's. Harlan was made much use of by Runjit, and was sent at least twice into Afghanistan as envoy to Dost Mahomed, and he was Agent in the Punjab, also to Shah Shujah, the exiled King of Afghanistan. In 1828 he visited Kabul, disguised as a dervish, with a view to intrigue and to revolutionise Afghanistan in favour of Shah Shujah, though he was ostensibly in Runjit's employ. Hero oddly enough, Dost Mahomed, against whom he was intriguing, took to him immensely, and became very intimate with him, and he ended by going to Lahore as Agent of Dost Mahomed, altogetherae complicated state of agency. He then acted for seven years as Governor of Jasrata and Nurpore, and subsequently of Guzerat, serving his master with zeal, though apparently, not with fidelity. In 1885 Runjit pretented to find Harlan was coining base money under pretence of studying alchemy, and sent him with his Vizier and confidential barber, Azizud din, to Kabul, with instruction to waste the time of Dost Mahomed till the Sikh army could collect. Dost Mahomed then conceived the brilliant idea of getting his brother Sultan Mahomed to seize the pair, especially Azizuddin who alone knew the secret of the mysterious pick-me-up, which was so essential to Runjit Singh's health. Harlan, however, was a master of intrigue, and actually induced Sultan to betray the Dost, rather than his guests and with 10,000 followers the latter went over to Runjit Singh and was subsequently made Governor of Peshawar, which then belonged to Runjit. An adventurer of the name of Masson, then at Kabul. describes this transaction and how the letter containing Sultan Mahomed's announcement of his defection, was read out in the durbar. It was so abusive that everyone went out of the "presence" to laugh. After this Harlan quarrelled with Runjit, and left his service, ostensibly with the view to avenge himself and "cause that tyrant to tremble." In 1836 he entered the Dost's service, and he says that "the Dost received him as the King of Persia received Themistocles." The Dost received him, in fact, as a brother; he sat in durbar at his side; he was given the command of regular troops, and at his instigation the Amir declared war on the Sikhs, who had just built a fort at Jamrud. In the battle of Jamrud the Sikh General was killed much to Harlan's satisfaction, but on Runjit coming to the rescue, and the "Francese Compo" taking the Dost's flank the Amir's troops re-entered the Khyber rather ignominiously. In 1838 the Doctor was sent to Badakshan as we have said and planted his country's flag. In 1839 when Lord Keane's army was nearing Kabul he was appointed Plenipotentiary to treat with Burnes or McNaughten but they declined to treat and Dost Mahomed fled. He was abandoned by everyone including Harlan who gives a vivid account of this scene. The morning after Sir Alexander Burnes arrived at Kabul Harlan is found breakfasting with him and this is the last heard of him in Asia; for he took the opportunity to pack up and get back into India, and thence to his native town of Philadelphia, where they probably know what happened to him after that, for no one else seems to. He appears to have been an entertaining rascal, and to have much impressed Wolff. Wolff, coming from Bokhara, crossed the Indus at Attock and came to Guzerat late one night, and was brought to the palace of the Governor to his great surprise. He heard some one singing "Yankee Doodle" with all the real American snuffle. it was the Governor himself, a fine tall gentleman, dressed in European clothing, and with an Indian *hookah* in his mouth. Wolff asked him how he came to be singing "Yankee Doodle" at that hour in Guzerat, and Harlan replied: "I am a frea citizen of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia. I am the son of a quaker, my name is Josiah Harlan." It would be interesting to know what happened to him in Philadelphia: one would like to know for instance if he ran for Mayor, or merely became a Senator in his old age.
I. D. News.

"I can't see how any family lives without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy," says J. R. Adams, a well known druggist, of Geneva, Ala., in a letter inquiring the price of a dozen bottles, that he might not only have it for use in his own family, but supply it to his neighbours. The reason some people get along without it is because they do not know its value, and what a vast amount of suffering it will save. Wherever it becomes known and used it is recognized as a necessity. It is the only remedy that always be depended upon for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale by*

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

THE PLAGUE CAMPAIGN.

THE [illegible] writes:—The Bombay Government has made a [illegible]gious change of front in dealing with the plague. [illegible] now certain that another seven months of battle [illegible] the disease lie before it, and there is litlte rea[illegible] hope that the combat will be less severe than [illegible]as during the past two winters. As a mater of fact, the epidemic proved more virulent on its recurrence in 1897-98 than during its first outbreak in 1896-97. The total mortality during the 30 plague weeks ending in April of each year was 50 per cent greater in the second than in the first epidemic. The afflicted population also appears to be less able or less willing to bear the continued pressure of extreme preventive measures. On the one hand the idea of stamping out the plague by sudden and heroic measures has given place to the conviction that the disease is governed by its own physical laws, and that it will in all probability now run its natural course in Bombay as it has done wherever it once fairly established itself in time past. On the other hand, the political question has arisen as to the wisdom or even to the justice of enforcing a rigour of prevention which the people consider worse than the plague itself and which when pushed beyond certain limits, they resist by arms. It is felt that while the safeguards demanded yb the Venice Conference against the westward spread of the plague must be fairly complied with they should be adapted to the circumstances of an Asiatic country and should take into account the religious requirements and the domestic obligations which in India are stronger than the fear of death. There must be no playing at the European gallery or posing as an example of the latest teaching of Western hygiene and preventive medical science. The stubborn fact has to be realised that India is in this, as in other matter, slowly and painfully struggling through early stage of progress which the more advanced nations of Europe have passed.

While this view was being urged in our article on "The Swing of the Plague Pendulum" on the 30th August, the Bombay Government was taking practical steps to give effect to it. On the 29th August, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government on the actual results attained by prenentive measures during the two previous years and suggested certain definite modifications of them. They gave their hearty support to all reasonable action. But they pointed out that the excessive stringency of quarantine which tended to cut off the population from the outside world and to arrest the industries and trade on which the massess depended for a livelihood had not proved effectual in the past and was attended by disadvantages which outweighed any success that could be hoped from it in the future. Again, while acknowledging the necessity of enforced hospital treatment and recognising that the plague authorities must have power to order the removal of plague patients to hospital they urged "that this power should be exercised only by responsible medical authorites and that it should be permissible to those authorities to allow plague patients to be treated in their own dwellings where reasonable accommodation exists for the purpose." They admitted that good results have been obtained from the compulsory evacuation of houses or tenements where plague cases had occurred, but they point out the terrible suffering involved to the poor by this process, and urge that camps in healthy situation should be provided on an adequate scale for the people thus deprived of the shelter of their homes.

Last week's Mail brought the decision of the Government on these and cognate questions. Detention camps for travellers, together with the likesome system of passes which they entailed, will be discontinued. Their place will be taken by a strict medical examination of all who cross the plague cordon by a rail or road, accompanied, when necessary, by the disinfection of clothing. Persons coming to Bombay from infected localities will be subject to surveillance for ten days after arrival, but in a way that will not "interfere with their following their ordinary vocations," or prevent their "residence at their own houses." Hitherto Bombay has been isolated even from Salsette, almost one of its own suburbs, and many natives who would have betaken themselves with their families to that island, while continuing their daily occupation in Bombay, have been forced to abandon their business altogether and seek safety in distant Districts. The Government accordingly now declares that Salsette shall be treated as part of Bombay so far as plague administration is concerned, in order that there may be unrestricted freedom of access between the two. By this decision the Government recognises that, whatever obscurity there may be as to the results of its general measures, certain facts are beyond dispute namely that the opening out of the overcrowded city, the prevention of panic, and the ability of the people to go on steadily with their business, to earn their regular wages, and to draw upon their accustomed sources of food supply, are among the most important conditions that make for their safety. The terror of coming under the plague regulations is said to have checked the resort of the people to the hospitals for ordinary relief. The annual report for the N-W. Provinces and Oudh shows a decrease of 262,943 patients, one cause assigned being "the fear excited by the plague preventive measures."

The altered attitude of the Bombay Government is the official expression of a gradual change in public opinion with regard to the plague. Mr. Baldwin Latham's statistics from the burial registers of London prove that the plague was continuously present in that city from 1603 to 1680, sometimes breaking out with uncontrollable fury but never altogether relaxing its hold. In only five of the 78 years are plague deaths absent from the register. These returns, which may be conveniently studied in the appendices to Mr. H. M. Birdwood's interesting lecture before the Geographical Society of Manchester, present the disease in a very different light from that in which it at first appeared. Taken together with the experience of the past two years in Bombay, they indicate that the problem is not one of violently stamping out a sudden epidemic, but of establishing some continuous control over a disease that possesses a strong vitality and tends persistently to recur. "We are forced to the conclusion" says the "Times of India" summary, which reached England last week, "that our plague measures can now only hope to be palliative in their character, and must be directed rather to minimising the ravages of the disease than to attempts at complete eradication which seem foredoomed to failure." In order, however, that such measures may be continuously enforced they must be of a kind which the people can bear and the finances support. Excessive restrictions of segregation and quarantine are found to be as impracticable as heroic proposals for burning down infected quarters of Bombay.

Nor can there now be reasonable doubt that the disease is amenable to some degree of control and that control is being successfully exercised. The mortality caused by the plague in India has been infinitesimal compared with its ravages in mediæval Europe. Apart from the terrible traditions of the Black Death in the 14th century, which was said to have swept aways a fourth of the inhabitants of Christendom, we have fairly trustworthy returns of subsequent outbreaks in individual cities. The number of deaths from he plague in Moscow in 1570 was reported at 200,000: at Naples 300,000 persons are said to have died in five months in 1656; in Prussia and Lithania, 283,000 died in 1704; in Stockholm 40,000 in 1710; in Marseilles 40,000 to 60,000 in 1720, Bombay with its population of more than three-quarters of a million is a much larger city than was any one of those just mentioned, yet the total deaths from plague during two years have been under 30,000. The great plague of the little London of 1665 shew 68,596 persons or 14 per cent of the population. In Bombay the plague mortality of the worst year is returned 3 per cent. The total loss of life throughout all India from the plague has not increased the general death-rate by one in 2,000 during the worst year. All the evidence tends to show that the Bombay plague has been kept within limits never imposed on it in the cities of Europe. Whether those be maintained it would be foolish to predict, but a system of deliberate and continuous control appears to be gradually coming into force, aided by improved sanitation and disinfecting agents, inoculation against the plague bacillus and reasonable measures of segregation, observation and quarantine. We must sorrowfully admit that all the efforts and sufferings and enforced hardships of the past two years have failed to secure a triumph over the disease. But they have reduced it from the panic-striking *plaga* or stroke of God to an obstinate epidemic.

"MANY have said their children would have died of croup, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given," write Kellam & Osborn, druggists, Seaview, Va. "People come from far and near to get it and speak of it in the higher terms." This is equally true of this remedy in every community where it is known. Buy a bottle at*—drug store and test it for yourself.

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A communication which we lately received from an Indian gentleman of high position in Bombay shows that the Government has acted wisely in thus having the courage of its convictions. The writer was himself volunteer in the work of plague admimistration and he bears testimony to the ungrudging devotion and self-sacrifice with which the officers from Sir James Cambell downward laboured on behalf of the people. But he gives us an exact account of what happend to his servants when a plague case occurred among them, and of the fate of the 14 who were in consequence marched off to a segregation camp. His narrative was not intended for publication but to guide our own judgment. The impression left on the mind is that the plague administration in Bombay, with the best intentions, tried to do more for the safety of the public than it could with the means at its disposal humanely and effectively carry out. The Government of Bombay seems to have come to the same conclusion—that by attempting less it may possibly accomplish more.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE FASHODA QUESTION.

LORD ROSEBERY, presiding on Oct. 12 at a dinner of the Surrey Agricultural Association at Epsom, proceeded, after some references to local and agricultural topics to refer to the question of Fashoda. He said:—

You are concerned with the entire universe, because you are subjects of an empire which has spread all over the world. It has liabilities under every sky and in every clime, and you as Englishmen, though you are met on an agricultural occasion, are not, I fancy, for a moment blind to the very critical condition of affairs which exists in a remote district of Central Africa at this moment. I am obliged to say a word about this. Were I not engaged to speak here to-night I should certainly keep silence upon it, but, as being largely responsible for the Government on which the policy in connection with Fashoda is founded—(cheers)—as being personally and Ministerially responsible for the declaration made on behalf of the Government by Sir Edward Grey in March 1895, and as feeling no disposition to recede from a word or a syllable of that declaration—(cheers)—I feel myself obliged to say two or three words—guarded and, I hope, inoffensive words—on that subject which is so vital to our interests at this moment. I will not disguise from you that in my opinion there are two or three considerations in connection with the question which make it one of extreme and supreme gravity. (Hear, hear). The first and the greatest of these considerations is this—that in face of a deliberate warning that a particular act would be considered by the British Government to be an unfriendly act, that act, in spite of great geographical difficulties, of great hardships, of almost insurmountable obstacles, has been deliberately committed. The word "unfriendly," which socially among us has perhaps no particular meaning or perhaps too common a meaning, is among diplomatists a word of exceptional weight and gravity, and when that word is used to denote an act committed by one Government against another Government the situation is grave. On that point I will say no more. There is another feature of this case which makes it one of extreme gravity. Behind the policy of the British Government in this matter there is the entire and united strength of the nation itself. (Cheers). It is the policy of the last Government deliberately adopted and sustained by the present Government. (Cheers.) That is only a matter of form, but it is the policy of the nation itself. No Government that attempted to recede or to palter with that policy would last a week. (Cheers.) And I am perfectly certain that no idea or intention of any weakening at this point or on this question has entered the heads of her Majesty's present advisers. (Cheers.) But were it otherwise I say their existence would be short, and at this moment they have only to maintain the attitude revealed in the despatches recently published and the nation will make any sacrifice and go any length to sustain that action. (Cheers.) There is on the other side of the Channel an element of great gravity too. There is the question of the flag. I honour the flag; we all honour the flag, and none of us would wish to pay any disrespect to the flag of a friendly nation which we should nor desire to be paid to our own. It is not always easy in politics to carry out consistently the maxim to do unto others that which you would wish others to do unto you. But the flag, after all is said and done, is a portable affair. It can be carried in a small compass by responsible people, and I have some hope that the flag in this case is not necessarily the flag of France but the individual flag of an individual explorer, and, therefore, is not carrying the full weight of the Republic behind it. (Hear, hear.)

REASSURING ELEMENTS IN THE CASE.

Having given you, as briefly as I can, the graver aspects of the case, let me tell you what think are the more reassuring elements. In the first place, the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, has received the representations of the Government, not perhaps altogether favourably but still a conciliatory spirit. He has expressly denied more than once that there is any such thing as a Marchand mission at all. He has, therefore, as I understand it, taken away from Major Marchand that official character which would give the hoisting of the flag a much more serious aspect than it need have, and has reduced his position to that extent. He has also spoken of Major Marchand as "an emissary of civilisation" he has denied, so to speak, his official character by calling him rather "an emissary of of civilisation"; than by giving him any official character. That in itself is a reassuring symptom, because it points to Major Marchand being the local emissary of a local governor rather than as representing the central authority of the Government at Paris. I am not blind, of course, to the fact that Major Marchand stated in his interview with the Sirdar that he had been given instructions to occupy Fashoda and to hoist the flag there; nor am I blind to the fact that M. Liotard who was the governor under whom Major Marchand was placed, has made a speech in France which would seem to controvert the more conciliatory view I have ventured to hope prevails. But I am content and justified in this affair in taking the supreme authority of the French Foreign Minister as against those subordinate and local authorities, M. Liotard and Major Marchand; and I hope we may yet find that this mission of Major Marchand, conducted far from French territory, across territory to which France has no claim, and to which other nations have a claim, will prove to be of a local and not of an authoritative character. (Cheers.) But secondly I have found even greater hopes on this—that, in urging the supremacy of Egypt over the territories which were temporarily abandoned after the fall of Khartoum, we are using not so much our own arguments as the arguments used by the French Ministers and French Ambassadors for the last few years. (Hear, hear.) If our Ambassador in Parish uses the language employed by the French Ambassador in London when I was in office, and if Lord Salisbury as Foreign Minister uses the language of M. Hanotaux, who was French Foreign Minister when I was in office, he will put the claims of Egypt over these territories in a manner so authoritative, so serious, and so earnest, that it will not be in the power of any Government of any country to repudiate their force and their authenticity. (Cheers.) I say, then, that it is a great point gained in the game of peace that the claims of Egypt over these temporarily derelict territories of the Egyptian Government have never been urged with more force and with more conclusiveness than by the French Ministers and by the French Ambassadors themselves. (Hear hear.) Lastly, there is a circumstance on which I do not lay much stress, but which, after all, is an element in the consideration of the question. It is that the position of Major Marchand is practically an untenable one, and that, in one form or another, it would seem impossible that his occupation of that isolated point on the Nile on which he has chosen to set up his tent can be very greatly prolonged. These considerations lead me to hope that this question will be pacifically settled and in a consiliatory manner; but, on one side it must be understood that there can be no compromise of the rights of Egypt in this matter. (Cheers.)

BRITAIN'S SPIRIT IS NOT DEAD.

And there ia a further consideration which applies not merely to this question, but to others that preceded it which it is worth while to bear in mind. Great Britain has been treated rather too much as what the French call a negligible quantity in recent periods. There has been a disposition in the last two or three years to encroach and impinge on the rights of England in various parts of the world in a way which is not gratifying to Englishmen and which I do not think is calculated to promote those cordial relations with other Powers which it must be the wish of a great commercial empire like ours to cultivate. The present Government has shown no want of conciliation; some may think that they have gone too far in the path of conciliation in various parts of the world; but it is no part of my province to discuss that question to-night. It is outside the limits I have set myself. But for my purpose all I wish to say is that Great Britain has been concillatory, and that her conciliatory disposition has been widely misunderstood. (Cheers.) If the nations of the world are under the impression that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead, or that her resources are weakened, or her population less determined than ever it was to maintain the rights and the honour of its flag, thay make a mistake which can only end in a disastrous conflagration. (Cheers.) The strength of Ministries in this country with regard to foreign affairs does not lie in the votes they can command in either House of Parliament; it lies in the intrepid spirit of a united people. (Cheers.) If they are not the channels and the mouthpiece of that splrit they will cease to exist and be succeeded by Ministers who are. (Cheers.) That continuity of policy is the only certainty, perhaps that exists with regard to British politics to let other nations remember—I doubt not that they are as anxious for cordial relations with us as we are for cordial relations with them—that cordiality as between nation can only rest on mutual respect—respect for each other's rights, for each other's territories, for each other's flag. (Cheers.) If that respect be not cultivated on both sides—and I am bound to say that Africa and even Asia have furnished of late some strange object lessons with regard to international law and international practice—if that mutual respect be not cultivated we shall relapse ultimately into a sort of barbarious condition, but, at any rate, we shall relapse into state of things most perilous for the peace and welfare of humanity at large. (Cheers.)

THE *Beluchistan Gazette* reports a horrible tragedy in the hamlet of Kila Sheru, behind the Survey lines. It appears that a Beloch Subedar of the 24th Bombay Infantry, in recognition of his long service, was given some landed property at Kila Sheru, where he lived. He had a reputation of being well-to-do if not wealthy, and, what is more dangerous, was believed to have brought home the previous evening a sum of Rs. 1,500. Some six men entered the house sometime before dawn and shot and stabbed the unfortunate Subedar sleeping in the front room. One of his two wives came out on hearing the report of the gun and was shot in the arm with a revolver, which she tried to snatch away and received a sword-cut, also on the hand The other wife, however, got frightened, and made over all the money to the robbers, who then took the way straight over the hills and put a good distance between themselves and the police station by the time a hue and cry was raised. The Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in whose charge the case has been put, has not, says the *Beluchistan Gazette*, 'even gone out of the station after the mudering robbers.' "We believe," it further says, "the theory adopted is that some one or more of the deceased's regiment are responsible for the crime, which sort of theorising is all very well in its way, but has, on one previous occasion at least, led to nothing; which we fully expect, will be the result in the present instance Irrespective of the fact that such a suspicion against one of her Majesty's most gallant Native Corps is liable to cause, we shall hope, unnecessary reproach, the only thing to recommend the theory above-noted is that it will save Mir Hazar Khan (A. D. S. P.) and those he was chosen to aid him in this enquiry the trouble of going out of the station and roughing it a bit in the hilly country."

MR. A. B. PATTERSON vacates his appointment of Commissioner of the Northern India, Salt Revenue, and retires from the Civil Service on December 20th. Mr. R. M. Dane, C. S., Punjab Commission, will, it is understood, succeed him. The appointment goes alternately to the N.-W. P. and the Punjab.

FEW men in this country are better or more favorable known to the drug and medicine trade than Mr. E. J. Schall, buyer in the proprietary amedicine department of the Meyers Bros., Drug Co., St. Louis. He says: "My boy come home from school with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding and suffering great pain. I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm, freely, all pain peased, and in a remarkably short time, it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprans, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medine of prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." Sold by

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VARIETIES.

DEBTS NEAR ONE MILLION.

MR. E. ORGER LAMBERT, financier, Northumberland avenue, has failed with great liabilities approaching £1,000,000, a receiving order having been made against him upon a creditor's petition. At the meeting of creditors, Mr. Marshall, on behalf of the debtor, stated that his client was too ill to attend the meeting, and had instructed him to apply for an adjournment for one month. Mr. Lambert's transactions had been for the most part entered into with others, and were of very considerable magnitude. The liabilities in gross were something under one million, but the probable amount might be between £100,000, and £200,000. The assests would be practically all joint assets. He had only seen his client once since the receiving order, and found him then in a serious state of nervous prostration, so much so that he were able to do very little. If a month's adjournment was given the accounts could be prepared, and the creditors, when they met again, would have all the matters before them. Considerable discussion took place as to the course to be pursued. It was pointed out that proceedings were pending in another place, and that serious complications might arise if a trustee were appointed. Eventually resolutions were passed, adjudicating the debtor a bankrupt, and appointing Mr. W. A. Pannell, C. A., as trustee, with a committee of inspection.

FOREBODINGS OF DEATH.

AN inquest was held at Leeds relative to the death of Miss Mary Ann Higgins, aged sixty, a rich spinster, who for some years past had lived alone in a large house in St. George's-terrace. She belonged to a good family, and although money was plentiful with her some time ago she discharged all her servants and had not since been visited by any one except a Mrs. [illegible] proprietor, who p[illegible] necessarily recently, when [illegible] second visited the house she received [illegible] that she would be again requested to call in a few weeks. On Monday night, however, according to her statement yesterday, she told a relative she had had "a horrible dream." She said she had dreamed that Miss Higgins was dead. The following morning she went to St. George's terrace, but could obtain no response to her knocks. Being convinced that something was amiss, she telegraphed to a cousin of the lady, a Mr. Higgins, who was at York. He at once came to Leeds, and the door was broken open. Inside all the furniture had been disturbed, not a single article remaining in its accustomed position. The visitor ascended the stairs, and on entering the bed-room, observed the partly-dressed form of the occupant of the house reclining on a settee in the corner. Dr. Loe expressed it as his opinion that death was due to syncope, and had probably taken place weeks or a month ago. The jury returned a verdict of Natural Causes. Another instance of anticipating death was given at an inquest held at Deal. The deceased, Mr. Charles Brown Gillman, a retired Trinity pilot, who was in his eightieth year, died suddenly on Wednesday. The nurse in attendance on the deceased stated that, just a week before he died, he sent a message to Mr. A. A. Cavell, a local undertaker, stating that he wished to make arrangements for his funeral, as he should not live much longer. The undertaker attended, and the deceased gave him precise details respecting his interment, which, he said, would take place within a week.

THE Oxfordshire Light Infantry left Landi Kotal on Monday morning for Main Mir and Ferozepore, the Hampshire Regiment having arrived there on Saturday afternoon, nearly 800 strong, and very fresh after their long march.

NEWS from Peshawar states that although there was practical unanimity among the Jirgahs assembled there on the question of accepting the Government terms, there were individual dissentient members who were evidently not satisfied, and gave vent to their feelings of dissatisfaction by grumbling and an open display of sullenness and discontent. It was known to Mr. Cunningham, the special Commissioner and Political Officer, and Mr. Donald that some of the bad characters who take refuge in Peshawar bazaars, were industriously spreading false reports among the tribesmen as to the policy and intentions of Government in summoning the Jirgahs to hear the terms at Peshawar. Their object was to alarm the Afridis and to prevent them from coming in, but steps were taken to reassure the Afridis, and so far the proceedings have been regarded as highly satisfactory. The question now remains of apportioning the allowances which were announced as part of the new agreement to be entered into with the tribes. It is believed that this will be the most difficult part of the negotiations, and that it will take at least two or three weeks to arrive at a final and satisfactory settlement of the question.

THE Madras Fine Arts Society has been successfully revived. Its programme of prize list for the next exhibition in February is published. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Havelock have each offered a prize. The Maharaja of Travancore has offered three prizes. There are eighteen prizes in all, five of which are open to the whole of India.

The sowings report of the paddy crop of Madras for 1898 states that the area sown with paddy in Government villages of the Presidency up to September last amounts to 3,610,000 acres which is nearly 3 per cent. more than the average for the past ten years, but 2 per cent. less than the area sown up to the corresponding period of 1897. The districts which show a material falling-off as compared with the average are Vizagapatam, Anantapore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Nellore and Tinnevelly. The increase in Godavery, Kristna, Tanjore, Madura and on the West Coast is, however, large. These fluctuations are due to the character of the rainfall and the manner in which the freshets came down the river to the deltas of the Godavery, Kistna, and Cauvery. Sowings are still far form complete, and until the character of the north-east monsoon rainfall is known, no forecast is possible. The recent rain-fall has been good, and the [illegible] generally in good condition, although in Tinnevelly it has been suffering [illegible] of water.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE BARASAT ASSAULT CASE.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

THE case in which six Mahomedan villagers of Sankergachi, a village near Barasat, stand charged before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of the place, under various sections of the Penal Code, with having assaulted a European named Mr. Maystone, with wrongfully confining him and extorting from him a gold watch, came on for hearing on Saturday last. The case had evidently created a good deal of local sensation as a large crowd of spectators were present in court at the time of the hearing.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE.

It was on the 16th October that one Mr. H. Maystone employed in the Telegraph Department, went out to shoot snipe in the village of Sankergachi. He was accompanied by a shikari, and two young men of the village were engaged by him to pick up birds shot down by him. Here, as it generally happens at such times, a number of village boys collected to see the fun, when Mr. Maystone in shooting at the snipe wounded a boy. The cry of the boy, who apparently received a ful charge immediately drew his attention. He then applied himself to the task of extracting pellets from the body of the boy, and as he said after extracting 8 or 10 shots he gave Rs. 2 to the boy who was apparently very much satisfied and went away. In the meantime, however, as ill-luck would have it, news was brought to the village that Amin (the name of the lad) had been shot by a sahib. According to the prosecution, then a number of persons collected, and four or five of them, who were all arrested, assaulted Mr. Maystone and took him to the village, where he was something like pinioned. According to the defence Mr. Maystone was then seized by three of the [illegible] in the dock, viz, the father, brother [illegible] relative of the wounded lad and [illegible] village with a [illegible] to be made [illegible] hand[illegible] The collecting [illegible] is also an [illegible]rson in [illegible] hen informed. [illegible] arrived, th[illegible]at, in his own [illegible] was "quite free", [illegible]d the villagers [illegible]nea standing under [illegible] The panchayet then offered Mr. Mayston[illegible] seat, which the latter accepted. The father [illegible] the boy then informed the panchayet everyth[illegible]g and asked for his advice. All this conversation took place in Bengali which Mr. Maystone did not at all understand. His case was, that after he had been seated, his shikari informed him that the villagers wanted Rs. 2 for his release, and that as he had no money with him he pledged his watch with the panchayet for Rs. 2, and there were exchange of receipts for the article between him and the panchayet. The story about the pledge and receipts, however, he did not mention in his first information, and the Sub-Inspector of Police, who held investigation in the matter and recovered, as he said, the watch from the villagers, did not, for reasons known to him, at all mention any thing [illegible] receipts in his report although both [illegible]s had been handed over to him, and [illegible] the case look like one of robbery [illegible] dacoity as there were more than five persons concerned. During the examination of Mr. Maystone, however, the truth came out that the watch had really been pledged, as he freely admitted, for Rs 2. The Magistrate was surprised that the Police had made no mention of the receipts which, he remarked, were very important evidence in the case, and, in fact, which gave a new turn to the affair altogether. By his utmost exertion, however, the Magistrate failed to get the receipts produced in Court, for, although the Sub-Inspector of Police admitted that both the receipts had been handed over to him by the panchayet he lost them, as he did not think they were of any importance to the case.

After pledging his watch with the panchayet and obtaining a receipt for the same, Mr. Maystone came away to Barasat, and here he lodged his information with the Police, charging the villagers with assault, wrongful confinement and robbery. The Sub-Inspector of Police at once took up the case and repaired to the village where he got back the watch from the panchayet and restored the same to the complainant. A number of villagers were then arrested and the next day Mr. Maystone went down to the village and identified the six accused in the dock who took part in the occurrence.

The defence admitted the seizure and detention of Mr. Maystone, but said that that was done with a view to deliver him to the punchayet; but this admission on the part of the accused was evidently considered by their legal advisers to be an admission of guilt for the offences charged, and three of the accused accordingly pleaded guilty.

IN THE COURT.

The case was taken up on Saturday at noon, when all the accused surrendered to their bail. The boy, who had been wounded, was also present in court. Although a large number of pellets had already been extracted from his body, there were a number of them still unextracted. Mr. Maystone, the complainant, was provided with a seat alongside the Magistrate, and thus seated, with his boots on the Magistrate's office-box, he gave his deposition. The Police Inspector appeared to watch the case on behalf of the prosecution, and a junior pleader of the local Bar defended the accused.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

H. Maystone, sworn said:—

My complaint is that when I went out shooting snipe on Sunday, the 16th October last, in a certain paddy field, and was shooting for about an hour or two, an accident happened. Little boys were following and picking up empty cartridges. As their movements not only disturbed the birds, but that was dangerous to themselves to come before the range of the gun, I told them to clear. At the time of the accident I was in a grass field. I saw a snipe flew past me from behind. I immediately turned round and saw three boys standing in front of me. I fired to my right. None of these three boys were hit. A fourth boy came up from behind the paddy to the open and advanced towards me and I saw that he had been hit. I extracted some shots from his hand, and there was one in the neck which I could not extract. The boy told me there was a doctor at Barasat, and I gave him Rs. 2, and told him to go there. The boy was quite content. I then went on shooting. I had gone about 400 [illegible] my shikari told me that a body [illegible]ere coming towards us. I saw [illegible] who were shouting aloud I [illegible]p and wanted to know what [illegible]he of the men, an accused in the dock, came up to me and wrenched the gun from me. About five people then caught hold of my wrist. I was powerless. They drew me towards their village. After going a little way off they struck me. One of them knocked my sola topee off my head. I asked an old man, who was there, to give back my topee. I cannot swear who that man was. Another man then put back my topee on my head, but the same man who had knocked the topee off knocked it off again. I cannot identify the man who knocked off the topee. They dragged me to their village about a mile off. They then threw water and mud on me. They next took me near a pond, where they tied my arms on my back with a rope about an inch in diameter. I was thus kept tied for about five minutes. The people were all shouting. One of these men then went and struck my shikari with his fist. These men them came to their senses and unbound me. Then one of the accused (Madhu) took me to another part of the village. The whole crowd, about fifty of them, all collected round me and commenced talking which I did not understand. After some time they wanted Rs. 2 more. My shikari told me this. I cannot say who made the proposal to the shikari. I was told that if I gave them Rs. 2 they would let me go. I told them that I had no money then with me, but if they would come to Barasat they would be paid. A Babu from Calcutta then turned up. He spoke English. I asked him to known what these men wanted. He told me the same thing. I was then quite free. They then appeared to repent. They brought seats and offered me cocoanuts. I sat down but did not eat cocoanut. I was then trying to go off when accused (Madhu) came up and caught hold of me by the wrist and took me back again. I then agreed to part with my watch as they wanted money. I then gave them my watch for which they gave me a receipt. The watch was given as a pledge for Rs. 2, that is, it was to be returned to me when Rs. 2 would be paid. They gave me a receipt, and I gave them a *chit* stating that Rs. 2 would be given to them on the return of the watch. This ended the whole show. I then came back to Barasat and made a complaint to the Police. After that I went to Calcutta. On the following Tuesday I came again to Barasat, went to the spot, got my watch back from the Sub-Inspector and identified the accused as the persons who had taken part in the affair.

Cross-examined, complainant said: I am sure that these men were present at the occurrence. I saw them when I was being dragged into the village. They asked Rs. 2 from me, but I cannot say whether it was for doctor's fee. I told some of them to take the boy to a doctor. As I did not understand Bengali I could not know whether they asked money for doctor's expense. I willingly gave the watch to the men on the understanding that I would get back the watch when Rs. 2 would be paid. I did not intend to pay them the second time willingy, as I had already given the boy Rs. 2.

The shikari, who accompanied the complainant, was next examined. He said: I went with the complainant to shoot at Sankergachi. There a boy was hit. The sahib extracted some shots from his body and gave him Rs 2. The boy took the amount, and he with other boys was going away when one of the accused came up and said that they did not care for money, they would lodge a complainant to the Police. I told the sahib that the men were coming to assault us. The sahib said that he did not care a jot, and, saying that, he advanced towards the crowd. An old man (identifies Toki) then snatched the gun from the hands of the sahib. Four persons then seized him by the arms and dragged him close to the house where the complaintant was tied up with a rope. They then assaulted the sahib and also assaulted me. After a while they ceased beating and took the sahib under a tree where he was provided with a seat. The accused Madhu, who is the member of a panchayed, then came. He seized the complainant and dragged him forwards and backwards and said, when I asked him to challan us, that he would do so when he liked He then demanded money. I told the complainant to give them some money, but the sahib said that he had no money with him. The sahib then offered to give them his gun which the people would not take. He then offered them his watch and accused Madhu gave the sahib a receipt. They then returned the topee of the sahib. (The witness identified four of the accused to be present at the occurrence.)

In cross-examination the witness said that he did not see when the topee was taken off the head of the sahib. When the sahib was taken under the tree he told the men to treat the boy. The men wanted money, and the sahib told them that he would give them money if they would accompany him to Barasat. The topee was returned before the sahib gave them the watch. They never tried to take the watch by force. When the sahib gave them the watch, Madhu gave him a receipt. The sahib also wrote something on a piece of paper and gave that to them. The sahib was assaulted when he was tied in the arms. No body struck him with a *lathi*. I extracted 8 or 10 pellets from the body of the boy. I did not see how many pellets had been extracted by the sahib. Only five persons (identifies five of the accused,) went to seize the sahib. I did not see that any of the accused assaulted or attempted to assault the sahib with *lathies*. None of the accused persons had a *lathi* in his hands.

Badel, a man who was engaged by the complainant to pick up birds that were shot down, also substantially told a similar story.

The Sub-Inspector of Police, in charge of the Barasat Police station, was next examined. He said: On 16th October last at 4 p. m. the complainant lodged a complaint with me. On the receipt of the complaint I went to the village. There I obtained a watch and chain from Madhu, prepared a plan of the place of occurrence and sent the wounded boy to hospital. I gave the watch and chain to the complainant. The complainant made over to me a *chit* in which was written in pencil 'Madhu Mandal'. The *chit* is lost. Madhu also gave me a *chit* on which were written "Rs. 2" and letters "H. M." I took the *chit* from Madhu, but I don't know where it is now. I can't produce it. (Complainant being asked by the court said that he had written words to the following effect on the *chit*:—"Rs 2 will be given when the watch will be returned.")

Witness continuing said: I did not consider that these two papers were important.

Cross-examined witness said: As the paper which the complainant gave to me was very dirty I did not read it. I noticed only the name of Madhu Mandal on it. There might be other words on it excepting the name of Madhu Mandal.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

The accused were next examined. Madhu Mandal, member of the panchayet of the village at Sankergachi, examined said: I was informed on the day of the occurrence that accused Toki's son had been shot by a sahib and that he was lying on the ground. I immediately came to the place. I found the complainant and a large number of people. I provided the sahib with a seat. I then told the men to bring the boy. He was brought. On examination I found there were pellets in his body still. The sahib then extracted some pellets. (Complainant being asked by the court said that he had also extracted pellets at that time.)

Accused continuing said: I then asked the father of the boy what he wanted to do. I told them that as the incident was entirely accidental, they ought to settle the matter. They at first wanted fifty rupees, but afterwards they agreed to take Rs. 2. The sahib had no money with him, so he offered to pledge the gun first, but no one having agreed to take the gun he pledged his watch. I kept the watch and gave the sahib a receipt stating that the watch had been pledged for Rs. 2. My signature and address were on the receipt. I gave Rs. 2 to the boy.

The second accused, Taibudi, an old man of 60, examined said that he knew nothing of the affair.

Another accused pleaded *alibi*.

The remaining three accused, who are relatives of the wounded lad, admitted that they had seized the sahib with a view to make him over to the panchayet as he had shot the lad Amin. They also admitted to have received. Rs. 2 from accused Madhu, which they had asked for from the sahib.

FRAMING OF CHARGE.

The Magistrate then drew up a charge of rioting and wrongful confinement against five of the accused persons and that of extortion against Madhu, the collecting member of panchayet.

Three of the accused thereupon pleaded guilty, and the rest, including the panchayet, not guilty."

The case was then adjourned to Thursday, 3rd November, for evidence of the defence.

At the conclusion of the proceedings for the day, Mr. Maystone inquired whether his further attendance would be required, and as he had been ordered to go to Quetta whether he could start for the place next week. The Magistrate having dispensed with his attendance at further hearing of the case, Mr. Maystone expressed a desire to give the boy his promised Rs. 2. The Magistrate told him that as he, Mr Maystone, had said in his evidence that the promise was extorted from him, he had no obligation to pay the amount. Mr Maystone, however, expressed a strong desire to redeem his promise which he sometimes characterised as "willing" and sometimes "unwilling."

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

THE Peace Commissioners reassembled in Paris on Oct. 7 and had their first real conference. The proceedings were kept secret, but the Paris correspondent of the "Times" says it is certain that Cuba came under discussion, and that Porto Rico will be next considered, the Philippines being reserved for the last. The correspondent says that while the Americans seem anxious to proceed in rather summary fashion as regards Cuba, and do not admit that the preliminary treaty can be discussed at any length, the Spaniards are disposed to raise the question of the war material which they possess in the island, while the problem of the Cuban debt is a complex one, and is sure to lead to long discussion. The Americans hold that the debt is really a Spanish one, while the Spaniards deny the contention, and assert that a country which conquers another always assumes its debt.

Reports from Paris state that the Peace Commissioners, being in entire disagreement regarding the Philippine Question, have referred the matter to their respective Governments. Washington advices deny that any such report has been received from Paris, and state that the Commission has not considered the Philippine Question. At the first joint session the Spaniards sought to raise a question concerning the occupation of Manila Bay and town by the American forces. The American Commissioners refused to consider this point, and the Spaniards reluctantly relinquished for the time being their effort to raise that issue. Since then, when meeting jointly, the Commission has been engaged exclusively in the discussion of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Guam Island, in the Ladrones. According to the latest reports sent to Washington from the American Commission these are still under consideration.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The President's orders are that the Spaniards shall evacuate Porto Rico by Oct 18. If their departure is delayed beyond that date for want of transports the Spanish troops must take up temporary quaters pending the arrival of the transports, and the Americans will at once assume the government. Mr. McKinley has also instructed the Havana Commission that the Spaniards must evacuate Cuba by Dec. 1, intimating that the United States will then assume the government.

Orders were issued at Jacksonville on Oct. 10, arranging the details of the movement of General Lee's corps to Savannah, whence it will embark for Cuba. General Blanco has ordered all Spanish officers who have been five years in Cuba to be ready to leave on 1Oct. 20.

The battleships *Oregon* and *Iowa*, with three attendant steamers, left New York for the Pacific on Oct. 12 nder sealed orders. Four transports are preparingat San Francisco. They are expected to sail for Manila next week with 5,600 troops.

Military officers are selecting camp sites in Cuba for the American army of occupation. It is reported that the War Department considers it imperative to connect the eastern and western ends of the island by railway without delay as a military precaution.

Admiral Dewey has telegraphed to the Navy Department stating that a detachment of Spanish troops has reached Singapore *en route* to reinforce the garrison at Iloilo. This raises the question which the Cabinet discussed—namely, the right of Spain under the protocol to reinforce the troops engaged in active hostilities with the insurgents in the Philippines. The weight of opinion in the Cabinet seemed to be in favour of the view that there was no violation of the protocol, provided the Spanish operations were confined to the defensive. The decision, however, will probably be left with the Peace Commission.

The American troops have raised their flag at Manzanillo, Cuba, and have taken possession of the Custom House.

The Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island, sitting at Providence, adopted a platform declaring its belief that the war with Spain was inevitable, just, and necessary, demanding that the United States should keep faith with the Cubans, and protesting against the restoring to Spain of any portion of the captured territory.

MR. M'KINLEY ON [illegible]

President M'Kinley and pa[illegible] at Omaha on Oct. 11 to visit the Trans[illegible]pi International Exposition. During his jo[illegible]om Chicago the President was warmly greet[illegible] the railway stations. Speaking at Cedar Rapid[illegible] M'Kinley congratulated the people of the U[illegible] States that while they were engaged in war[illegible]ever neglected peace industries.

"The war so speedily closed," he said, "will bring to us blessings now beyond calculation, and also burdens, but Americans will never shirk responsibility, and will never unload a burden that carries forward civilisation. Our achievements on land and sea are unparalleled and add new honours to American valour, but the real honour is the substantial gain to humanity. We accepted the war for humanity—we can accept no terms of peace which will not be of interest to humanity. We have a good national conscience and the courage of destiny."

President M'Kinley, speaking in the Exposition buildings, said:—

We have avoided the temptation of treating conquest in a spirit of gain, but we are confronted at this moment hy new and grave problems. We must recognise the fact that their solution will affect, not ourselves alone, but others of the family of nations. In this ageof frequent exchange and mutual depe dence, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would. They must be met with courage and wisdom, and we must follow the path of duty even if desire opposite it. No deliberation can be too mature, or self-control too constant in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue aggression, and aim at securing only such results as promote our own and the general good. Ours has never been a military government. Peace, with the blessings of which we have been so singularly favoured, is the national desire and the goal of every American aspiration.

Referring to the war, President McKinley said:

"The storm broke so suddenly that it was here before we realised it." He then paid a warm tribute to the valour of the army and navy, and continued:—

"The victory was attained earlier than we had believed possible. The humanity of our purposes and the magnanimity of our conduct have given to war, which is always horrible, touches of noble generosity and Christian sympathy and charity, and have set example of human grandeur which can never be lost to mankind. Passion and bitterness formed no part of our impelling motive. The faith of a Christian nation recognises the hand of Almighty God in the ordeal we have passed through. The divine favour seemed manifest everywhere. He was fighting for humanity's sake. We have been signally blessed. We did not seek war, which was no more invited by us than the questions laid at our door by its results. Now, as then, we will do our duty. These problems will not be solved in a day. Patience is required, patience combined with sincerity of purpose and an unshaken resolution to do right seeking only the highest good of the nation, recognising no other obligation, and pursuing no other path but that of duty."

The speech was warmly applauded by a large and enthuslastic crowd.

SPANISH NEUTRALITY AND ISOLATION.

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:—One of the most remarkable consequences of the recent war has been the strong revulsion of public opinion against the triditional policy of neutrality and isolation prevalent in the Councils of the Spanish Monarchy during the last twenty-four years. The Madrid Press, echoing the new current of national feeling, applauds Senor Sagasta for having at the last Cabinet Council, which was presided over by the Queen herself, laid much stress upon the expediency of Spain devoting strict attention to the march of events in the Far East, and equally in Morocco, where the serious illness and apprehended death of the Sultan might create international complication affecting Spanish political and material interests. No secret is made of the intention of Spain acting in both instances in concert with France and Russia, ostensibly on the ground of common interests, but in reality because the Spaniards resent what they still regard as the too friendly attitude of England towards the United States during the recent struggle.

HYDERABAD MEDICAL SCHOOL LABORATORY.

NOTE BY CAPTAIN JOHNSTON, M.B, D.P.H., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

EXPERIMENTAL investigations were being undertaken by the Plague Commissioner in the Hyderabad Medical School Laboratory, and had reached a somewhat advanced stage when I went to the school on June 26th.

Previous to this the investigations were undertaken in order to discover whether any living plague organisms were present in the floor earth of certain suspected houses in which plague patients were known to have died.

The method followed was first by means of inoculating artificial sterilized media, e. g., broth and agar with solution of earth in distilled water and by the earth itself, and examining the cultures which were the result of this inoculation; secondly, making subcultures of colonies which were identical in appearance with plague; and lastly inoculating healthy rabbits with the culture and sub-culture growths. As a result of the investigation so far it was found that the floor earth from the houses of Hunia dyer and Ganu chambar contained the plague bacillus.

On June 26th from sub-cultures of an agar culture of Hunia dyer's house-earth, colonies, which were in our opinion identical with plague colonies, were picked up form the mixed growth of the sub-culture agar tubes and were inoculated into fresh agar tubes in order to procure a pure growth of plague. These freshly inoculated agar tubes were subsequently examined microscopically by cover glass preparations (stained, unstained, and hanging drop) and were found to contain colonies morphologically identical in all respects with those of the plague bacillus.

Healthy rabbits were inoculated with this growth of agar culture, with the result that they went through an illness chiefly characterised by high fever, and finally died in from 36 to 72 hours. On *post-mortem* examination of the rabbits signs denoting a disease similar to that seen in necropsies of plague were found: and bacteriological examination of the blood and glands showed a bacillus morphologically identical with the plague bacillus. Inoculations in unartifical sterilized media were made from the blood, peritoneal fluid, and glands of these animals, the resulting cultures of which showed uniform colonies whose bacilli were identical with the plague bacillus in all points. The bacilli found in the cultures after being passed through the rabbit were indentically the same in all respects with the bacilli found in the culture growths with which the rabbit was inoculated, and no other bacilli beyond this one form were found.

From the last cultures a series of rabbits was inoculated with a similar series of experiments, all giving uniform results as regards the bacteria found in the blood glands of the rabbits.

Control experiments were made on similar healthy rabbits with the following inoculation: (*a*) Sterilized broth (result no death); (*b*) putrid urine (putridity caused by exposure to air), result no death; (*c*) putrid blood (result death in every instance).

In the case of control experiments with the putrid blood the bacteria found in the putrid blood and in the blood of inoculated rabbits were morphologically the same in their growth, habitat, actions, and properties, but differed from the bacillus obtained from the floor of Auniadyer's house, notably by their retaining the stain when treated by Gram's method.

Koch's canons having been fulfilled as regards the transmissions through rabbits, and development in artificial media outside the body, of the bacillus separated from the suspected floor earth—and giving results similar in all respects to the properties, actions, and history of the bacilli described by Kitasato as the typical plague bacillus—the irresistible conclusion is that living plague organisms were present in the floor earth of the suspected houses and that the patients in those houses died of plague.

Among other points elicited during these investigations, the following was prominent, viz., the plague bacillus is a very sensitive organism as regards its staining properties—it readily takes up stains and just as readily gives them up, the stained preparations mounted in xylol balsam or cedar oil and clove oil sometimes do keep longer than a few days; Canada balsam also allows them invariably to retain the stains longer.

MARRIED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE CAMERA AS A MATCHMAKER.

VERY few people would include matchmaking among the numerous benefits of photography.

Yet it is a fact that the camera is one of the most potent weapons of Cupid up to date. For, on seeing a photograph of a pretty girl, where is the man who doesn't wish to know the original? Perhaps he sees it in a photographer's show-room, or finds it hidden away in a friend's album.

In either case, the chances are that he will ask for the lady's name, and, if possible, obtain an introduction. For the very fact that he will probably find the latter rather difficult—perhaps the girl is away, or was only a visitor at the town—adds a certain romantic zest to his search, which only increases his desire to make the lady's acquaintance.

The interest aroused by the production of any "types of beauty" in popular journals is a strong argument in favour of the assertion that photography is a great factor in marriage of to-day.

It was only the other day that a very sweet girl, a personal friend of the writer, who had lived in an out-of-the-way country village, chanced to have her photo reproducted in an illustrated contemporary, her brother being on the paper.

As Many a one hundred and four letters reached the editor a few days after the photo appeared, asking for the lady's name and address. But the true lover came himself all the way from Scotland, and, having satisfied the lady's brother, was duly taken down to the village and introduced. They were married recently. And the incident becomes more romantic when you remember that but for that photograph the probabilities are greatly against these two ever having met.

You see photos travel about the world much more than their originals, and, when reproduced in papers, are looked at and admired by thousands of people, who will never see the original or know her name. In some cases, owing to the photographer having touched-up the photo rather too artistically, some tragically-humorous incidents have been brought about.

In one case in the writer's experience where the gentleman had proposed by letter, sending his own photo, and been accepted, he absolutely refused to marry the lady in question when he saw her personally, as he declared, as he compared first the photo and then the lady, that, although there was a slight family resemblance, the photo could not be called a likeness.

Fortunately she found the same fault with the photo he had sent her, and so the engagement was willingly cancelled by both parties. But this was an exception, although a very good argument against the artistic touching up so much in vogue to-day.

But in the majority of cases, girls are too sensible of the importance of having their photos living likenesses of themselves to leave room for such embarrassing incidents to occur.

The writer knows a well-to-do young man of twenty-nine, who chanced to come across a snapshot of a girl in an amateur photographer's collection. It was a case of love at first sight. On inquiring who the girl was, his friend the amateur said, he hadn't the slightest idea. He had merely taken a snapshot of her during a holiday at a sea-side resort, and he didn't think that the girl knew that he had photographed her.

That was four years ago, and the fellow in question, who has seen hundreds of pretty girls since, is still true to his first love, and vows that he will either find the girl or remain a bachelor.

It is hardly rash to presume that a man who be so devoted to a girl he has never personally would make an ideal husband.

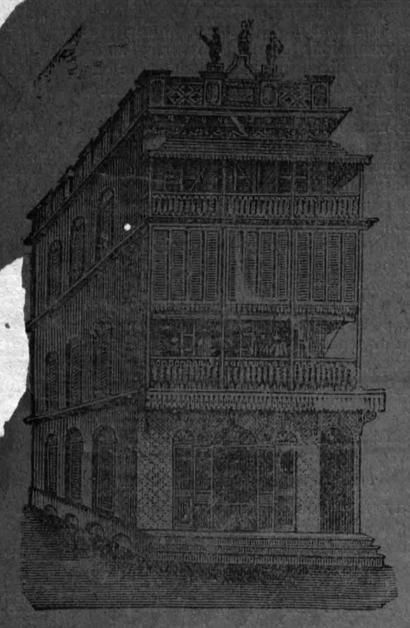
Perhaps you are the girl in question? Who kn[illegible]

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT KHARDAH.

GREAT sensation has been caused at Khardah and neighbourhood by the mysterious death of Mon Mohan Mookerjee. The deceased, a bachelor of two-and-twenty belonging to an old respectable family widely known in Khardah as "Siromani" family, had come back from Modhupore where he had formerly resorted to recruite his health after passing the First Examination in Arts of this year. Since the death of his father (some four years ago) he used to take share of his younger brothers, one of whom happened to be ill of fever on the 26th ultimo. Apprehending that quinine might be conveniently administered during the night time, he himself made for the dispensary, about a mile off his house, when the moon was already up. His way lay through a rather lonely riverside road. He was, however, observed by a shop-keeper when he came back from the dispensary, followed by a person who got his face wrapped up apparently to keep from cold. Another version is that the same person followed Mon Mohun both on his way off and back home. Mon Mohun, however, did not get home, and was searched for by his family men for late hours. At about ten during the same night, an uptrainiguard of E. B. S. Railway found a body lying along the down lines, somewhere between Tittaghar and Barrackpur. On his report some coolies were sent to the spot when the person was still alive. On his removal to the station he seemed to mutter a word or two quite unintelligible and then expired. On the next day, *i.e.*, the 27th ultimo, at 11 A. M., the body was identified amidst Mon Mohun's family men, and sent over to Calcutta for *post mortem* examination. It was ascertained that death was due not to any poisoning, but to a severe wound on the head. The deceased got also a bruise on the leg. Quinine was found in his pocket and his spectacles thrown aside. The case is still under the investigation of the Railway Police.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan lad living with his parents, near the New Market, climbed up a tree to unloose the thread of his kite which got entangled in it. He missed his footing and fell down. He sustained a fracture of his skull and now lying in a critical condition.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta



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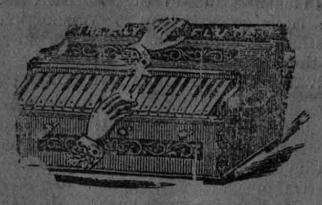

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