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পদকণপতক।

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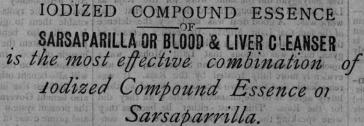
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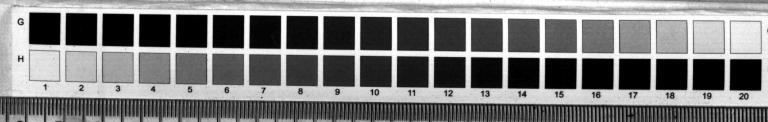
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treid your Acidity Pill and found them to be and excellent remedy in removing acidity immediately. They are a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are in valuable in the Moffusil. They should find place every tourist's bag. P ease send me two boxes immediately.

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give afair trial. It is exc'usively prepared from some ative herbs is perfectly sate.

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CRANKS.—Drop forge, superior quality hardened in oil to spring temper.
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THE CHARGES AGAINST A

THE Commission of Enquiry into the charges against Raja Chiptal Singh, Joint Magistrate of Ghazipur, was continued at Allahabad on Thursday.

Mr. Durga Charan continuing his summing up of the case for the prosecution said that though it was true that Lalit Mohan and Satyagyan did not go into Court and see what use the Raja made of the work they had done for him, they were able to say that when in camp they had seen him referring to notes on brown paper and then recording evidence. It would be guite possible when the Raja was in It would be quite possible when the Raja was in camp for Lalit Mohan or Satyagyan to see this if they happened to the near where the Raja was holding his Court. He pointed out the entirely untrustworthy nature of Luckman Singh's evidence. That witness was the Raja's factotum and confidential servant, and he constantly shifted his ground in order to help as he thought the Raja's case, going in fact much further than the Raja did in controverting the evidence of the two secretaries. The last sub-section of the charge as relating to Lalit Mohan was that he was employed to do the Raja's official reports and letters. There could be no doubt that it was an offence for an executive officer to employ any one to do his official work. This was intended to be kept secret, and in the interests of the public service it was necessary that affairs of State coming before executive officers should not be seen by any one else. There was considerable corroboration of Lalit Mohan's statement that he did this work in the evidence of other winesses, but such corroboration was absolutely unnecessary when the records were examined and compared with the abstracts prepared by Lalit Mohan for the Court. It could no be said that Lalit Mohan had taken notes of these files to help him in his law examination. roverting the evidence of the two secretaries. of these files to help him in his law examination. The abstracts were so mioute and accurate that it was clear Lalit Mohan must have been entirely

As to the second charge, that relating to Satyagyan, if the first charge was established it considerably supported the second, more especially as to a certain extent both charges related to the same period of time. For one month and ten days in 1895 Satyagyan took Lalit Mohan's place while latter was on leave and received pay at the rate of Rs. 75. The strongest support of this fact was to be found in the record of the case of Backhan Makunda. This was an Unao record which was shown to Lalit Mohan under the impression that he was responsible for it. He said he had written the depositions but the judgment was not his, and on a comparison of dates it was found that he went on leave before the judgment was delivered and Satyagyan claimed the judgment as his. The Raja declared he believed Satyagyan came to Unao to obtain a subscription to a book he was translating from Sanskrit into Urdu. Yet the theory of the defence was that Saturarea did was translating from Sanskrit into Urdu. Yet the theory of the defence was that Satyagyan did not know Urdu well, and the Raja's factorum declared that Satyagyan did the same work for the Raja as Lalit Mohan did, though he did not say what that work was. A good deal was made by the defence of the fact that Lalit Mohan, the earlier servant of the Raja, could give much fuller details than Satyagyan, but it was obvious that Lait Mohan was a much more intelligent man than Satyagyan, and was evidently more fully trusted by the Raja. It was remarkable that these two secretaries should so absolutely agree as to the character of the work they did for the Raja. This must either be because they were speaking the truth or because there was a conspiracy between them. Was it possible there could have been a conspiracy? The witnesses had been tested in every possible way, and not a single material statement of either of them had been controverted. Was that state of things consistent with the idea of a conspiracy, which must in the with the idea of a conspiracy, which must in the nature of the case have been designed long before the present case arose. C unsel went on to show how the evidence of Satyagyan was corroborated by the other witnesses, both for the defence and for

With regard to the third charge, that of bringing a false charge of their against Satyagyan, Mr. Durga Charan said it was certainly the most important work. He pointed out that it would be a serious thing for the Raja if it were known that he had been deceiving. Government all these years, and he asked Adit Pershad to get the Raja to pay him the money which was due. Adit Pershad admitted that he told the Raja what Satyagyan had said to him and recommended he should be paid, though he said he could not read English and therefore did not know what the documents which Satyagyan showed him were about. When Satyagyan threatened proceedings the Raja felt the danger to be imminent, and felt he must get possession of these documents at all costs. The Raja accordingly laid an information against Satyagyan for the their of books and papers, had his house searched, and himself examined all the papers brought from Satyagyan's to find the papers he alleged that he had lost. Satyagyan declared t at on the morning of the search he was in possession of certain slips of paper which would prove the kind of work he had done for the Raja, and that these slips were not returned to him when the search was concluded. The evidence for the defence was to the effect that the Raja handed over all the papers he described as his to the police, and that none of the slips mentioned by Satyagyan were among the exhibits in the theft case. Mr. Durga Charan pointed out what he called the unsatisfactory nature of this evidence, saying that the search witnesses who described what was done when the Raja examined they both frankly declared that when they signed the list of documents filed in the case they did not know what they were signing nor where they signed the list of documents filed in the case they did not know what they were signing nor where they signed the list of documents filed in the case they did not know what they were signing nor where they signed the bas of the returned to him. The Raja's story of his suspicion of Satyagyan had varied greatly from time to time, and it was especially important to note that though in one place he declared he missed the Bahlolpur papers as soon as h

the two previous ones were proved. The learned vakil's argument was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

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KHOTI QUESTION IN THE CONGRESS.

Congress ran as follows:—
Resolved—that this Congress regrets extremely that the Government of India have not only failed to carry out the pledges (given by the Secretary of State in his despatches of 1862 and 1865) for permanent settlement in the provinces in which it does not exist, but have also failed to give effect to the policy of granting modified fixity of tenure and does not exist, but have also failed to give effect to the policy of granting modified fixity of tenure and immunity from enhancement as recommended in 1882 and 1884 by the Government of India to grant a modified fixity of tenure and immunity from enhancement of land-tax for a sufficiently long period of not less than sixty years, so as to secure to land-holders the full benefits of their own improvements.

Mr. M. R. Bodas (Bombay) in seconding the resolution said:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlement the resolution

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the resolution which has been placed before you for your acceptance is not a new one and does not require many ance is not a new one and does not require many words from me to recommend it for your acceptance. But it is a resolution which touches a subject which is of perennial interest, and it ought to be therefore repeated every year until our grievance is remedied, until something is done by Government to remedy evils which are springing out of the present fiscal system, until the reactionary policy which is daily increasing the burdens on the ryots is reversed and a more liberal and beneficent policy is adopted by the Government. It is a resolution which affects all our classes alike. It has been said that the resoluti n is designed to benefit a class of persons only, persons who are most influential and said that the resort it is designed to benefit a class of persons only, persons who are most influential and therefore have the largest voice in the country, namely, the landholders and the middlemen. But that is not so. The Congress represents namely, the landholders and the middlemen. But that is not so. The Congress represents not a particular section of the people but the whole people, it is bound to represent the interests of the masses as well as those of particular classes, and it is with the firm belief that the lar classes, and it is with the firm belief that the in erest of the masses themselves require that the present fiscal policy should be more liberalised, that this resolution has been accepted by the Congress for the last ten years and has repeated from year to year in one form or another. Had it not been for this belief this resolution, I am sure, would never have come before you either to-day or before. Gentlemen, I am not going into the whole question of the Land Revenue administration or into the evils that have arisen from the various measures introduced by the Governments in the several provinces. It will not be difficult, if necessary to show how all the classes in the country are interested in getting the present system modified. It is not only, as I said, a particular class that is interested in getting a permanent settlement of the assessments, the landholders are no doubt primarily interested and are directly affected by the present system; but the roots also suffer because the substantial to the present system; but the roots also suffer because the substantial to the present system; but the roots also suffer because the substantial that the interest ed and are directly affected by the present system; ed and are directly affected by the present system; but the ryots also suffer, because the burden of increased assessment ultimately falls upon them.

Any permanency in the Settlement will en-Any permanency in the Settlement will encourage the ryots to improve agriculture and enable them to get more and more prosperous. It will also benefit traders because under the present system the traders are left less and less margin of profit, in proportion to the increase in the assessment on the land. A permanent Settlement will also benefit other classes who are affected by the lightest rise in prices of food-grains. It will also benefit Government by lessening the rigour of the present system which is, we believe, the root and prime cluse of the ryots' increasing poverty that was glaringly demonstrated in the last year's famine. And if anything can be done to lessen that poverty it is the interest of Government to do it. This subject therefore deserves to be considered most carefully and with the greatest deliberation not only by us in this Congress but by all persons whether officials or non-officials. I said just now that the present policy is not only derogatory to the interest of masses, but there is observable a tendency on the part of author.

is not only derogatory to the interest of masses, but there is observable a tendency on the part of authorities to go further and further in the same retrograde direction. And as the latest instance of such the prosecution.

With regard to the third charge, that of bringing a false charge of their against Satyagyan, Mr. Durga Charan said it was certainly the most important of the series. There might be a difference of opinion as to the moral turpitude involved in employing a man to write judgments and depositions of witnesses; there could be none as to the grievous nature of the Raja's misbehaviour if he was really guilty of this offence. The case for the prosecution was that Satyagyan's pay being in arrears he insisted on having a settlement, and in order to induce the Raja to pay him he went to Adit Pershad, a pleader friend of the Raja's, and told him he was in the employ of the Raja and that he had papers which would prove he had been doing the Raja's judiciar work. He pointed out that it would be a serious thing for the Raja if it were known that he had been deceiving Government all these years, and he again a false to go intent and indicate in the same retrograde direction. And as the latest instance of such direction. And as the latest instance of such direction. And as the latest instance of such increasing the latest instance of such increasing the measures, I am going to mention a measure of the Bombay Government which will be formally introduced into the Legislative Council during the next month. That measure, of course, relates to a particular class of people—the Khots of Ramagiri district, but it illustrates the tendency. You are already familiar with the Khots, because resolutions regarding them have been before this Congress during them have been before this Congress during them have been before this Congress during them have been before the Government of Bombay had to admit it and to promise to do something at an early date; but that time did not come during the last four years. They have promised and promised but they did not come during the last four years. They have promised and promised but they did not come during the last four years. They have promised and promised but they did not come durin the act, and now we have got the proposed amendments before us. As soon as the Bill was published, people at once saw what was the object of Government as disclosed in the Bill. They published, people at once saw what was the object of Government as disclosed in the Bill. They professed to remedy the grievances of inferior tenants. But they are going to do it with a vengeance, if I may use that expression. When that measure comes before the Local Legislative Council, I hope all the non-official members will join in pointing out the mischief which is likely to be done to the Khots as well as the tenants. Here I may mention that instance, not for the harm that is likely to be done to a particular class of people or even to the population of a whole district or several districts to which the measure may apply but as showing the tendency towards a retrograde policy that we observe in the whole of the fiscal policy of the Government of India as well as the local Governments, a policy illustrated not only by this measure but by several other Tenancy Bills such as the one for Central Provinces and another which I am told, is going to be shortly introduced into this Presidency also. I shall only mention to facts to show this measure is likely to affect the ryots. You know the chief grievance of the Devgad Khots was that they had to pay much more to Government than they were entitled to receive from the tenants. When for instance a Khot by the present law is entitled to receive only seven hundred rupees for a village he had to new to much more to Government than they were entitled to receive from the tenants. When for instance a Khot by the present law is entitled to receive only seven hundred rupees for a village he had to pay to Government rupees 2,000 for assessment. Where is the additional sum of Rs. 1,300 to come from? Surely out of his own pocket. Why should he pay it? Certainly the man will not be willing to pay Rs. 1,300 merely for the honor of being called a Khot. Naturally the Khot relinquished the village and the Government attached it. That is the way the Government is forcing the Khots in Devgad to orego their property. They are compelling the landlords to forego their rights by this indirect method of compelling them to pay more than they are entitled to receive. That is a patent grievance which the Government have admitted long ago and about which they promised legislation. Now what have they done? In this Bill they provide that the Khots are to receive 12½ per cent. over and above the assessment. The Government are not going to reduce a single pie from the Rs. 2,000, so I do not say a word about it; but the Khots must be conten with 12½ per cent. when formerly they received twice the assessment. Is this not spoliation? Government are very careful of their own interest. Khots must pay Rs. 2,000. In addition to that they will get 12½ per cent from the tenants, so that the whole assessment as well as the 12½ per cent. now falls upon the tenants. The Government who have introduced this measure professedly in the interests of the ryots have forgotten that ultimately the whole burden of assessment as well as the 12½ per cent. falls upon the ryot. That is one aspect of the question. There is an ther side also These landlords—practically they are landlords although the Government officials fight shy of the word—are now to get 12½ per c.nt. when as a matter of fact they have hitherto been getting a much larger amount. Government issued a resolution

on the subject in 1876, a resolution representing a compromise between these Khots and the Government upon the faith of which compromise the Khots withdrew many suits which they filed against Government. The Khots were successful in the lawcourts and the Government was forced to compromise the suits when the Act was passed in 1880 on the basis of the compromise as embodied in the previous resolution of 1876. The Government in that Resolution promised that the rent due to the Khots from the tenants would never be less than 20 per cent. THE sixth resolution passed at the last Madras tion promised that the rent due to the Khots from the tenants would never be less than 20 per cent., whereas by the Bill they fix it at 12½ per cent. When the Khot does not pay the assessment what does the Government do? The Government attach the village and confiscate it or simply keep it in attachment and appoint an officer to manage the village and collect revenue; and that officer is by the rules of Government paid about 6 per cent. while the Khot, the owner of the village and landlord gets almost the same. That is again not the whole thing. In other cases when the Khots have already entered into an agreement, the Khots get 100 per cent, by the orders of the Government. Here the Khot is to get 6 per cent. The officer of Government gets 6 of the Government. Here the Khot is to get 6 per cent. The officer of Government gets of per cent. and the Khot gets the same with the additional liability of paying the whole assessment himself when the tenants fail. And yet the Khot has colonised the village and has enjoyed the property for the last 100 or 200 years, has got Sanads from Mussalman Emperors and has spent large sums of money to improve the agriculture of the village, in protecting the ryots from famine, and in acting as a buffer as it were between the revenue officers and the ryots; and for all his pains the Khot is to get only 6 per cent. That is again not the whole thing. There is another provision in the Bill according to which the Khot is not entitled to get more than couble t e assessment on the land. not the whole thing. There is another provision in the Bill according to which the Khot is not entitled to get more than couble te eassessment on the land. I shall ment in only one fact to show how this mischievous measure will compel the Khot to forego their proprietory rights. The Khots are not entitled to get more than double the assessment on the land. The Khot is to pay Government assessment for the whole khata or holding which might be, say ks. 20. But by this provision the Khot will not be entitled to get more than Rs. 8, because only one fifth of lain the holding is generally cultivated. If the assessment on a piece of land actually cultivated is Rs. 4, the Khot will get Rs. 8, while he will have to pay Government Rs. 20, and this surplus will have to come from his own pocket. The Khot will under these circumstances, have no alternative but to leave his village and find his livelihood elsewhere. It is hard to see why such a legislation should deprive any class of persons of the private rights of properation of the property of any person or class by mere legislation? It is this principle, which is involved; and it is an invasion of this principle that we should protest against. I am sure that a protest that the Congress is asked to make by this resolution and which is quite justified by this latest attempt will be endorsed by all of you.

The Resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

on the subject in 1876, a resolution representing a

VAN WINKLE'S OPPOSITE.

THE STRANGE TRUE STORY OF THE MAN WHO NEVER SLEPT FOR SIXTEEN

YEARS.

STRANGE, indeed, is the history of Mr. Edward Bain, one of the most prominent merchants in Wisconsin, a man who counted his wealth by millions, who has just died in the prime of life. He was known as the "man who never slept." For sixteen years he never undressed and went to bed as the average mortal does. He was in such a hurry to get rich that at last sleep became a terror to him, believing that if he were to yield to the drowsy god he would die in consequence.

He worked twenty hours a day. He made his fortune and his mark. Both were honestly come by, for Mr. Bain was probity itself. He was born in the East. His parents were well off and believed in giving their sons "god schopling," as they said. Also they believed every boy should learn a trade, and Edward, having been successfully graduated at the Lenox Academy, in Lenox Mass, was bound out to learn the hardware business in his native town of Kinderhook.

Mr. Bain used to say that he riade money unconsciously, after his was as to see the state of the riade money unconsciously.

native town of Kinderhook.

Mr. Bain used to say that he riade money unconsciously after his wagon factory was fairly started. His associates declared that t was his capacity for work that turned the curent in the business. Having made up his mind o succeed, he gave up all society and companionship to dovote himself to the task.

He worked all day with his men, and when they went home to rest and re-creation he would remain and spend the whole night in examining books, making plans, and devising improvements. Towards daybreak he would go home, take a rest for perhaps an hour or two, and a bith and breakfast would refresh him sufficiently to enable him to return to the office by eight o'clock each morning.

morning.

The boy who began life as a hardware apprentice was soon a millionaire. Finally, when the strain year of such concentration was telling just a little, Mr. Bain's wife and friends persuaded him to form a stock company, with himself as president, and let others do some of the work he had hitherto persisted in desire, himself. When this rearrangement had been made and Mr.
Bain found himself with almost nothing to do, the mental machinery which had been revolving so

mental machinery which had been revolving so ceaselessly for years refused to stop.

He consulted several doctors, but his case was more than a match for them. One specialist advised him to live in the country and to take plenty of outdoor exercise. Mr. Bain adopted this sug-

He took a nice house to which a farm of several acres was attached and he worked laboriously from early morn to sunset. But a l to no avail.

At last it became apparent that he feared to go to sleep. For several years he slept by snatches in a chair, while an attendant, who was constantly with him, as he feared to be alone, read every moment

to him.

The malady increased, the reading was useless, and Mr. Bain imagined that motion would soothe his quivering nerves.

He began to drive furiously through the country at all hours of the day and night. For years it was no unusual occurrence to meet him in the middle of the night flying through the streets of Kenosha or upon the country roads, always attended by a faithful servant, who drove while his unhappy master fitfully dozed.

Motion and noise seemed to do for him what silence and quiet accomplish for normal men and women.

women.

In Kenosha there is a saloon kept by a man named John Schmidt. Mr. Bain in one of his most restless moods wandered into Schmidt's one night and sa down in a big chair.

The clicking of the saloon kept by a man named John Schmidt's one night and sa down in a big chair.

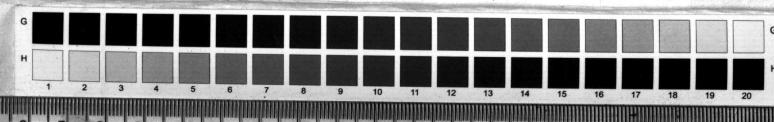
The clicking of the billiard balls supplied the noise that scothed the poor wearied brain, the millionaire fell asleep, and did not waken till the

clatter ceased.

Thereafter, night after night, the man that never slept went to Schmidt's saloon, and with him his constant and faithful attendant. He would seat himself in the big chair, still called "Bain's Rest," and the attendant would begin to play pool.

Hour after hour the servant would drive the balls about, while the master greedily embraced the little taste of oblivion outaged nature would grant.

Then he took to riding all night in railwry trains and driving about the country in a trap. Thus the weary years passed, and one night he was found dead in his chair. Sleep had come at last.



CALCUTTA, FABRUARY 23. 1899.

THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE

GAURANGA SAMAJ. A LITTLE more than four hundred years ago a message, direct from God, was delivered not to one particular and favoured ndividual, but to humanity. The time has come, now that India is quiet under a powerful rule, and the different races of the world have been brought together by the press, steam and electricity, for the delivery of the message to all parts of the world. The public meeting of the Gauranga Samaj was held to organize measures for the purpose

of carrying this idea out, at no estimate.

Of course, the announcement of a direct message from God is likely to be received with incredulity and amazement by a large number of people. Of course, claims of divine authority were put forward on behalf of nany such messages, and they all are now treated with contempt. Thus it is alleged that Moses had direct talk with God, and Swedenborg himself declared that he too had such a talk. Very few, however, have any faith in these statements. But there is a vast deal of difference be tween the messages said to have been delivered to Moses and Swedenborg, and the one which the Gauranga Samai ias taken upon litself to proclaim to the world. That Moses had such a privilege is a statement which is not based upon any evidence, properly so-called. Swedenborg says that, God appeared before him and talked to him. But here is a mere statement by the interested party himself, and there is no evidence to corroborate him.

It is quite different in the case of the message referred to. We shall say something about this message now. It was delivered in the city of Nadia, which had then attained to the zenith of glory as a learned

city. Savants filled the streets, the strand and the entire city; there were thousands of educational institutions (los); and many hundred thousands of students came from all parts of the world, nay, from China, Japan and Thibet, to prosecute atheir studies there. The main object of research of these savants was the nature and capacity of the soul, the way how salvation could be obtained and the development of the subtle Nyaya philosophy, which is considered too ethereal for the comprehension of the present race of men. In the midstrof this unparalleled intellectual activity was born a beautiful child: this was four hundred and thirteen years ago AIGNI
Now, this child attracted universal attention. His parents and near relations saw

many wonderful things in connection with found that luminous figures were tending the child as if worshipping him. The outside public was struck by his beauty. They felt that such a beautiful figure as the child possessed could not be of this world. Is he a child of the gods?—thought every one who first saw him. He had the white colour of the Europeans and was thus called the "beautiful white" or Sundar gora, or the yellow-white-bodied (Gauranga). His colour was not exactly that of a fair European lady, for it had a strong tinge of yellow. So he was called also the "gold-

If he had celestial beauty, he was also the tallest and perhaps the strongest man in the country. Add to this that at the age of eighteen he obtained intellectually the foremost position in that city of savants. Common people believed that this physically perfect being was destined to be the Emperor of India.

Or the jedhpur portion (135

At the age of twenty-three, from a savant he turned to a Sadhu, that is to say, a pious man. It is simply impossible to des-cribe the feeling of piety that he exhibited, He would die in sorrow, a hundred deaths every day for his God when he found that ... He was not with him. And the joy that he would betray when he tancied that God was with him is beyond fancied that God was with him is beyond description. Indeed, the piety that he displayed was so wonderful that it is simply inconceivable and unattainable. No one in the world ever attained to such piety, and it is impossible that anyone in any future age would ever be able to equal it. Indeed, his followers, who had been stupe-fied as it were by the display of his piety, came to feel that God could not be very far from this beautiful and pious youth, or that he was himself the same God. While his followers were in this state, this youth one day suddenly announced to one of his followers that he was God Almighty Himself! men has become miserable because forget

was a Figure whose beauty brought tears of joy, whose eyes spoke a love which was simply unfathomable, and whose grace, the fone of whose voice, the fragrance of whose body—were all far beyond the submitted to the Bombay Government dealreach of humanity. They further saw that millions of celestial beings, with luminous bodies, were worshipping Him each in his own way. Indeed, the proofs that he gave were so abundant Athat it Owas simply impossible to resist the conviction that it was

God who was speaking.

He gave them to understand that mere precepts would not do much good, so he would shew, by example, how to love God. And for that he would assume two contradictory characters, viz., of God Himself and His devotee. As His devotee he would show, by practice, how God ought to be loved, and as God Himself He would confirm what He had taught them as a devotee. After He had given these instructions He feil down from His throne in a swoon squand when he was roused he was found to be the mere youth that he had been before, the light having disappeared from his person and he having reverted to his human Empire from famine, agrarian riots and other

of every pious man for his favor. When in the latter state he had no knowledge of what He had said and do ie as God Almighty. Thus he revealed many times as God Himself.

At the age of twenty four he renounced society, and began to live a life of discipline and hardship which has no parallel in this world. At the age of forty-eight he dis-

appeared.

The record of his sayings and doings have been preserved, to the minutest detail, by his immediate followers. Indeed, his advent gave birth to hundreds of thousands of books. As to the evidence of his work it is exhaustive and complete. No mone can rise from an examination of the evidence

the requirements of the high and the low of every race, civilized and uncivilized. Christians have a notion that the Hindus are comprise all that is known to Christians, and much more that has never been conceived by them. The character of Sri Gauranga is such that it simply defies description. His followers showed an amount of love for humanity and God, which has no parallel on this earth, 10

The powers of the Lord proved His divinity. Indeed, even while He flourished, millions accepted Him as God Almighty, and amongst them were despotic emperors, ministers, and the greatest savants of the

A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM TO most page A look at His divine face was neough to convert the hardest sinners of Fnis is what Probodhananda, the greatest savan what Probodinananda, the greatest savan and ascetic of the age, says, we quote from Shishir Babu's book, "Lord Gauranga":

I salute that Sree Gauranga who made such people maddened with a taste of Krishnaprem (love of God) so as to lead them to dance, sing, and roll on the ground in ecstacy as had before never done one meritorious act; and whose mere touch, or sight or grace is

the dead, curing of the leper, the gathering of millions of men at one aspot by a mere effort of the will—they all followed him all the days of his life on earth.

As the world is getting day by day more and more wicked, it is time that the Nadia message should be proclaimed to the world. So long there was this difficulty that there was no book in the English language des an Englishman also speaks in the same cribing His work on earth. Now that Babu strain. He says: Shishir Kumar Ghose has published his book on Lord Gautanga, this difficulty has been removed, and hence the public meeting held last Friday. Babu Amrita Krishna Mullick, B.L., that highly educated and learned Editor of the Indian Empire, said with great truth and earnestness at the meeting that, men like him, who had inbibed materialism from the teachings of the West had found at last a remedy for it, at the lotus feet of Lord Gauranga, ottoming of tomo

WE have received the copy of a petition submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Khots of Ratnagiri, whose position is something like that of the Zemindars of Bengal, or rather the Malguzars of the Central Provinces. A Bill has been introduced into the Bombay Council which, if Hundreds of his followers, hearing of this, passed, would deprive this class of people of ran to the place and surrounded Him. This some of the most valued rights they have youth then told them:—"The condition of been enjoying for the last one hundred years or more. The subject is so imting Me and My laws they are leading sinful portant and fraught with such grave principles. Pilying their condition I have come ciples that the National Congress thought it lives. Pilying heir condition I have come down on earth to teach them their duties by precept and example—to tell them that they on it some ten years ago. It was moved at the last Madras Congress by Mr. M. R. return to be rejarded by them as their loving Fither." are all My dear children and that I expect in return to be regarded by them as their loving Bodas in an able speech, which will be found in another column, and in which in this manner, they did not in the least was possible for one to do in a doubt His words. And why? It was because the youth as it were took possession of the interior of the Englishman is not a particular grievance with the Indians. If an Englishman from his superior position treats an Indian with contempt, the latter, if the is sensible, has no reason to lose temper. The Englishman suffers from a vice which his position engenders in him. But the Englishman who comes you, wretch, strangle a girl so weak and so of their hearts, and compelled them to believe their own, which submitted a petition to the him. Secondly, they saw that the youth was enveloped in a light which was more dazing than "million suns", though the light did not hurt but soothe the eyes. They saw that in the midst of that intense light there but it was eventually carried.

ing with the merits of the Bill. The subject however, is very intricate, and nobody, even among the local officials, except one or two, understands anything about it. The Khots would, therefore, do well to approach the Viceroy or the Home Secretary through one of their accredited representatives and explain the whole matter in a personal conference. Like the Madras Tenancy Bill, this Bill threatens to deprive the landholders of Ratnagiri of their important rights, just as similar measures deprived their brethren in Bengal and the Central Provinces of their rights. The effect of these legislative enact-ments is everywhere the same; it is to weaken and ultimately destroy the landed classes, and thereby deprive the ryots of their natural leaders. In colonizing the waste lands of Assam, the Government of India, has, in spite of strong protests from Mr. Cotton, advocated the same policy. The safety of the state.

So this youth had two states—his Divine state and his human state. In his Divine state He was God Almighty, while in his human state has appeared as the human state. his human state he appeared as the land, as it obtains in Bengal, should be ex-humblest devotee, who would fall at the feet tended to other parts of India. The Famine Commission also laid down the same principle as a remedy against the recurrence of famines. As regards the Khots, they are, like the Zemindars of Bengal, a buffer be tween the ryots and the Government, when a famine overtakes their district. They feed and clothe the starving ryots and thus relieve the State of a great burden. But, if they are compelled to give up their villages and be levelled down with the masses, not only will the State find it utterly a variety as to suit the taste of the most impossible to realize directly their ren from the rysts as easily as they do now through athe middle men, Wthe without a belief in its perfect truth.

His teachings are such as to satisfy both its officers will also bring them constantly the heart and the intellect. It is suited to in conflict with the cultivating classes. The unsympathetic actions or the blunders of Zeminders, the Malguzars, the Khots and others, who serve as middlemen, are thus absolutely needed for the easy realization of immersed in spiritual darkness, but that is the Government revenue as well as for the not it. The teachings of Lord Gauranga peace and good government of the country; and the authornes cannot do a greater mistake than to take steps to weaken or destroy their rights. We trust, His Excellency Lord Curzon will be pleased to give a favourable consideration to the prayer of the Khot petitioners.

If appears from English papers just to har that Mr. Lamb, Collector of Poona (who

THE celebrated Russian painter Verest Chagin was in India with an English friend. Mr. Stead asked him to describe an Englishman. Indreply he said that "he is a little bit of amhypocrite. On, have I not been in India ? And then he described an Englishman in India. He said :-

Englishman in India. He said:—
The English haughtiness, the disdainful way in which they treat their fellow-creatures as if they were dirt beneath their feet. It is terrible to a Russian. I had a great friend when I was in India; he was an Englishman, and a charming official, full of all kinds of culture and of grace; but the way he treated the natives, the way in which they salaamed to and whose mere touch, or sight or grace is him, while he never deigned even to acknow-enough for a sinful man to get this *prem*. ledge their salute, made me ask him one time, (love of God.) "Are you a God, or are you a man? For the way Are you a God, or are you a man? For the way in which you treat these you are something divine! In Russia we have our fauts, no doubt, out there is no gulf be-tween our highest officials and the poorest Tartar who roams the Steppes. You are dreadful as a whole nation, but you are charming individually. Then there is no other country which contains so many real gentlemen, gentlemen of word.

Mr. Fraser, the cyclist, though himself

The Englishman, when he gets away from his own shores, is inclined to develop with an extraordinary rapidity into the earth's supremest snob. It's a sad confession. Our overbearing manner on the Continent has passed into a proverb. We seem to have been suckled on national egotism. And the bad side of that egotism comes out more particu-larly when we have to deal with Eastern nations. The mere fact of coming in contact with natives deteriorates the man, and especially the woman, and they cloak themselves in a robe of wooden dignity that would be ridiculous in England.

Does the haughtiness of an Englishman matter much if he is a gentleman, that is to of course, does not suffer particularly for the treatment. Pride or haughtiness Fraser may complain that his countrymen in India are proud or the Russian may twit his rival Englishman for being haughty; but the pride of the Englishman is not a

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Curzon has made India interesting to America. Some people at least in that country are watching the career of Lord Curzon, who is to them a half American, as the husband of an American lady. This is what the Inter Ocean says 1 stg

INDIA TAKES TO CURZON. It seems evident that Lord Curzon's term, as Viceroy of India, is not destined to be uneventful, and much will depend on his ability to render himself persona grata with the native population. Apropos of this the Amrita Bazar Patrika of Calcutta is impressed with Lord Curzon's remark that "a Viceroy should try to remember that it is only by regard for the feelings of the people of this country, by respect for their prejudices, almost by deference to their scruples, that we can obtain their acquiescence and submission." How far Lord Elgin realized

this ideal the plague regulations show.
It adds, however, "My Lord, we want deeds not words. Words we have had plenty. To express ourselves in the beau-tiful metaphor of Lord Lytton, we have heard enough of the bow-wow of promise, we have yet to see the tail of the performance, but to see the tail of the performance.

There is no doubt of it, that India has at last got an able man for her Viceroy. We those, His Excellency, through God's mercy, will succeed in making his rule a blessing to the people.

sent of the populatio fastidious critic. We have an issue of the weekly Inter Ocean before us. It has an account of liquid air; the return of an Enoch Khots, but it will have to provide for Arden; how beef is packed; the account of a the Khots themselves in addition to the Swiss Landslide; of a ship-wreck; of a ryots during times of scarcity or famine. The farmer hurt by a grass-hopper. It has articles Arden; how beef is packed; the account of a Swiss Landslide; of a ship-wreck; of a on a fatal disease among horses, on the labour question, on the treatment of measles and a few other diseases. On the other hand, there are illustrated stories, and we must say, they are generally good ones, be-sides wit, humour, problems, conundrums. etc., etc. In short, the Inter Ocean discusses in vits issue before us every thing, from agriculture to zoology olur ei vitnuos ed

Curron to find the causes of this d

Politics has, however, only recently found their way into the columns of American papers, because they are now ambitious of posing, before the world, as a respectable nation. A respectable Padisha is one who has at least one hundred wives; a respectable German is one who can consume a certain quantity of beer without making a wry face; a respectable Anglo-Indian gentleman is one who has at least sixteen servants to minister to his comforts; and a respectable nation is one which has a subject race to do it honour. The Americans, and naturally their organs, are now slowly imnaturally their organs, are now slowly imbibing imperial instincts, and they find the draught very deficious and exhilarating. They have already begun to talk of ruling with "a strong hand," and putting aside all "sick sentimentatity," "My boy, don't drink", appealed the doting father to his vicious son. The son said, "Very good; I promise to give up drink if you, on your the real situation. Let each part, promise to drink liquor for three days successively." The fond parent, who had never tasted or even smelt wine, agreed. After an experience of three days the father was loath to give up drink. And he addressed the son again: "Thou mayst give up drink, but I shall not." The Americans have tasted the forbidden fruit! We wish we could in India altogether eliminate politics from our newspapers, and talk only of religion and agriculture. But if the Indian newspapers now eschewed politics, the rulers would be immersed in cimmerian darkness, and the only means of communication between rulers and the ruled would be cut off. India, however, has so many masters, each with a personality of his own, that the people have to keep themselves in touch with those, who hold their destinies in their hands.

WE said Mr. Stead, that excellent soul. has gone mad over the peace project of the Czar. The good man is under the hallusay, if he is courteous to this fellow-beings cination that, he has only to remind his and is above all meanness? Suppose an fellow-beings of the horrors of war to Englishman does not return the salute of persuade them to give it up! God Almighty an Indian; or suppose he calls an Indian has done many a wonderful thing, but the a nigger to his face; the victim, most wonderful of His creation is the delusion (Maya) with which He has enveloped the minds of men. Is it not an every-day does not carry murder with it. Surely occurrence, man fiercely assailing his fellows it does not hurt its object as much as it for a transient and doubtful advantage? hurts him who indulges in it. Of course, Mr. When we see a wretch strangling a girl for her ornaments worth a few rupees, we are sur-prised at the depravity of human nature Our indignation is so aroused at the contemplation of the crime that we cannot get in him. But the Englishman who comes from his rich country, to deprive an Indian of the managership of a Zemindari, really injures the latter. We have very will that last and what have you done for really injures the latter. We have very little objection to a haughty Englishman if he is honest and above meanness; but we are he is honest and above meanness; but we are in a short time, whether you like it or not?" without paying the least heed to public very much against one who along with Now, we think the very same language may opinion. Is this proper, nay, politic?

be used in addressing the greatest conquerors of the age. Thus can he be addressed: "What do you gain in return for the massacre of your fellows and the desolation of cities? You can't enjoy power for ever, and power is not the source of happiness, for those who have it confess it. What are you thinking of the other existence in which you will have to give a full account of your doings?" What are men, generally speaking, but worse than hungry wolves quar-telling over dry bones? The wolves are not rational beings; but men know that they are for a short time on this earth, and that if they have a soul they will have to suffer of terribly schereafter for their mis-deeds here. If gained heart a medi-all legion reven blends redman ordat

THE Hindoo Patriot's article on the Calcutta Municipal Bill, insits yesterday's issue, is most oppportune. A misconception pre-vailed in certain quarters as to the attitude of our contemporary and the Association it represents, towards this retrograde and reactionary measure. It was very desirable that the misconception should be removed, and the *Hindoo Patriot* has done a distinct public service by setting the matter right. For ourselves we have never admitted that the B. I. Association has ever supported the principle of the Bill in the way it has been generally understood to do. We had the privilege of discussing the matter with such prominent members of the Association as Maharajah Bahadoor Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee Bahadur, Rai Raj Kumar Sarvadhikary Bahadur, and others, and were assured oveand over again by them that they were perr fectly at one with the general body of the rate-payers with regard both to the principle and the details of the Bill; and that if they did not join the agitation against the measure, it was because they preferred to rely on the good sense of the Government. The position which the Hindoo Patriot takes in reference to the question of principle is unassailable. This is what our contemporary

In their letter No. 48, dated the 23rd July

In their letter No. 48, dated the 23rd July 1898, submitting to Government the first instalment of their criticism on the Calcutta Municipal Bill the Committee of the British Indian Association "cordially accepted" this principle but they also expected the Government to extend the application of this principle to all the principal interests and not to any particular interest. Now what is the meaning of the principle of representation of in any particular interest. Now what is the meaning of the principle of representation of interests? It is that all the principal interests are to be represented in proportion to their importance. Now, how is the importance of any particular interest to be determined? We submit that the only possible and reasonable test is—taxation. The importance, and with it the share of representation, of any particular community, must be determined by this test, and this test alone. Judged by this test, we submit that it may by this test, and this test alone. Judged by this test, we submit that it may be easily demonstrated by statistics that the native community, representing house-owners, merchaots and others, contribute about two-thirds of the municipal revenue leaving less than one-third as the joint-contribution of all who do not come under the category of natives. We need not raise the question whether the interest of the European residents can possibly be regarded as permanent in the sense in which that of the native population must unquestionably be native population must unquestionably be regarded. Not to complicate matters we take our stand on the test of taxation alone and we certainly contend that judged by this criterion, the native rate-payers are entitled to twice as much representation as the Engineeral rate-payers on the General

Yes, that is the real situation. Let each interest be represented in the General Committee in proportion to the tax and rates it contributes. This arrangement is not only fair and equitable, but it prevails everywhere in the world. From the excellent pamphlet on the Calcutta Municipal Bill, just issued by Babu Manmatha Nath Dutt, we glean the following facts: The income of the Calcutta Municipality is Rs. 46,23,157. How much of it is contributed by the European commercial community? Why, only Rs. 1,07,512, that is to say, less than one-fortieth of the entire revenue! According to the taxation test, therefore, the European commercial community should be nowhere in the General Committee. But yet, the Mackenzie Bill provides that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and the Port Commissioners should have four, and the Indians who contribute 87.5 per cent of the Municipal rates should be allowed the same four representatives, in the General Committee! Here is reason gone mad, forsooth! We are very glad to learn from the Patriot that as the Select Committee has not thought fit to make any substantial modifications in the provisions of the Bill, the British Indian Association intend to follow a very different course. Indeed, the agitation, set on foot in Calcutta, which has produced such good effect in England, ought now to be led by the British Indian Association, and the misunderstanding, that the principle of the Bill has the support of that body, dispelled, once for all, from every quarter.

WHILE on this subject, we must protest against the Select Committee's procedure in dealing with the Bill. Why? This railway speed on their part is most unbecoming when the measure has evoked so much opposition in this country and in England. It is said that the representations of the British Indian Association and other public bodies have received absolutely no attention at the hands of the Committee, and that they are carrying things at their sweet will,

the Committee are protecting the interests of their constituents. Are they enter-ing protests against the indecent haste of the Committee and their utter disregard

to take care of, the Americans have disposed of the matter in a business-like way. They have got over the difficulty by levying a countervailing duty on sugar imports. They have not stopped here—they have just deep discontent among the masses who started the American Beet Sugar Company with a capital of \$20,000,000. The net result of all this is that the German share of the American market has latter do not read the Indian newspapers fallen from one-half to eleven per cent. which, it is said, spread discontent in the which means that the American industry land. Indeed, the higher classes are not has gained no less than 39 per cent. America has, thus, clearly and unmistak-to rise against constituted authority, for law ably shewn the way India should take in this connection. This attitude of the danger to Government alone, but also to the Americans has already created consternation higher classes. What we beg to submit in Germany, and has led some German is that if there is discontent among the statesmen to come forward and openly statesmen to come forward and openly higher classes, it is deeper among the condemn the bounty system, Indeed, lower It will not do to attribute Germany seems tired of taxing her own subjects in order to supply others with cheap sugar. The fact is, India should strike the iron while it is hot; and both her Government and her manufacturers should not delay in emulating the example of

WE ventured to suggest that Lord Curzon should pay no heed to those who represent to do this than Lord Curzon? When will that there is sedition in India. We hope India find another Viceroy like him? Lord Curzon will continue to entertain the kindly feeling that he now entertains towards the people of this country, for they deserve it in every way. Those who malign them have good motives for doing so. The higher classes of Indians have no motive higher classes of Indians have no motive to go against British rule. Of course, there is the race-feeling,—the ambition of ruling themselves, and the repugnance to be ruled by others. But the Indians, thank God, have lost a good deal of the vanities which move the world out-side their country fathers who had conquered Indians. which move the world out-side their country What the Indians demand is good government; and if the British Government ment; and if the British Government can simply give them this, the rulers themselves will be able to get rid of their distrust of the people which leads them oftentimes to take suicidal steps to protect themselves against fanciful dangers. Thus there is no need whatever of the sixty or latever of the sixty seventy thousand British soldiers, who are kept confined in barracks, in the hot climate of India, at the cost of a poor country which can ill-afford it. It is only a mere suspicion but in acting in concert for the salvation that leads the authorities to keep them here.

Or course, some mischievous ideas pre-vail against the Government among the gnorant classes of the people. This was made plain not only to the rulers of the land but to the higher classes during the plague riots in the country. These Maharaja, "consulting the best interests of lower classes acted violently towards plague officers, under the impression that the object of Government was to poison and kill them. And what was inoculation, according to them? It was only a surreptitious way of killing Indians without attracting notice. These diabolical motives were attributed to Government not in one

IT cannot be urged that the populace were acting with the connivance or at the insti-gation of the higher classes. They shewed, believed what they said. Such was the strength of their belief that whenever they came across a plague doctor, thousands as sembled to assault him! Now, every one knows that in India disobedience to constituted authority was a thing unknown before. The violence and recklessness of all consequences that the populace showed during the plague operations, proved that they believed what they said, which is, that Government was trying to poison them to death and kill them by other surreptitious means !

THE importance of this discovery is immense, this discovery of the feelings of the populace towards Government. But if Government has nothing to fear from the populace, society has In India ninety-nine per cent of the population are absolutely destitute. For the safety of society the causes which lead the plating the appointment of another Civilian

The public has also a right to know populace to desperation ought to be rein Mr. Lyall's place? Just see the beauty of the work two people's representatives in moved. And we beg to submit that Lord the arrangement. Civilians are retired with

is a fiction which has no proofs to support such fools as to encourage the lower classes authorities or the system under which the country is ruled It rests with Lord Curzon to find the causes of this discontent out and remove them as far as possible. And who may be more competent

THE Imperial Anglo-Indian Association bases its claims upon the gratitude of the Government, on the gound that the fore-fathers of the members of the Association fathers, who had conquered India for the British. The Mussalmans talk of the Moghul own salvation, be he a "Poor White" or a Mussalman or a Hindu, and the best policy of these communities lies not in basing their claims on the past glory of their forefathers, he addressed the son again : " [sibnl.]o

MR. D R. LYALL, C. S. I., formerly of the Board of Revenue, and now Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, retires on the 1st Maharaja, "consulting the best interests of his territory is looking for a retired Civilian to succeed him," Referring to our recent articles on the employment of Europeans under Native States and Zemindars, our

contemporary goes on to say:

There has been some misconception on the part of one of our contemporaries as to retired Civilians being appointed to such posts, and especially as to Mr. Lyall's share in the post part of the country, but all over the Empire.

As we said before, Indians of the higher classes had no idea that the lower classes had such notions about those who rule them.

It cannot be urged that the populace were acting with the connivance or at the instigation of the higher classes. They shewed, by their reckless violence that, they sincerely by their reckless violence that, they sincerely in the is about to retire from. What Government objects to is, men who have been high up, bej it, however, no apology is needed for any one short of a Lieutenant-Governor accepting it, or even seeking for it. A retired Civilian is, as a rule, well qualified to take up such work, and besides the incontestable fact of the labour market being open to all, a Civilian, who has had experience of revenue and administrative work, and bears a high and unimpeachable character, is best suited to manage. Native

With regard to the particular State of Cooch Behar we have nothing to say. If the Maharaja prefers a European to an Indian as Superintendent of his State, he is perfectly welcome to it. But is the Maharaja absolutely free to do whatever he likes in this connection? The Indian Daily News him self admits that it was the Bengal Government which thrust Mr. Lyall on the Cooch Behar State! And who knows that the Maharaja is carrying out somebody else's wish and not his own when he is contem-

Curzon should try to find out the causes of this discontent and remove them.

big pensions in their old age, that is to say, when they are not fit to discharge their duties efficiently. But though unfit to do their duties in British territory, they are deemed quite fit to discharge their duties in British territory, they of the Committee and their utter disregard of official colleagues, some of them being of a most contentious nature,—have been allowed to be disposed of in the course of a few weeks? If they are receiving scant courtesy from their official colleagues, why do they not appeal for protection to Sir John Woodburn and request His Honor tative members should never forget that they have a most sacred duty to do at this juncture, and they cannot afford to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that the masses are not contented, the masses are not contented, the masses are not contented, the masses are not contented to the flow of the was often heard to say that he had no right to take such the masses are not contented by the best imaginative efforts of the Globe that their organs the difficult duties in Aviative Estate! What, however, happens is this. The representation to prison the tative members should never forget that they have a most sacred duty to do at they have a most sacred duty to do at they have a most sacred duty to do at this juncture, and they cannot afford to shirk their responsibility for fear of offending this official or that. They owe it to themselves and to the country to explain how could more than 500 sections of the Bill be settled in the course of a month's time, when the majority of them, we fear, have been left as bad as, and many of them far worse than, what they were originally in the Bill.

As in India, so in America, the bounty-fed sugar from the German Empire, has seriously told upon the local sugar industry. But having no other interests except their own to take care of, the Americans have disposed future development of India depends on the inauguration of a new policy of never employing a European where an Indian can do just as well." But the policy followed here is to appoint Europeans where Indians can decidedly do better than they! It is sad to think that Liberal papers like the Indian Daily News do not see the injustice and meanness of ostracising the educated Indians even from Native India.

> WE are glad to learn that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint Her Excellency the Lady Curzon of Redieston to the Order of the Crown of India.

ELSEWHERE is published the report of a meeting recently held at Berhampur to discuss the question of the present condition of sericulture in Bengal. It would appear that the experiments of Babu Nritya Gopal Mookerji have clearly shown the efficacy of the pasteur system of cocoon rearing. The Baisbaye Sericulture School has also obtained Rajshaye Sericulture School has also obtained the same results. It is now the duty of the zemindars of North Bengal, in their own interests and in those of their tenants to start sericulture experiments on the new method on their own account and thereby popularise the industry among their tenants.

IT appears from English papers just to hand that Mr. Lamb, Collector of Poona (who is now in London on furlough) had, last month, to answer a summons from the Hundred House Police Court, on a charge of riding a bicycle on the foot-path, at Great Witley. Mr. Lamb did not personally attend the court, but wrote a note to the Magistrate, admitting the charge. He enclosed ios, to pay the fine that might be inflicted on him. He, however, complained of the way in which he had been treated by the policeman, who had stopped him. The latter, who was in plain clothes, came up to Mr. Lamb and caught him by the coat. Mr. Lamb pointed out to him that his action was illegal but the police official paid no heed to his representation. Mr Lamb was fined 55.

or society, the vernacular papers have enough to do and to spare, only if they would agree to take the trouble, Indian industries are starving the little life that is in them is being crushed out by undue foreign competitions. tion. How to revive and resuscitate the languishing industries—is a question of life languishing industries—is a question of life and teath importance. The children of the soil have deteriorated in physique all along the line, and there is no denying it. It is a question in which every son of Mother India is vitally interested—a question which is behind none in importance. Then, again, there's our society, and who will deny that evils have crept into it, which are simply eating into its vitals? The world is getting old and older: times have changed, and so have the ideas and thoughts of men; we are nedged in by surroundings other than those in the last few months, and is an object of special attention. The second day the party went after a bear, which was have been introduced which were unknown to the latter; the struggle for existence has become keener; and circumstances have changed altogether. Consequently it is idle to expect the, unexpected, to hope to outgrow these influences by apathetic indifference. Some reasonable expansion is necessary to meet these evils half-way. But how much and in what directions? The land-almost the only resource of the people, has become.

The Transway Oversered the dark of the Commissioner. The fand, and wished the mill agents, Messrs, Dubling the following afternoon at two o'clock making a promenade in a neighbouring tobacco field, an amuse into custody at Bangalore, in consection with the burglary at Dr. Benson's. The second day the count of the time, day the Count of the difficult nature of the party was taken of which into custody at Bangalore, in consoling the individual of the party which was have the importance. The not much given when in good health; it has eaten three and mother than those in the last few months, and is an object of special attention. The second day the count of the party who was taken of the image of the party, and the matter seems to demand enquiry by the British Resident.

Over 4,000 persons have now emigrated fro and death importance. The children of the soil have deteriorated in physique all along the line, and there is no denying these evils half way. But how much and in what directions? The land—almost the only resource of the people,—has become exhausted: What can be done to fertilise it and increase its productive power in order to meet the increased demands? Castes are surely, if slowly, becoming extinct, without a hand being raised to stop the approaching doom which threatens to overtake one day the doom which threatens to overtake one day the entire nation. What remedy is there to prevent this evil? Godless education is snapping the foundations of national and individual religion and morality, and rearing up a generation of Indians without any respect for the wisdom of the sages and the experience of ages, and big with conceit simply overwhelming and unbeatable. We only indicate a few of the hundreds of questions that our vernacular contemporaries might discuss with profit to themselves and to the communities they belong themselves and to the communities they belong to. We wonder if all this will prove a cry in the wilderness, for as the Bengali adage says, the thef does not I sten to the tale of virtue. It is night—dark, impenetrably dark night, that is creeping over us and we want lights, to make our position bearable. And the vernacular papers can supply the light if vernacular papers can supply the lights if

Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA

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HIGH COURT.—The Hon, Mr. Justice O'Kinealy is granted furlough for one year.

RANAGHAT-KRISHNAGAR Ry,—It is proposed that the traffic audit of this 2ft. 6in. gauge tramway, which will soon be open for traffic, will be placed in the hands of the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities Deport and of the

KAUNIA-DHARLLA BRANCH, E.B.S.R.-We understand that the question of conversion of this 2ft. 6in. gauge section of the Northern-Bengal portion of the E. B. S. R. system into metre-gauge, is receiving the attention of the Government. state He was God Almighty

OFFICIAL Mr. Finucane from the Benga Secretariat will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department when Mr. T. Holderness proceeds home on three months leave towards the end of April 1

BARUN-DALTONGANJ, Rv. +The following are the stations fixed on this new section of the East Indian Railway about to be taken in hand:—Barun, Aukonha, Nabinagar Road, Husanabad, Hydarnagar, Mahamedgani, Chychinia, Garha Road, Rajva, Kajnee, Daltongani.

B. N. RAILWAY.-It is probable that the headquarters offices of the Bengal Nagpur Radway will be removed from Nagpur to Calcutta. The move is considered desirable as the Company will in a comparatively short time have independent access to Calcu ta. The workshops of the line will be placed at Khargpur, near Midnapore, a fine healthy site being available there.

DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA. -On Saturday night a daring dacoity was committed in the house of a rich Hindu resident of Maulahati, house of a rich Hindu resident of Maulahati, in the jurisdiction of Taliganj Police station. Twenty or twenty-five dacoits, armed with deadly weapons, forcibly broke open the sadar door and effected their entrance into the house. They then assaulted the inmates and decamped with cash and jewellery of a considerable value. The Inspector of the Taliganj thana on getting information at once proceeded to the place of occurrence, and on the identification of the inmates of the house arrested six coolies. Supering house arrested six coolies. Superintendent Bell after holding an inquiry into the matter sent the accused for trial yesterday before Maulvi Seraj-ul-Haq, Police Magistrate of Alipore. The trial is proceeding.

was illegal but the police official paid fined 5s.

The vernacular papers, as we complained the other day, would dabble in outlandish politics and avoid matters which concern them immediately. We shall here succincily point out how they can be really useful to the country. Whether in the field of politics or in the domains of science and industry, whether in questions of religion, public morality or society, the yernacular papers have enough the trouble, Indian in gerished out the papers have enough of contents and the like. But the practical mind of the American has been demonstrating that a museum may be brought to serve important utilitarian ends. With the object of gathering from all parts of the world, and to make immediately available to business men full and specific information concerning trade connections, a commercial museum was established a few years ago in Philadelphia. Raw and manufactured articles from other countries are placed on eleven hundred journals on file is simulating and increase whether in questions of religion, public morality or society, the yernacular papers have enough the trouble, Indian industry, whether in questions of religion, public morality or society, the yernacular papers have enough the trouble indian industry.

of Turin is at present shooting in the Duars, in the camp of Mr. Nolan, the Commissioner. The other guests are Prince Teans, Count

THE TRAMWAY QUESTION.—At a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta held on Tuesday the question of the prosecution of the Tramways Company for prosecution of the Tramways Company for neglect in keeping the Tramway lines in proper repaires, was taken up for consideration at the instance of the Company. It may be remembered that since the rejection by the Company of the terms offered by the Corporation for a fresh agreement, the latter have instituted criminal cases in the Police Court under the Calcutta Tramways Act charging instituted criminal cases in the Police Court under the Calcutta Tramways Act, charging the Company with neglect and keep the lines in proper repairs. The case came on for hearing on the 11th February, when on the application of the Company it was postponed. The Company's solicitors then addressed the Corporation on the subject stating the Company's willingness to take again into consideration the question of the agreement. The Chairman accordingly proposed that the case of the Police Court remained postponed and that a fresh agreement be entered into between the Corporation and the Company. There was some opposition against this motion, but it was eventually carried.

SIMLA EXODUS.-The first batch Assistants of the Foreign Office will leave Calcutta for Simla on the 15th March, and the last on the 29th.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The meeing of the Legislative Council which was fixed for Friday, the 24th instant, has been postponed by order of His Excellency the Viceroy to Friday, the 3rd March at 11 A.M.

THE VICERINE.—We are glad to learn that Lady Curzon's indisposition is only very slight. Her Excellency with her two little daughters will leave Calcutta for Simla on the 4th of March, accompanied by Colonel Fenn, C. I. E., and two Aides-de-camp. Colonel Fenn will return to Calcutta after Lady Curzon has arrived at Simla.

THE LAW OF ARBITRATION. The Select Committee on the Bill amending the law relating to arbitration, now before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, have recommended the passing of the measure without further publication, and that it should come into force on July 1st. This will give the High Courts time to make rules, in exercise of the powers which the Bill proposes to confer upon them.

OBITUARY—We are deeply grieved to hear of the death of Babu Rakhal Chunder Rai, Zemindar of Lakutea, Barisal, and a brother of Mr. P. L. Roy, Barrister-at-Law. He was a large-hearted man of liberal principles and a devout follower of Sree Gauranga. He has been suffering from colic pain since a long time. On the night of the last Saraswati Pooja day he felt unwell, and the following night he vomitted three times and was pulseless. The next day, that is Thursday last, he died at 22 A. M. at the age of 55, leaving behind a widow, a son and a daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. We offer our sincere condolences to the family of the deceased gentleman.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.—Application in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: Charles Kiernander, head appraiser, of the Madras Custom House, 14, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras, transferring wagons, trucks, and carriages bodily from one line of Railway to another; Villiers Stewart Fellows Wilson, of Medras Salt, Atkari and Customs Department, Trichinopoly, a combined dressing-table, dressing-case and basin; John Charles William Stanley, engineer, and the fish oil and Guano Company, Limited, manufacturers, both of 16, St. Helen's place, London, improvements in or relating to the manufacturers, both of 16, St. Helen's place, London, improvements in or relating to the extraction of oil from material containing it; Maxbernstein, patent agent, of Berlin, Prussia, an improved device for automatically lighting gas of incandescent barners, and Henry Cruce, engineer, of 64, Barton Arcade, Manchester, improvements in the method of, and apparatus for generating steam stual activity w

INDIANN EWSpectide bas

THE Birur-Shimoga Railway, which is being constructed by the Mysore State, is rapidly approaching completion. The rails have been laid already up to within a few miles of the

LORD MACNAGHTON, Sir John Ardagh, and Sir Thomas Holdich have been appointed, says a contemporary, a tribunal to settle the differences with regard to territorial delimitation between Chili and Argentina.

GENERAL ANNENKOFF, the promoter of the Siberian Railway, is dead. His construction of the Trans casp an line beat all records in rapidity. His death, at the age of sixty-four, deprives Russia of one of the most remarkable military engineers of the mineteenth century.

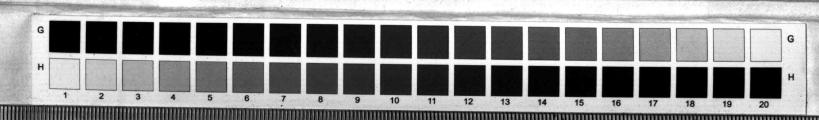
OF the lodhpur portion (135 miles) of the Shadipalli-Balotra line, a length of about 60 miles, from Balotra to Barmer is almost completed, and it is proposed to offer it shortly for opening to public traffic. It will, of course, be worked as part of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Rail

way system.
On the 16th instant, Khen Bahadur Jehangir
Pestonji, Vakeel, before a large gathering of
Europeans, leading mill-owners and friends, performed the opening ceremony of the new Commercial Cotton Mills, Ld, at Ahmedabad, and wished the mill agents, Messrs. Dhunjeebhai and Tricumlal, and the shareholders every success in the venture.

into Afghan territory, not understanding the warnings of their Khyber Rifle guides. The Amir is, it appears, extremely sensitive on this point, and no one can cross his frontier without a special permit or commission from the Indian Government or himself.

MR. STEEVENS, the correspondent of the Daily Mail, writes to that journal from Bombay:—You need to stand close to Lord Curzon of Kedleston before you realise that he is a big man. Neither height, nor depth nor breadth, strike you at once yet all are somewhat over the average. What you see first in his force over the average. What you see first in his face is the fresh complexion; he is as rosy and smooth and bright as a country stable lad just from under the pump. Short close whis-kers and a clean shaven mouth and chin assist that profane comparison; but at the second glance the forehead and brow arrest you, and pronounce him a man of mind. Most people dislike a man who looks cleverer than themselves, but the new Viceroy's ruddy cheeks disarm jealousy. He moves as he speaks, deliberately, but without hesitation, giving the air of a man invincibly self-possessed, yet conscious of some shyness, cautious and calculating, yet resolute to decide on a clear course and to steer it.

28



Correspondence.

SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—We have read with interest and pleasure your very able and thoughtful article on social reform. It is highly creditable to you that in the midst of your political activity you have found time to direct your attention to the most vital points of our social life. You have justly said that the higher classes of hinduring peaced that is to say the Brahmins. Hindus in Bengal, that is to say, the Brahmins, Kayasthas and Baidyas, are fast disappearing

Kayasthas and Baidyas, are fast disappearing and if the rules of the caste system are not unsiderably modified, total extinction would e only a question of time. Those of our countrymen who have any knowledge of the moffusil would, with one voice, testify that the Hindu population is being terribly thinned. Hamlets and villages which once teemed with Hindus have now become almost destitute of them. The numerical strength of the Hindus is fast falling off and they cannot cope with their Mahomedan neighbours who are multiplying steadily. Educated well-to-do Hindus mostly congregate in towns and cities. mostly congregate in towns and cities leaving their native villages; and the poorer people that remain there are left adrift like shi, s in the wide ocean without helmsmen. You have raised the alarm almost with a prophet's vision and let the Hindus of Bengal

T. B. Roy, B L,
SASI BHUSAN TALUKDAR,
Pleaders, Tangail.

[We omit a large portion of the letter as i contains controversial matters. -- Ed.]

THE CHARGES AGAINST A

THE public enquiry into the charges brough against Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint Magistrate of Chazipur, concluded at Allahabad on Friday.

Mr. Durga Charan in continuing his summing u Mr. Durga Charan in continuing his summing up for the prosecution, argued that on the third charge, that of bringing a false charge of theft against Satyagyan, he had proved that Satyagyan was a servant of the Raja on Rs. 100 a month, and was employed in writing judgements and depositions; that instructions were given by the Raja on slips of paper for the writing of these judgments and depositions; that when the Raja returned from privilege leave in May, 1895, a difference arose between himself, and Satyagyan as to the latter's pay; that the Raja having eventually paid Satyagyan Rs. 100, the latter wrote some judgments which the Raja urgently needed, that Satyagyan in order to get this sum of money paid up, had taken certain papers to Adit Pershad, a friend and adviser of the Raja's and told him he would use these papers which and told him he would use these papers which proved he had been doing the Raja's judicial work unless the Raja paid him, that a few days later an information was laid against him for theft and his house searched and all papers taken away. He asked the Court to accept Satvacyan's story of formation was laid against him for thest and his house searched and all papers taken away. He asked the Court to accept Satyagyan's story of what happened as absolutely true to believe that Satyagyan had possession of these incriminating papers when the search was made, and that the Raja removed them. He pointed out that Satyagyan had maintained a consistent story hroughout, while the Raja and his witnesses had changed their story from time to time to suit the immediate exigencies of the case. Turning to the general aspect of the case as presented by the desence witnesses, he said the Raja obtainted a long adjournment for the purpose of giving some substantial proof in support of his case, and his then counsel, Mr. Moti Lall, argued that he would be able to prove the Raja's handiwork in the judgments and depositions by certain peruliar phrases and turnings of sentences which would show that the work was done by the Raja and not by Satyagyan and Lalit Mohan. After this long adjournment only one record was produced, and that not with the object indicated. The whole result of that long adjournment was the evidence of a sew witnesses, mostly pleaders and muktears with very little standing, and the evidence of a few witnesses, mostly pleaders and muktears with very little standing, and whose work before the Raja was trifling. None of the leading pleaders in the Raja's Courts had been called by him. It might even be said that the only result of the adjournment was the evidence of Lokai and Lachman Singh. He had already commented on the statements of these two witnesses and with regard to Lachman Singh he would only refer to the very peculiar incident when he was being cross-examined, and complained of feeling faint. Up to that moment he had answered questions readily, but when his cross-examination was resumed there was an obvious injention to know nothing, and nothing more could be got out of him. Was this the kind of evidence to meet the case put forward for the prosecution? He contended that the prosecution case had been proved up to the hill, and he was confident that the Commissioners would be driven to the irresistible conclusion that the case had been made out on all three charges.

A DREADFUL mining accident is reported from the Kolar Goldfields. A heavy load, in being lowered to the Crocker's shaft in the Mysore Mine, snapped the steel chain which attached it to the trolley and fell down the incl ne-over a thousand feet without being obstructed in falling. It killed four natives outright and injured several others, and also damag ed some of the timbering in the shaft Several Europeans and natives escaped mira.

that the case had been made out on all three charges.

The Commissioners announced that they would prepare their report and in due course present it to Government, about the space and applied as a space as a light the course of the course o

THE Beluchistan Gazette reports the case of an English lady out bicycling, who was thrown by a dhobi who "not only stood in the way of the rider but impudently and mischievously put out his leg so as to bring about the unset." The dhobi was subsequently brought busy put out his leg so as to bring about the upset." The dhobi was subsequently brought before the Cantonment Magistrate, who fined him Rs. 2. The *Pioneer* has been worked up to such a pitch of anger at this that he makes no secret of it that should Cantonment Magistrates hereafter inflict such inadequate punishment on natives who offend as did the Dhobi in the above case, Anglo-Indians would end by aking the law into their own hands. There is, however, this objection to this arrangement, namely, how will the Government silence the natives if they also demand the same privilege? And if the natives obtain that pri vilege will not that go very hard with Europeans in this country? Under the presen arrangement it is the natives who receive the beating which somet mes rusults in death, at the hands of Europeans, and the latter are either nominally punished or not punished at all. But if the law laid down by our contemporary is appropriated by the children of the soil, will not the latter very much benefit by it? If the Pioneer wishes that the law should be the exclusive property of the Europeans, that would be very selfish of him, and he is, of course, far above such a petty feeling. B. K. PAUL & CO

Telegrams. lo eifren edt

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMES.)

It is definitely settled that the National Assembly meet to-morrow (Saturday) to elect a new President. The Republicans and the

new President. The Republicans and the Radicals, both in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies, and others, except the Moderates, support M. Loubet, whom M. Meline and M. Dupuy refuse to oppose.

M. Meline has reconsidered his decision not to oppose M. Loubet, and now becomes a candidate for the Presidency. Some Generals and Admirals are mentioned as possible candidates, but the French papers believe that the contest rests between M. Loubet and M. Meline.

Meline. 200018 15191815 1801 100 DEN 17 Mr. Brodrick, replying to a series of questions in the House of Commons as to the treatment of the wounded Dervishes in the late Soudan campaign, said that every effort had been made to avoid needless slaughter. Lord Cromer had promised a report on the subject, but his Lordship's despatch had not yet been received. The Sirdar and his officers, Mr. Brodrick added, had taken every care to control the Friendlies.

Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons to-day paid a tribute of respect to the late President Faure and sympathised with loss sustained by a great and friend y nation."

LONDON, FEB. 17.
In his electoral manifesto, the Premier of Queensland pays a tribute of praise to the courteous and equitable spirit in which Japan has conducted the correspondence on the

were calm, except that M. M. Deronlede and Drumont attempted noisy protests against the elect on of M. Loubet. Paris remains quiet. M. Loubet was supported by the Radicals and Dreyfusites and M. Mel ne by the Moderates and Anti-Dreyfusites. An article written by M. Beaurepaire to-day virulently attacks M. Loubet accusing him when Premier of shielding Baron Reinach from the Panama prosecutions.

LONDON, FEB. 18, MIDNIGHT. Hostile demonstrations and shouts of "Panama" marked M. Loubet's return to Paris as President of France. M. Deraulede harangued the mob and invited the people to make great demonstrations against the present regime. On the occasion of M. Faure's funeral, the police, aided by a heavy fall of rain, dispersed the demonstrators.

LOND N FEB 18.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will submit to the House of Commons a vote for thirty thousand pounds to purchase an annuity for Lord Kitchener. Ireland has beaten Scotland at football by

nine points to three. The Oxford and Cambridge Association football match resulted in a v ctory for Cambridge by three goals to one goal. England defeated Ireland by thirteen goa's (?) to two.

LONDON, FEB. 19 Renewed demonstrations were made in Paris for and against President Loubet this evening. More arrests were made.

LONDON, FEB. 19. The insurgents in the Philippines are constantly harassing the American troops at Manila and the latter are suffering from the intense heat.

LONDON, FEB. 20. Mr. Chamberlain is confined to bed, suffer-

ingafrom an attack of influenza LONDON, FEB. 20. Colonel Dickson, Commanding the Cavalry at Colchester, has been appointed to the com

mand of the troops at Singapore.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Princess Ikb il, wife of the Khedive, has given brith to a son.

LONDON, FEB. 20. The Anglo-American Commission of Canadian affairs has failed to arrive at an agree ment, and has adjourned until midsummer.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The death of General Sir Charles Nairne is

The Times understands that the coming Army Estimates will show a net increase of a million and a quarter, and will provide for four to five thousand more men, exclusive of those for India.

Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that five new batteries of Field Artillery would be complete by March 31, and ten more batteries within the next two

The British Army Estimates were issued this morning. The actual increase is £1,091,700. The increase of men is 7 493, exclusive of those for India. The experience of the past year points to the rapid and easy completion of the contemplated increase of all the batteries of Horse and Field Artillery, which are now being rapidly converted into quick-fiting artillery. A large scheme for the re-arma-ment of the defences at home and abroad has been prepared by the War Office in concert with the naval authorities.

IT is announced in the N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette that Miss Cornelia Sorabji, having passed the necessary examination, is entitled to apply for a certificate of qualification as a vakil. Miss Sorabji (who is a graduate of Oxford, and studied law in London) is the first lady vakil in India.

FULLER particulars of the Ghazi outrage at Sibi show that Mrs. Spence displayed much heroism in a very dangerous situation. The Ghazi came abreast of the dog-cart and slashed at Captain Spence with his sword, and the latter in standing up to retaliate with his driving whip, fell under the wheel of the trap, which passed over him, without inflicting any serious passed over him, without inflicting any serious injury. Mrs. Spence then seized the whip and fought with the Ghazi with it, giving her husband time to extricate himself and come to hex-

THE PLACE OF MAN IN THE UNIVERSE.

IN his lecture of Saturday at the Royal Institution, Sir Robert Ball, lately Astronomer Royal in Ireland, and a man with a singular capacity for "popularising" science without debasing it, stated that we now knew the existence of thirty millions of stars or suns, many of them much more magnificent than the one which gives light to our system. The majority of them are not visible to the eye, or even recognisable by the telescope, but sensitised, photograph plates—which are for this purpose eyes that can stare unwinking for hours at a time—have revealed their existence beyond all doubt or question, though most of them are almost inconceivably distant, thousands or tens of thousands of times as far off as our sun. A telegraphic message, for example, which would reach the sun in eight minutes, would not reach some of these stars in eighteen hundred years. The human mind, of course, does not really conceive such distances, though they can be expressed in formulæ which the human mind has devised, and the bewildering statement is, from one point of view, singularly depressing. It reduces so greatly the probable importance of man in the universe. It is most improbable, almost impossible, that these great centres of light should have been created to light up nothing, and as they are far too distant to be of use to us we may fairly accept the hypothesis that each one has a system of planets round it like our own. Taking an average of only ten planets to each sun, that hypothesis indicates the existence within the narrow range to which human observation is still confined of at least three hundred millions of separate worlds, many of them doubtless of gigantic size, and it is nearly inconceivable that those is still confined of at least three funded millions of separate worlds, many of them doubtless of gigantic size, and it is nearly inconceivable that those worlds can be wholly devoid of living and sentient beings upon them. Granting the hypothesis that the final cause of the universe is accident and fortuiting conceives of a for

hypothesis that the final cause of the universe is accident, and a fortuitous concourse of self-existent atoms, still the accident which produced thinking beings upon this little and inferior world must have frequently repeated itself; while if, as we hold, there is a sentient Creator, it is difficult to believe, wi hout a revelation to that effect, that he has wasted such glorious creative power upon mere masses of insensible matter. God cannot love gases. The high probability, at least, is that there are millions of worlds for, after all, what the has conducted the correspondence on the subject of Japanese imigration luto Australia.

LONDON, FEB 17.

Mr. Moorb, the Nationalist candidate, has been elected Member for Londonderry, by a majority of 136, lover Mr. Hardman, the Unionist, the voting being as follows: Moore, 2,443; Herdman, 2,307.

LONDON, FEB 18.

The proceedings of the National Assembly were calm, except that Mr. M. Deroulede and Drumont attempted noisy protests against the elect on of Mr. Loubet. Paris remains quiet. M. Loubet was supported by the Radicals and Dreyfusites and M. Mel ne by the Radicals and Dreyfusites and M. Mel ne by the Radicals and Dreyfusites. An article we know, from Revelation that he is not forgotten but there is no natural creason why he is sould not be, in the sense that any one of the smaller forest tribes of Africa may be forgotten by the most learned of geographets or most benevolent of philanthropists. We can conceive no thought more depressing than this of the contemptible insignificance, the almost invisibility, of man among the myriads of sentient creatures of whom he knows, and while he remains here will continue to know, absolutely nothing. His fate is the fate of an animalcule such as science suspects to exist, below detection or observation by the most searching microscope. How an unbeliever can be grateful to detection or observation by the most searching microscope. How an unbeliever can be grateful to the astronomer we cannot imagine, any more than we can imagine how men who see in mankind only superior animals, can conceive of humanity as a worthy object of worship. We had rather worship the sun or Space which at least is grand in this that it contains all that exists.

It is only by believing that the human being has a spi it, and that it continues to exist after death, it at man can in any degree regain his importance in the scheme of things. Even then he is but one amon? many myriads of competitors, and in no way the centre or flower, as the now thinks himself, of orgation; but still the may be an important being.

in the scheme.

amony many myriads of competitors, and an no way the eentre or flower, as he now thinks himself, of creation; but stills he may be an important being, lasting for countless ages, capable through those ages of perpetual additions; to his powers, and of becoming through all that time of more use in the work of the universe. He is, from the astronomer's point of view, of sufficiently little use now, for he only cultivates, and in cultivating uses up, a single grain of sand. We know nothing about it, of course, except that man exist after death, which we hold to be proved at once by Revelation and by the perpetually repeated experience of a few enrous to whom it has been given to see dimly pad for a few moments beyond the veil which seems to the majority to drop at death and to be so impenetrable; but it is difficult to believe that any thing created—and the spirit is as much created as the body—can remain stationary in condition, as the body—can remain stationary in condition, as even inanimate matter does not do. Why should it when there must be so much, not only to know, but to do, in this illimitable universe? The populate to act as Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas as God whose glory is so perfect without him that he was content when man was not in being rests upon no evidence; whether of reason or rests upon no evidence; whether of rests upon no evidence, whether of reason or Revealation, and seems to us derived either from men's long experience of over toil and misery, and his enjoyment, therefore, of their absence, or from the inherent Asiatic dislike of exertion. men's long experience of over toil and misery, and his enjoyment, therefore, of their absence, or from the inherent Asiatic dislike of exertion. Why should we not work for ever as well as now? If man can live again, and grow in that new life and exert himself, to carry out the always hidden, but necessarily magnificent, purpose of the Creator, then, indeed, his existence may have some importance, and the insignificance of his place of origin be forgotten. I for he has an inherent quality which does not belong, so far as the mind can see what must always remain partially dark, even to the Divine, he is capable of effort and in the effort and through the effort not only of growing greater than before, but of adding force to an inanimate thing like his own body. What if that power of effort should be slowly aggrandised until man, now a little higher than the monkey, became a really great being? There is a field for hope in that speculation which is limitless, and, dreamy as it seems, it is at least more reasonable; if the existence of spirit is conceded, than the popular belief upon the subject,—that singular compound of reverence, laziness, and intense delight at the prospect of escape from all the miseries inherently connected with this present life. Some day or other the great teachers of theology will, we believe, take up this subject with enthusiasm and with powers to which, of course, we cannot pretend. They have grown out of the crude notions of heaven and hell as the place of harps and the place of fire, but they have not yet replaced them by any definite teaching. By and by they will, we think, see that in falling into their present vagueness they have thrown aside their strongest weapon for the conversion of the world, and will once more examine and state strongly the little that Revealation teaches on the subject—it is not nothing—and the little more that can be deduced from admitted facts by human reason, and then tell us in dear words what they think. When they do, they will be startled to and how str

THE Government of India have sanctioned the construction of the remaining forty-six miles of the proposed Calicut-Cannanore Rail-way. The question of gauge has not as yet been settled by the Secretary of State for India, but this is not interferring with the progress of the work, wisubni sie od; ni practically applying to the mulberry dist

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. H. H. HEARD, Dy Magte and Dy Coll's Deoghur, is allowed furlough for one year with effect from the 1st April 1899.

Mr. E. F. Growse, Magte and Coll's Cuttack, is allowed furlough for eight months. Mr. H. D. deM. Carey acting for him.

Mr. H. Wheeler, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, is allowed leave for three months.

for three months,

Mr. E. B. Taylor, Judi Commr, Chota Nagpur, is allowed furlough for seven months.

Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Offig Dist and Sess

Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, Offig Dy Commr.

Hazaribagh, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

Mr. C. A. Radice, Offig Magte and Collr, Pabra, is allowed furlough for eighteen

Mr. Surjya Kumar Agasti, Offig Magte and Coilr, Noakhali, on leave, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Pubna, during the absence, on furlough of Mr. W. Maude, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. L. O. Clarke, Offig Jt

The services of Mr. L. O. Clarke, Offig Jt. Magte and Dy Collr, Sitamarhi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department.

Mr. E. A. Gait, Magte and Collr, Nadia, is allowed furlough for twenty months.

Mr. Nunda Krishna Bose, Magte and Collr on leave, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Nadia, during the absence, on furlough as Mr. E. A. Gait, or until further orders. of Mr. E. A. Gaiy or until further orders. Pabna, is allowed leave for three months.

Pabna, is allowed leave for three months, and Mr. J. H. Temple, Offig Magte and Collr, Faridpur, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Pabna.

Mr. Kiran Chandra De, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr Rangpur, is appointed to act until further orders as Magte and Collr of

Faridpur. Solutions, Offg Magte and Collr. Dacca, is allowed leave for six months.

Mr. J. To Raukin sub protem Jt-Magte and Dy Collr Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further norders, as Magte and Collr.

Babu Lalit Kumar Dass, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is allowed leave for six months.

Babu Govinda Chandra Basak, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is alowed leave for one

and fifteen days.

Mr. J. E. Frien-Pereira, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, employed as Tahsildar of the Khondmals sub-dvn, is allowed leave for two months and

twenty-four days.

Babu Brij Bansi Sahai, sub pro tem Dy
Magte and Dy Collin Saran, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

The orders of the 17th January 1899, grant-

In orders of the 17th January 1899, granting privilege leave for seventy days to Babu Probhat Nath Roy, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Jessore, and posting Rabu Gobinda Chandra Basak, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, to Jessore, are cancelled.

Babu Fakir Chunder Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is allowed leave for two months and ten days.

and ten days.

Babu Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, 24 Pargans, is allowed leave,

Mr F C French, Offig Magte and Collr, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Dy Commr, Hazaribagh. Mr French will continue to act until further orders, in the third grade of

Purnea, is appointed to act as Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24 Parganas and Hooghly.

Mr. W. B. Stuart, Dist Supdt of Police, Manbhum, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

months.

Babu Madhu Shudan Chaudhurie, Asst Supdt of Police, Faridpur, is appointed, to have charge of the district police.

Moulvi Amjad Ali, Inspr of Police, Champaran, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Inspectors.

Babu Peary Lall Neogi, Inspr of Police, Khulna, is promoted from the 3rd grade to the 2nd grade of Inspectors.

Maulvi Imdad Ali, Inspr of Police, Dacca, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Inspectors

Babu Raj Kissen Banerjee, Spl Sub-Regr of Alipore, is appointed to be Sub-Regr of

Babu Bepin Mohan Sehanavis, Spl Sub-Regr of Burdwan, is appointed to be Spl Sub-Regr of Alipore.

Babu Aubinash Chunder Mitter, Spl Sub-Regr of Ranchi, is appointed to be Spl Sub-

Rai Bhuban Mohan Raha Bahadur, Spl Sub-Regr of Bankura, is appointed to be Spl Sub-Regr of Ranchi.

Maulyi Shah Mahammad Yakub, Spl Sub-

Regr of Champaran, is allowed leave for two months. Maulyi Syed Mohamad Ishaq, Rural Sub-Registar, Bettiah, acting for him.

Babu Mathura Nath Chattopadhyaya, Offig Inspr of Schools, Patna Circle, is appointed to be Inspr of Schools; Bhagalpur and Chota

Nagpur Circle.

Mr. A. C. Edwards, Principal, Patna College, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Principal of the Presidency College.

Mr. C. R. Wilson, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Principal of the

Maulvi Abdul Bari, Munsif of Comilla, is appointed to be Munsif of Patna.

Babu Jogendra Nath Ghosh, Munsif of Patna, who is now acting as Subordinate Judge of that district, is appointed to be a Munsif of Comilla, but will continue to act in his present appoint ment as Subordinate Judge of Patha until

Babu Nistarun Banerji, Munsif of Patna, is appointed to be a Munsif of Bihar.

Babu Shoshi Bhushan Chatterjee, Munsif of Bihar, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif

of Raniganj.

Babu Dandadhari Biswas, Munsif of Raniganj, is appointed to be a Munsif of Madhi-

Babu Rajendra Nath Datta, Munsif of Madhipura, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif of Patna.

Babu Nada Lall Kundu, Munsif of Ulubaria,

Babu Nada Lall Kundu, Munsif of Olubaria, under orders of transfer io Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif of Serampore.

Dr. Vipina Chandra Ray, Munsif of Serampore, is appointed to be a Munsif to Jessore.

Babu Bidhu Bhusan Banerji, Munsif of Jessore, under orders of transfer to Iswarganj, is appointed to be a Munsif of Howrah.

Babu Srish Chandra Mukerji, Munsif of Howrah, is appointed to be a Munsif of Iswargani.

ganj. Babu Mohini Mohun Dutt, Munsif of Dianond Harbour, is appointed to be a Munsif of

Babu Apurva Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Pabna, is appointed to be a Munsif of Diamond

Babu Hemango Chandra Bose, Sub-Judge, Patna, is allowed leave for twenty-six days. In modification of the order, dated the 31st January 1899, Maulvi Amir Ali, Oftg Munsif of Comilla, is appointed to act as a Munsif

Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif of Comilla.

Babu Murari Misra, sub pro tem Sub-Dy. Collr, Cuttack, is transferred to Angul, and is appointed to be Tabsildar of the Khondmal sub-divn. of that district.

Maulvi Imdad Ali, Sub-Dy Collr. Noakhali,

Is transferred to Tippera.

Babu Debendra Nath Bose, sub pro tem Sub Dy Collr, Chittagong, is transferred temporarily to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Asst.-Surg Preumber Mittra is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College

Asst.-Surg Ramana Krishan De is appointed to officiate at the Giridhi sub-division and Rattray Charitable Despensary.

Plague Rews.

THE Bombay plague attacks on Monday numbered 119 and deaths 136, the total mortal ty being 332.

FOUR cases and six deaths were recorded in Poona City on Monday, the total mortality being 26. In the General Hospital five patient have been admitted, one discharged, five died, and 30 remained under treatment. In the district six cases and two deaths have occurred. Twenty-seven villages in the Dharwar District are still affected, and 33 persons died last week. Plague is also increasing in Nasik City, where 27 cases and 18 deaths occurred last week.

last week.

A HOSPITAL assistant on the disinfecting staff at Rahon was attacked with plague on the 17th. Out of the coolies employed on the disinfecting work, who have all been inoculated, five have been attacked with plague and one died. The entire town of Rahon numbering some 6,659 houses has been disinfected. White washing commenced on the 19th and by the middle of March the town will be ready for occupation. The entire population numbering over ten thousand, have been hutted.

of shelters, letc., for British troops in the Khyber, have now been stopped.

THE garrison of the Tank out-post has been increased by 26 rifles as a temporary measure rom Dera Ismail Khan owing to heavy outpost duty.

IT is the intention of the Punjab Government to call for Volunteers among the officers of the Punjab Commission for service on the frontier for a duration of not less than five

OVER 4,000 persons have now emigrated from the distressed villages in Ajmere and Merwara, and 170 left last week. Rain is somewhat urgently wanted in several districts in the Punjab, but elsewhere in India crops are flourishing and prospects are good.

THE Subordinate Education Service Scheme

of the Bengal Government has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and it will have retrospective effect from the 8th October last.

THE suit of Laming versus the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has been dismissed with costs, Mr. Laming has announced his intention to appeal against the descision out of people ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the

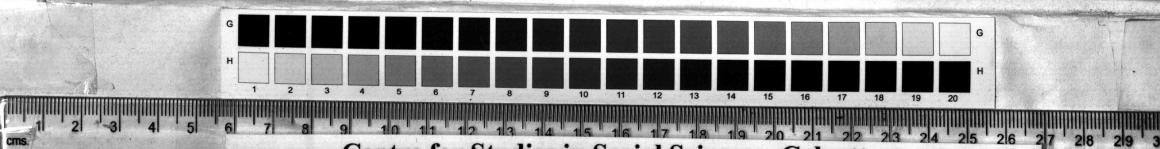
Government to obtain news as quickly as possible from Muscat by running despatch boats to Jask, which is a s tation on the Indo-Euro-pean Telegraph line.

LORD SANDHURST at the Convocation of the Bombay University made a sympathetic allusion to the deaths of Sir Charles Farran, Sir Louis Kershaw, and Sir Charles Naime and ordially endorsed all. Mr. Justice Candy had caid about Mr. Gladstone and the lessons srawn from his life, adding that he could not the standard on that toroic himself as he cannot have speaked on that toroic himself as he cannot have speaked on that toroic himself as he cannot have speaked on that toroic himself as he cannot have seen that the could have speaked on that toroic himself as he cannot have seen that the could have speaked the seen that the could have seen the could have seen that the could have seen the could have seen the could have seen that the could have seen the could have see lave spoken on that topic himself as he served h under Mr. Gladstone three times.

MISS E. M. CARDOZO, formerly a student of the Calcutta Medical College, will proceed next month to open a new dispensary for women at Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan.

INFORMATION comes from Parachinar that a small party of Waziris attempted unsuccessfully to raid into Lower Kurram on the 16th fully to raid into Lower Kurram on the 10th instant. They succeeded in capturing some camels and a small herd of cattle, and were making off, but were followed and overtaken by parties of Kurram militia sowars and sepoys, and were forced to abandon their loot. One Waziri was wounded and captured with his Snider rifle. No casualties occurred on the side of the English.

A SLIGHT outbreak of fire at the Trevandrun Residency occurred at about 7 P. M. on Thursday, the 16th instant. A lascar observed smoke issuing from the top of one of the bedrooms; and on closer examination it was discovered that a portion of the wooden ceiling
freshly varnished had caught fire. An alarm
was raised and the Residency guard and
servants staff on the premises turned out and
succeeded in extinguishing the fire. It was
found that only a few planks had been burnt.



INDIA AND ENGLAND.

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(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

to tisenth and dien London, Feb. 4. is appointed to be a

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL. THE British Congress Committee has virtually decided to concentrate itself, so far as the debate on the Queen's Speech in Parliament is concerned, upon the one vital question of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and Mr. J. Herbert Roberts, M. P. is to be entrusted with the duty Roberts, M. P. is to be entrusted with the duty of moving the amendment to the Address to the Crown in reply to the Queen's Speech. It will be to the effect that the House views with grave concern the introduction of the Calcutta Municipal Bill now under consideration by the Bengal Legislative Council, which, if enacted, will tend to destroy the representative charácter of the Calcutta Municipality, which has presented a successful record of self-government since its formation as a mun cipality in ment since its formation as a municipality in 1876; and which will also constitute a retro-grade step in the system of local government in India. The resolution will also ask for a in India. The resolution will also ask for a public enquiry to take evidence and report upon the objections to this Bil which have been brought torward by the Calcutta Municipality and the Calcutta ratepayers, before proceeding further with the Bill.

Mr. Roberts may be depended upon to do full justice to the important subject, for he has been giving the closest study to the progress of the Bill itself, as well as to the powerful popular agitation which has been evoked The subject is one eminently calculated to

interest the House of Commons and the country. The Act passed last year conferring country. The Act passed last year conferring full municipal institutions upon Ireland, is now being carried into effect by the elections of the newly constituted governing bodies, which have been closely watched by politicians of all shades. It will be a striking contrast, which Mr. Roberts and his supporters will know well how to draw, between the acts of the same Government, confirming on the one hand self-government, on a purely elective and representative basis to the most ignorant committees of Irish peasants, and on the other mittees of Irish peasants, and on the other hand withdrawing representative institutions from the largest and most populous city in the British Empire with the exception of London It will be easy for Mr. Roberts to demonstrate to the House of Commons and the capital with the street of the House of Commons and the capital with the House of Commons and the trate to the House of Commons and the country, that if this vicious and retrograde Bil becomes law in its present form, it rings the death-knell not only of local self-government in the capital of Britain's greatest ependency, but in every other municipad area in British India. It is only made more certain by the miserable but pretentious sham which maintains the shadow and taken sham which maintains the shadow and takes away the substance. It would be better a. away the substance. It would be better a once to destroy the municipality, and put Calcutta under a dictatorship at once, thankeep up a "pepper ghost" manipulated by a magic lantern at Government House. The Daily News, the Manchester Guardian, the New Age and other great journals, favourable to Indian freedom and progress, are doing loyal service in calling attention to this scandalous proposal, by leading articles and by opening their columns to correspondents. The clear statesmanlike letters written to the press by Romesh Chunder Dutt C. I. E. and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal have been read far and wide,

motion, and indeed to all Indian questions in Parliament. The new Opposition leader will come fresh to his work, anxious to justify his selection by the party. The rest of the Front Bench will be very anx ous to present a very united front in opposition, and any question brought forward, as this will of course be, backed by an appreciable number of the private, Liberal members, will be sure to chick better support from the leaders of the Liberal party. than was possible under the unhappy conditions. of Sir William Harcourt's regime. It is also probable that Mr. Joien Morley, who has with Sir Mr. Harcourt left the Front Rench and taken his seat with the private members of the party, may be induced to throw his great weight into the scales for Mr. Roberts' amendment, and his words on such a subject would have great influence with the House.

It is also impossible to doubt that Sir Henry Fowler, who is the great champion of everything relating to complete local self-Government, will, on this occasion, resist the temptation to support Lord George Hamilton, and throw himself heartily on the side of progressive India. He of all men on the Front Opposition Bench should be the last to support a scheme by which one of the largest and most important capital cities in the world, the second in population in the British Empire, shall in future be governed partly by an official nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, and partly by a Board two-thirds of whom will practically be nominated by the same authority. The House of Commons can stop this disgraceful piece of re-actionary legislation. No other power will avail. I will to even further and say, that Sir Henry Evel. go even further and say, that Sir Henry Fowler alone can stop it if he will come down to the House and make such a speech as no other man can make when he chooses, showing up the Bill from top to bottom. The Manchester Guardian, in a fine article published this week by "an Angio-Indian", writes this concerning its provision: - - bind

As one looks through the long Bill of 668 sections, one finds it very difficult to discover what functions are reserved to the Corporation; and as a rule any powers so reserved are to be exercised subject to the control of the Local Government. It was stated in debate that there were only four points in which any real control has been left to the Corporation—the selection of the Committee's bank, the taking of a census, the provision of new burial and burning places and the establishment of markets. If the exercise of these functions amounts to local self-government, Calcutta will still possess it; for in the Corporation the fifty members elected by the ratepayers will

the sanction of the local Government. Even so, the quarterly ordinary meetings of the Corporation will not be likely to suffer from a plethora of business. The real government of Calcutta will be in the hands of the Chairman and of the General Committee. So far as the Chairman is concerned, the only power which the Corporation will possess will be this that he must be removed from office if not less than fifty of the Commissioners (not a two-thirds majority, as formerly) have at a special meeting voted for his removal from office. The other real governing authority will be the General Committee, reduced in numb r from eighteen to twelve and of these twelve the Local Government will nominate four, four will be elected by the bodies who elect ten of the seventy-five members of the Municipal Committee, and the fifty representatives of the rate-payers who used to have the right of electing two thirds of the General Cammittee will still be wo thirds of the General Committee will still be two thirds of the General Committee will still be privileged to elect the other four. To put it shortly, the rate-payers of Calcutta through their representatives will be privileged to elect one third of a body which will share with an official appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the right of managing the Municipal affairs of their town. All real authority in Calcutta local affairs is transferred by this bill from the ratepayers to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and the Port Commissioners.

A clearer or pithier description of the Bill could not be given It appears to me as a Liberal politician, absolutely impossible for any Liberal member of Parliament, or indeed a Tory who pretends to be democratic to refrain from sup-porting by his vote so temperate and reasonable, a proposal as that embodied in the resolution Mr. Roberts proposes to move. If so conspi-cuous anadvocate of the widest and most demo-cratic self-government as Sir Henry Fowler, fails to support it by vote and speech, I am afraid that even I shall have to hand him over to a reprobate mind. A statesman who can support an irresponsible executive and the dominance of minority can no longer be Tranked as a Liberal. I am, however, convinced of better things than these with regard to Sir Henry

I do not hear of any other Indian question likely to form material for a debate on the Queen's Speech but I hope that Sir i William Wedderburn as charman of with Indian Parliamentary Committee will make a general speech mocriticisms of Lord George Haml-ton's administration on the general discussion which follows the moving of the Address, M

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP. On Monday next, a meeting will be held at the Reform Club to enable the Liberal members of Partiament to elect a new leader in place of Sir William Harcourt retired. The meeting promises to be harmon ous enough, considering the heterogenous elements of which it will be composed, and the friends of Sir William and Mr. John Morley, neither of whom will be present, will rest content with an Anti-Jingo protest leaving the personal element severely alone. No doubt a very warm resolution of thanks to Sir William Harcourt will be passed, fully recognizing the great, varied and valuable service he has rendered to the party throughout his long and useful parliamentary career, and especially since Mr. Gladstone's retirement into private life. The choice of his successor will fall quite service in calling attention to this scandalous proposal, by leading articles and by opening their columns to correspondents. The clear statesmanlike letters written to the press by Romesh Chunder Dutt C. I. E. and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal have been read far and wide, and these two patriotic Indians have laid their friends in Calcutta under a strong debt of obligation by the way in which they have taken up their cause in this country. Mr. Dutt in particular is giving up his entire time to the agitation, interviewing Members of Parliament from Lord George Hamilton and Sir Henry Fowler downwards; and if any measure of success follows the debate in the House, it will be largely due to the tact, skill and untiring energy of Mr. Dutt.

The change which has taken place in the leadership of the Opposition will also militate greatly in favour of a good issue to Mr. Roberts's motion, and indeed to all Indian questions in Parliament. The new Opposition to this scandalous free choice of his successor will fall quite unanimously on Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, who is, by long experience, temper and capacity, well inted to undertake the ungrateful and arduous work of leading the Opposition. He has had an unbroken parliamentary experience of over 30 years, is a graduate of two universities, Glasgow and Cambridge, has been successively Financial Secretary to the War Office, Sectetary to the Admiralty, Chief for War. He is 63 years of age, very wealthy, exceedingly popular with both sides of the House, it will be largely due to the tact, skill and untiring energy of Mr. Dutt.

The choice of his successor will fall quite unanimously on Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, who is, by long experience, temper and capacity, well inted to undertake the ungrateful and arduous work of leading the Opposition.

The has had an unbroken parliamentary experience of over 30 years, is a graduate of two universities, Glasgow and Cambridge, has been successively Financial Secretary to the War Office, Sectetary to the Admiralty, Chief for War. He is 63 to do everything in his power to second Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's leadership. It is difficult to forecast what will be the attitude of the new Liberal leader to Indian questions, but 2 or 3 weeks will make that manifest as he will be bound to speak in the debate raised by Mr. Herbert Roberts on the Calcutta Municipal Bill. I have known Sir Henry well for the last 20 years in parliamentary life, and I am greatly mistaken on my estimate of his character if he should turn out to be unsympathetic with the reasonable demands of progressive India. Mr. Asquith will be his progressive India. Mr. Asquith will be his right-hand man, to such an extent indeed, as almost to amount to joint-Leadership, and he will be a very useful check on any Whig tendencies which may chance to lurk in Sir Henry's inner self. The Liberal party as a whole, throughout the country as well as in Parliament, is in the humour to support the new Leader loyally and is very weary of the leaderless happy-go-lucky condition into which the revolt against Sir William Harcourt has landed the party. The Liberal party in the constituencies has never gone wrong at all, as all the Bye-elections have abundantly proved. If the new leadership catches on, the Tories will soon get marching orders. will soon get marching orders.

LORD G. HAMILTON'S CHISWICK SPEECH.

I made some comments last week on an excep timale some contents that week on an excep-tionally silly speech, even for him, which Lord George Hamilton made last week to his cons-tituents at Chiswick. Had seems to have crammed into this sunfortunate speech as many indiscretions as time would permit, and for some days past the papers, both Liberal and Tory, have been making mock of it. My remarks last week were directed to his scandalous attack on the Congress leaders in Parliament and in India, but other sentences of the speech have drawn down upon him the censure of the Tory editors, and the Financial editors. The Tory society papers are angry with him for predicting a week or more before the event, that Lord Elgin was to receive the Garter. He said: "He hoped Lord Elgin would receive from the public as it was cert in he good do said: "He hoped Lord Elgin would receive from the public, as it was certain he would ul imately receive from his Sovereign, a fitting recognition." The Tory papers predict for the Secretary of State a "fitting" rebuke from his Sovereign for this gross breach of et quette in letting Court secrets out in an after-dinner speech. For myself I behould be glad if his indiscretions were always of this exceeding y rivial character. rivial character, bul

Standard, which if once established would be of incalculable benefit in promoting India's power of production." This sentence fairly puts a pinnacle upon Lord George's re-

puts a pinnacle upon Lord George's reputation for "never opening his mouth without putting his foot in it."

It was bad enough to declare beforehands, the intentions of the Queen; but to thus declare beforehand the intentions of a public committee nominated by himself to consider the monetary system of India, to which he himself granted full powers to consider the currency scheme of the Indian Government with any and every other conceivable plan, is a blaze and every other conceivable plan, is a blaz ing indiscretion that extinguishes every other in its neighbourhood. He manages other in its neighbourhood. He manages in a single sentence (1) to commit an unpardonable breach of confidence, (2) to encourage every bi-metallist, the bulk of whom belong to his own party, and (3) to insult his best friend, S. r. Heury Fowler, and the whole committee over which he presides. That Lord George Hamilton should ever have got beyond the position of a Lord-in-Waiting is the most notable instance on record of the value of unblushing pushfulness in a political career. Lord George might have remembered that the new Viceroy of India refused point blank to express any opinion on the curency question on the one ground that it is still in the hands of the committee. What a fool the Secretary of of State will have made of himself if the committee should report in favour of some other plan for India than that of a gold standard. It is said in authoritative circles in the city that the course of the enquiry has not of late been very favourable to the establishment of a gold standard and Lord George is freely denounced as having attempted in this important speech to influence, if not to force, the hand of the committee. I should like to be behind a screen when Sir Henry Fowler next has an

interview with Lord George Hamilton.
THE FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA. The annual review and tables relating to the Foreign Trade of India have been published this week, and shew a very serious decline in merchandise exports during the year ending March 31st last; a decline which can, of course, be fully accounted for by the disastrous effects of plague and famine. There has been a falling off compared with 1896.7 of over six per cent in the imports. Compared, however, with 1895-6 a more normal year than 1896-7, the falling off in exports is nearly lifteen per cent, This me ins roughly that the annual income of Indian products has been some sixteen million Rx less in 1897-8 than in 1895-6—a

thereible illustration of the loss involved by these two great disturbers of Indian prosperity—plague and famine.

The most noteworthy item in the list of imports is sugar, which has increased no less than etter. It is caused by the bounty system on contrary, very great, varying as much as ten per cent between highest and lowest.

SERICULTURE IN BENGAL.

MEETING AT BERHAMPUR.

AT a general meeting held last week a Berhampur to discuss the present state of sericulture in Bengal there were present,

sericulture in Bengal there were present, among others:—

Mr. W. Egerton, C. S., Collector of Murshidabad, in the chair; Maharaja Monindra Chundra Nandi, Messrs. M. Ferguson, P. E. Gourju, J. C. Stack, C. A. Dubs, M. Crawford, E. Moore, Rai Jogendra Narayan Roy, Babus Baikanta Nath Sen, Radhika Charan Sen, Sribun Behari Sen, Moni Mohon Sen, Charu Krishna Mozumdar, Indra Narayan Singh, Mohantu Tulshi Das through Babu Tarini Prosad Chatterjee, and Nakiboddin Mondul, through his son Haron Rasid.

A note prepared by Mr. Stack was read in

A note prepared by Mr. Stack was read in the vernacular to the meeting by Babu Baikanto Nath Sen, pleader, and a general discussion followed. The amount of estimated discussion followed. The amount of estimated expenditure for 1899-1900 is Rs. 21,496. The subscriptions already promised were;—the Government of Bengal, Rs. 3,000; Messrs, L. Payne and Co., Rs. 2,000; the Bengal Silk and Co., Rs. 2,000; Mr. M. Ferguson, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Lyall, Marshall and Co., Rs. 500; and Messers. Anderson Wright end Co., Rs. 200

end Co., Rs. 300.

The Chairman stated that Government had for a number of years been carrying on experiments with a view to introducing Pasteur's system of cocoon rearing in the districts of Murshidabad, Maldah, Rajshahi and Birbhum. The experiments conducted by Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukherjee had shown the great benefit that would access from the general introduction that would accrue from the general introduction of Pasteur's system among the cocoon rearers of Bengal. Mr. Egerton pointed out the great importance of the sericultural industry, supporting as it did thousands of rearers and cultivators, and bringing annually eighty lakins of rupees into that and the neighbouring districts. It had suffered considerably during recent years from the diseases which had attacked the silk worms (Muscor diun and Pebrine) and the only means of successfully preventing the spread of these diseases was by the methods discovered by Pasteur and successfully carried out in France and Italy. Government had now handed over to a committee of influential gentlemen interested that would accrue from the general introduction But "previousness" appears to have been in the sik industry of Bengal, the task of practically applying in the mulberry districts

He went on to say:—"By the automatic influence of good trade and a high exchange, the currency difficulty was solving itself, and he trusted we were within a measurable distance of an effective Gold the results of Mr. Mukerjee's experiments of the results of Mr. Mukerjee's experiments of teaching the silk worm rearers in their own houses improved methods of rearing and the microscopic selection of seed free from disease.

The efforts of the committee constituted for the results of Mr. Mukerjee's experiments of teaching the silk worm rearers in their own houses improved methods of rearing and the microscopic selection of seed free from disease. The efforts of the committee constituted for this purpose should receive the support of the leading zamindars and residents. The neighbouring districts of Maldah, Birbhum, and Rajshahye which benefit equally from the efforts of the silk committee, should also bear a share of the expenditure involved, and the Chairman had no doubt that in his own district, Murshidabad, subscriptions would be readily Murshidabad, subscriptions would be readily given. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad had already promised a liberal subscription

of Rs. 500 for the purpose and Nakiboddin Mondol of Beldonga Rs. 300.

It was proposed by the Maharaja of Kasimbazar that the subscription list be circulated for that district among leading residents interested in the welfare of sericulture with a statement of present subscriptions and probable expenditure for the year 1899-1900, and that the Collectors of Maldah, Rajshahye and Birbhum be asked, through the Director of Land Records, to call similar meetings of leading residents with a view to raising similar subscriptions towards the estimated expenditure-

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN CALCUTTA.

"An Anglo-Indian" writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—Since the time of Lord Ripon's Vice-royalty Indian towns have been endowed with a real power of managing their own municipal affairs.
Calcutta, the capital of India is no mean city.
Including its suburbs, it numbers a population of nearly one million persons; but if the Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council becomes law in its present form there will be an and of local in its present form there will be an and of local self-government in that great city. There will still be a form of local government, but self-government will cease. The people of Calcutta will be denied that power of managing their own affairs which, since the days of Lord Ripon is ordinarly conceded to every petty market town. One of the largest cities in the world will be governed partly by an official nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and partly by a Board of twelve members of whom only one-third will be elected by the Calcutta rate-payers. The present form of municipal government is, briefly, as follows: There are seventy-five members of the form of municipal government is, briefly, as follows: There are seventy-five members of the Municipal Committee; fifty of these are elected Municipal Committee; fifty of these are elected by rate-payers possessing certain qualifications; fifteen are nominated by the local Government, four are elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, four by the Calcutta Trades' Association, and two by the Port Commissioners. The chairman of the committee is appointed by the local Government, but must be removed if the Commissioners, by a majority of two-thirds of those voting at a special meeting, request his removai. The vice-chairman, secretary, engineer, health officer, collector and assessor are appointed by the committee, subject to assessor are appointed by the committee, subject to the approval of the local Government; and they can be dismissed by a two-thirds majority vote at a special meeting of the committee, subject to the same approval. Subordinate officials are appointthe same approval. Subordinate officials are appoint efter. It is caused by the bounty system on the manufacture of Beet-root sugar in France, Austria and Germany, which enables these countries in it only to beat East Indian and West Indian sugar in British markets but till lately in the United States. That protectionist country has now clapped on a counter-vailing duty on bounty fed sugar and the beet growers of Europe have been shut out, and nave been compelled to make India a dumping ground for their surplus sugar production. It is quite possible the Indian Government may be driven to take action in the same direction as the United States. Bi-metallists may note triat 77 per cent of the entire foreign trade of India is carried on with gold standard countries which confirms me in my belief that if too great a price has not to be paid for it, a gold standard will be the best currency for India in the long run. The general indications of the report are hopeful and give many evidences of returning commercial and industrial prosperity. The rate of exchange during the year was very level, never varying more than a certain salary the sanction of the Commissioners is required, or they may direct the chairman to nominate the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting; but he must not act in opposition to or in the control of the chairman. Large powers are to the control of the chairman. Large powers are to the control of the chairman. Large powers are the chairman exercises similar powers, subject to the control of the chairman exercises similar powers, subject to the control of the chairman to nominate the sanction of orders past by the Commissioners. The vice-chairman exercises similar powers, subject to the control of the chairman to room in the sanction of the chairman may exercise all the powers vested in the commissioners at a meeting; but he must not act in opposition to or in the control of the chairman. Large powers are two chairman exercises similar powers, subject to the control of the chairman. Large powe to certain control and with the assistance of an official chairman, have the predominant voice in the management of the affairs of their city. But

The official statement of objects and reasons attached to the new Bill, after mentioning certain minor defects in the existing law, contains the following exposition of the view taken by the local Government:—

Since the amendment of the law in respect these points was decided on, facts were brought to light in connection with the alarm of plague in light in connection with the alarm of plague in Calcutta which showed that the town was in a terribly unsanitary condition, and that the present constitution of the municipality is ili-adapted to stand the strain of a grave and sudden emergency, and fails to secure the prompt and continuous executive action which is necessary in view of the fact that the sanitation and conservancy of the great Indian maritime cities has now become a matter of international concern. About the same time it came to notice that the collection of the rates had for a long time been defective, that important branches of the accounts had fallen into confusion, and that considerable uncertainty prevailed as to the respective functions of the chairprevailed as to the respective functions of the chairman and the Corporation. It has for long been recognised as a defect in the present law that the European community is inadequately represented and does not exercise the influence to which it is entitled. The Bill is intended not only to remedy these defects, but also to provide for a responsible municipal executive, and to furnish this executive with a law adequate to the present sanitary requirements of the city and to modern standards of municipal administration. In order to unable the heavy and complicated business of the city to be carried on smoothy, the Bill interposes a small working committee between the chairman and prevailed as to the respective functions of the cha city to be carried on smoothly, the Bill interposes a small working committee between the chairman and the main body of Commissioners and the functions of these three authorities, the Corporation, the General Committee, and the chairman are precisely defined and carefully distinguished. The Hill abandons the system followed in the previous Acts of vesting the entire municipal government in the Commissioners, with permission to the chairman to exercise such powers of the Commissioners, not being expressly reserved to sion to the chairman to exercise such powers of the Commissioners, not being expressly reserved to the Commissioners in meeting, as they may not withdraw from him by resolution and subject to such conditions as they may lay down. It provides for three co-ordinate municipal authorities, the Corporation, the General Committee, and the chairman assisted by the deputy chairman, who will act only under the chairman's orders. All powers conferred by the Bill are distributed among these authorities with reference to their assumed itness to exercise them and to general administrative convenience.

ference to their assumed fitness to exproise them and to general administrative convenience.

As one looks through the long Bill of 638 sections one finds it very difficult to discover what functions are reserved to the Corporation; and, as a rule, any powers so reserved are to be exercised subject to the control of the local Government. It was stated in debate that there were only four points in which any real control has een left to the Corporation—the selection of the

Committee's bank, the taking of a census, the provision of new burial and burning places, and the establishment of markets. If the exercise of these functions amounts to local self-government, Calcutta will still possess it; for in the Corporation the fifty members elected by the rate-payers will still be in the najority. It appears probable, too, that the Bill will be amended so as to give the Corporation the power of framing by-laws for the sanction of the local Government. Even so the quarterly ordinary meetings of the Corporation will not be likely to suffer from a plethora of business. The real government of Calcutta will be in the hands of the chairman and of the General Committee. So far as the chairman is concerned the only power which the Corporation will possess will be this—that he must be removed from office if not less than fifty of the Commissiond (not a two-thirds majority as formerly) have at special meeting voted for his, removal from office. The other real governing authority will be the General Committee, reduced in number from eighteen to twelve; and of these twelve the local Government will nominate four, four will be elected by the bodies who elect ten of the seventy-five members of the Municipal Committee, and the fifty representatives of the rate-payers, who used to have the right of electing two-thirds of the General Committee will still be privileged to elect the other four. To put it shortly, the rate-payers of Calcutta, through their representatives, will be privileged to elect one-third of a body which will share with an official appointed by the Licuttenant-Governor of Longal the right of managing the municipal affairs of their town. All real authority in Calcutta local affairs is transferred by this Bill from the rate-payers to the Licuttenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, and the Port Commissioners.

1 One would naturally expect that such a sweep-Committee's bank, the taking of a census, the pro-

Commissioners.

1 One would naturally expect that such a sceeping and punitive measure as this would be supported by some allegations of a very serious character agains the elected members. There is nothing of the kind: the only real charge against them is that of too much zeal in exercising the powers vested in them by the present Act of controlling the executive agencies of the municipality. The present Lieutenant-Governor of the province, Sir I. Woodburn, speaking at a recent debate. vested in them by the present Act of controlling the executive agencies of the municipality. The present Lieutenant-Governor of the province, Sir J. Woodburn, speaking at a recent debate on the Bill (which was before the Legisla tive Council when he took office), stated that the Corporation had assented to great and far reaching schemes, and had not shrunk from heavy taxation, and that many of the members brought high public spirit and laborious circumspection the discharge of their duties, but that their energic expended themselves in criticism and not in action It may be talent that the present Act enables the Corporation as a whole to hamper unduly the executive work of the municipality by the exercise of too minute and too active interference, and that the members have not shown a wise self-control in the use of their reserved powers. That is a very good reason for amending the present Act; but it is no reason at all for taking away from the representatives of the rate-payers all real share in the executive power. It will be time enough to do that if it is found that with a better definition of the limits of the executive and deliberative authorities, and with all the new provisions as to financial arrangements, drainage lighting, sanitation, building, etc., which the new Bill substitutes for the admittedly defective machinery of the present Act, real self-government is impossible in Calcutta. As to the danger of plague, there is a section (No. 545) in the new Bill which, in case of an outbreak or threatened outbreak of dangerous disease, practically gives the chairman absolute power with the approval of the General Committee and the sanction of the local Government to take such steps and make such temporary regulations as he may think necessary. The heed for giving a temporary power of that kind to meet an extreme temergency does not necessitate the permanent reduction of the powers of the elected representatives to insignificance. Power is taken in the Bill for the appointment by the General Committee of is given the power of directly electing one-half of the members of each sub-Committee, it may be possible to hold that a mutilated form of self-government still exists in Calcutta. As the Bill stands one is forced to agree with the native members of the Legislative Council who declared members of the Legislative Council who declared that its object is to create not a responsible but an irresponsible executive and to make provision not for the protection of minorities but for the

PRIVATE HORNAGE, of the Royal Scots stationed at Poona, charged with the theft of Rs. 4,000 from the regimental chest, recently escaped from custody. On Saturda, night a most energetic search was made for him by the military authorities, by whom he was captured on Sunday morning, hid-ing under the tarpaulin of a carriage truck of a train bound for Bombay. The court martial takes place on Tuesday.

THE man Archer, who was arrested at Feroze-pore on the 16th January for having in his possession forged Military Works Department, cheques, was tried under two charges, at Lahore, the first charge being for having in his possession forged documents, and the second for forgery, and was seutenced to six and twelve months' rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate. A telegram from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy of India revealed the faculthat forged Public Works Department cheques were on their way out. Archer went under the "nom de plume" of "C. A. Carton, Superintendent of Stationery to His Highness the Maharaji of Patiala," and all his correspondence from the publisher of the cheques was addressed to "Amritsar," the Post Master of that station having received instructions to forward all letters to Ferozpore. E. G. Archer was a clerk on Rs. 50 per E. G. Archer was a clerk on Rs. 50 per unensem in the Executive Engineer's Office, Military Works Department, Ferozepore, and from his appearance and behaviour was apparently the last person to have been guilty of the offences for which he is now undergoing impisonment.

For the Babies.

THERE is no better medicine for the babic than Chamberlain's Gougn kemedy. It pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cure make it a favorite with mothers and small children It quickly oures their coughs and colds, prevent ing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure or forms. cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

B. K. PAUL & CO

HINDUISM AND LOYALTY.

TO THE BDITOR OF THE "PIONEER." There is one aspect of the revival of SIR,—There is one aspect of the revival of Hinduism, which is now going on, that has an important bearing on the public welfare, and is full of promise for the future. One of the results of the spread of modern Western ideas in India has been the sowing of the seeds of the democratic ideals so popular, for the moment—in England and America. I say "for the moment," because although the democratic movement is one which attracts much attention by its turbulence and clatter, there are many signs that the quiet deep current of English thought is turning away from the Liberalism and Radicalism of the fifties and of the third quarter of the century, and is turning the third quarter of the century, and is turning towards the view of the Monarchy and the Nation put forward by the late Lord Beaconsfield, with his imperial instincts, and much ridiculed at the time. Men are recognising that qualities other than those useful in the management of a business or a parishare needed in the administration of an Empire and that they have a second that the strength of the second that the second that the second the second that the s of a business or a parishare needed in the ad ministration of an Empire, and that the views of small local politicians are not of much value in the guidance of a nation. The great outburst of loyalty from every part of the Empire on the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of the Queen Empress for eloquent testimony to the depth and warmth of the feeling that enshrines the monarchy. Now this loyalty can find no better soil within the limits of the Empire than that which is cultivated by Hindu teachings, for from time immemorial the Hindu has been taught to be as loyal to his sovereign as he is faithful to his God. The rightful relationship between the ruler and the ruled is very fully dealt with in the Hindu Scriptures, and it is easy to see that boys and young men, it is easy to see that boys and young men, trained up in the knowledge of these scriptures and in reverence for their ideals, would make the best citizens that it is possible to conceive.
Restless discontent and suspicious carpings would be replaced by cordial co-operation and ungrudging replaced by cordial do-operation and ungrudging assistance, and the heavy burden of Government would be made easier to carry by the loyal spirit in which all efforts for the public good would be uet. One of the services that the present movement for religious education will render to India it be the revival of that splendid loyalty that tinguished her sons in the past, the remnants high still make her people.

tinguished her sons in the past, the remnants hich still make her people the easiest vern in the world. We hope and believe that e men trained in the Hindu College at Benares rill be patterns of good and dutiful citizens, because hey are good Hindus. According to Hindu teaching the hind is above all the past, the remnants they are good Hindus. According to Hindu teaching the king is, above all, the protector and the fountain of justice. He must be dignified and splendid, while affable and easy of approach He must love his people that they may live in his kingdom as sons in their father's house, sacrificing his own pleasure to his duty, strong and energeic, neither to indulgent nor too severe. His subjects, in return for his strong protection, must yield ungrudging obedience, regarding him as the representative of God. Anarchy, it is written, is the worst possible state, and no wise man should live in a kingdom torn by anarchy. The king representative of God. Anarchy, it is written, is the worst possible state, and no wise man should live in a kingdom torn by anarchy. The king should choose his counsellors from the best and wisest of his subjects, and should consult with them and take their advice on all matters of Government, but the ultimate responsibility for action lay on him alone. An absolute monarch, surrounded by well informed and able counsellors directly responsible to him, not to the people—easy of access, prompt to punish injustice, diligent in extending the national resources and in cases of need providing for the necessities of his subjects—such was the Hindu ideal. It is one obviously additional to present conditions and it can be a present conditions. such was the Hindu ideal. It is one obviously adaptable to present conditions, and it can readily be made to appeal to the heart of the people, as never can appeal an exotic system aiming at popular "constitutional" Government and "delegates" alien from all their habits and in antagonism to all their past. This is no mere theory of all their past. This is no mere theory of mine, but is endorsed by the ready response to this old ideal of the true relation between rulers and ruled that comes from the large audiences to which I have presented it in different parts of India. It was his recognition that the influence of these teachings made for good Government that let the Governor of Madras to lend his approving patronage to our work, and we look with confidence to our own Lieutenant-Governor to strengthen this movement with his kindly aid. with his kindly aid.

Bon res. 3 ANNIE BESANT. RECTOR AND LADY.

A special Consistory Court was held at Chester, on January 26th, when the Rev. Charles Edwin Jackson, M.A., was charged, under the Clergy Discipline Act, with immoral conduct. Chance lor Espin, who presided, was accompanied by six clerical and lay assessors. Mr. Collingwood Hope represented the Bishop of Chester; Mr. Morton Smith was for the defendant and Mr. T. Gibbon watched the proceedings on behalf of Mrs. Woods, a married lady, who was present.

Mr. C. Hope said the charge was that the Rev. C. E. Jackson on or about February, 1896, and on other occasions between that date and October, 1898, was guilty of immoral conduct.

October, 1898, was guilty of immoral conduct with Mrs. Woods (wife of Mr. Alfred Woods, Sankey-street, Warrington) both at Poole Cottage and the Rectory, Nantwich, While curate at Warrington the reverend gentleman, it was alleged, formed an attachment for Mrs. Woods. In 1894 he was appointed rector of Nantwich, and in 1896 Mr. Woods took Poole Cottage, Nantwich.

wich.

The rector was seen going to Poole Cottage, fo which he had a latchkey, as late as midnight, and leave as early as seven o'clock the following morning. On most of these occasions there was no person in the house except Mrs. Woods. On one occasion, after a person had knocked at Poole Cottage, Mrs. Woods and the rector were seen leaning out of the same bedroom window. They had been seen walking together arm-in arm, or the rector was walking with his arm round Mrs. Wood's waist. He had been seen by several people kissing her. Mrs. Woods stayed at Nantwich Rectory, when she was the only lady in the house. On other occasions her husband had been with her. He left on Monday mornings, but she remained for a day or so.

He left on Monday mornings, but she remained for a day or so.

Mrs. Woods and the rector used to go to bed generally after the servants—sometimes as late as one or two o'clook. On one occasion the rector was heard talking in Mrs. Woods' bedroom after the servants had gone to bed. On another occasion the rector was heard to enter the lady's bedroom late at night. The house-keeper found a letter in Mrs. Woods's handwriting on the rector's desc. It began, "My dear Charlie," and referred to him in terms of endearment, saying, "I am afraid you do not want me, but I hope you do, dear."

A number of with the sew endealed, and the case had not concluded when the Court rose.

WALKING ROUND THE WORLD.

CAPTAIN ADRED JAMES EDWARD MONTEITH
TREVELTAN, who three years ago left Dublin to
walk around the world for, it is said, a wager of
L30,000, is announced to have recently arrived
in St. Louis with 140 days in which to return
to Dublin within the terms of the wager. With
two companions he started on D cember 22nd,
1895, and travelled East, walking through Europe
and Asia Minor to Egypt. The terms of the
wager were that each should deposit L10,000 in
Dublin, and if one or more died, or failed to complete
the trip, the survivor or survivors were to receive
the purse, If all died on the trip the Dublin Hospital
was to benefit by the full amount. The three went to
Australia, where two men died, and Captain
Trevelyan had to continue the journey alone. WALKING ROUND THE WORLD.

IS PLATONIC FRIENDSHIP A SUCCESS?

In bygone times friendship between men and woren had little, tif any, existence. In fact, it is almost amusing now-a-days to find how many people there are who still retain a disbellef in it. Only a short time back a popular magazine discussed the subject, and it was surprising to find how many well-known writers gave it as the ropinion that friendship between the two sexes could not exist, and that it was too hopeless to attempt it. It is quite true that a generation or two ago. it. It is quite true that a generation or two ago it was supposed that the only relation between an unmarried man and an unmarried girl who were not near relatives must necessarily be one of

It is a fortunate thing for both sides that the world has become more rational. No doubt it is greatly due to the fact that the lines of the woman's education have altered and that this point of view has changed. She has now become both mentally changed. She has now become both mentally and physically, broader in her scope; and in her work and in her play far more of a man's companion. Many of the old restraints and conventional trammels have necessarily been removed from her. She has been thrown very much upon her own resources, for she has to meet men in a splere in which sentiment does not

attempt to enter.

One of the results of this is that both she and the men have discovered that each can be an excellent friend for the other. Helpful as a man's friends of his own sex may be to him there is no man who has had friends among women who will not be prompt to bear witness that the friendship of women to man supplies something which had

man who has had friends among women who will not be prompt to bear witness that the friendship of women to man supplies something which nothing else can give him.

All men are sensible of the softening influence of a feminine mind and tone of thought upon their own. In a woman they find a sympathy for which they look vainly in any other man, no matter how much comradeship there may be between them. A man who has had girls for his friends feels himself better for the friendship, but it is not a girl of every sort who is suited for that relationship. The girl a man chooses for his friend is generally one who, as he would assure himself, has no nonsense about her. He makes love in earnest, or in jest, to a girl who is vain and foolish and petty in her views of life, but friendship with such a girl never suggests itself to him. She must be able to look at life with some of the breadth of a man's view. She must be able to make allowance for much in him which she does not find in her girl-friends and she need not show him that her opinion of him is lower, because he is no exactly like a woman. She must have the elements that go to make a comrade in her character and they are not always possessed by every woman.

Any oirl, who like the writer, has been brought

woman.

Any girl, who like the writer, has been brought up with brothers will readily understand what other men expect of her. What has made her acceptable to those brothers as their chum will make it possible for other men to a k for her friendship.

She must possess the power of understanding and of sympathy.

sympathy.

A man is never able to look at things so easily from another's point of view, or to take an interest in their interests, in the same way that a woman can. He always turns to her for what is lacking in himself, and itis this quality in her which makes her friendship so precious and desirable to him. A woman, whose friendship with man is successful, must never be too exacting. A man expects a great deal of his liking. exacting. A man expects a great deal of his liking

exacting. A man expects a great deal of his liking and esteem to be taken for granted.

The fact that he has given his confidence and liking to a woman seems to him as if it ought to satisfy her without his being constantly obliged to tell her that she is the best friend he has, and that her friendship is a help and comfort to him. A woman who takes up friendship with a man must take it up somewhat on a man's footing. She must remember that men weary of many things that her girl-friends would not be bored by.

One word of warning may not be amiss to a woman who has made a man her friend. She will probably welcome all his confidences, even when they are made to her on the subject of another woman. His hopes and fears where another girl is

they are made to her on the subject of another woman. His hopes and fears where another girl is concerned he may tell her as frankly as if she was his sister, and she may listen and help him with sympathy and advice as frankly as if that were their relationship. But when her friend takes to himself a wife, no matter how she may rejoice in his happiness, she will realise, if she is a woman of discretion, that there must nee she a little change in the slit. ness, she will realise, if she is a woman of discretion, that there must nee s be a little change in the old delightful terms of friendship. Her interest in him may be no e-the-less strong; she may feel certain as she ever was that she has only to ask for his help in any matter to receive it; but she will realise also that there is now a third person to be taken

into consideration, and that it would be neither fair nor jus to the wife if the old friendship continued on the same footing as intimate comradeship.

A man's best confidant must be his wife. He should take to her the troubles and hopes and interests he had taken to his friend before his marriage. That friend will be playing a mistaken part if she encourages him still to turn to her for what it has been so delightful to give him formerly. She must face the situation, and make up her mind to be the third one, the one a little left out in the cold, in the new friendship.

If she is a sensible woman she will realise that there is but one path open to her. Her only chance of retaining any measure of the old friendship will be in making the wife her friend. If she does this what is teachnically known as a triangular friendship may be effected. To keep her position as the husband's friend and to exile the wife from her friendship is a thing absolutely impossible. If she attempts it, one of two things is sure to happen. The husband's fidelity to the old friendship may make him try to keep it up on the old terms as she wishes. In that case the wife's happiness is sure to suffer. Or else he will shew how mistaken it is, and how unfair to the woman he has married; and the only solution which will present itself to his mind will be probably that of putting his old friend out of his thoughts and out of his life altogether.

HOW INDIAN INDUSTRIES ARE ENCOURAGED.

AN OPEN LETTER TO LORD CURZON.

Your Excellency,—As one of the humble individuals working in fibres and in metals for many years, trying to develop the manufacturing industries of India, working both in imported and natural products of this great Empire over which your Excellency has lately come to rule, I beg leave to briefly notice some of the public utterances lately made by your Excellency, as reported in the Calcutta newspapers. I propose, for the present, to confine myself to your Excellency's reply to the Trades Association Address, presented last week.

In that reply your Excellency is reported to have said: "Capital, both British and Native, is, in my opinion, required for the development of India. Native capital is somewhat shy, and requires to be coaxed," and so forth. Further on your Excellency is pleased to say: "As long ago as 1883 the Government of India issued special orders to the Local Governments to perchase, wherever possible, in the local markets, articles of bona fide local manufacture, and, unless prices of quality compelled a different choice, invariably to give the preference to extend also to articles ocally manufactured from raw material imported lom Europe." So far as appears upon the surface, then, you represent Government as sincerely desiring the development of Indian Industries. Now, permit me to ieform your Excellene that I came to India

when good John Company ruled the land, two years before your Excellency was born; and for many years I have been, rightly or wrongly, under the mpression—I hope it is only an impression—that the good intentions of successive Viceroys in this matter are apt to evaporate before they crystallise into action, or even into a lasting tradition. For years I have been labouring under the when labouring under the second of the property matter are apt to evaporate before they crystallise into action, or even into a lasting tradition. For years I have been labouring under the impression that the supreme qualification required for a Viceroy is to be a past master of phrases disguising sincere insincerily. A man who is a master of phrases and at the same time possesses the gift, or art, of being sincerely insincere, possesses, in my humble opinion, every qualification necessary in a Viceroy. Of course this may be only an impression; but, having been in India under every Viceroy from Canning to Curzon, the "impression" begins to crystallise, and its removal will depend a good deal on the action your Excellency many take in the matter which I am about to bring to your notice. With referedce then to the Resolution of the Government of India eferred to by your Excellency you go on to observe: "A schedule was at that time (1883) drawn up of all the objects that might be so preferred, and on more than one occasion since, notably in June of last year, in the case of articles of iron and steel manufactured in India rom imported meterial that line of the resolution of a preferred meterial that line a large and the case of articles of iron and steel manufactured in India rom

of iron and steel manufactured in India rom imported material, that list received a considerable extension; while certain firms of high standing, some of whom are, I believe, members of your Association, were selected as qualified tender for Government contracts in articles of steel or ion," ect. "Certain firms were sele led as quified to tender"—that is precisely where the insincity of the Resolution comes in, so far as the development of the industries of India is concerned. The Resolution to which your Excellence alludes is of the industries of India is concerned. The Resolu-lation to which your Excellency alludes is, of course, No. 2587, S. R., Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Accounts, Finance, and Stores, dated Simla 9th June, 1898. Clause (a) of that Resolution states that "the firms opermitted to tender for supply shall, for the present, be those specified in Appendix B, the list being subject to revision from time to time." Appendix B names seven firms in Calcutta, two Appendix B names seven firms in Calcutta, two in Bombay, two in Karachi, three in Madras, two in Burma, and one in the North-Western Province ces—total, seventeen firms. That is to say, out of an Empire of three hundred millions of people, only 17 firms are fit to tender for Government orders!

orders!

In the course of your Excellency's reply to the Trades Association Address, you are pleased to comment curiously on the backwardness of native capitalists in putting money into Indian industries. I will not here state the names of the firms given in Appendix B as qualified to tender for contracts, because to name them would be to give them a further free advertisement, but if your Excellency will refer to that list, you will notice that not a single native firm is mentioned among the whole 17. That being so, can your Excellency honestly be surprised at the backwardness of native capitalists in investing their capital in industries, the prosperity of which depends on an arbitrary and unjust Kesoluof which depends on an arbitrary and unjust Resolution of the Government of India.

of which depends on an arbitrary and unjust Resolution of the Government of India.

For the same reason that I have not named the firms in the list, I will not name many firms in Calcutta, both European and Native, that are quite as well qualified to be included in Appendix B. This, however, is not the point which I desire now to impress on your Excellency. What I wish to ask is whether, in the whole course of your wide experience, either personal or acquired, your Excellency can point to any nation in the past whose prosperity was built up by giving a monopoly of its industries either to individuals or to classes? And if not, will your Excellency take this Resolution, which you have paraded with so much confidence to the discomfiture of the Trades Association, and, after carefully studying it with its Appendices, honestly say wherein it differs from decreeing a monopoly of the work of the great spending departments of the State to a few firms, in no way more capable of carrying out the work than hundreds of others, both European and Native.

Resolution is cut off from any share of the patronage of the great spending departments of the State—and your Excellency is pleased to remark that "native capital requires to be coaxed!" This, surely, is coaxing with a vengeance. If your Excellency is sincerely desirous of fostering local industries for the developent of India, by the aid of either native or foreig ment of India, by the aid of either native or foreign capital, why not prove your sincerity by cancelling Appendix B. of this Resolution, so that Superintending and Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department, both civil and military branches, and State Railways may be permitted to advertise their requirements to public competition in the open market, and not confine their orders to a few firms, unjustly favoured to the retardation of the industrial prosperity of the country and to the great loss of the taxpayers who have to bear the cost of this unjust favoured to the retardation of the industrial prosperity of the country and to the great loss of the taxpayers who have to bear the cost of this unjust monopoly. Are not the Indian tax-payers sufficiently plundered without unjust monopolies in the distribution of Government contracts? Is your Excellency aware that this most arbitrary Resolution (Appendix B.) has brought several most deserving but struggling firms to the verge of bankruptcy? And mark!

B.) has brought several most deserving but struggling firms to the verge of bankruptcy? And mark!

It is not an impression but a fact, that it is practically iopeless for any firm outside this list to try to get the revision clause of this Resolution acted on, although many firms, both European and Native have applied to be included in it, and there is no valin reason for excluding them. If your Excelency is since in your desire to see the industries of India developed, prove your sincerity, we say, by either cancelling Appendix B and giving every manufacturer a fair chance in open competition, or by insisting that the revision clause shall be much mor liberally interpreted, without circumlocution, requiring that the revision clause shall be much mor liberally interpreted, without circumlocution, requiring quires of correspondence a dyards of redatape to enable Under-Secretaries to place of record that they have the honour to belong the Mutual Admiration Society for the Retardation of the Progress of India.

In the name of Fair Play to the Indian tax-payers and to many poor men struggling to improve the manufacturing industries of India

In the name of Fair Play to the Indian taxpayers and to many poor men struggling to
improve the manufacturing industries of India
I leave this matter in the hands of your Excellency, confident that you will see the justice of
my representations. I have the honour to be,
your Excellency's most humble servant—

ANGLO-BRAHMINI BULL.

Calcutta, Feb. 11.

It is, we understand, almost certain that Sir Arthur Trevor, Public Works Member, will proceed on furlough towards the end of April. His locum tenens has yet to be nominated, but it may be remarked that with the departure about the same time of bit James Westland and Mr. Chalmers, the Executive Council, with the exception of Sir Edwin Collen, who then becomes the senior member, and Mr. Rivaz, will have entirely changed its personnel during the past six months. We believe that this circumstance is unprecedented.

THE Philipine Republic has been proclaimed. The Filipino Congress has authorized Aguinaldo to declare war against the Americans whenever he deems it advisable.

TELEGRAM from Washing on to New York Tribune says: - "Gomez has de-manded nearly60,000,000 dols from the United

ALL the Powers have agreed to the prolong-ation of the Mixed Tribunals in Egypt for one year from Feb. 1. A decree has been signed dismissing two native judges of the Mixed Tribunals at Mansurah, named Youssef Sadik Tribunals at Mansurah, named Youssef Sadik and Ismail Chimi, on account of their pronounced Anglophobe attitude. The Egyptian Government, says the Cairo correspondent of the Times, is exercising its rights to refuse to re-new its contracts with native judges at the expiration of the quinquennial period of the Mixed Tribunals. This right naturally cannot apply to the European judges, who cannot be dismissed without the assent of the Power appointing them appointing them.

THE following telegram has been received in New York from Havana:- It is understood that as the Cuban military chiefs decisively refuse to accept 3,000,000 dols in complete satisfaction of the claims of their soldiery, it has been decided in Washington to offer much more even as much as 15,000,000 dols, if less be not accepted. Whatever may be the sum agreed upon it will be charged on the revenues of the island. The Cubans are aware that such an engagement may prolong the American occupation, but as it seems to be their earnest wish that the army should be paid a great sum the Administration in Washington yields, and will open negotiations with this ultimate

sum the Administration in Washington yields, and will open negotiations with this ultimate of others, both European and Native, that are not named in this most unjust Resolution?

What, let me ask, have the 17 firms named in the Resolution entitle them to become the sole recipients of Government favoural to become the sole recipients of Government favoural not become the sole recipients of Government and Native, working in metals, pay their taxes and give employment to labour, as well as the seventeen favoured ones named? Why, then should the 17 be patronised at the expense of the tax-payers, and to the burt of others equally well-qualified to do like work? Again, what have these seventeen firms done to entitle them to a free standing advertisement, of the most emphatic kind, in the Government complains of the most emphatic kind, in the Government complains of the most emphatic kind, in the Government complains of the most emphatic kind, in the Government complains of the conveyance of coolies to land. The Indian authorities do not regard the fear of the plague as a valid excuse, and there is some idea that a claim for damages may be province of Ngan-live state that the numbers of the part as valid excuse, and there is some idea that a claim for damages may be province of Ngan-live state that the numbers of the plague as a valid excuse, and there is some idea that a claim for damages may be province of Ngan-live state that the numbers of the province of Ngan-live state that the numbers of the plague as a valid excuse, and there is province of Ngan-live state that the numbers of the plague as a valid excuse, and the receive province of Ngan-live state that the numbers of the plague as a valid e this be so or not, there seems too much reason to suppose that, as is suggested in the damaging article in *Truth*, there will be some difficulty in keeping up the supply of Indian cool e labour; and as native labour is practically useless, it is difficult to see how the line will get itself built at all

eminent chemist arthe land, Dr. P. C. LORD ROBERTS is of opinion, that the situation at Cabul is bound very shortly to take a serious turn. "There has," to quote Lord Roberts's words, "scarcely been a succession without civil war been a succession without civil war more or less duration." We usually call Afghanistan a kingdom, or a monarcy, but it is not so in an ordinary sense. There are within its borders a series of small democracies more or less independent, while the Ameer himself is a dictator, ruling over a military aristocracy. In each of the districts Sirdars are supposed to exercise control; but they are intensely jealous of each other, and can only with difficulty be held in subjection. Lord Roberts thinks that the chance of the succession lies between Habibullah and Umar Jan, the latter having the support of his ambitious mother who is of the royal family. He is also for opinion that the Europeans who are still at Cabul should get out of the land as quickly as possible and while the Ameer's own troubles are formidable, the latest being the Waziri raids; for which he is said to hold the Indian Government responsible. Only a few years ago there were serious disturbances or less independent, while the Ameer himself is a a few years ago there were serious disturbances among the Ghilzais, the strongest of the Afghan divisions; while more recently the Ameer was engaged in a long contest with the Hazaras, who have their stronghold in the wild mountain country of the North-west. The whole country, indeed, is honey-combed with elements of disorder, and with the Afghan clans on one side and non-Afghan tribes on the other it has been no light work for the ruler, who is now stricken with iltness, to maintain his power and authority. I bus seoff

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THINK I would go crazy with pain wes it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writer Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermine, Pa. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and ave tried remedies without number, but Pain Blmhis the best medicine I have got hold of" One application relieves the pain. For sale by " SMITH STANISTREET CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

A RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL ASIA. A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Jan. 27, says the Czar has granted the Russian Geographical Society the sum of 42,000 roubles towards the fitting out of a scientific expedition to

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN. The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg wrote

Central Asia.

New York Triume says: "Gomes has demanded nearly60,000,000 dols, from the United States to pay his troops, and has refused to d sband the Cuban army until he receives the sum asked for. He repudiates the previous arrangement for the distribution of 3,000,000 dols, among the 30,000 Cubans still under arms,"

On the invitation of Signor Marconi, a number of prominent Kentish men assembled on Jan. 30 at the South Foreland Lighthouse with Aghanistan or, rather, the state of having no regard his distance of about twelve miles. The test were completely satisfactory, a message in oninstance producing a reply in less than a minute for the whole operation.

The Moscow correspondent of the Standard writes:—A pho ographer at Kieff has obtained a patent from the Government for a new form oclour photography. His camera, which is threefold, takes three negatives at once, all alike in ou line, but of different values. In the first all shades of blue come out more distinctly, in the second reds, and in the third yellows. From these are printed separately three positives on transparent films, which are then superimposed one on the other. It is claimed that the final result of this combination of the three primitive colours gives a perfect picture in the colours of nature.

The Timer correspondent at St. Petersburg wrote under subset and the set used to fine of the other day Russia was offended at before a few the other day Russia was offended at being accused of having demeaned herself to the other Abdul Rahman Khan, her former pensioner and protege. This rumour has induced the 'Novoe Vremya' to descant upon the abordant and protege. This rumour has induced the 'Novoe Vremya' to descant upon the abordant and protege. This rumour with Aghanistan or, rather, the state of having no retail and abdundant or, rather, the state of having no retail on the state of having nor retains a state of having nor retail and a patent has no former agreement and protege. This rumour state of having nor retains a state of having nor retail and an

that England fears war with him. Therefore he considers himself an independent sovereign. All former agreements and treaties are thus rendered invalid and inoperative by the altered circumstances of the present situation.

Russia is too peaceful to be suspected of, and aggressive intentions in Western Asia; but, n order to secure peace in her own dominions, she must have direct friendly relations with her neighbours. With this end in view, the 'Novoe Vremya' proposes the establishment of a Russian representative at Cabul, who should work in harmony with a colleague sent by England in order to break down Afghan exclusiveness, develop Central Asian trade, and gradually help to eradicate English fear of a Russian invasion of India.

This proposal is, of course, quite impracticable in

This proposal is, of course, quite impracticable in the present state of affairs, and the article is regarded as having no relation of any kind with official views. CHINA.

CHINA.

Pekin, Jan. 30 (Reuter).—The Chinese state that the Dowager-Empress has determined on a policy regarding the succession to the throne, and that a meeting of her relatives was held recently, when a fixed choice was made. It is impossible to verify these statements, but the various reports agree that a change is impending at the Palace.

The Emperor is still strictly guarded in the southwest corner of the Palace. The drawbridge connecting the island with the shore is drawn every night, and every morning the ice round the island is broken, rendering the approach of any unauthorised person impossible.

Yung Lu, who originally undertook to reform the Yung Lu, who originally undertook to reform the army by converting it into a really strong military force, has failed to perform his task to the satisfaction of the Dowager-Empress, although he has collected in the neighbourhood of Pekin and in the province of Chi-li over 120,000 men.

Kang Yi's influence is paramount. He has inspired the Dowager-Empress with his own anti-foreign prejudices and she now practically ignores both the Grand Council and the Tsung li-Yamen.

In regard to the sending section of the sending section of the sending section.

movement is tending towards the Ygng-tse. The reports are generally vague and untrustworthy. Their general ten ur points to a serious condition of affairs in an area including the north of Kiang-su, the east of Ho nan and Ngan-hwei.

Pekin, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—The dismissal of Hu Yu Fen from the post of chief director of Northern Railways on a charge of maladministration is likely to open up questions of the greatest importance to China. One immediate good results of Hu's disgrace is the determination of the British and German Ministers henceforth to insist upon a thoroughly trustworthy railway directorate. In this respect the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank northern extension loan, which is now signed, sealed, and ratified, possesses the best possible assurance of success, based upon a proper and just administration of the railway.

The fall of Hu, following upon that of Li Hung Chang and Chang Yen Huan, proves that intercourse with foreigners on the part of prominent Chinese officials is now extremely dangerous. Hu's personal enemy is Chang Yi, a fellow-director of the railway. It was he who, backed by Mr. Detring, addressed a memorial to the throne, accusing Hu of general maladministration, hoping thereby to remove him from his post and to succeed to it himself. In the first object he succeeded, but in the second he has signally failed, since the terms of the edict removing Hu from office distinctly appointed Chang Yi assistant director. Chang Yi is one of the richest men in North China, and a large speculator. He has purchased land in Chi-li ard proposed to direct the line of the northern extension in the direction of his property, a project which, in view of the contract with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, was bound to fail, and met with distinct refusal.

Sir Claude MacDo ald throughout the affair has assumed a firm and decided attitude. He has informed

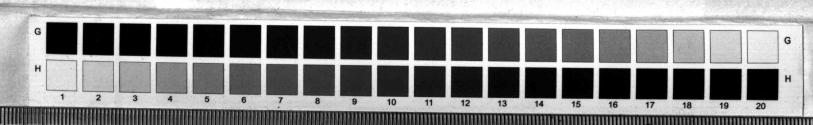
distinct refusal.

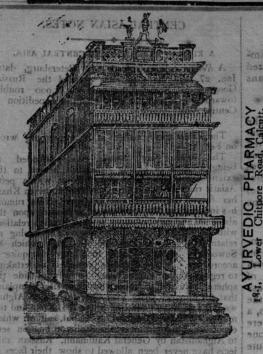
Sir Claude MacDo ald throughout the affair has assumed a firm and decided attitude. He has informed the Chinese Government that he absolutely refuses to recognise the appointment of Hsu Ching Cheng until the charges made against Hu Yu Fen have been investigated, and that if they are not sustained he will insist upon Hu's reinsuatement, or at least being upon his being offered reinstatement. The stand which the British Minister has taken in the interest of official honesty and against the growing anti-foreign prejudices meets with the hearty approval of most patriotic Chinese and of the general body of foreigners.

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