BI-WEEKLY EDITION --- PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURS DAY

THE AMELIA BAYAR LATERKA MARCH IS.

VOL. XXXI.

THURSDAY, MRCH 16, 1899 CALCUITA,

NO. 20.

#### পদকণ্পতৰু ৷

্দশ্ৰ হইরাছে बुमा ७।० छोका। अतिनिष्ठे यञ्च ।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্রব্য

### यग्रतागवना । वीयत्नार्व माना व्यनी छैं।

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म्ना इत्र वाना। षाः माः वह वाना।

अमुड वाकार लिक । आकित्व बार्थवा ।

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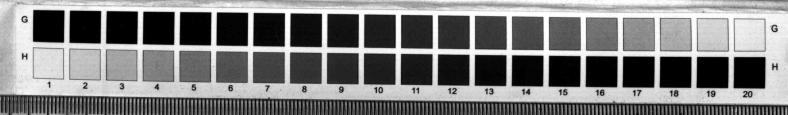
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satisfaction to all those on whom I tried them.

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

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Mussis patients should, when ordering for a purity in detail the nature of the disease.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE following question and reply were through accident ommitted last week from our report:—

Monday, Feb uny 13.

INDIAN COOLES AT REUNION.—Sir Seymout King asked the Secretary of State for Indian whether the proposed Convention with France as to the immigration of Indian coolies into Reunion has been ratified; and, if so, whether he will lay a copy of it upon the table of the House. Lord G. Hamilton: The matter is still under the

consideration of the French Government.

Thur day February 16.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.—Sir Seymour King: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has considered the claims of those officers who up to 1898 were admitted to the benefit of the Exchange were admitted to the benefit of the Exchange Compensation Allowance, the payment of which was suspended by the Indian Government, pending an inquiry; whether they were entitled under the rules to the compensation; and, whether, as the inquiry has now been concluded, those officers whose rights were meantime held in abeyance and have since been confirmed, will be paid up the arrears which have accumulated during the intervening period?

The Secretary of State for India: A decision was given in November last upon the great majority of those cases to which the honourable member's question refers. As regards those in which the

question refers. As regards those in which the decision was favourable, the Government of India are now investigating and settling the claims for arrears. Upon a compartively small number of cases the Government of India were unable to come to a decision, and these are now under my

INDIAN MAILS.—Sir Seymour King: I beg to ask the Secretary of the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, whether the Postmaster-General is aware that serious inconvenience is caused to firms, private individuals, and journals connected with India when the Indian mail arrives on Saturday, owing to the delay at the Post Office in sorting and deliver ing newspapers on Saturday afternoon; and, whether arrangements cannot be made to increase the staff assigned to the duty, or in some other way

to insure more prompt delivery.

Mr. Hanbury: There is no delay at the Post Office in sorting and delivering newspapers brought by the Indian mail when that mail arrives on saturday afternoon. A sufficient special force is always employed on such Saturdays. It is the practice not to send out on Saturday afternoon newspapers and other large packets for delivery to those firms whose offices are known to close before the time at which delivery could be effected, and if under any misapprehension newspapers have been kept over which might have been delivered, the Postmaster-General will be happy to give instruc-tions for their delivery in future on receiving

Friday, February 17.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—Dr. Tanner asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether a proclamation by the Ameer of Afghanistan welcoming Russian railway enterprise, and enjoining his subjects to realise the great advantages accruing from the Merv-Kushk line, had been distributed on the North West frontier of India and posted over Herat on Dec. 25, 1898, and if this had been done with the consent of her Majesty's Ministers.

Lord G. Hamilton, who answered the question,

said: I have seen some references in the press to an alleged proclamation of the character described, but I have reason to believe the report to be true.

Dr. Tanner: Will the noble lord say if he, having taken into consideration what occurs in the columns of the Times reported yesterday, cannot really give us more explicit explanation in connection with this particular report occuring in the columns of the Mi-

nisterial paper?
No answer was given.

THE PLAGUE.—Dr. Tanner asked the Secretary of State for India if there was any foundation for the report from Bombaay of a plague panic from the southern Kolar goldfields, and that steps were being taken to prevent further loss of life.

Lord G. Hamilton; The latest information I have received is that during the week ending Monday, Feb. 13, there were twelve plague seizures and nine plague deaths in the Kolar district of Mysore. Nothing is said in that report as to any plague panic among

is said in that report as to any plague panic among the goldminers. The Mysore State, supported by the British Resident and aided by the Government of Indian in State of the British Resident and aided by the Government of Indian in State of the British Resident and aided by the Government of Indian in State of the Indian in State of the Indian Indiana Indi India, is sparing neither expense nor effort to combat the plague wherever it appears in Mysore

India on the subject of the effects of the rifle fire of British and native infantay, as well as of that of their opponents, during the late Tirah campaign, with comparisons and deductions which may be of future service; and, if so, whether he could lay these reports before the House.

Mr. Wyndham: A report has been made on the surgical history of the Tirah expeditionary force for 1897-98, showing the effect of the rifle fire of the enemy on the British and native troops. As the enemy were in possession of rifles and ammunition similar to those used by the British troops, a fair estimate can be taken of the effect of these weapons. I shall be glad to show the report to the hon. member.

these weapons. I shall be glad to show the report to the hon. member.

\*\*nuesday, February 21.\*\*

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.—Sir Henry Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the date of the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into Indian expenditure; how many sittings were held and how many witnesses were examined; what was the date of the closing of the evidence; how many sittings have the Commission held for the consideration of their report; and when does he expect to

sittings have the Commission held for the consideration of their report; and when does he expect to lay the report upon the table.

Lord G. Hamilton said the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure was appointed on May 24, 1895, and it ceased taking evidence on July 21 1897. He was informed that the larger part of the Commission's report was in print, but he was not in a position to say when it would be issued.

Sir H. Fowler asked whether the Indian Secretary proposed to do anything in the matter. The proceed-

proposed to do anything in the matter. The proceedings of the Committee on Indian Currency over which he (Sir H. Fowler) had the honour to preside were seriously hampered because the Committee were unable to ascertain the decisions of the Commission. ion. (Hear, hear.)

Lord G Hamiltion: I have no authority over the Commission, but I think there is an understood rule that when any Commission of this kind has ceased taking evidence its report should be presented as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.)

What to Do Until the Doctor Arrive.

It is very hard to stand idly b and see our dea ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his chi d, then there for a doctor to come and see his chi'd, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbours and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by \*

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INDIAN COOLIES ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY.— Mt. Thomas Bayley asked Under the Secretary of State for Foregin Affairs: If he could state to the State for Foregin Affairs: If he could state to the House how many coolies have been imported from India for the Uganda railway; works; how many are now employed on the line; how many have returned to India and from what cause, and how many have died during the progress of the works; and whether there are any hospital returns available showing the amount of sickness and mortality among the works and the railway.

workmen of the railway.

Mr. Brodrick: The number of coolies imported from India had been 14,283. The latest return, that for the month of December last, gave the to al number now employed as 12,019. Seven hundred and sixty-nine had re urned to India on expiration of agreement, 1,015 had been invalided, and 480 had lived on the works.

ALLEGED TORTURE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS BY THIBETAN OFFICIALS.—Mr. Hedderwick asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to statements in a recent publication, entitled "In the Forbidden Land" (vol. in the Forbidden Land"). p. 75), to the effect that that of recent years the Government of India has had reported, by its own

officers, cases of horrible torture inflicted by the Thibeten authorities on British subjects captured by them on our side of the frontier; that come of the atrocities committed by the Llamas on British subjects are revolting; that it is a matter of great report to the Englishment who with the subjects are revolting; that it is a matter of great report to the Englishment who with the Englishment who will be the Englishment will be the regret to the Englishmen who visit these regions to think that the weakness of our officials in to think that the weakness of our officials in Kumaon has allowed and is allowing such proceedings still to go on; that the Jong Pen or Iakiakon in Thibet, sends over, with the sanc ion of the Government of India, his yearly emissaries to collect land revenue from British subjects living on Bruish soil; that the Shokas have to pay this tribute out of fear, in addition to other taxes and trade dues in quitously exacted by the Thibetans; and that on the slightest pretext the Thibetans arrest, tor ure mercilessly, fine and confiscate property of British subjects on British territory; whether the reports received by the Government in any way support received by the Government in any way support these statements, and whether he could inform the House what is the state of British territory

bordering on Thibet.

Lord G. Hamilton said his attention had been call-Lord G. Hamilton said his attention had been called to the statemen's contained in the publication referred to by the hon, member. No report had reached him on the subject from the Government of India, the found from the proceedings of the Lieu enant-Governor for the North-West Provinces and Oudh Hat his attention since 1895 had been given to the alleged exactions levied by Thibetan officials upon the British side of the northern frontier of Cumaon, British officers had held interviews with the Jong Pen of Taklaket and other officials, and they had clearly explained that no dues would be allowed to be levied by Thibetan officials from Chatis and be levied by Thibetan officials from Ghotiza traders who were British subjects within the British front er.
The last letter of the North-Wes Provinces Govern men', which appeared in the proceedings, was dat of Aug. 22, and stated that the dues collected by the Thibetans from the people of Darma were clearly proved to be not land revenue but a trade tax, to which this Government had no reason to object. The Lieutenant-Governor was gratified to learn that Thib tan outrages on British subjects had ceased. Mr. Hedderwick asked: Whether Darma, Chandas, and Bias, on the borders of Thibet, form part of the British Empire; and whether Thibetan law is enforced with these regions, and the natives driven to bring the greater number of their civil and criminal cases before Thibetan

Lord G. Hamilton said the district referred to was part of British India. He had no reason to suppose that any other than British law and authority was exercised in these parts.

INDIAN PRESS COMMITTEES.—Sir William Wed-

lerburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will furnish a return showing the number whether he will furnish a return showing the number of press committees which have been established in India; the names of the places where they have been established; and the number of warnings which they have respectively issued, together with the names of the persons warned and the nature of the warning in each tage.

in each case.

Lord G. Hamilton: I can give the hon. member in my answer the information he seeks. The Government of Bombay inform me that these committees have been established in twelve places, namely:—Poona, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana, Ahmedagar, Satara, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapore, Ratnagiri. These committees have no power to issue warnings, their functions being to keep the local authorities informed as to what appears in the local newspapers. local newspapers.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—Colonel Wyndham Murray asked the Under-Secretary of State for war: Whether any reports have been received from the general officer commanding in India on the subject of the effects of the rifle fire of British and native infantay as well as of the color of the Africa.

Africa.

Lord G. Hamilton: The answer given by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the hon. member for Chesterfield will have supplied the information sought by this question. I will only add:—The mortali y among coolies employ d on the Uganda Railway works during 1898 appears to have been about sixteen per I,000 per annum on an average labour force of 12,800 hands. At the port of em gration the labourers are kept, as far as possible, apart from all infection: they are medically inspected before they go on board where their food, clothing, sanitation, and medical attendance are provided for. There are hospitals at the base and at different points on the works. Medical men and medical subordinates, European and Indian, are provided for the service of these hospitals and of the labourers. At the most unhealthy season of the year nearly to per cent. of of these hospitals and of the labourers. At the most unhealthy season of the year nearly 10 per cent. of the labourers were in hospital; at healther. seasons from two-and-a-half to five per cent., may be in hospital. The medical report of July last says, "the prevailing diseases are malarial fever, diarrhœa, dysentary, liver complaint, scurvey and ulcers. A complication of the last two generally necessitates invaliding." Those who are invalided are sent back to India.

COLLISION BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND CHINESE.

COLLISION BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND CHINESE.—
Mr. G.Bowles asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign
Affairs whether her Majesty's Government has

Cossacks are reported to have fired upon the crowd killing and wounding some of them; the report does not give exact number. It is understood that the Chinese Government are considering the steps to be taken. (Opposition laughter,)

Mr. Bowles: May I ask the right hon, grentleman what is the Chinese source to which he refers? Is it the Chinese Government?

An Editor Finds a Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

A. k. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doysestow Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says, "My right arm at times was entirely useless tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was Iurprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion o mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by SMITH STANISTREET, & CO and

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NOTICES OF MOTION, &c. General Russell. To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the result of the investigations, which on May 5, 1898, he stated were then proceeding relative to the canses of the great increase of the great investigations. causes of the great increase of enteric fever among chropeans living in India: Whether he can state the number of cases that occurred in the years 1897 and 1898 and how many ended fatally, or if he has any objection to a return being made furnishing these part culars; and whether it is true that inoculation has been widely introduced as a preventive against the disease.

has been widely introduced as a preventive against the disease.

Sir William Wedderburn.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: At what da'e is it likely that Sir J. B. Lyall's report of the famine of 1896-98, its causes and administration of relief, will be placed before Parliament, together with any minutes or resolution thereon by the Government of India.

Sir William Wedderburn.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he would explain what were the circumstance under which nine English soldiers were sent, on Oct. 8 last, from Bombay to the Pasteur Institute at Paris to be treated hidrophob-a; what is the evidence in the poss ssion of the Government shewing that the do\_s which had bit ten these men were rabid; under what official supervision these men were sent: and whether it is true, as stated by the director of the Paris Institute that these nine men arrived in Paris without any credentails or anything showin.? when or where they had tails or anything showin, ? when or where they had

tails or anything showin? when or where they had been bitten.

Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Sec retary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a memorial, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from resident natives of India in Natal, who have been engaged in trade there for many years and have acquired considerable interests in land and in personal property, setting forth that, under the operation of the Dealers' or Traders' Licensing Act, allowed by her Majesty on the recommendation of the Colonel Office, the licensing authorities consisting chiefly of rival traders of British or foreign nationality, are refusing licenses to trade and withdrawing licenses from respectable natives of India;

Whether the Government of India have taken or propose to take any steps to protect Indian native and fellow subjects from confiscation of their civil and legal rights in Natal;

And whether, as Natal relies to a great extent for its supply of labour upon natives of India, under arrangements which are sanctioned by the Indian Government, that Government will be advised to stop all emigration of Indian subjects into Natal until the local laws are fairly administered to Indian subjects.

subjects.

Mr. Bill.—To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postm ster-General: Whether it is the case that the postal regulations of India do not allow the contents of any percel sent by parcel post to exceed £50 in value; and, if that is so, and the postal regulation is so, a whether, as this regulation conflicts with paragraph 41 of the English regulations for the Foreign and Colonial parcel post contained in the Postal Guide the Post Officer would, in the interests of trade between the two countries, undertake the transmission and insurance of parcels of far greater value.

It is proposed to introduce a Bill to shortly amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act which was lately passed.

HAVAJEE N SESHAGIRI ROW, a Brahmin of a Mayavanam, who became a Christian in 1888, says the *Hindu*, has changed his faith again and gone back to Hinduism.

THE Home papers state that Lord Herschell, whose death at Washington was announced by cable a fortnight ago, had met with a painful accident on February 15th. He sipped on appiece of ice and fell, his left hip being badly bruised. Possibly the after effects, may have had something to do with the illness which ended

fatal y. A QUETTA correspondent wires: A priest named Syed Mahomed, and known as the Mullah Khosa, who is fleeing from the Aneers wrath, was with two sons and a brother put across the border at Chaman last week, but immediately returned to another place in British territory, where he was re-arrested, and is now likely to be imprisoned during the pleasure of Government. His elder son has disappeared altoge her, the brother having

gone towards Kandahar.

THE official Gazette of Burma of the 25th u timo, report as a warning to officials, a case of embezzlement of the price of stamps sold, to tehe amount of Rs. 3,915, Burma. The fraud, it appears, was rendered possible by the negligence of the local officials who neglected to check the stock of stamps in the vendor's hands when he sent In his monthy returns, whereby the vendor was able, undetected to craw supplies of stamps from the treasure

chest sell them and misappropriate the proceeds instead of paying them into the treasure-chest. General Sir George White, V. C., Adjutant-General of the British Army, in the course of an address to Volunteers, recalled how once, many years ago, in India, he heard how once, many years ago, in India, he heard two green-jacketted officers, one a Goorkha, and the other an officer of the 60th Rifles, d scussing another officer belonging to a corps which was, at least socially, the leading regiment in the British Army. After finding severe fault with this officer, the Goorkha touched his friend on the shoulder, and said, "After all we must excuse him; he is only a red soldier." That was carrying espirit de corps too far, but he had watched the career of the officer who spoke those words and he had officer who spoke those words and he had ever led his Goorkhas straight through many a hard-fought fight on the slopes of the Himalay s

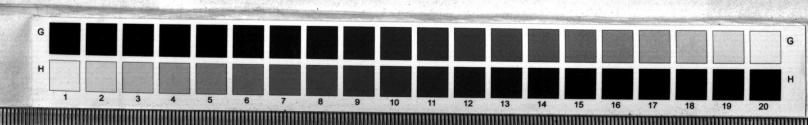
Mr. G.Bowles asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government has received any information relative to the collision alleged to have occurred at Ta-lien-wan between Russians and Chinese, with the result of 100 Chinese being killed; if so, whether he could give the House any information as to the cause of this collision, and in particular whether it arose from an attempt on the part of the Russian Government to levy taxes upon the Chinese.

Mr. Brodrick: According to information received from a Chinese source, a collision did occur near Ta-lien-wan on the occasion of a deputation of Chinese peasants to the Russian authorities to petition against the exaction of the land tax. The Cossacks are reported to have fired upon the crowd killing and wounding some of them; the report does not give exact number. It is understood that the Chinese Government are considering the steps to be taken. (Opposition laughter.) Railway Traffic Conference.

Tow to Save Doctor Bills,

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and when ever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a lesult we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. MEARKLE, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county Pa, For sale by

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#### THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16, 1899

MR. KIPLING-A PROPHET.

MR. KIPLING'S apparent success, in making spoliation a work of merit, reminds us of the wonderful way great men and pro-phets mould the minds of their fellows. Buddha tried to humanize his fellows, and preached the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. Cannibils in Central Asia, who accepted his religion, were told that, in eating their enemies they might, by chance, eat one who was a near relation, say, a parent in their last birth. And thus cannibalism was put a stop to, and kindness to even inferior creatures was enforced by the

very simplest means possible.

Hindus refused to fight. The spiritual teachers of the Hindus, the Brahmins, inculcated and practised the principles of humanity. The shedding of blood was considered a sin; the story was told in the Shastras of a man who had treated a cricket cruelly and had suffered severely I for it. The Brahmins stood aloof from all brutal actions; they would not touch lethal weapons. When Arjuna, a warrior himself, who had concealed his identity under the garb of a Brahmin, held the bow in his hand, at the tournament at Panchalla, the Brahmins, who were there, thinking him to be one of them, cried shame! A Brahmin holding a bow! They sought to dissuade him from the breed, and breed. sacrilegious act.

That being the opinion held by the Brahmins, the spiritual guides of the other the shedding of blood was a sin and the passions, abuses of this kind do no good higher classes refused to do it on that account, why should they do so and injure their prospects in the other world? But a warrior abyss of infamy. Our sole object, in class was necessary for the defence of the noticing this extraordinary effusion, is to country. And then the Brahmins laid down the law that, however sinful a man of the warrior class might be, if he died on the field of battle with his face to the foe,

a fellow-being, and a greater sin to take his life. For the stronger to take the life of the weaker simply for the pleasure of the thing, must be an act odious by the neck, fells him down, and sits upon in the sight of God, the Father of all, his breast. This done, the Englishman Of course, there is a fundamental difference tells the Bengalee that he is a slave, disbetween fighting and defending. Even a honest, cowardly, ungrateful and utterly dove will defend its young, and we do not incapable of any sort of chivalry. The find fault with the bird for its act. It is Bengalee attempts at retaliation. And then sive purposes, and such being the case the trick, by which the thing was accomplished, was not altogether an unjustifiable one. But to be severely punished. Holding

to cope with the fierce hordes, that measures were introduced, viz, to prevent the poured into the country from the North-West. The leaders of the country saw that their people were no match for the invading barbarians, inasmuch as the authorities had paid any regard to popular former had bee 1 too much humanized by religion, civilization, and their social system. It was believed that to meet the article. One can see at a glance that, ferocious hordes from Afghanistan and if inflaming the minds of the people Central Asia, a body of Hindus ought to be against the Government be an offence, brutalized. Thus the inferior tantric religion was developed. It was felt that the Hindus must be first brutalized by free indulgence in meat and drink, to be able to meet their brutal foes So these tantras inculcated that, to reach Heaven one must get drunk of the people against them, they would have and live upon animal food! Other carnal never permitted an English paper to goad pleasures were also made essential for the the Indians into frenzy by virulent abuse.

purpose!

Men have a craving for abnormal pleasures, but they have to keep it in check for their spiritual welfare. Here it was promised to them that, the way to reach Heaven, was to give free indulgence to these base pleasures! And the result was that the Tantric religion immediately became popular. "Eat, drink and go to Heaven" the London Mail, its article, the Queen's flock to its standard, but the veriest fool?

In the same manner Mr. Kipling lays down that when white men take away the lands of their coloured brethren, the former make a great sacrifice and therefore please the Father of all. Naturally the people who are helpless at their feet, and those Americans, whose tongues were watering at the prospect of securing a think they are a minority,—who do not ap-Colonial Empire, find in Mr. Kipling a prove of such conduct. There is a shastric prophet for whom they cannot but have the most tender regard. "Drink liquor, takes upon himself a portion of the burden eat meat and go to Heaven"—is the religion of the sins of the latter. Perhaps the Daily preached by the Tantras. "Conquer foreign Mail meant to carry the white man's burden, countries and go to Heaven"—is the religion and do its duty to the coloured people.

does a noble service when he carries the of our educated countrymen. Was he out-burden of his coloured brethren, but then, as witted or discomfitted by some Bengalees?

we said before, that burden must not mean, the wives, the gold, and the land of the latter. We must take up this subject again, for the principle laid down by Mr. Kipling can be utilized for excellent purposes. What Mr Kipling really means is, that the white man is justified in taking the national liberty of coloured people, when the former is willing to carry the burden of the latter which they cannot bear themselves; or, in other words, when the white man has to take the country of a coloured people, he is bound to rule the latter upon purely unselfish grounds.

THE CHIVALROUS ENGLISHMAN. MACAULAY began it, and the Bengalees have been abused times out of number by Englishmen. But the following extract from an article, in the Daily Mail, beats every

an article, in the Daily Mail, beats every thing of the kind ever attempted:

But by his legs you shall know the Bengali. The leg of a free-man is straight or a little bandy, so that he can stand on it solidly: his calf is taper and his thigh flat. The Bengal's leg is either skin and bone the same size all the way down, with knocking knobs for knees, or else it is very fat and globular, also turning or else it is very fat and globular, also turning in at the knees, with round things like a woman's. The Bengali's leg is the leg of a slave.

Except by grace of his matural masters, a slave he always has been and always must be.
He has the virtues of the slave and his vices—
industry, frugality, a quick imitative intelligence
and amazing verbal cleverness; dishonesty
suspiciousness, lack of initiative, cowardice,
ingratitude, utter incapacity for any sort of

But his chief and marvellous traits is his abundance. Calcutta and Bengal breed; and

Those who point out faults are good friends, but then faults are pointed out from Brahmins, the spiritual guides of the other classes, they, the latter, naturally refused to the object is to eke out some illegitimate fight. The subordinate classes said, that if pleasure from the indulgence of baser to any party. It offends the victim, and leads the calumniator lower down to the warn our Indian contemporaries against meddling with this piece of abuse in a spirit of resentment. They may lose their temper over the article, and say harsh things, he would enter heaven directly! And thus and eventually find themselves in the dock were the warrior classes in India formed, as a culprit, who had committed sedition!

We must say here something about fight.

To return abuse for abuse is the easiest ing-it is to the effect that, it is what cannot thing in the world. If, the writer has be justified on any ground. Fighting is a abused the Bengalees, the Bengalees, in pleasure, but a sinful pleasure. Fighting their turn, can abuse Englishmen with is always sinful. It is a sin to humiliate equal virulence. Englishmen are not im maculate. But where is the opportunity, and what is the good? The spectacle before us is this. An Englishman holds a Bengalee We know how Mahomed secured a strong band, for the security of his person and the growth of his religion. He proclaimed the commandment of God that the Faithful, who would die for His prophet, and the religion, that he preached

discontent, they would never have permit ted the Daily Mail to publish this sort of the Daily Mail has committed it more effectively, than all the seditious native newspapers combined could have done. If, therefore, the authorities had any dread of writings which inflamed the minds The object of the authorities, it would thus seem, was not to stop sedition, but the mouths of its critics!

And then, what is the good of meeting abuse by abuse? A man calls you a dog and in return you call him an ass. Certainly when this is the religion, who will not Proclamation and Christ's sermon on the Mount should be printed together for circulation in England. Those of our countrymen, who resent such conduct in English pub-ficists, should bear in mind that, there is no manliness whatever in Englishmen abusing that there are Englishmen, and we do not

that Mr. Kipling apparently preaches.

We say apparently, for really Mr. Kipling's is so virulent. Possibly we shall know the meaning is very different. The white man reason for all this, for he came across some

MR. OLDHAM TO THE RESCUE. WE said all Englishmen did not approve of what Mr. Steevens said in the Daily Mail regarding the Bengalees. The Englishman thus condemns his remarks in a single

After nearly a week's residence in Bengal, Mr. After nearly a week's residence in Bengal, Mr. G. W. Steevens pronounces that the Bengali has the virtues and the vices of a slave—vindustry, frugality, a quick, imitative intelligence and amazing verbal cleverness; dishonesty, suspiciousness, lack of initiative, cowardice, ingratinde, utter incapacity for any sort of chivalry." This is, perhaps, one of the most sweeping instances of light-hearted condemnation on record. tion on record.

One can see at once that Mr. Steev has a grudge against the Bengalee. O'Hara killed an Indian from pure wantonness, and, when charged with it, said that he thought that he would do some good by killing a native, for "there were already too many of these black bastards in the country. Mr. Steevens complains in the same manner that the Bengalees are too many,—they "breed and breed and breed."

The Bengalees are too many, and then they have not the legs of a freeman. In short, says he, "The Bengalee's leg is the leg of a slave." "The calf of a free man is taper," but the Bengalee's leg is "skin and bone, with knocking knobs for knees, etc., etc." Is Mr. Steevens in the boot business? Can he explain why the less of the Bengalees so, engressed his the boot business? Can he explain why
the legs of the Bengalees so engrossed his
whole attention? Or, is there any special
ground for his remembering the skinny
and long legs of the Bengalees with knocking knobs? These are mysteries which he does not explain. Men who are intellectual take note of the intellectual blessings of a fellow for the purpose of judging him, but Mr. Steevens judges his fellows by their calves. Possibly Mr. Steevens was a the Bengalees from charges of cowardice. The remark is shrewd and shews an intimate acquaintance with the inner state of affairs in Bengal. The Bengalees are not cowards, but they are inordinately proud. They have the self-satisfaction of knowing that they cobbler in his previous birth, and spent that life in examining the calves of his customers, and he has not been able to over-

an Englishman, under whose protection they abused the Bengalees, the Bengalees, in live, is quite another thing. If they are their turn, can abuse Englishmen with assailed in other quarters the Bengalees expect to be defended by Englishmen. But we see here the same Englishman grossly abusing the Bengalees from pure wanton-

We said also that if there were Eng-lishmen who delighted in abusing Bengalees, there were others who did not approve of such conduct. The proof of came immediately after we had said it. This is what we find in yesterday's Englishman, that is, on the day following that on which the attacks of Mr. Steevens appeared

in that paper:

SIR—No doubt your own contemptuous reference to it in this morning's Englishman is the most appropriate treatment for Mr. G. W. Steevens' description of the Bengali. The fact remains, however, that Mr. Steevens is a young man of growing reputation; he has had academical distinction, and has knowledge We know how Mahomed secured a strong band, for the security of his person and the growth of his religion. He proclaimed the commandment of God that the Faithful, who would die for His prophet, and the religion, that he preached, would be directly transplanted to a Heaven full of joys! It was this tenet alone that rendered the Mussalmans invincible, and enabled them to conquer Europe, Asia and Africa.

The Hindus, for reasons which need not be enumerated, found themselves unable to make comparisons and weigh things and is supposed to be able to make comparisons and weigh things and is supposed to be able to make comparisons and weigh things and is supposed to be able to make comparisons and weigh things and is supposed to be able to make comparisons and weigh things and is supposed to be able to make comparisons and weigh things and is supposed to be able to make comparisons and weigh things and is supposed to be able to make comparisons and weigh things and to know what he writes about. Nevertheless he does not he be paper what you well call sweeping and light-hearted condemnation, but what also is the grossest slander of a whole nation of his fellow-subjects. What wonder is it that, if an Englishman with such advantages and down these measures. From this article of the Daily Mail, they can glean one important fact. The plea, under which the sedition

depreciatory and pessimistic? Among the vices of the Bengali which Mr. Steevens enumerates is "utter incapacity for any sort of chivalry." What sorts of chivalry Mr. Steevens had in view it is impossible to say, but Sir William Sleeman's sentiments in this connection are worth comparing. I have not time to get out the book and quote the exact words, but they are to the effect that if by chivalry is meant a tender reverence and solicitude for womanhood and readiness to suffer and even die in its defence, then India has nothing to learn from the West in respect of chivalry. After having spent far more years in Bengal than Mr. Steevens has spent days, I believe Colonel Sleeman's opinion to be as true for the Bengalis as for the people of Central India where he was when he wrote it. Charges of "dishonesty" and "suspicious and "s ciousness" are easy to bandy anywhere The charge of cowardice rests, I presume, upon the Macaulayan legend. When so many o the Macaulayan legend. When so many of us have, as we have at different times, in field and flood, owed our lives to the intrepidity of Bengali companions, it is time for it to be discredited. If Macaulay derived his views from the clerks and other sedentary Bengalis of his time with whom he was in contact, it of his time with whom he was in contact, it would have been as suitable to judge the manhood of the English from the old City clerks described by Dickens. If the opinion rested on the disinclination still shewn by Bengalis to undertake military service in the ranks, it leaves out of count not only the poor physique which the prevalence of malaria throughout Bengal has caused, but also the disinclination the prevalence of malaria throughout Bengal has caused, but also the disinclination to wear uniform and to submit to discipline which, along with their tendency to questioning and their marked individualism, are characteristics of this keenwitted race. Were it possible to give them anything like independent commands Bengali youth in abundance would be found ready to face death in war. As it is they face it as medical officers and commissariat officers and

medical officers and commissariat officers and as clerks wherever British troops march in or

remember that in his history he d lates on the cowardice of the Irish as soldiers because of the results of the battle of the Boyne, quite forgetting how gallantly the Irish horse bore themselves in that engagement, and how badly the infantry were commanded: but still more unaccountably forgetting how, comparatively a few years before, his own countrymen, the tried soldiers of Leslie and the veterans of the 30 years' war, had fled in far more disastrous rout before the half-starved troopers of Cromwell at Dunbar. Dunbar.

As for Mr. Steevens-I believe it was Charles As for Mr. Steevens—I believe it was Charles Lamb who, on hearing a question of extraordinary anomalousness propounded, experienced an uncontrollable impulse to feel the head of the speaker." The effect of suldenly reading Mr Steevens' description of the people among whom one has lived and worked and counted one's friends is to excite a feeling of the same kind. I can only hope that he will apologize for the folly as publicly as he had untered it.

W. B. OLDHAM. W. B. OLDHAM.

2, Bankshall Street, Mar. 13.
The position of the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham is almost next to that of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; his kind letter ought, therefore, to serve the purpose of com-pletely southing the feelings of the Bengalees, hurt by the unjustifiable and unjust strictures of Mr. Steevens. We sincerely thank Mr. Oldham for his defence. We might have done it more publicly in meeting assembled, if the occasion required it. To hold a public meeting for such a purpose would, however, be doing too much honour

to Mr. Steevens. We are specially obliged to Oldham for one remark, namely, one he makes when he defends the Bengalees from charges of cowardice. are not unworthy members of the human society, and this self-consciousness gives them an independent bearing,—which little-minded Englishmen do not like. Proud as customers, and he has not been able to overcome his nature which yet sticks to him. For he has not only described the calves of the Bengalees, but also of the Viceroy himself.

We said, in our yesterday's issue, that Mr. Steevens' strictures would be very much resented by the Bengalees. To be abused by a Frenchman or a Russian or an American is one thing, and to be abused by or Bengali-phobia.

or Bengali-phobia. The independent bearing of the Bengales s due to another fact—he was never conquered by a disastrous war, and thus demo-ralized. The Bengalees had never had an occasion to oppose the English, and there-fore they were never worsted, and made to feel the horrors of a defeat in battle.

The Bengalees are not found in the

military service for two reasons. One is that they are too proud and intellectual to submit to military discipline; the other is, they are not accepted by their rulers as being too proud and too intelligent. A Bengalee would not serve as a Private or a Jemadar or a Resaldar. As an officer a Bengalee would scarcely suit his superiors, who usually exact unconditional submission in military service.

WE said the other day that bounty-fed sugar affected the sugar industry of the Americans, but having only to look to their own interests, they at once stopped the mischief by imposing a counter-vailing duty upon foreign imports. This was a little bitter; it carried with it a suggestion that the Government of India had other interests to serve, besides those of the Empire. The Government gave, however, a sufficient reply to our accusation by introducing the Sugar Bill about a week after we had made it. When introducing the Bill, Sir J. Westland said: "The Hon'ble members, should not pause to consider what effects this measure would have upon foreign countries-in a matter like this they should only consider the interest of their own country." This is very good, and we are glad to be able to agree with Sir J. West land—a blessing which is rarely permit ted us. The Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu welcomed the Bill with enthusiasm, and this was a spectacle not frequently seen in this country, of a representative of the people welcoming in such a hearty manner a Bill, introduced by the Government. By this move the Government has shown to this move the Government has shown to the people that they have a ma bap Govern-ment to protect their interests. This is the first work of Lord Curzon, and it promises exceedingly well. We do not agree with Sir J. Westland when he says that England is not concerned in this matter, because she is not a grower but consumer. Surely if the sugar industry of India is destroyed, the European sugar will then adjust its own price Besides, if the sugar industry in India is des. troyed, the country will be impoverished, and certainly that means something to-England. Liw Viniam Fineb

The appearance of plague in Calcutta and elesewhere has led some English papers, at home, to urge that every possible care should be taken to prevent riots, This is a very sage advice; and we doubt not, those who are in charge of Indian affairs just now, will act up to it. As aliens Englishmen have no sentimental hold upon India. They can, therefore, retain on the borders of India.

No one could be less relevant than Macaulay when he wished to make a point. In writing his famous description of the Bengali he forgot that a large portion of the force with which Clive had won at Plassey was composed of Bengalis" of just the same classes as those Bengalis whom Mr. Steevens watched crossing the Howrah Bridge. Similarly I

country of masses; the leaders here are ew. These masses form the dangerous poor, they are ignorant, and they are superstitious. In y are so ignorant and superstitious that they were at one time actually led to believe that the object of Government was to kill the people by inoculating them with the plague virus! The leaders, on the other hand, know how strong the British Government is in the country, and they appreciate the value of peace and order. They have something at stake, and anarchy in any shape means ruin to them. But the masses have nothing to lose. What mob riots may prove, the disturbances in the United States, Italy, France and other European States have shown to the world. In 150

We have no doubt that the Town Hall meeting to be held this evening in connection with the Hindu College of Mrs. Besant will be largely attended. Mrs. Besant is not only a most eloquent speaker, but she is advocating the cause of India; hence she deserves well of the whole country. We are sorry to learn that a letter which this llustrious lady, sometime ago, addressed to the Statesman concerning her College, has provoked adverse comments. The letter escaped our notice, and we are, therefore, not in a position to say anything regarding it, one way or the other. But when we heard of it from gentlemen who had read it and were pained, we made enquiries of some of Mrs. Besant's warmest friends and admirets; and their version was that Mrs. Besant was misunderstood and that she never wrote anything which might be construed into an attack of the educated Indians who carry on political agitations for the improvement of their country. We had again a talk on the subject with some of our foremost men and they confirmed what we neard before, namely, that Mrs. Besant had sought to discredit the educated Hindus. in the eyes of the Government by indirectly bringing a charge of disloyalty against them. When the testimony comes from such high quarters, we are bound to admit that Mrs. Besant was unconsciously led to commit a slip when addressing her letter to the Statesman. We have not, however, the slightest doubt that she would gladly come forward to rectify the error, if one were really committed by her and if her attention were drawn to it. As a sincere well-wisher of India, her writings and utterances carry a good deal of weight, both with the people and the rulers. Her every word should therefore be carefully weighed before it is written or uttered. In the present case, perhaps her language is more to blame than her intention. Indeed, we can never persuade ourselves to believe that she will consciously write or say anything which is likely to hurt the susceptibilities of the Indians. There are good many Indians of intelligence, culture and patriotism who may not agree with her that her proposed Hindu College will prove a panacea for all the evils from which the country is suffering, out, catholic and large hearted as she is, she is incapable of nourishing any bad feeling n a public print.

THE other day an important matter was brought to the notice of the House of Lords by Lord Stanley of Alderly, which, we regret to see, was disposed of in an off-hand not it was true that Indians were every now and then killed by European soldiers, and whether or not, it was necessary that steps should be taken to prevent this state of affairs. The answer given by the Under-Secretary of State, Lord Onslow, was not only misleading but positively incorrect first, Lord Onslow said that these cases "were not very numerous, only two having occurred in recent years, and one which happened eight or ten years ago." Now, every one here knows that this is a statement which is grossly inaccurate. The impression which the reply sought to convey was that only three such cases had occurred within the last ten years. And the reply came from the India Office which rules the destinies of the three hundred millions of India! Will some member of Parliament take up the subject again and ask for a return showing the number of such cases of outrage which have occurred within the last decade? This will at once prove the absurdity of Lord Onslow's statement, All cases of outrage committed by English soldiers were not reported in newspapers; but, many were. A public Association in this country may thus collect ten years' statistics for the use of Lord Stanley and others, and help them in agitating the question.

LORD ONSLOW then went on to say: "The Government of India had been consulted in this matter, and they were of opinion-that there was no ground for taking any special measures as regards British troops in India. Cases of the nature alluded to were of very rare occurrence, and the ordinary law provided for the punishment of the offenders." Well, we ordinary law of the land provides that when a man murders another, he is sentenced to death. Nay, more. A number of natives are now and then

'guilty?' under some minor counts? All this is known to every one in India, but it was left for the authorities in England, paid by the Indians to protect their rights and defend their cause, to declare in Parliament, that not only were only three murders committed in India by British soldiers within the last decade, but that the offenders were adequately punished! No wonder the British public labours under the impression that India is even better governed than Eng-

LORD ONSLOW was apparently very positive of the accuracy of the information he supplied to the House, for he went into details and mentioned two cases, namely, the Barrackpore and the Poonamalee ou rages, the accused soldiers were given seven years, That is quite true, but he clean forgot to tell that gigantic efforts had to be made by the authorities to bring the charge home outrage, the seven years' punishment, even according to papers like the Pioneer, was considered no sufficient punishment at all. A military officer wrote to us, and his letter be a case somewhat similar to, but far less outrageous than, the Barrackpur murder, occur-red in Ceylon and the British soldier, who killed a Frenchman, was hanged. It did not, however, suit Lord Onslow to place all these features of the case before the House. Above all a seven years' imprisonment was or the first time inflicted upon British troops committing wanton murders in this country.

Lord Onslow, however, overshot the mark
when he said that in the Poonamalee case also, the soldier was given seven years' im-prisonment. We need not recapitulate the facts of this great outrage, for we had to write several articles about it at the time. Suffice it to say that though a bo, was shot down in the most brutal manner, the soldier who did it was convicted by a European Jury of having committed simple hurt only, and was sent to jail for nine months and not seven years.

WE think, stringent measures should be adopted to put an end to these scandals more in the interests of the rulers than in those of the ruled. For such murders and the manner in which the offenders are tried, rouse the worst passions of the Indians and thus create deep discontent in the country. We must gratefully acknowledge that Government has already taken some steps in this direction, sufficient. Lord Stanley suggested some reforms, and they are worth the attention of the Government. His Lordship said that what he wanted was that fonly good conduct men should be allowed out with dang rous weapons, for, besides coming into conflict with the natives it is no uncommon thing for British soldiers to shoot animals, the private property of the inhabitants." Surely this can be no hardship at all, neither is it at all difficult to impose such a restriction. Such restrictions should be imposed not only upon soldiers, but also upon other Europeans who frequently shoot down natives; and whose uns always explode not to kill or wound themselves but the people of this country, and who are invariably let off either scot-free or with small fines on the score of "accident." The other suggestion of 1 ord Stanley was that "all these charges of outrages by soldiers should be tried by Court Martial with open doors, instead of by juries, whose race-feelings might prompt them to shield the accused." If his Lordship had demaded the trial of these offending soldiers by the Indians, then, of course, exception might have been taken to his suggestion. He, however, simply asks them to be court-martialled, that is to say, to be tried by their own officers in an open manner. So there can be no earthly objection to this suggestion, though, for ourselves, it is all the same to us whether they are tried by their own juries or by their own officers.

the Mauras Mail, has returned to Coonoor from Bombay, whither he was sent by the Madras Government to confer on the question of snake poison with Professor Fraser, President of the Plague Commission, whose work in connection with snake-poison is well known. It is likely that Captain Elliot will be put on special duty to enable him to devote his time to the discovery of an antidote to snake-poison. This is all very good, but instead of applying to Professor Fr ser, Captain Elliot should apply to the snake doctors of India. The valuable books of Fayrer or Fraser shew a good

got in return was a sure method of ex pelling the poison from the system, and that served the purpose as well as an antidote. When the poison has not permeated the system, it is the easiest thing in the world to expel it. But when it has done so, it can then be expelled by a strong emetic, and this emetic was the object of search among Hindu scientists. An ordinary emetic will not do it, not even the strongest. For, when the poison has done its work, all the nerves are deadened, and no emetic can be made to work. But the sought for emetic was at last found, and that in this curious way.

The root of a plant was f und to resemble a snake in so thorough a manner, that any one would mistake it for a cobra, with its hood expanded. And the sight imme which occurred in recent years, and the diately suggested to the mind of a snake-nature of the punishment that was accord- doctor, that the root might be the sought ed to the soldiers involved in them. With for antidote. As an experiment, it was adregard to the Barrack pore case he said that ministered in a case which was hopeless. The result was satisfactory, for the administra-tion of the medicine was followed by copious vomiting, and the cure of the patient. Of course, all the above are not known to the Madras Government, nor the fact that there to the soldiers, and that it was necessary for the Chief Justice to appeal to the European Jury to convict them in the good name of the English nation! Nei her did he remember the fact that, considering the cowardly and dastardly nature of the Outrage, the seven years' numerous solutions. describing everything which appertains to snakes, except what is wanted, namely, a cure for their bites.

> THE insolvency case of Colonel Anderson and Mr. Lidbetter which was proceeding before the Bombay High Court and has just come to an end shows how the poor Indian Princes are now and then successfully defrauded by Europeans. Colonel Anderson started business in Bombay apparently without any capital. Mr. Lidbetter joined him afterwards. They traded and lost heavily. When they found that the firm was a losing concern and that they were not in a position to go on with the business, they approached the Thakore Saheb of Morvi for a loan of Rs. 90,000. They kept the real state of their affairs a secret from His Highness, and secured the money from him. It would have yet been honorable for them if they had closed their firm at the end of the first season when they found that it was not paying its way; but instead of that they went deeper and deeper into the mire and ultimately found that they had no recourse left but to seek the protection of the Insolvency Court. The insolvents could not explain how they had spent the ninety thousand Rupees they had taken from the Thakore. Saheb. It was, however, admitted that at least a sum of Rs. 20,000 had gone into their own pockets, while Rs. 9,000 had been the loss in their business. Counsel on behalf of the Thakore Saheb put the above version of the case before Mr. Justice Russel and pressed that the penal clauses of the Act and pressed that the penal clauses of the Act might be enforced against the insolvents if his Lordship was satisfied that his client had made out his case. At any rate, said he, the insolvents under the circumstances, were not entitled to a discharge. His Lordship, on hearing the other side, came to the conclusion that the Court must express its disapproval of Col. Anderson's express its disapproval of Col. Anderson's hecause such members of these reports. Firstly, because such members of the Committee sort have a moral which must not be lost upon the rulers. There is not a more helpless being in the whole world than an Indian Prince. He is specially afraid of European adventurers, more so, if they have some position. Now, what the Thakore Saheb of Morvi or any other Native Chief could do when a loan was demanded of him by a man like Colonel Anderson? Of course, he might have refused. But, who knows that he would not have risked his gutdt by his refusal? So the poor Prince had no alternative but to oblige him. And then, it could never occur to him that an Englishman in the position of the Colonel would seek to fleece him in the way he did. For the sake of the fair name of the English people, the members of the ruling race should never be allowed to enter into any business transaction with Indian Princes. We know how European managers are now and then thrust upon Native States and Zeminders; how the servants gradually become masters; and how, the Princes and Zemindars are made to suffer terribly if they and their European servants cannot agree.

THE Bombay Times refers to the plague experience of Dr. Hornabrook in Dharwar, in regard to the efficacy of inoculation. The Doctor deals mainly with the facts observed in hospital, but he mentions that

inoculation. Their conclusions on this subject ought to be published as soon as possible; for the plague now threatens to spread all over India, and some prophylactic is absolutely needed. In Calcutta the authorities should take steps to put the people on their guard. These steps should, however, never be of a violent character. Indeed, the conduct of one of the plague officers has been specially brought to our notice, and it is reprehensible. He was on many occasions found to enter houses where sradh ceremonies of deceashouses where sradh ceremonies of deceased persons were going on, for the purpose of pouring phenyle and other disenfectants on the clothes, beddings and other articles of the household. If resisted by the members of the family, he would threaten them with police prosecutions.
And, it is said, some cases were actually instituted, simply because the people protested against his method. Now, this sort of thing should not be tolerated. The most important duty of the plague officers among the various sub-sections of a caste cannot, as we have proved before, do any is no doubt to discover plague cases and adopt preventive steps, but they should never provoke the hostility of the public by a show of their authority. What the Government should do investigate the contract of the public by a show of their authority. ernment should do immediately is to circulate printed slips to the citizens of Calcutta, containing all known directions as how to guard against the disease. There is no doubt that, by leading a better and more cleanly life, many can prevent the monster from approaching their houses. This fact ought to be impressed upon the minds of the lower classes as clearly as possible. The disease, which has just now broken out in Calcutta, is, we hear, more a malignant type of malarial fever than what is generally known as "plague". His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may call a meeting of the medical men of the town, learn from them the character and the cause or causes of the disease as well as the the treatment followed by them, and then issue a circular containing the results of such a conference. At any rate, some vigorous steps ought to be taken promptly, without, however, unsettling the minds of the public in any way. Of course, each ward will revive its Vigilance Committee and work with the zeal of last year. But care should be taken that people are not scared away by too much vigilance.

WE said the other day that we preferred a request for allowing one of our reporters to be present at the Municipal Bill Select Committee; and our prayer was rejected. We made the request more impression prevails in the town that Indian members in the Select Committee, appointed to settle the clauses of the Municipal Bill, are treated more as school manner, simply because there is brute force on their side. Secondly, if the Indian tances. Such an allegation, however, against the Indian members of the Council, who are noted for their public spirit and inde pendence, must have been absurd to most minds. What we mean to say is this, that the impression alluded to above prevails and there is no mistake about it. How can one persuade the public to believe that the impression is without foundation? Such a rumour could have been impossible if a reporter of ours were allowed to be present to take down the proceedings of the Select Committee. We have heard it even said that, one of the members would have actually resigned if he had not been 9th proximo. deterred by the consideration that such a course would place the Government in an embarrassing position. But the thing is almost over and it is useless to refer to it

WE are glad to find, on the authority of the Tribune, that there is just now a very healthy movement among the Khatris of Lahore—a movement which indicates that inspite of many social derangements there is is still life in that community. There had recently been occasions on which old men, simply to spite their wives, married a second time little cirls quarter their own age. This time little girls, quarter their own age. This growing evil led certain leading members of the Khatri caste to unite and take up the books of Fayrer or Fraser shew a good deal of patient research, but as for any thing really practical and to the purpose, Captain Elliot ought to make a search for it among Indians. Considering that the country is ancient and the people intelligent, who had developed a medical system of their own, it is but reasonable to suppose that they have a cure of their own for the bite of snakes, which abound in their country. The Indians tried to find an antidote but failed. What they, however, and the uninoculated there were 1,189 attacks with 927 deaths, amongst the once inoculated 41 attacks with 55 deaths, and amongst the twice inoculated 41 attacks with 21 deaths. Of the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 21 deaths. Of the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 31 deaths. Of the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the twice inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the twice inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and amongst the twice inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the twice inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the twice inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the twice inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 141 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 241 once inoculated 41 attacks with 32 deaths, and a mongst the 242 deaths, and a mongst the 242 deaths, and a mongst the 32 deaths, and a mongst the 32 deaths, and

The Plague Commission which is now adopted strongly condemning the evil pracholding its sittings in Hydrabad have collectice referred to above and recognising the ed a vast mass of evidence on the Haffkine necessity of passing biraderi rules proinoculation. Their conclusions on this hibiting similar marriages. Another resotice referred to above and recognising the ution that was unanimously adopted was to the effect that the imaginary and absurd obstructions that prevented intermarrying among some of the numerous sub-sections of the Khatri community should be done away with, so as to allow a larger fild for choice and obviate the possibility of undesierabl matches. This reform, we said the other day, is urgently needed in Bengal, to prevent some castes, specially among the Sudras, from being thoroughly extinguished. We congratulate the Khatris of Lahore on the wise, healthy and practical step they have taken and place their action before the Bengalis who are so loud in their claims to the first place among the races of India by virtue of education, civilisation and so forth, and who are yet so very backward really as to be blind to the sure signs cannot, as we have proved before, do any harm whatever, but will no doubt do much to ensure the stability of the caste. It is but a modicum of social reform which ought to appeal strongly to the good sense of all who take any interest in the welfare of their nation.

WHILE on this subject we note with

pleasure the gathering of the Rajput Sava

at Agra, presided over by the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Sing, and attended chiefly by landed proprietors and leaders of the community. It is a significant fact that the Raja was elected president of the meeting, though he has married an English lade and does not gancerally charges the lady and does not generally observe the caste rules. In his heart of hearts the Raja is such a staunch Hindu, and so proud of his position as a Hindu, that he actually instituted a libel suit against a Hindu paper, the Uchit Backta of Calcutta, because that journal had called him an un-Hindu! The Rajputs have acted wisely by allowing the Raja to retain his natural position in their community. They would have gained nothing but lost a most valuable member if they had expelled him from their society. In Bengal, we have in this way lost many an ornament of our society, though, we must say, it is not the fault of the Hindu society alone that these England-returned and Brahmo Hindus are no longer its members. We think, it is yet possible to take them back and thus strengthen our community. Some of the reforms urged at the Rajput Sava are urgently needed in Bengal. For instance, one of on behalf of the Government than the resolutions passed was to this effect; in the interests of the people. The That endeavours should be made to put a stop to the custom of demanding dowries by bride-grooms or their guardians from the guardians of brides." Every one in Bengal knows that this pernicious custom is eating into the vitals of our society here. It has ruined innumerable families and threatens to ruin innumerable other families. The price set upon a bride-groom here some times goes up so high as Rs. 10,000! Is this not monstrous? Now, those who sell their Lordship, on hearing the other side, came to the conclusion that the Court must express its disapproval of Col. Anderson's conduct by suspending his discharge for a period of four months with protection. As regards Mr. Lidbetter, his conduct was far more blameworthy. His Lordship therefore suspended his discharge for four months without protection. Now, cases of this sort have a moral which must not be taking these suicidal steps. Our leaders should be up and doing. Where is members had been insulted they would the Kayastha Sava gone? Babu Roma Nath have resigned their places. Of course, it Ghose and Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitra may be said that they love their places too should take up this question again with well to give them up under any circumscarry out this great reform. They should once again exert fall their powers to put a stop to this un-Hindu practice of selling sons as bride-grooms. We can guarantee them the co-operation of the entire Kayastha community if they revive the movement in earnest and with singleminded devotion.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, will act for Mr. Holderness of the Revenue Department, Government of India, when that officer avails of three months' leave commencing from the

THE Madras Standard raises the question why the Inspector General of Police, the Registrar and Deputy Registrar of the High Court, the Deputy Accountant-General and the Deputy Commissioner of Salt be Civilians,—and Echo answers why? The Civilian is deemed to be fit for anything, and though we cannot deny that nothing is impossible for a truly well educated man, we must say it is to this feeling that the mistakes of Government are so often due Why should not an Inspector General of Police be recruited from among those who have passed the better portion of their official lives to the detection and suppression of crime, and why similarly a Postal official who knows all the ins and outs of the department be not raised to the grade of Postmaster General? Another question which our contemporary raises is why should not His Excellency the Governor have a native Private Secretary? The statute does not reserve the appointment for a member of the THE Madras Standard raises the question Excellency the Governor have a native Private Secretary? The statute does not reserve the appointment for a member of the Heavenborn Service, although in practice such is the case. There are objections to the appointment of a native as Private Secretary, not because he is not qualified for it by education, but because a native can hardly be expected to have a thorough insight into the domestic life of an English nobleman. Of course, we are free to admit that a native Private Secretary will enable an English ruler to be more in touch with the ruled.

MR. A. H. L. FRASER, the Home Secretary, leaves Calcutta for Simla on the 24th instant

WE are sorry to learn that Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is rather indisposed.

MR. DAWKINS, our new Finance Minister, comes direct to Calcutta from Bombay and assumes charge of his office here.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers lays down office on the 30th instant and leaves by that day's mail for Bombay en route to England.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz leaves Calcutta on the 28th instant for Simla. On his way he is likely to visit Pachmari to see Mr. Ibbatson.

THE Decean Post gives the particulars of a shooting squabble in the Nizam's Dominions, between certain English officers out shikaring and a party of natives who objected to their shooting on the ground of the spot being reserved. It is a matter of congratulation that there was no blood shed though swords are said to have been drawn; but the matter ended in the weather by the natives of some game in the wresting by the natives of some game bagged by the English, into which there is at present a police enquiry.

IT is certainly not an edifying spectacle that like irresponsible boys, grown up men in respons ble positions should so far misbein respons ble positions should so far misbe-have themselves as to have recourse to the very objectionable and undignified practice of consulting books in an examination. But India is a land of surprises, and nothing here should surprise us. We are pained to find that a British military officer down south is just now in hot water owing to his persistence in consulting Engineering works though repeated-ly warned not to do so. The name of this officer in Captain Armstrong.—a namesake of the in Captain Armstrong,—a namesake of the gallant Colonel who is in trouble at Bombay.

"A HINDOO" writes from Bankura to report a case in which a local missionary gentleman is alleged to have acted in an unchristian spi it. We keep back the name of the reverend gentle-We keep back the name of the reverend gentleman but we hope the authorities will have no trouble to hold all the same an enquiry into the allegation. It is said that, the Revd. gentleman, who is here among an a ien population to teach Christian meekness and Christian for bearance, amused himself by slapping a child of 8 or 9, because the latter innocently saluted him with a "good afternoon, Sir." The missionary was then briking and perhaps the exercise produced the effect of heating his blood, or otherwise there can be no other explanation for his alleged conduct.

THE much coveted privilege of interpellation, so jealously cherished by the educated Indians, is threatened, everywhere in India, with the fate of a mere farce, by the attitude of those who are in a governing position. So long as the non-official members of our Legislative Councils choose to remain within the bounds of mere pleasantries, they may rightly expect to Councils choose to remain within the bounds of mere pleasantries, they may rightly expect to be favoured with very graceful answers; but the moment they pass the boundary line and hazard a journey into the regions of complaints, grievances and the like, they not only receive the cold shoulder but also an angry look, which would seem ready to burn them to ashes, from their official colleagues in the Council. Just fancy one of the non-official members of the Madras Council wanted recently to interpellate the Government on the question of the selate the Government on the question of the sequestration of the Laccadives—a question which certainly could claim some little attention. studied attempt to maintain studied attempt to maintain secrecy and silence? Another question asked also by a non-official member about the Madras Law College met with scant courtesy, for though it was not disallowed, it was mutilated beyond rewas not disallowed, it was multiated beyond recognition. So far as we can see this privilege
of interpellation ought to be regarded as a
safety-valve by those who are in ruling positions in India. It cannot be a wise and statesmanlike policy to remove the safety-valve.

CASES of zoolum on board inland steamers are by no means rare, especially on lines in Eastern Bengal. Several cases of this nature have from time to time been reported in these have from time to time been reported in these columns, and yet we have not seen the last of them. The Times of Assam reports a case to which we beg to invite the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for we know by experience that little or nothing is done in such cases by the steamer authorities. Here by experience that little or nothing is done in such cases by the steamer authorities. Here is wast our contemporary has to say about the matter: "On the 17th ultimo a respectable Hindu passenger named Dimbeshur Sarma Pujari and his wife—a pardanashin lady—were coming to Dibrugarh on board the mail steamer Pathan. They had a screened berth and while asleep at night at Disangmukh, a khalasi suddenly came and without saying anything to the passenger as to what he was going to do, removed the purdah. What must have been the state of feeling of the passenger at this occurrence in which his pardanashin wife was wantonly insu'ted, can best be imagined than described. Suffice it to say that it is only such cases which create bitter feelings between the communities, and it is only a docile Hindu who can tamely submit to this sort of tyranny of the steamer underlings. On the khalasi being asked as to why he removed the screen he told that he was simply carrying out the Serang's order to wash the steamer at an unusual hour. The Serang took no notice of the matter, and both the Pujari and his wife were ordered to go down and accommodate themselves as best as they could. They were quite helpless and the lady had to live in the themselves as best as they could. They were quite helpless and the lady had to live in the lower deck before public gaze the whole time till the steamer was washed. Babu Mohesdas Oswal of Dibrugarh was also a passenger in the same steamer, both he and the steamer Doctor expressed great disgust at this un-

A GOOD service pension has been conferred on Major-General Sir Edwin Collen.

## Calcutta and Mofussil. LORD GAURANGA

VSALATION FOR ALL

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE. A VOLS, I AND II. The price of each Vo'ume is:-

Postage extra.

To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

SUMMER MIGRATION—Mr. Myers, I. C. S., Deputy Secretary to the Finance Department, leaves for Simla on the 24th instant.

A PHENOMENON. - A correspondent writes us to say that yesterday evening the eastern horizon was unaccountably lighted up by a strange lurid light. Was it a shooting

A FAREWELL DINNER-Will be given to the Hon. Sir James Westland by the past and present members of the Finance Department, at the United Service Club, on the 20th instant.
Mr. Risley will propose the toast of the

THE PRIVATE SECY.'S MOVEMENTS.—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C. I. E., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, leaves for Bombay on the 23rd instant on a short visit, and joins the Viceroy's party on the 29th at Lahore.

THE HIGH COURT.—On account of Dole Jatra, the High Court, with all its offices, will remain closed on Monday, the 27th instant; the Court will again close from Thursday, the 30th instant, to Tuesday the 4th of April next, both days inclusive, on account of Easter.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—Chaitan Sing, a treasury guard of Manikgunj who shot his Havildar and a fellow constable sometime ago, has been arrested by the Kurimgunj police, tried on a charge of murder and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law.

FINANCIAL MEMBER.—Mr. Clinton Dawkins, the new Financial Member, will arrive in Bombay on the 25th instant, and reach Cal-cuta on the 29th, where he will see Sir James Westland. The latter will leave Caicutta for Europe via China and Japan on April 8.

DOCOITY NEAR MOGRA.-A corresponden informs us that on the right of the 10th instant a daring docoity was committed in the house of Babu Kedar Nath Mukherjee, in village Mahunpur, near the Magra station of the E. I. Railway. Ornament worth several thousand rupees are said to have been carried off by the marunders.

D. B. WORKS IN DACCA.-The Dacca Prakash writes a long leaderette on the affairs of the Dacca District Board in the course of which our contemporary insinuates that extra favour hewn to a contractor named Babu Kunja Behari Mukhopadhya, whose tenders are always accepted whether they are the lowest or not, to the exclusion of others.

STANDING CONGRESS COMMITTEE. - At the last meeting of the Calcutta Standing Congress Committee, the following gentlemen have been elected its office-bearers for the current year: Bhupendra Nath Bose, Esq., J. Ghosal, Esq.—
Honorary Secretaries; Prithwis Chundra Ray,
Esq.—Honorary Assistant Secretary; N. In
Behari Sircar, Esq.—Honorary Treasurer.
The office of the Comm tree has been removed
from No. 11, Cl ve Street, to 62, Bow Bazar

Shaikhpura assault case in which a Police constable figured as accused has ended in the constable figured as accused has ended in the conviction and sentence of the constable. The case being one of ordinary assault may not have any importance to attract public notice, but the fact of the police being involved in it as the perpetrator of the offence makes it incumbent upon us to draw the attention of the authorities. The District Magistrate of Monghyr will bring to mind that the complainant in the case, the servant of a respectable rais, was soundly belaboured by the police, simply because the latter was told not to use force in dragging the labourer of the complainant's master to the thana. The constable was doubly guilty, as we can very well see, and the Sub-Inspector who lent support to the constable by deposing in his favour although disbelieved by the Depu y Magistrate is likewise guilty, and both of them should be made an example of in the interests of the public. For, it was the duty of those Po ice officers to prevent of the constant and violence and Po ice officers to prevent force and violence and not to indulge in them and then to encourage others to do the same."

VIOLENT CRIME.—A Siliguri correspondent sends the following:—"Dacoity and murder are almost of daily occurrence in this district. are almost of daily occurrence in this district. Recently there was a case of dacoity, with murder and rape, in the house of one Dookhoo, Mahomed. In September last, one Indraj Nasya, an acquaintance of Dookhoo, proposed to his daughter Hagree. But the father refused the offer on the ground that Indraj was a low class Mussulman. A few days after Dookhoo's house was attacked by about fifteen dacoits at house was attacked by about fifteen dacoits at midnight. Dookhoo at the time was sleeping alone in one part of the building, and his wife, alone in one part of the building, and his wife, daughter, daughter-in law, and their children in another. The dacoits first bound Dookhoo Mahomed and beat him to show them where his money was They then burst open the door of the house occupied by the females, who were beaten and their silver ornaments stripped off their body. Hagree, the daughter, was carried to her father, who was still lying helplessly tied. She was then stripped and criminally assaulted in his presence by Indraj Dookhoo was then, with the help of the others brutally murdered. The case was reported to the police, who, after a very diligent investigation, ariested ladraj on the identification of the daughter, who had mysteriously disappeared daughter, who had mysteriously disappeared from her residence to Titalya to her relations for fear of diserace. Horo Dass, to whose gang Indraj belonged, was also arrested by the police, and both have been sent up for trial. The case is now pending in the Sessions Court.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.-Applications in espect of the undermentioned inventions have een filed. Lieutenant S. D. Ketchen, Adjutant, been filed. Lieutenant S. D. Ketchen, Adjutant, Kurram Mili ia, Kurru n Valley, Parachenar, a valles bivcuac tent; Alexander St. George Ashe, Manager, Plumbig Mines, Raja Gidhour, a lamp shade more particularly applicable to railway passenger carriage lamps, etc.; Edward William McKenna, manufacturer of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, U. S. A., a method of and machinery for, renewing old steel rails.; Edward William McKenna, manufacturer, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, U. S. A, a charging machine: Edward William McKenna, charging machine; Edward William McKenna, charging machine; Edward William McKenna, manufacturer, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, U. S. A., a saw table: Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer, residing at corner West Johnson and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvana, U. S. A., method of, and apparatus for, impregnating cellular substances, such as wood, with fire proofing, preservative, and other re-agents in so'ution; Emil Carl Boeckh, brush manuface proofing, preservative, and other re-agents in so'ution; Emil Carl Boeckh, brush manufacturer, residing at 11 Prince Arthur Avenue, in the City of Toronto, in the county of York and Province of Ontario, improvements in combined display toble and case; George Perfect, planter and sugarcane mill manufacturer, of Barabanki, Oudb, North-West Provinces, an improvement in sugarcane crushing mills; Robert Barnard, consulting mining engineer. Robert Barnard, consulting mining engineer, of Bi kenshaw, Sitarampur, E. I. R., Bengal, an improved basket or container for use an improved basket or container for use in transporting coal, stones, earth and other mineral matter or debris; Henry Gibson O'Neill, physician and electrical engineer, of No. 11, West Thirty-ninth Street, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan), County and State of New York, U. S.A., improvements in electro-therapeutics; George Speirs Alexander Ranking, doctor of George Speirs Alexander Ranking, doctor of medicine, L'eutenant Colonel, Indian Medical Service, of 17, Elysium Row, Calcutta, an improved method or gear for disengaging and lowering boats; Alexander Atkinson, enginerr, at present of Lahore, Punjab, the construction of a pole cap, to be called the Lahore pole cap; Binns Kershaw, manufacturer, of 62, Livesley Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, improvements in and connected with, circular knitting machines. knitting machines.

#### Plague Rews.

AN ENGLISH DOCTOR ATTACKED. DR. EVANS, who had been in charge of the plague section of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, unfortunately contracted plague. He is in a bad way.

PROTECTION OF SIMLA.

THE arrangements which were in force last year for the protection of Simla against plague are about to be reintroduced. There will be railway and road inspections at Tara Devi, Tawi, and Mashobra, in the neighbourhood of Simla itself.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

THERE were five new cases and one death from plague at Malpur on the 8th instant. There was one death at Gurchah. INCREASING IN BOMBAY.

INCREASING IN BOMBAY.

FRIDAY'S plague figures show 160 new cases and 157 deaths. There were 349 deaths from all causes, against 266 on the same date last year. A local paper says: "Two weeks' returns of the total mortality of normal years being 543 in corresponding weeks, we may safely assume that quite 1,800 died from plague instead of the 1,068 which are admitted. Even accepting that 115 deaths occurred from measles, as is stated, the epidemic of measles, seems to run parallel in every ward with the plague. Thus we have it that Byculla, which has most plague, has also most measles. Remittent fever is also credited with an unusually heavy mortality, while phthisis, from No. 11, CI ve Street, to 62, Bow Bazar unusually heavy mortality, while phthisis, diarrhoa, dysentery affections of the nervous system and respiratory organs are made answerable for many of the deaths which shaikhpura assault case in which a Police

CALCUTTA RETURNS.

On the 12th instant the total mortality in town rose to the high figure of 119 as against 78, the average of the last five years. There were 12 seizures by and 12 deaths from plague, distributed among the following wards: Ward No. 5, 5 attacks and 4 deaths; No. 6, 4 and 4; No. 7, one death; No. 8, one attack; No. 11, 1 and 2; No. 13, one death; and No. 15, one

THE total mortality from all causes in town on the 13th March was 92 as against 78, the average of the last five years. There were 13 attacks and 14 deaths, distributed as follows among the different wards:—Ward No, 4, one among the different wards:—Ward No. 4, one attack and one death; No. 5, 4 and 2; No. 6, 6 and 6; No. 8, 1 and 2; No. 11, one death; No. 12, 1 and 1; No. 15, one death.

DEATH OF DR. EVANS.

THOUGH Dr. Evans rallied a little on Sunday last, his temperature having come down to grew very worse yesterday morning and that he succumbed at 3 P. M.

PLAGUE IN MADARIPUR. PLAGUE, either pneumonic or bubonic, of a very severe type, has been raging in two villages within this Sub-division. I came to know about it nearly a fortnight ago, but did not dare to write anything ere this for fear of a prosecution on a charge of creating alarm. However, as it is raging furiously, I am in duty bound to supply you with the necessary information, of course, I write under correction. I must first of all thank the District Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, the Sub-divisional Officer, and the Police Staff under him, who are doing their duties most assiduosly at a very criti-cal time. They are making a house-to-house search and even paying money out of their own pockets to help the poor and needy. To these officers we offer our heart-felt gravi ude.

THERE was a plague patient at Hatkhola, Calcutte, in Beni Dutt's Arat, who died. His brother-in-law when attacked came to his native village Baj'tpur. There he died. A Brahmin Kabiraj treated him, who, with his two brothers also succumbed to plague Beni Dutt's wife and son have also died. A Mukhtear of this place, Babu Sashi Kumar Biswas, a relative of Beni Dutt, went to his house and was attacked. He repaired to his native village, Sherkhara, where he soon died. His bother, a pleader of this place, went to see him. To-day I hear that he has also been attacked. Soshi's mother is also dead. Kailas Biswas who attended Sashi and a causing of the latter have also been attacked. Our own Correspondent. OUTBREAK IN HONG-KONG.

INTIMATION has been received of the outbreak of plague in Hong-Kong and that the officers concerned have been instructed to strictly enforce the Venice Sanitary Convention regulations in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong against vessels arriving from Hong-BHI ABNORMAL RISE IN BOMBAY, THE

MONDAY'S plague returns for Bombay give 238 cases and 131 deaths, and a total mortality of 324 as against last year's 170 cases and 150 deaths and a total of 314. Seven dead bodies were found in the streets—all plague cases.

KARACHI FIGURES. THERE were on Monday last 14 cases and 13 deaths, totals 259 and 178 deaths ta

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Luchhmi Narayan Singh, Dy Magte and Dy Colli, is allowed furlough for three of the order of the 16th February 1899, been appointed to act as Magte and Colli of Faridpur, is posted temporarily as Offg, Jt-Magte and Dy Colli to that

district.

Babu Girish Chunder Nag, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Jessore, is transferred to Deoghur.

Maulvi Aminul Islam, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr Baokergunge, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. Tahrir-uddin Ahmed, Dy Magte and Di Collr Monghyr, is transferred to Backergunge.

Babu Atal Behary Moitra, Dy Magte and Dy Collr on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Murshidabad.

Babu Hira La Banariae Dy Magte and Dy Coll

of the district of Murshidabad.

Babu Hira Lal Banerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Jessore.

Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Dacca, on being relieved of this present appointment as Asst Settlt Officer of the estates of the Raja of Hill Tippera in Tippera and Nogkhali.

Noakhali.

Babu Fakir Chunder Chatterjee, Dy Magte Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Mymensingh.

Babu Kunja Behari Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Barisal.

Mr. E. McLeod Smith, Offig Dy Commr of Angul is confirmed in that appointment.

Babu Rakhal Das Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Muzaffarpur, is appointed to have charge of the Gaibanda sub-divn.

Babu Gobinda Chandra Basak, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Muzaffarpur.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, Magte and Collr, Malda is allowed fur ough for seven months.

Mr. Jnanendra Nath Gupta, O fig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr. Khurda, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Malda.

Maulvi Manjad Ali, Inspr of Police, first grade, is appointed to be an Asst Supdt of Police of the

Maulvi Amjad Ali, Asst. Supdt. of Police, ppointed to have charge of the district Police

Palaman.

Mr. A.E. O'Sullivan, Asstt Supdt of Police Dacca
s appointed to have charge of the district police of

Gaya.

Babu I Joytibhusan Bhaduri, Temp Prof, Hooghly College, is appointed to be a Prof. in the Krishnagar College.

Babu Broja Lal Mukherji, Prof Kishnagar College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Hooghly College.

Babu Moti Lal Moitra, Asstt Inspector of Scho Rajshahi Divn, is allowed leave for twenty-five

Rajshahi Divn, is allowed leave for twenty-five days.

Babu Adi Nath Mitra, Dy Inspector of Schools Rajshahi, is appointed to act as Asst Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Divn.

Babu Jatindra Prasad Chatterji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif at Patiya, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ram Charan Mallik

Babu Karunamoy Bannerjee, Sub-Judge of Monghyr is appointed to be Sub-Judge of Burdwan.

Babu Kedar Nath Majoomdar, Sub-Judge of Burdwan, is appointed to be S. C. C, Judge of Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, and is vested with the powers of a Sub-Judge.

Babu Mohendro Nath Mitter, S. C. C. Judge of Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, is appointed to

Babu Mohendro Nath Mitter, S. C. C. Judge of Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, is appointed to be Sub-Judge of Dacca, but to be on deputation as an Addl Sub-Judge of Birbhum.

Babu Kali Kumar Bose, Sub-Judge of Dacca, on deputation as an Addl Sub-Judge of Birbhum, is appointed to be Sub Judge of Murshidabad.

Babu Bipradas (Chatterji, Sub-Judge of Murshidabad, is appointed to be Sub Judge of Patna, but to be on deputation as an Addl Sub-Judge of Mymen-

singh.

Babu Dwarkanath Bhattacharyye, Sub-Judge of Patna, on deputation as an Addi Sub-Judge of Mymenshingh, is appointed to be Sub-Judge of

Shahabad.\*

Babu Hara Krishna Chatterjee, Sub-Judge of Shahabad, is appointed to be Sub-Judge of Monghyr,

Babu Jogendra Nath Ghose, No. I., Munsif of Comilla, is appointed to be a Munsif of Chandpur, but continue to act as Sub-Judge of Bhagalpur.

Babu Tara Churn Sen, Munsif of Chandpur, is appointed to be a Munsif of Comilla.

Babu Charu Chunder Mitter, Offg Munsil of Comilla, is appointed to act as a Munsif of Chandpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Jogendro Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Mr. Israhim Ahmed, Munsif of Chapra, is appointed to be a Munsif of Lohardaga.

Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed, Munsif of Chapra, is appointed to be a Munsif of Lohardaga.

Babu Durga Das Bose, Munsif of Lohardaga, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif of Arr h.

Babu Gyanendra Chunder Banerji, Munsif of Arrah, is appointed to be a Munsif of Bhola.

Babu Kurga Dass Mukerjee, Munsif of Bhola, is appointed to be a Munsif of Tamluk.

The services of Babu Kaylash Chunder Sen, Munsif of Tamluk, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Babu Benode Behari Mitter, Munsif of Comilla, is appointed to be a Munsif of Tamluk, is appointed to be a Munsif of Tamluk, is appointed to be a Munsif of Sandip.

Babu Kali Dhan Mookeriee, Munsif of Sandip.

Babu Kali Dhan Mookerjee, Munsif of Sandip, is appointed to be a Munsif of Comilla.

Babu Kali Prosunna Basu, Rai Chowdhury Munsif of Bashirhat.

Babu Loilt Kumar Bose, Munsif of Bashirhat, appointed to be a Munsif of Sudharam. A SOWAR of the Guides was shot dead

Lahore on the night of the 11th, owing, it is believed, to a blood feud.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the dairy at Peshawar, which was opened to supply fresh milk and butter to the British troops and hospitals, being closed, as the undertaking has proved a financial failure.

ANOTHER fire occurred in Ghee Mandi, Peshawar, on Tuesday, 7th instant, before dawn. Sever 1 shops and balakhanas are reported to have been destroyed. The general

A WIFE'S CONFESSION.

A PAINFUL case was heard in the Probat Divorce Division, when "Lambton v. Lambton, P. Berridge and Biondi" came on for hearing, was a cition presented by the husband, the Berridge and Biondi? came on for hearing. This was a cition presented by the husband, the Hon. D'A. bton, the younger brother of the Earl of Durham, praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the alleged misconduct of his wife, Florence Ethel Lambton, formerly an actress, with Berridge, Pedro and Biondi, whose descriptions were not mentioned.—Counsel, in opening the case, said Mr. Lambton joined the Royal Navy in 1879. In the year 1888 he was a sub-lieutenant, and was with his ship at New South Wales. While he was there he met respondent, whose maiden name was Florence Sprout; she was an actress at the time, and was engaged at the theatre there. He became attached to her, and they lived together until 1898. At the time of the marriage she represented that she was a person of good family, that she had some means of her own, and expected a considerable accession of fortune at a future time. He brought her to England in the early part of 1890. She made various representation as to her family, and he accepted her representation and £500 per annum, and on that he introduc dather to his hypother's bankers. and £500 per annum and on that he introduced her to his brother's bankers, and afterwards she had a separate | account of her own. At the time she said her mother was ill, and that she desired to assist her sister, and Mr. Lambton, anxious to accede to her wishes, gave her money for them. He never had the slightest suspicion as to her conduct, and it appeared, that he was attached to her. It appeared, however, that during nearly the whole time they were in England she was carrying on an adulterous acquaintance with Berridge, whose acquaintance she made in Paris. In the course of 1892 or. 1893 she was taken ill while staying in Paris at the Hotel Continental lumediately he heard that, petitioner went to Paris, and found that respondent had tried to take poison. He then made the acquaintance of Mr. Berridge, who stated that at the tune that he had trayelled in the same train with the ladies, there were more than one from Monte Carlo, that in the train she was taken very ill, and that he then telegraphed to petitioner, and awaited his arrival. The result was that Mr. Lambton and Mr. Berridge, who was a genuleman of position, became friendly, and visited them. In the spring of last year it came to Lord Darham's carsithat the young lady was conducting herself in such a way that she was becoming notorious. He spoke to his brother about it, but he had considerable difficulty in presuading his brother about it, but he had considerable difficulty in presuading his brother about this awful business, so much so that I think I shall go mad unless I tell you everything. When you'know the full history of a miserable life you will say that I have been punished enough, and for the sake of Elican (their child) you will de nothing can matter now; but when you read my confession and the tuth you will not wonder why I have so often tried to put an end to my life. There is no one to blame but myself, so why should anyone suffer; but I am so sorry for daddy. Why did t not tell you the trush from the first, and, like a coward and lie

I was. What with drink and extravagance I have fallen very low. I have not been true to Berridge even though it may hurt you very much to say it. I have always respected you, and perhaps, might have loved you; but I knew you would despise my low birth if you knew of it. If I could only have a chance of being good again I would jump at it. I would give the world to undo what I have done. I am with a said that it is no work to be said but do have guilty, and there is no more to be said, but do have mercy on me, and let me go away anywhere. I shall go mad if I stay here any longer. I shall never tell anyone that I have been your wife."

Mr Priestly, for Mr. Berridge, said that so far as his client was concerned, he was not

far as his client was concerned, he was not in a position to put him into the witness-box. Mr. Willock said that inasmuch as Mr. Inderwick was limiting petitioner's case to the charge against Berridge, he would not put the respondent into the box.—Mr. Inderwick said he had evidence also on the other charges.—Annie Blackman said that in June, 1894, her parents had the house 125, Church-street, Chelsea, and Mr. Lambton was there for about three years. Mrs. Lambton paid the rent. Witness had seen Mr. Berridge there, and on several occasions had seen him in Mrs. Lambton's room.—This closed the evidence, and his lordship granted petitioner a decree nisi with costs against Berridge.

A DESPATCH from the Persian Gulf via Kara chi says that Darya Begi recently left Bushire to proceed against the usurping Sheikh of Linja, He took with him 150 men only, but it is reported that he joined forces on his way with a detatchment numbering some 2,000 men, and then marched on Linja. The Sheikh having then marched on Linja. The Shelkh having been undisputed possession for about six months had plenty of time in which to consolidate his forces and strengthen his position, and it was feared that he would be able to offer a strenuous opposition to the force brought against him; but on the 2nd and 3rd of March, the Persian forces attacked Linja by land and sea. The gun boat Persepolis shelled the Fort with little success, the shooting being very defective. Darya Begi, however, drove in the Arabs and seized the town up to the Fort itself; the firing was continuous and heavy, Peshawar, on Tuesday, 7th instant, before dawn. Sever I shops and balakhanas are reported to have been destroyed. The general notion attributes the crime to bad characters.

THE village of Nar Jailram, in the Banno district, was raided by a large gang of Waziris on the night of the 8th. The villagers immediately started in pursuit, but the raiders, who were well-armed and superior in numbers, succeded in carrying off a large quantity of plunder.

Arabs and seized the town up to the Fort itself; the firing was continuous and heavy, lasting thirty six hours. H. M. S. Sphinx landed a party for the protection of British swijects. On the morning lof the 3rd the Fort surrendered to the Persians, the Sheikh, his vizier and garrison, having escaped during the night. The Persians lost about twenty killed and wounded and the Arabs probably twenty. The Arab portion of the town was looked. Matters are now settling in the town and traders are opening their shops.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

THE RAJPUT SABHA.

THE RAJPUT SABHA.

AGRA, MAR. 12.

THE second gathering of the Rajput Sabha was convened last evening at the Rajput boarding house. The Rajputs present there were chiefly landed proprietors and leaders of their community. Thakur Umrao Singh, in a short eloquent speech, proposed the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singhto take the chair, and the Hon'ble Raja Balwant Singh, in his laconic but eloquent speech, seconded the motion. The Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh took the chair among loud applause and after calling upon the Secretary to read the report of the last year's meeting delivered his presidential address lasting for three quarters of an hour, He thanked the audience for having elected him president. He strongly advised them to stop the practice of excessive intoxicating him president. He strongly advised them to stop the practice of excessive intoxicating drink, polygamy, asuric the form of marriage,—marrying girls having brought them for money from their parents, taking or giving exorbitant downies in marriages and expending money avishly on other ceremouial occasions. He strongly advocated the necessity of spreading education among Rajput Thakurs. Ramprosad Sinha, Shersiah and Agarsiah also supported the president.

LONDON, MAR. 10.

The authori ies at Laurence Marques forbade the landing of the Bomb ty deck passengers on the steamer Courland, which was compelled to

LONDON, MAR. 10.
The death of Sir Douglas Galton is an-

LONDON, MAR. 10.
In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr.
Brodrick, when replying to questions regarding
the Newchang Railway loan, added that the
Government had reason to believe the Russian
protest would not be represed.

Government had reason to believe the Russian protest would not be renewed

Reuter, telegraphing from Pekin, says that consequent upon negotiations between Russia and England, M. De Giers has withdrawn hls protest against the Newchang Railway loan.

LONDON, MAR. II.

Mr. Cicil Rhodes is on a visit to Berlin, in connection with his railway and telegraph schemes. He has conferred with the German Colonial officials and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and His Majesty the Emperor William grants him an audience.

LONDON, MAR. II.

London, Mar, 11.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, yesterday, Lord George Hamilton said that the Sugar Bill was introduced in the and that the Sugar Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council with his approval, and it was not intended to interfere with the independence of the local legislature.

The Morning Post, in the course of an article approving the Bill, says that the general question of taxing sugar is probably now under review by the English Exchequer.

LONDON, MAR, II.

The Queen has started for Cimiez.

The Queen has star ed for Cimiez. LONDON, MAR, 11.
Major Marchand and party have arrived at Boureh, twenty days journey from Adisa-Boureh, twenty days'

LONDON, MAR, 11. Mr. Goschen is suffering from an attack of

London, Mar. 11.
The Sirdar shortly proceeds on a tou of the Eastern Soudan, visiting Ghedaref, Kassala

LONDON, MAR. 12.

It has transpired that the Tsung-li-Yamen rejected the Italian demands by simply returning the Italian Minister's note. The Minister now insists upon the Tsung-li-Yamen taking back his note, and has intimated that in case of the Yamen's compliance, he will enter on friendly negotiations as to details of the lease of Sanmun.

London, Mar. 12. The steamer Rydal Hall has been floated.

London, Mar. 13.
The death is announced of the celebrated ctress Mrs. Keeley.

LONDON, MAR. 13.
There was a brief discussion in the House of Commons to-day on the question of the Italian demand for a lease of Sanmun. Mr. Broderick demand for a lease of Sanmun. Mr. Broderick said, if Italy can by diplomacy secure concessions, Great Britain will welcome Italy's appearance in China. The policy of Great Britain was to safeguard her own interests, not to obstruct friendly powers from safeguarding theirs and Britain was willing to support Italy by diplomatic means

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 7 P. M., and the Australia for Colombo and Australia left at the same time.

THE second son of the ex-Khan of Khelat who is an intelligent and well-educated young man, is to receive an appointment in Beluchistan shortly, either as Extra Assistant Commissioner, or as Assistant Superintendent of Police. He is an important personage as being heir presumptive to the present Khan of Khelat, whose rule is far from satisfactory, besides which he has no control over the Chiefs of the State.

A DELHI correspondent writes to a contemporary: —A Sunar girl fell into the blutches of the missionaries the other day. The facts alleged are the following: A Sunar woman, a widow of doubtful character, had a little girl, who was under the instruction of the Mission who was under the instruction of the Mission ladies for some time. This girl had been married to a young man who did not prove to the liking of the mother and the girl, both of whom wanted to get rid of him. They asked the help of this Mission lady, who is said to have succeeded in separating them. The girl, it is said, had promised to go to Church if they succeeded in their design. So that day it was the turn ed in their design. So that day it was the turn of the girl to embrace Christianity. The news went abroad and people of all sects wished to prevent the conversion. Several of them requested the lady to let the girl go her own way, but to no nurness. Then some people came but to no purpose. Then some people came forward and took her away by force. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, but the true persons could not be identified and the case is still pending.

As pleviously announced, a mee ing was held under the auspices of the above Samaj on Sunday last, in the City College Hall, at 5 P.M., to hear an address by Babu Panchkari Bannerjee on "Lord Gauranga and His claims upon humanity in general and educated Indians in particular.' It was a large and representative gathering, men of culture and education having thronged the hall to its ut most capacity. Among those present we noticed Mr. Justice Chandra Madhub Ghose, Raja Binay Krishna Bahadur, Mr. A. M. Bose, Babus Shishir Kumar Ghose, Nanda Krishna Bose, C. S., Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, Dr Mohendra Lai Sircar, C.I.E., Kumar Nagendra Mullick, Dr. Hurronath Roy, Babu Hurro Lal Roy, Babu Moti Lal Ghosh, Mr. M. H. Oung, Babus Kah Prasanna Ghosh, Gopal Lal Mitra, Dr. Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, and

Raja Binay Krishna proposed Dr. Mahendra al Sircar to the chair and Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury seconded the proposal.

Dr. Sucar on taking the chair introduced

the lecturer of the evening in a few appropriate words; and said that Sri Gauranga was a Bengali prophet—the grandest that the world had ever produced. A lecture on such a subject must be and ought to be instructive and of surpassing interest to all the natives

The lecturer, Babu Panchkari Banerji B. A., then delivered a thoughtful discourse English which lasted for more than an hour. The lecturer among other things remarked,—The English-educated young men of Bengal had lost all touch with the people, and had also lost the art of going on with the nation and leading the nation on over the path of progress and reform. The Hindu nation was instructively a religious nation, and it was through religion that the educated young men should approach the people. A rengion that would fit in with the present mode of living of the educated and satisfy the hunger of their souls was to be found in the teachings of Sri Gauranga whom the lecturer considered as an Avater or incarnation of God Almighty Himself. The religion of Lord Gauranga would save the educated young men from being perfectly denationalised and would keep them in close touch with the people. The lecturer then explained at length the principle of divine love, and the possibility of God incarnating Himself as the Saviour of many, as Sri Gauranga did in Nadia tour hundred years ago. The lecture ought to be published in a pamphlet form and circulated largely among the English-educated people through out the world.

Babu Annoda Charan Mi.ra, a young de votee of Sri Gauranga, then addressed the meeting in feeling terms. He carried the audience by the fervour of his speech and finished it with a beautiful song,

Dr. Sircer, the president, then rose and said that the Vaishnava rengion, as preached by Lord Gauranga, is covered over with crudities and incrustations which every son of Bengal should regard as a solemn task to remove Lord Gauranga preached the religion of divine love such as was never done by any other prophet in any part of the world. His teachings were never propagated with the help of the sword or by persecution. Not a drop of blood marred and disfigured his path. He was all love and all meekness to all mankind. He it was who first not only preached the essence of universal love and universal brotherhood, but practised it himself. He taught how to love man and how to love God by his own example. He further said that though he had the honor of presiding over many meetings and was present at many more, he had never been so thoroughly influenced as he was on this occasion and never had he enjoyed the unalloyed and unmixed pleasure he did by hearing the speeches delivered by the two preceding speakers. He himself acknowledged the divine character of Lord Gauranga and said that it was by accepting the divide teachings of Lord Gauranga that educated Bengal could hope to be saved from unbelief and cynicism. enjoined upon those present to learn the love of God and love of humanity

Rai Yaundra Nath Choudhury thanked on behalf of the Gauranga Samaj the proprietors of the City College for kindly lending the College Halt for that evening. He also thanked the lecturer, Batu Panchkar, for his fine and well-reasoned discourse, and Babu Annoda Charan Mitra for his eloquent and artiess speech. Finally he thanked the learned chairman for his sounadvice and instructive reman for his sounadvice and instructive remarks. After wdhich the meeting dispersed.

THE HINDU COLLEGE MOVEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S ADDRESS: POWER-FUL APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

AS noticed yesterday Mrs. Annie Besant de livered a powerful and vigorous address at the Town Hall on Monday night, before a very large and witnal a very distinguished assembly, in connection with the Central Hindu College at Benares. The meeting was presided over by the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga and there were present among others, Justices Chandra Madhub Ghose and Gurudas Banerjee, Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein, Mr. A. M. Bose, Mr. N. K. Bose, Rai Jaundra Nath Chowdhury, Mr. N. K. Bose, Rai Jatindra Nath Chowdhury, Babu Nilmoni Mookerjee, Kumar Monmotho Nath Mitter, the Hon ble Suraj Koul, Babu No ia Behari Sircar, Rai Bahadur Baicunto Nath Bose, Mr. A. Chowdhury, Mr. N. Halder, Mr. H. S. Cotton, Mr. H. N. Morrison, Mr. J. Chowdhuri, Mr. I. C. Bose, the Hon'ble Nath Rain Sen, the Hon ble Saligram Sing, Babu Harendra Nath Dotta, Babu Amrita Krisma Mulick, Babu Kali Nath Mitter, Babu and Chain Chonger Mullick. and Charu Chunder Mullick.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In open ng the proceedings the Maharaja Bahadur addressed the assembly as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, I think we may fairly say that we are met together to-day on a most interesting occasion. As a humble ichower of the Dharma Shastras and the Surius, the hand-maidens of the Stuti, as an innabitant of Mitnila, that most ancient seat of Sanskitt tearning and religion, and as a descendant of a family who prided themselves more on their spiritual position as the need of the Mithia Brahmans, than on any temporar rank and power, I feel a particular gratinus ion in being asked to preside here to-day. We are an animated by one feeling, and that is a sincere desire for the advancement

I do not propose to detain you unduly with any prefatory observations of my own. We have come here to-day to hear from her own lips her own account of her project, and of the objects she hopes to accomplish by its aid, and I know you are looking forward with eagerness to what she may have to say. But in my capacity as Chairman, I think it incumbent in me to say a few words. And first with regard to this Hindu College, I have given the subject much anxious consideration, and the conject much auxious consideration, and the con-clusion to which I have come, is that the suggestion is one to which we should all, as come over so many of our people. It arises from many complex causes into which it is not necessary to enter, but the fact remains, and it is one of the reasons why Mrs. Besant's proposals appeal so strongly to me. I think the establishment of this Hindu College will go far towards checking the spirit to which I have alluded. And I am quite sure that with an increase of religious feelings and sentiment will come an increase of loyalty. The more religious a man is, the more loyal and obedient to constituted authority he becomes. It is contained in his religious creed and is part and parcel of it, and it is also no less the case that people care less for constituted authority when they begin to care less for their religion. Look at the French people as an illustration of what I wish to convey. I think you will agree with me that deep religious sentiment goes as a rule hand in hand with loyalty.

As far as our esteemed and universally res pected visitor, Mrs. Besant, is concerned, it is almost needless for me to descant upon her praises. I am bound to say as one who has read and studied the history of her eventful career, that she thoroughly deserves them. She has devoted her life to her fellow-creatures. The acquaintance of some of us may date only from the period at which she commenced her Theosophical pro-paganda. But for years previously her name had been a household word throughout England and America. As a member of the London School Board her efforts on behalf of female education are sufficient to ensure her the grateful remembrance of thinking men. The sufferings of humanity have always appealed to her, and the London poor are not likely soon to forget her indefatigable exertions on behalf of the unfortunate workgirls employed in the match factories. I have only indicated a few of the many-sided features of her character, but I think I have said enough to show you what a marked personality is hers. I do not know, I must confess, of any one more fitted to lead a movement of this kind. She is rich in the possession of energy, of devotion, and of transparent sincerity. She believes in the cause she has come to advocate to-day, and she is in hearty sympathy with our

In fact, she is proud to call herself a Hindu, and what is more, she is absolutely sincere in her belief. She has exercised her influence for good over thousands of persons in this country, and she deserves our warmest thanks for the efforts she has made to stem the wave of irreligion and unbelief to which I have referred, There are many people of whom it can justly be said, that after having received a Western education, they had become ashamed to call themselves Hindus, but who, thanks to her teaching and her example, are now only too glad to openly profess and preach the faith of their forefathers. Her success in this direction has been remarkable, and I anticipate that if the Hindu College becomes a reality, it will operate as a powerful factor for promoting the welfare of our people and our religion.

I appeal to you to support her project, not only with your sympathy, but also in a more substantial manner. We can do a great deal in the direction of helping Mrs. Besant, and of making her scheme of a central college a success by fostering Sanskrit education and starting similar institutions in suitable local centres. This must, of course, depend largely on the question of tunds; and I am so impressed with the necessity of taking action of this kind, that I propose next year to open a Sanskrit Institute in Durbhanga to which the present Raj School might be attachwhich the present Raj School might be attached. This will, I expect, entail an expenditure of more than Rs. 1,200 per month, but I am sure it will do useful work, and I hope it will be the beginning of many such institutions in these Provinces and that the Benares College will be to Hindus what the Alligarh College is to my fellow-countymen, the Mahomedans of India. I do not think I need detain you any longer, and now call upon Mrs. Besant to deliver her lecture.

MRS. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Besant who on rising was received with loud applause said that every Hindu must have observed the remarkable revival of religion that had been going on for sometime in their midst. If the condition of Hinduism to-day were compared with that of a quarter of a century ago they would find with what extended vigour it was reviving. Many people, even those educated under the western method, were proud to be called to day devout Hindus. Five and twenty years ago most of them had no sympathy with the ancient faith. The revival thus going on was principally due to the writings and speeches, resulting from individual exertions. But if India were again to be what a religion, the loftiest and the most spiritual in the world, she must take her children and give them a suitable education—the youths of the country must be imbrued with a rational and a devotional spirit. of the country must be imprised with a rational and a devotional spirit; and that was one of the most vital matters that concerned the nation; it was of the utmost importance and it was for that, that she addressed them that night

In the first place the speaker proposed to In the first place the speaker proposed to show that a strong faith must have a sure foundation; she would next indicate the outlines of the religious teachings which will be imparted in the Hindu Collage; thirdly, she would refer to some misconception that had arisen with regard to certain phrases she had used in a letter published in one of the newspapers; she would then reply to the question very often put as to why the college was to be located at Benares; and lastly she would appeal to them to win not only their sympathy, but also their financial aid to give the project a practical shape.

In order to be physically strong, as it was necessary to develop the body by healthy exercise—as its neglect brought

of the Hindu religion. So deep is the interest in a physical deterioration—so it was necesthat has been excited by Mrs. Besant's proposal to found a Hindu College at Benares, that spiritually strong. The power to discharge one's duty would largely depend upon the manner of education one received. Like the physical education, mental education was absolutely necessary to complete one's education. Sound education consisted in the power that one possessed in giving proper exercise to one's mind and in creating the mind it was not enough that the memory would be over-burdened or crammed with many ideas. Cramming should be dis-couraged and intellect should be brightened and clusion to which I have come, is that the suggestion is one to which we should all, as good Hindus, give our hearty support. In common with many of us, I have often regreted the wave of irreligion that seems to have moral and religious. Before her degradation India could boast of such an education. The question then would arise how this sort of education could be given. In this country educa ion was only secular, it could not be otherwise under was only secular, it could not be otherwise under the the present system. But such was surely not the case in England from where the present system of education in India had been borrowed. At Eton or Harrow, at Rugby or Winchester, at Oxford or Cambridge, the principal seats of learning in England, religion was an integral part of education. It was no doubt comparatively easier in England to impart a religious education to the youths of the land, as there was one religion there though sub-divided in many forms. It was not so easy in India to impart a similar education so easy in India to impart a similar education where the people were of different creeds, namely, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Christian, etc., all living side by side subject to the same Government. It would be an injustice on the part of the Government to favour one religion in preference to the others. Rightly and wisely the Government had left out that part of the English model when they made education here entirely secular. But ruler after ruler, viceroy after viceroy, governor after governor had declared in distinct terms that the religious education of the youths of India should be in the hands of teachers of parti-

> Chancellor of the University, the Leutenant-Governor of the Provinces declared that he was glad to see that the minds of the youths were now turned to religion. The speaker considered that there should be colleges for Hindus, for Mahomedans, for Zorastrians, where re igious instruction should be freely and fully given by teachers of their own faith.
>
> Mrs. Besant next discussed the question as to what kind of religious education should be given to the youths. No particular doctrine she would suggest, but that properly speaking their aim would be to teach how to lead a good life and that would be taught more or less by illustrations from the literature of the past. If, for example, they were to teach the youths some thing about courage they would teach them the character of Arjuna from the Mahabharata and the words that Sree Krishna uttered while speaking to Arjuna. Then there were other characters from the Ramayana which would be taught. The minds of the boys must be filled with noble and lofty deas from the characters of brave, heroic noble, virtuous and truthful Hindus as depicted in the ancient books, so much so that they would be proud of being born as Hindu. The Hindu philosophy would also be taught as well as the doctrine of Karma. Mrs. Besant then entered into the details as showing how teaching would be carried on in the college. It was not true, she incidentally remarked, that they had kept out secular edu-cation as some people had circulated that report. That was not possible seeing that their college had been affiliated with the Allahabad University. They would have secular education, mixed with religious instruc-tion, that was all.

cular faith. It was only the other day speak-ing in the North Western Provinces as

Referring to certain remarks made concernthat she had never taken any part in politics in India before and that so long she would be here she would never that she had never taken any part in politics in India before and that so long she would be here she would never mix here. simply said what other religious teachers had preached before concerning loyalty. By using that word she never intended to convey the

those places would shrink of supporting a cause—a national cause—on the ground that the college would be at Benares? How could the Indians ever grow into a nation if they enter-tained such petty jealousies in the r breasts. India must be from the Himalayas to the Comorin and not to be confined to any particular place. If India was to be so narrow how far away, how remote must still be her prospect to growinto a nation. A nation could only be great by a national tie, As an example of public spirit of the English people Mrs. Besant pointed out, the establishment of Gordon College at Khartoum which was surely not

meant for English youths.

In conclusion she said she would leave her cause to the hands of her hearers for their calm reflection on it. She stood before them as calm reflection on it. She stood before them as a beggar with a begging bowl in hand—and begging for others is no sin in India—appealing for their support in a cause for improvement of Hindu children who were now starving for want of moral and religious training. She pleaded for them as they could not ar iculate, neither did they know their wants; she pleaded for them for the sake of their religion, for the sake of their religion, for the sake of their nationality which in the past the sake of their nationality which in the past was the greatest in the world. (Loud and conti-

COMMITTEE.

A resolution was then adopted approving of the establishment of the Central Hindu College at Benares on the lines laid down by its promoters and pledging its support. The following Committee was then appointed to raise subscriptions and to act in concert with the Benares Committee: -

Benares Committee:

President: H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhanga:—Committee: Maharajah Bahadur Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore, K. C. S. I., Rajah Benoy Krishna, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt., Hon'ble Nozendra Nath Sen, Hon'ble Sali-

Nath Mookerjee, Sree Gopal Mullik, Nalin Behary Sircar, Gaganendra Nath Tagore. Behary Sircar, Gaganendra Nath Tagore. Maharaja Bahadur Jagadindra Nath Rai, of Nattore, Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Kt, C. S. I., Rai Badri Dass Mokim Bahadur, Hon'ble Justice Chunder Madhav Ghose, Pundit Tara Kumar Kaviratna, Babus Charu Chunder Mallik, Hirendra Nath Dutt. Debendra Chandra Ghosh, Hira Lal Johury, Charu Chunder Mitter, and Jogesh Chunder Dutt, Secretaries: Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitter, Mr. Hem Chunder Mallik.

With a vote of thanks to the chair moved by the Hon'ble Suraj Koul the meeting dispersed

HEROES ONE MEETS EVERY DAY.

I'r doesn't follow that a man or woman must de some deed of daring for all the world to hear about in order to be by nature as great and noble as thos whose deeds have been recorded, or, whose name are known the world over.

How many women there are who have given up hopes of love with the man of their choice in order to devote their time and strength to their aged parents or invalid brothers and sisters! They do not

parents or invalid brothers and sisters! They do not go about shouting for all the world to hear of their sacrifice, but accept the burden in dignified and cheerful silence that sometimes misleads one into thinking that they are not heroines after all.

There are fathers, husbands, and brothers daily giving up the things that mean so much in life to them, and doing in a noble and unostentatious fashion deeds of charity, and renouncing that which perhaps would not seem much in the telling, but which was as sore and bitter in the performance as any of the trials of those heroes whom we read about.

as sore and bitter in the performance as any or the trials of those heroes whom we read about.

Life is not all selfishness, though in the hurrying rush of money-getting many good impulses are crushed under foot, and so many noble heroes brushed aside that one hardly realises that after all there is much that is earnest and true walking daily side by side with us, taking part in our very existence and becoming so much part of our very selves that the good seems only common-place and unworthy of notice unless it is flaunted about with waving banners bearing the legend: "This is selfsacrifice."

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE following officers will accompany His Excellency on his spring tour: Sir William Cunningham, K. C. S. Foreign Secretary—as far as Lahore.

Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C. I. E., Private Secretary—will join at Lahore. Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Sandbach, Military Secretary.

L'eutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C. I. E.,
Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C.
Captain C. Wigram, A.-D.-C.
Mr. F. W. Latimer, Assistant Private
Secretary

Secretary.
A small office establishment will accompany

Lord Curzon and party will leave Howrah at to-33 P.M., on the 27th. The departure will be private. The arrival at Lahore on the 29th at 5-3 P.M., will be public. There will be a halt of four days, and on the third proximo His Excellency will make a short journey to Khanki, Returning to Lahore on the 4th proximo, the party will leave the capital of the Punjab the next day for Simla which will be reached on the 6th. Arrival here will be public

THE Narwana-Kaithal branch (23 miles) of the Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata) Railway was opened for traffic on the 8th instant.

THE services af Mrs. A. Stevens have been dispensed with by Lady Asman Jah, as it is against Mahomedan custom that a young widow should continue her lessons in music.

RAI HUKM CHAND, M.A., Under Secretary to the Nizam's Legislative Council, has been appointed one of the Members of the Committee to look after the management of the

His Highness the Nizam's Government propose to send this year to England Major Afsar Daulah's two sons and Lukman-ud-

THE Resident has communicated the sanction of the Government of India to the retention by his Highness the Nizam's Government of the services of Moulvi Mahomed Yasin Khan as Judge of the High Court for a further period of two years, from 1st January 1899 on the same terms as before.

An Aden correspondent writes on March 5: During the last week the trouble across the coast as regards the French railway has magnified considerably. Report says that a determined attack has been made for a second time on the town of Djibonti, the Somalis being, in this case, strengthened by all the Somali police employed there, who have joined their brethren, taking with them all their arms and ammunition. Five or six Europeans were killed, and several wounded.

THE Gilgit correspondent of the Pioneer teiegraphed on the 10th instant a message dated Yarkand February 8th, stating that a report had been received there to the effect that a large force of Russians had collected at Fort Murghabi with the intention of seizing Sarikol. source from which this news comes is absolu ely trustworthy, and the collection of Russian troops is probably a fact : but the intention of seizing Sarikol is one which we cannot attribute seizing Sarikol is one which we cannot attribute to Russia without certain knowledge. By Sarikol is presumably meant the Sarikol District, which adjoins the plateau immediately east of the central watershed, and includes in its western limits the Taghdumbesh Pamir and the Taghkurgan Valley. Russia could only enfer here by violating the del mitation of 1895.

BALKRISHNA HARI CHAPEKAR'S surrender to the British authorities was fraught with to the British authorities was fraught with difficult es. The Nizam's Government, relying of Article 5 of the Extradition Treaty of 1867, contended that the evidence furnished insupport of the application for the surrender of of the application for the surrender of Balkrishna consisted merely of the confession of an accomplice, uncorroborated by any other testimony, and, therefore, was not sufficient to justify his extradition. The matter was then officially submitted to the Nizam, and the Res dent also spoke to His Highness, pointing out the unvency of the affair. Considering the special circumstances of the case, the Nizam's Government yielded, expressing the hope, at the same time, that similar applications madby them would be acceded to by the Residency authorities. The Resident has now officially thanked the Nizam's Government for Bal-Rt., Hon'ble Nozendra Nath Sen, Hon'ble Sali-gram Singh, Mahamabopadhya Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyaratna, Rai Jotindra Nath Chau-dhuti, Babus Roma Nath Ghosh, Rajendro

INDIAN NEWS

A THUGYI in Upper Burma has absconded with Rs. 7,000 of Government revenue.

His Highness the Nizam granted Sir Vikar a long interview on Saturday and is expected to pay a visit to Begumpett very soon.

DR. M. A. STEIN, PH. D., Registrar of the Punjab University, succeeds Dr. A. F. Rudol Hoernle, C. I. E., Ph. D., as Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.

SIR William Lockhart left Peshawar on aturday for Calcutta; his interview with the Afridi maliks having apparently been entirely

TENDERS for the Madras 4 per cent. Municipal Loan of Rs. 2,50,000 for 50 years, opened on Saturday were accepted at a minimum rate of Rs. 07-1-0

A RECRUITING party is being sent from Karachi to Peshawar to enlist Afridis for the 29th Bombay Infantry.

THE Arts and Ociental Titles examinations of the Punjab University begin on the 19th instant at Lahore. The Entrance Examination at other centres also begins from the same

THE Misses Leiter (Lady Curzon's sisters) will arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer on the 24th instant. They will proceed direct to Simla, where they will spend the coming

SANCTION has been given for the holding of the large fairs at Amb andAnandpur during the Baisakh and Holi festivals. The attendance w be very large owing to the fair, not being held last year, and with plague increasing in Julluadur.

THE report of the Currency Committee will probably be written before Easter and publishiedn June. It is understood that it is pretty certain to be unanimous.

THE following officers of the Indian Medical Service have been deputed on plague duty to Natal and Mauricus respectively—Captain Leumann and Lieutenant Stevenson.

MR. RALEIGH, the Law Member elect, who is a passenger by the *Caledonia*, will, it is anticipated, not come to Calcutta. He will probal ty accompany Mr. Macpherson, who is a passenger by the same vessel, to Simla.

A BURMESE gentleman, an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Rangoon, proposes to give to the Duffern Maternity Hospital Bullding Fund a donation of Rs. 10,000, He further intends to give another sum for an Anglo-Vernacular scholarship for Buddhist boys from St. John's College and the Empress Victoria Buddhist Boys' School. FROM the interrior of Arabia known as

Yemen comes intelligence of a collision between Turks and Arabs in the district of Hijah. The Turkish Commander, with four divisions of various kinds, attacked the town of Shahil, occupied by an Arab Chief with four or five thousand men. A great battle ensued, to which the Turks lost 160 killed, and the Arabs 300. Arabs 300.

MR. G. S. CURTIS, Postmaster-General, Madras, having been granted privilege leave for three months, from the 23rd instant, Mr. J. Owens, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, has been appointed to act as Postmaster General, Madras, and Mr. P. J. Gorman, Superintendent of the Railway Mall Service, to act as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

THE "Lucknow Times" announces the death of the well-known Urdu poet, Sheikh Fida Ali Ash, which occurred the other day at the age of seventy-two at his residence in Lucknow. Ash was a disciple in poetry of Mir Kulloo Ursh, son of Mir, Prince of the Urdu poets. He occupied a very distinguished position among other living Urdu poets and

A DARING dacoity was committed in De-cember last, close to Saharanpore, two miles she would be here she would never mix herself up in politics. She deplored that a certain expression of hers should have given rise to misconception in certain quarters. She made approver. Each of the seven others was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life. One victim of this highway robbery died soon after admission nto the hospital.

A SERIOUS riot on 'board the ferry ste at Kotri occurred on the 13th instant. About 200 bridge workmen crossed over and commenced assaulting the steamer crew, who, it is alleged, prevented them occupying the first and second class seats on the steamer. Mr. Blackwell, the Engineer, was struck with a shovel and was disabled. Three or four men of the ferry are in a dangerous condition, and many others were more or less wounded. Eight men are under treatment at the Railway Hospital at Kotri. Police enquiries are still

ALI YAWAR JUNG BAHADUR, Superintendent of the Gulbargha Central Jail, has been semoved from service for having committed certain grave irregularities in respect of Government money. He has been ordered to submit his resignation and to make good the submit his resignation and to make good the loss, failing which he will be dimissed and steps will be taken to recover the Government money. The Inspector-General of the Nizam's Jails recommended the appointment of Mr. Burzorji Dossabhoy, manager of his office, to the vacancy; but the Hyderabad Government have appointed Mahomed Ali Khan Saheb-Jagirdar of Saidapur.

Government has decided that the 113 Chamkannis taken prisoners in the late raid will be deported to India. They will be escorted from Parachinar to Kohat by the 22nd Punjab infantry, and by a military escort thence to Khashalgarh. The prisoners will there be handed over to the police for convey yance to the Umballa Jail.

yance to the Umballa Jail.

THREE of the railway staff at the city railway station Jullundur, have neen arrested—the Assistant Station Master, luggage clerk, and a ticket collector—on charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating. It appears that a party of 120 coolies arrived at Jullundur city on the 9th from Africa, and the staff collected about Rs. 300 from them on account of excess luggage, of which only Rs. 7 were credited to Government. The men arrested were placed before the Magistrate, and Inspector Bridges before the Magistrate, and Inspector Bridges applied for a remand to enable the police to complete the case. This was granted by the Court, and inquiries are being made in the following districts, namely, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Kangra, and Gurdaspur, where the coolies have returned after completing three years in Africa.

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#### INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, FEB. 24. LIBERAL TRIUMPH IN SCOTLAND.

I HAVE just returned from Scotland, where I have just returned from Scotland, where I have been helping to win a Liberal victory in Lanarkshire where a By-election was decided on Tuesday. The constituency was one of the classest in the country. It returned a Conservative in 1892 by a majority of 81, and a Liberal in 1807 by a majority of 81, and a Liberal in 1895 by a majority of 97. The L berals were not very hopeful of winning this By-election as their can lidate, Dr. Douglas, was a young, untried man, a stranger and an Ed nburgh professor, while the Tory candidate, who had been the sitting member, was the largest employer of labour in the constituency, and deservedly popular on personal grounds with everybody. The election was, therefore, taken purely on principle, so far as the Liberal candidate was concerned, and I am glad to say that he has won the said that the contractions of the contraction of the said that the contraction of the constituency, and deservedly popular in the constituency in the constitu won the seat by the substanti I majori y of won the seat by the substant I major you ago, on a poll of over 11,000 vo.ers. This election has put fresh energy into the Liberal Opposition in Parltament which for the first time since the defeat of 1895 is showing its old fire and determination. There is quite a little crop of By-elections to the front just now, and they are sufficiently various in the character of their constituencies as to present all the features of a General E ection in miniature. The Lanarkshire consuency just decided, is a Scotch manufacturing district : those yet to come off are Folkestone, whose population consists of wealthy Villa residents and sea-faring population of various kinds,—the Elland division of Yorkshire, which is mainly made up of persons engaged in tex ite industries, -Rotherham, a country of iron workers and coal miners, and North Norfolk which is purely agricultural. Folkestone has been steadily and persistently Tory for many a long year. Etland was Liberal at the last election by a bare majority of 206, and has a large independent labour element that makes the issue very dark. Roberham is overwhel-mingly Liberal and is being decided to-day, and Nortoik, vacant by the elevation of i.s member to the Bench, has been stead ly Liberel with moderate majorities presenting a good fighting chance for the Tories. I am sanguine that the Liberal party will mend their position consider ably on the bnal issue.

INDIA AND MR. ROBERTS'

AMENDMEMT.
The Editor of "India," in his editorial comments last week, appears to be a little disappointed that Mr. Herbert Roberts did not divide the House on his amendment to the Address bearing upon the Calcuta Muni i-pairty Bill. In the article contributed by his parliamentary correspondent it is supposed that the amendment was withdrawn apparently because Lord George Hamilton's promise of impartial consideration was thought all that could be obtained. It certainly does not tend to bring a minister of State into a b.tter frame of mind towards a proposal in Pariament, to divide the House against him when he has promised "favourable consideration" unless he House feels so strongly about it as either to defeat hin or express doubts of the bona fide nature of his prom ses. In this case, all that could be done wisely had been done by the three hours' debate, and Mr. Roberts had the full con urrence of all his supporters in declining to divide. Lord George is evidently in a more wholesome frame of m nd towards the Bili and Sir Henry Fowler's vigorous speech in opposition to the Bill will help to keep him in it. Mr. Rob rts' speech made a deep and favourable impression on the House. Members now clearly understanp what is being attempted. If the Bill should be withdrawn, it will justify Mr. Roberts' good sense in not irritating unduly the Indian Government and its Secretary of State; if it be persevered with and should pass the Bengal Council, and comes home to the India Office for approval, the absence of previous civision we should have to be wiped out as a nation will enable Mr. Roberts or eny other member, with a good grace to raise a fresh debate by adjou nment and re-open the entire question. I am glad to say that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman sat on the Front Opposition Bench during the entire debate, and expressed to Mr. Roberts his emphasic approval of the impeachment which he made against the Bill. If it is pressed forward in its presen. objectionable shape, the next opposition in Parliament wil probably come from the Front Opposition Bench which, in such a case, is undoubtedly the right quarter.

1 HE TWO COMMISSIONS.

There is not now the smallest prospect of any report from either the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure or the Currency Committee in time for any practical result this year. The Times, usually well informed upon such matters, says this week that the Currency Commission will finish taking evidence by the end of March, and the Report presented in June. I wish I could think this sanguine prediction would be fulfilled, but I hear from accurate sources, that there is stil a great deal of evidence to be taken, and Sir Henry Fowler in course of an interrogation of the Secretary of State for India this week quoted below, appears unwillingly to come to a final conclusion before Lord Welby's Commission has reported. If he waits for that Heaven only knows when he will get it, for nobody else knows. The delay in calling the Commission together for the considerat on of a draft report from the Chairman has become nothing short of a public scandal, and no member of the Commission appears able to get any reply from Lord Welby, who maintains a steady and sphinx-like indifference to all atttemps to draw him on the subject. This week the following conversation took place in the House of Commons with regard to this

ubject:

In answer to Sir H. Fowler, Lord G. Hamilton said,—The date of the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into Indian Exdenditure was May 24, 1895. I learn that the Commission held 48 sittings for the taking of evidence and examined 31 witnesses. The oral evidence closed on July 21, 1897. No sittings have since that date been held for the consideration of the draft report. A large part is, I understand, in print; but I have not been informed when it will be submitted to the Commission, and I am, therefore, not in a position to name any date for its presentation.

Commission, and I am, therefore, not in a position to name any date for its presentation.

Sir H. Fowler.—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether he intends to take any steps in this matter, the evidence having closed upwards of 18 months ago? I may say, as a justification for putting the question to him that the proceedings of

the Committee over which I have the honour to preside in reference to Indian currency are seriously hampered by their not being in a position to obtain the decision of this Commission upon the civil expenditure of Indian

Lord G. Hamilton. - The Secretary has no control whatever over the proceedings of a Commission of this kind. I think there is an understood rule that, when a Commission of this kind is appointed and has taken the evidence necessary to enable it to form a judgment, the report should be presented to the Commission in order that it should come to a con-

usion as soon as possible.

In marked contrast to the (u'pable del ty Lord Welby, I may ment on that the Royal Commission to consider the Licensing Laws, a vast and i tricate enquiry over which Lord Peel, the late Speaker, presides has held 124 sittings for the purpose of taking evidence and has examined no less than 259 wirnesses. The man's draft report of 6, pages of close printed matter was in the hands of members of the Commission the last week in January, and the Commission is now sitt ng to viscuss it. There can be no doubt that the final Report will be completed and presented easily within nine months of closing the evidence. I happen myself to be a member of both these Commissions and have no hesitation in saying that Lord W by has far and away the easier task of the two Chairmen, and that there is absolutely no reason whatever why the Report of the Indian Finance Commission W lby has far and away the easier task of the two Chairmen, and that there is absolutely no reason whatever why the Report of the Indian Finance Commission should not have been completed and printed twelve mon has ago. There is certainly no lack of capacity on the part of Lord Welby, whose great experience and un loubled skill in such matters makes the preparation of the drift report of a Commission, a very easy task. It is monstrous that the interests of a great Empire like India should be kept dancing attendance on the convenience of one man and that an ex-Secretary of State for India should make public complaint in India should make pubic complaint in Parliament to the present Secretary of State, and both appear impotent Lord Welby ought, 18 months ago, to have resigned his Chairmanship into the hands of Mr. Leonard Courtney, who would have put the business through, in four months. It is evident from Lord George Hamilton's reply quoted above, that he has made enquiries from Lord Welby direct and has been told that some portion of the draft report is "in print," but that no approximate date for its completion has been furnished. There is no control over a Royal Commissioner below the Queen herself, and if Lord George Hamilton does his duty, he will by now have represented Lord Welby's unaccountable neglect of the duties he has undertaken to Her Majesty direct. The members of the Commission are all very busy men with crowded lives. It is impossible to maintain recollection of a great man of various evidence, and cons derable time will be required by them to refresh their memory from the printed evidence before sitting down to the discussion of the report by the Commission as a whole The anger of many members of the Com-mission is great and I hear many threats of

THE IMPERIAL GUARANTEE FOR INDIAN DEBT.

A VERY interesting discussion has been going on in fin incial circles and the press during the last 10 days, which will probably take defin te form in the House of Commons on the debate on the Indian Budget. It is proposed to create an Imperial guarantee of the debt of India. Those who advocate this very important step argue that Britain practically guarantees the debt of India by the undoubted fact that if India were threatened by a foreign foe, every resource of the Empire, soldiers, fleet, taxation, borrowing power, would be sacrificed in her defence; that it would be impossible apart from that danger to allow India to defent that danger to allow India to default; that it would be impossible for Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, to remain solvent, while Victoria, Empress of India, went bankrupt; that, for instance, if India is to pass to Russia there is no use guaranteeing her debt ; but that every both to India and Great Britain-to India, by enabling her to borrow on better terms, and by effecting an immediate reduction of some 25 or 30 mi lions sterling in her debt, which amounts now to about to £300,000,000. Ind a 2½ p. c. stock stands at 93. Consols 2½ p. c. stand at 103 Of course, the odd ten p. c. would not be given to the present holders, but would be taken for the India Exchequer under a scheme of re-issue similar to that carried out for Consols by Mr. Goschen. It would benefit Britain, by adding to the amount of the highest class of Trust securities which are very nadequete to the growing demand upon them, not more than one-third of the whole being available for public interchange of investment. Had the British guarantee been given in times past to all money raised by the Indian G vernment and Indian Rail ways the sav ng to India would have been enormous, while no loss whatever would have fallen upon the British Ex-chequer. The advocates of this proposed guarantee lay emphasis on the facts: tna. India differing in this respect from every other British dependency, can neither raise money nor even i pose or remit taxation without the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council; that Indian Government Stock is now a security recognised by Parliament as avalable for trustees; that the Indian Exchequer has given proof of its solvency and solidity by the manner in which it has passed through a series of trials from which even the British Exchequer might have felt very severely; and that it is a well established principle that if one country controls the finances of another, such country is responsible for that other in case of default.

In reply to all this, it is urged, on the other side, that it is quite an error to claim that the Imperial Government "virtually" guarantees the debt of India, for in no issue yet made have the authorities given the least hint that in the event of the finances of India falling into such a condition as to prevent creditors suffering from default, that such creditors would be able to fall back upon the creditors would be able to fall back upon the Imperial Government, and this is made quite clear by the 10 per cent difference between Indian and British 2½ p. c. stock. Further, that there is not, apart from Britain, a State in the world that can borrow upon such easy terms as India, and to run the risk of upsetting consols by such a fortification of Indian credit is upnecessary and ridiculous. is unnecessary and ridiculous. The investor's Review, no mean authority on

Indian finance, and a critic very friendly to Indian interests, takes a strong line of dissent

the repayment in recent years of some 200 millions of our own National Debt, the public obligat ons of Great Briain, national and corporate, exceed a thousand millions. Local debts have far more than taken the place of the cancelled Imperial debt. Are we—asks the Editor—to put another 250 millions on the top of this by a stroke of the pen? Certainly not. To do so might one of these days throw our own finances into irretrievable confusion, and accelerate the very disaster which these proposals, according to their authors, seek to protect us from.

It is a very interesting discussion, with two very decided sides to the question. It will afford excellent materials for a first day debate in Parliament, and I have no doubt some opportunity will be found before the Session

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT The following are the only interrogations of importance relating to India, which have taken

importance relating to India, which have taken place during the week:

Mr. Hedderwick asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to statements in a recent publication, entitled "In the Forbidden Land," to the effect that of recent years the Government of India had had reported, by its own officers, cases of horrible torture inflicted by Its own officers, cases of horrible torture inflicted by

of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh that his attention has since 1895 been given to the alleged exactions levied by Tib-tan officials on the British side of the northern Tibetan officials from the Tues a side of the northern frontier of Kumaon. The frontier has since that year been repeatedly visited by British officials, who have had interviews with the Jong Pen of Taklakot and other officials from the Tibetan side, and have clearly explained to them that no dues can be allowed to be explained to them that no dues can be allowed o be levied by Tibetan officials from Bhotiya traders, who are British subjects, with n the British frontier. The las letter of the North-West Provinces Government which appears in the proceedings, is dated August 22 and states that "the dues collected by the Tibetans from the people of Darma are clearly proved to be not land revenue, but a trade tax, to which this Government has no reason to object. The L eutenant-Governor is gratified to learn that Tibetan outrages on British subjects have ceased." on British subjects have ceased.

r RESS COMMITTEES.
Sir William Wedderburg asked the Secretary of State for In iia for a return showing the number of Press Committees established in India, the places where established, the number of warnings issued respectively, the names of the persons warned, and the nature of the warning. In reply Lord George Hamil on said that the Government of Bombay had established 12 of these committees at Poona, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana, Ahmednagar, Saiara, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Ratnagiri. These committees have no power to issue warnings, their functions being to keep the local authorities informed as to what appears in the local papers.

It is a pity Sir William did not press this question more closely home. If these commitees only exist for such a limited purpose as this, there is no justification for their existence, as it would be a simple matter for the Bombay Government to subscribe for a copy of each local paper and have them examined at the Secretariat.

The object of these committees is to intimidate the native press, and the reply of the Secretary of State is disingenuous as usual. It would be well if some Congress leader in each of these 12 places were to send to Sir William Wedderburn a careful report of all that the committee n his respective district had done by way of press intimidation, with each fact well establish ed and verified. Sir William could then renew the attack if the information justified such The advantages that would accive would be the importance of sending such information both to India and Great Britain—to India as this home to the British Congress Committee from various parts of India. lack is a serious drawback to the efficiency of the Committee's Parliamentary action, as otherwise they have to depend on what information they can derive from a more or less intimidated and ga ged native press The information sent from great popular centres such as the presidency towns, is ample enough, but that from the mosussal is, as a rule, miserably scanty.

SUNKEN TREASURE AWAITING RECOVERY.

MILLIONS OF TREASURE THAT AWAIT RECOVERY

MR. C.M. STEVANS, author of "The Buccaneers, who is an acknowledged authority on Spanish Records, has unearthed detailed accounts of scores of Spanish treasure galleons wrecked by buccaneers and hurricanes. Actual accounts of wrecks containng £1,200,000 in gold and jewels and nintey-four tons of silver are given in detail, besides much general information about scores of other wrecks. On the submerged rocks and reefs and in the dangerous passages around Cuba and Porto Rico, he writes, lie untold wealth—hundreds of thousands of

pounds in gold coin, silver bars, and jewels. In the past Spain's rapacious rule has prevented the recovery of much of this treasure, although several men have been made millionaires by the findings of divers in Cuban waters.

During the early years of Spain's rule in the New World hundreds of galleonssailed yearly from Mexico and the shores of South America for Spain, stopand the shores of South America for Spain, stopping at the ports of Cuba and passing out into the Atlantic through the Windward Passage. For more than a century there was a close rivality between the buccaneers and the hurricanes to see which could sink the greater number of these treasure fleets. In many cases the location of the wrecks is now definitely known, while in many others the records at Madrid and at Havana show the location only approximately. West Indian waters outside the harbours are exceedingly clear, so that it is oftentimes possible to see to the depth of eighteen to twen y feet, making it easy for divers to make the necessary exploration. Indeed, with some of the recently invented submarine boats, such a boat, for instance, as Simon Lake's Argonaut, which crawls on the Simon Lake's Argonaut, which crawls on the bottom of the sea, it would be a comparatively easy task to powl round on the bottom of the sea and discover these old wrecks and loot them of their

A little research into the musty records of Madrid shows that during the early part of the 17th century over six million pounds worth of silver alone were shipped from Spain. During the latter part of the 17th century, one mine, the Valenciana of Guana-

from the proposal, contending that in spite of zuato, employed 4,000 slaves, and the company owning it lost £200,000 every year by pirates and accidents at sea without in the least impairing its credit in European markets. Most of these enormous losses strew the ocean bottom around the the West Indian islands. A careful search of old Spanish records would reveal the approximate loca-tion of scores of the treasure wrecks, so that they

spainsh records would reveal the approximate location of scores of the treasure wrecks, so that they could be visited with very little difficulty.

My researches have been limited to such ancient Spanish records as may be found outside Spain, and from these alone—and their number compares with the immense libraries of such works in M'drid as a drop to a stream—I have unearthed the stories of more than a score of vessels and fleets, the works of which now lie in the waters indicated.

East of the Isle of Pines are the Gardimillos, or famous Jardine rocks, where lies a whole fleet of good ships. It was here that the daring buccaneer, Captain Barthelomeo Portuguese, lost the richest prize he ever took in his adventurous career, and it lies there to-day, awaiting the lucky submarine explorer. The account of the wreck in the old books is most circumstantial.

Barthelomeo Portuguese had fitted out a small

books is most circumstantial.

Barthelomeo Portuguese had fitted out a small three- pounder vessel at Golphe Triste, on the Gulf of Campeachy, and with a crew of thirty men he had captured a treasure gallon bound from Carthagena to Havana. It was a lucky adventure. The inventory of the ship's goods showed over £20, ooo worth of gold and silver bullion, with as much more in coin. Portuguese set his sails for Tortuga, but as they were passing Cape Corrientos the swift sailing guard vessels from New Spain swept, down upon the ship and captured him and the entire crew and took them in irons to San Francisco in Camand took them in irons to San Francisco in Cam-peachy. The old account tells how Portuguese escap-ed that night and after an almost incredible journey through the swamps secured a canoe from a friend enlisted thirty men and actually recovered the ship that had been taken away from him. Then he sailed away again for Turtuga, that island of blood and

spoil.

Off the Isle of Pines a hurricane brought down

Off the Isle of Pines a hurricane brought down vengeance upon him and carried him irresistibly on the Jardine rocks, and the galleon with all its treasure went down. Some of the hardy buccaneers escaped in a small boat to tell the story, but the gold and silver bullion for which they risked so much, is still heaped in some hollow of that rockbound bed of the sea. This treasure would pay richly for the recovery. Another account of sunken treasure is told as a musty joke in a musty tome. In 1650 three canoes, manned by fifteen buccaneers, each crept around the western end of Cuba and came suddenly upon one of His Majesty's treasure ships, bound from Carasas to Havana. They swarmed over the side of the great vessel like so many rats, and threw every Spaniard overboard. The uncouth victors ransacked the vessel for booty, but to their disgust found vessel for booty, but to their disgust found only a small quantity of wine in the officers' quarters, and in the hold a lot of greyish metal, which some wiseacre on board decided to be tin ore, and not wishing their newly-acquired vessel to be laden with such trash, the leader ordered it to be thrown overboard; and there it lies to this day, not far from the Colo ado Banks, not less than fifteen tons of fine silver bars.

Sir William Phipps, a Baronet of new England, Sir William Phipps, a Baronet of new England, who was once Governor of Massachusetts, enriched his ancestral house and left his descendants among the wealthiest in New England by sharing the secret of a smuggler, who saw a plate-fleet go down in a storm, about half-way between the nearest points of Cuba and Hayti. "Phipps' fortune" has been famous ever since. And yet it is said that he found only one of the sunken ships of the fleet containing not less than thirty-two tons of silver, with jewels enough to make £400,000. The remainder of the vessel still lie off the eastern point of Cuba and

enough to make £400,000. The remainder of the vessel still lie off the eastern point of Cuba, and they are estimated to contain huge fortunes.

Another treasure wreck is the centre of a most romantic and thrilling story of crime. In the year 1717, Charles Vane, a notorlous pirate of the West Indies, captured about £16,000 in pieces of eight that were being taken by divers from one of five plate-ships that had gone down in a storm just east of Key West. The silver bars, as they were brought to the surface by divers, were stored in a little fort on the mainland to await the Guardacosta, which was carrying the treasure in instalments to which was carrying the treasure in instalments to Havana. Vane learned of this, and made Havana. Vane learned of this, and made a sudden descent upon the fort, captured the treasure, rowed out to the vessel where the divers were at work, captured the ship, and sailed were at work, captured the ship, and sailed away, leaving the destitude crew and divers marooned on the barren quay. The platefleet of five gallons, on which this divers were working, was carrying one million pounds in bullion when it was wrecked, and less than one-fourth was recovered and captured by Vane. The old records estimate that three-quaters of a million still remain in the sea at this point.

Somewhere a few miles south-west of the Isle of Pines there is a princely fortune in diamonds and gold awaiting the hunter who will travel the bottom of the Carribean Sea, and cast a search-light carefully of the Carribean Sea, and cast a search-light carefully over the hulls of sunken treasure-ships. It is the remains of a Spanish ship in the Royal Service, whose commander, Don Sabistian Jeminez, touched at Santiago de Cuba in 1560, on his way to Spain. He was carrying the "king's fifth" from the silver mines of Guanacaboa, amounting to nearly twelve tons of good silver bars, and unknown but immense quantum for the saving shipped by home-going mere good silver bars, and unknown but immense quantities of personal treasure shipped by home-going merchants. Upon sailing from Santiago he was caught in a terrific tempest, which tore the ship from its anchor and drove it upon the rocks within sight of the observers on the bluffs at Santiago No vestige of ship or crew was ever seen again.

Another, and probably the richest of all treasure ships lost in the West Indies, was wrecked in 1679. A notable company of officials, ecclesiastics and citizens of New Spain were on board, bound for Spain, at the invitation of the King. They carried the most costly personal possessions. The record tells of diamond crosses of enormous value, and presents that were to win the of enormous value, and presents that were to win the favour of the great King of Spain, besides many tons of silver bullion, which was actually used as ballast. But many times richer than these were all the bars of gold which most of the officials were carrying with them back to Spain in the hopes of living the rest of their days in opulence.

rest of their days in opulence.

One morning, when the ship was a few leagues south-east of the Isle of Pines, the captain was horrified to find that water was pouring into the hold He was about to descend through the hatchway to discover the cause, when the warning voice of a slave who had been rebellious declared that the first man to appear through the opening would be shot. Immediately those who gathered about heard the blows of a hatchet upon the bottom of the vessel The horrible then dawned upon them that the untamable Indian intended to escape slavery by wrecking the ship with all on board. They threw down a negro slave, believing that his body would receive the fire of the Indian, but everything above the hatches was plainly visible from the darkness below, and the negro lay where he fell, stupefied with fear, while the blows of the hatchet rained faster than ever, and the roar of the water constantly increased in volume. At last an old officer, lose Nunez, sprang suddents, therethe rained faster than ever, and the roar of the water constantly increased in volume. At last an old officer, Jose Nunez, sprang suddenly through the opening into the hold, waist-deep in water, and charged upon the Indian, sword in hand. He was followed by half-a-dozen others. They splashed around and finally found the Indian under a beam, beneath the water, where he had crawted drowned himself. The most frantic efforts were made to stop the leak, but the ship sank, and it was with difficulty the leak, but the ship sank, and it was with difficulty that even one boat-load of the passengers was able

There are only a few of many score of similar wrecks, the records of which can be found in the old Spanish reports and histories.

"CROCODILES."

Throughout the length and breadth of India the double-crested or Indian crocodile (C. bifurcatus), and the garial or fish-eating species, are to be found in nearly every sluggish running river. The smaller marsh crocodile (C. palustris) abounds in unfrequented tanks and stretches of stagnant water, but this latter saurian differs from the C. bifurcatus or mugger in that it is extremely shy of man, and will show his presence on the slightest provocation, often seeking to bury itself in the mud in its efforts to escape the intruder; whereas the former reptile is well-k own to be dangerous to human life. The crocodile, as a rule, is not molested by sportsmen partly, no doubt on account of the unsatisfactory nature of the sport it affords, and partly because sportsmen usually seek game more worthy of the rifle. To those, however, whose misfortune it is to be located in places where game of any description is not easily obtainable, crocodile is the means of providing them with an occasional day's amusement. From time to obtainable, crocodile is the means of providing them with an occasional day's amusement. From time to time in some of our leading sporting papers a discussion has taken place and has given rise to many diversified opinions as to what is the best type of rifle to use, and what portion of the body is best to hit in order to give the knock-down blow that is requisite to prevent a crocodile from gaining the water, i. e., when he is shot at while lying like a log basking on some mud bank.

Quite recently an article appeared in one of our English contemporaries, in which the writer expressed the opinion that the best sort of rifle to use against these reptiles was a to-bore, and that the best spot in which to place the bullet was behind the shoulder. It would seem that the writer of this article could not have had experience in shooting crocodiles in any of

have had experience in shooting crocodiles in any of the large rivers of India, such as the Ganges, Ramgunga, etc., otherwise he would soon have discovered that when using a 10-bore rifle he would have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting within range of the object of his pursuit on the open mud banks which form the greater part of the beds of these rivers during the cold weather, as this is the season when the crocodile is generally found half

of these rivers during the cold weather, as this is the season when the crocodile is generally found half asleep and basking in the warm rays of the sun, sufficiently near the edge of the water to enable him to slip in at the first intimation of danger.

From various reports received from sportsmen on the subject of crocodile-shooting, it would appear that the '303 bullet does not produce a shock sufficiently severe to ensure the crocodile remaining on the mud bank after he has been struck, for when once he succeeds in reaching his native element he is usually never found again, unless a man is employed to examine the half-submerged stretches of ooze for some miles below the place where the reptile was wounded in which case the carcase may be discovered several days later stranded in the shallows, and distended to an abnormal degree owing to the gases collected inside failing to obtain an outlet. On account of the extreme thickness of the skin of this saurian, also on inside failing to obtain an outlet. On account of the extreme thickness of the skin of this saurian, also on account of the compactness of its flesh, a coppercored bullet of the ordinary description is pr ctically of no use against him, as it has not the penetration requisite to reach the creature's vitals, but breaks up on impact, thereby producing only a superficial flesh wound. A steel-cored bullet might be found to hold together long enough to ensure an effective amount of penetration, but a solid bullet will be more serviceable, especially if it be a solid hardened bullet. A London firm advertises in its catalogue a single barrelled '400-bore rifle taking a solid 40cgrain bullet, as being especially adapted for crocodile-shooting owing to its tremendous striking power, but those who do not possess this description of weapon will find that a single barrelled '450 rifle, carrying a 310-grain solid hardened bullet, propelled by 41-2 or 5 drams of powder, will prove very efficient. Any heavier weapon will be found to be cumbersome, except perhaps a '500-bore rifle, but if the lighter of the two, that is, the '450 proves it-elf sufficiently effective, there is no necessity in employing the heavier. By using any rifle more weighty than the '450 or '500 an advantage may be gained by having a greater amount of lead in the bullet, but, on the other hand, the advantage of, the accuracy of the smaller bore rifle will be sacrificed; for a well-planted '310-grain bullet is much more effective in its results than a badly planted '600-grain bullet. Owing to the great weight of the crocodile, and in consequence of the enormous resistance offered to the bullet, it will be found that the 310-grain soild hardened bullet will mushroom up beautifully traversing the breadth of the body and usually lodging under the skin on the further side, thus expending its full force on the body of these extraordinary structure of the body of this saurian, it is open to considerable arguextreme thickness of the skin of this saurian, also on

skin on the further side, thus expending its full force on the body of the reptile.

As a result of these extraordinary structure of the body of this saurian, it is open to considerable argument as to which part of him when struck by a bullet would create the greatest shock to the system undoubtedly a crocodile when hit in the head (not the brain—for the latter is infinitesimal in comparison to the huge lalk of its body) or neck would sustain a far greater stunning blow than if he was struck behind the shoulder, alth ugh theoritically a wound in this latter place should be equally vital. Thus it would appear that aim should be taken at the neck of a crocodile when possible, and it will usually be found that if the bullet strikes the creature fairly in this spot, and especially if it happens to come in contact with any part of the bony structure of the head or lower jaw, the reptile will have received a blow sufficiently stunning to prevent its slipping into the water, although it may require several more bullets before life is actually extinct.

It is a well-known factin zoology that the nose of many animals is a very vulnerable and sensitive part. The elephant, for instance, invariably curls up his trunk should any danger threaten his head the

many animals is a very vulnerable and sensitive part. The elephant, for instance, invariably curls up his trunk should any danger threaten his head; the bear, too, possesses an extremely tender snout; according to the assertions of the boatmen on the Ganges, the garial is no exception to this rule, for they maintain that the life of this latter reptile exists in the fleshy protuberance on the extremity of its nose, and that if this becomes injured in any way the creature dies. On what ground this assertion is assertion made by all those natives who have had anything to do with the garial.

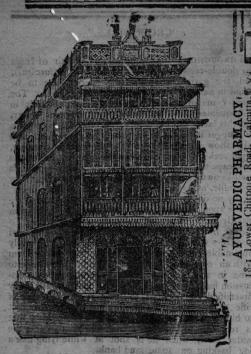
The crocodile in general is more tenacious

anything to do with the garial.

The crocodile in general is more tenacious of life than most living creatures; a bullet in the head, unless it actually penetrates the brain, will not kill it outright; the creature may be stunned and thus be apparently perfectly lifeless, but if the precuation of tying his snout (in the case of the garial) with a strong piece of rope before attempting to remove him from the place where he was lying when hit is neglected, then beware of his jaws and tail for with the former a very nasty wound can when hit is neglected, then beware of his jaws and tail, for with the former a very nasty wound can be inflicted with every chance of blood poisoning, supervening), and with the latter a blow on the legs can be given, which will not be very far from seriously injuring, if not actually breaking them.—
"Gunga" in Assian.

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