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পদক পত্ৰ मन्त्र इक्षाटक बुना का के कि। পविभिन्ने यहता

অযুভবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তবা

अग्रागवनी। श्रीयत्नाहत्र मान अगे छ।

बहे थानि उभारमञ्ज देवकाव बाक कहे भाष বৎসর পর্বে লিখিত।

य्ना हत्र जाना। जाः माः कई काना। অমুত বাজার পত্তিকাঞ্চিবে প্রাপ্তব্য।

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खेबेमान नागत कुछ। <u> अञ्चिष्टाळ इंद्र लीला मनद्र खर्नक</u> ब्दन क्या जारह बदर विवरिष्ठ-शक्त नोना विनव्यत्भ वर्षि इहेशारह ।

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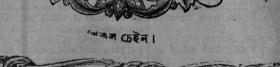
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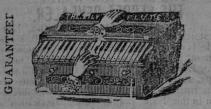
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ppearance of inflammation is a sure ndex of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite. It acts as a prevent we against the development of Hydrophobia by puritying the blood When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine ailst give immediate relief, the concentrated tinture of this medicine, sold ere at 10 s per drachm is to be used. The preparation has never heen found to fail n a single instance. No household should be without this preparation

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Development of the land

INTERPELLATIONS. NORMAL SCH OL EXAMINATION.

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji asked:-The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji asked:—
Will the Government be pleased to state whether
it is in contemplation to abolish the Normal School
Examination, and Verneular and Minor Scholarships
Examinations and to substitute Agricultural Examinations therefor? Has the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal issued a Circular to this effect, asking
the heads of the institutions of the above class and
other educational officers to give their opinion in the other educa ional officers to give their opinion in the

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucance replied as follows: -There is no proposal before Government to abolish the Normal School Examination and Vernacular and Minor Scholarships Examinations and to substitute Agricul ural Examinations. The only circular issued by the Director asked the opinions of Inspectors on the system of elementary, agricultural or primary education existing in the Central Provinces.

THE BARANAGORE MUNICIPALITY. The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji asked :have the honor to call the attention of the Gove n-ment to the Notification issued in the Municipal Department directing the revision of the Baranagore Department directing the revision of the Baranagore Municipality into two seperate Municipalities, and, to ask whether it is proposed to con itute the northern part of the Municipality into a Municipality consisting exclusively of members apointed by the Government, although this part of the Baranagore Municipality has enjoyed the privilege of election ever since the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 has been in force, and a privilege which they have exercised with credit to themselves. which they have exercised with credit to themselves and with benifit to the public insterests. If so, having regard to the forfeiture of the franchise which the Notification will involve, and for which there is apparently no ground, will the Government be pleased to re-consider this part of the order with a view

at any rate to restore to the rate-payers in the pro-posed Kamarhatty Municipality the right of electing their own representatives on the Municipal Board? Is it the case that it is proposed to all w nine Commissioners to the new B transgore Municipality with a population of 22,000, whereas it is proposed to allow twelve Commissioners to the new Kamarhatty Municipality with a population of 12,000 If these figures are correct, will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of raising the number of Commissioners for the Baranagore

Muni ipality?

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied as follows:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied as follows:—

Commissioners On the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Baranagore Municipality at a meeting, a Notification was published in the Calcut a Gazette Notification was published in the Calcut a Gazette of the 4th November, 1893, declaring the Lieutenant-Governor's int ntion to subdivide the Municipality into two parts. No orders have yet been passed as to whether the new Municipality of Kamarhatty formed by the sub-division shall be inserted in Schedule I of the Bengal Municipal Act. But it has been ascertained that the Mill population of this Municipality amounts to about one-third of the whole, and that the taxes payable by the Kamarhatty Mill are also nearly one-third of the whole estimated income of the Municipality, and it is doubtful whether the interests of the Mill can be adequately secured under the election system. doubtful whether the interests of the Mili can be adequately secured under the election system. The number of Commissioners to be allotted to the new Municipality of Baranagore to be formed by the sub-division will be determined when the recommendations of the Municipal Commissioners and the report of the Commissioners and the report of the Commissioners and the recovery. Commissioner of the Division are received.

MR. STERVENS OF THE "DAILY MAIL."

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji asked:-I have the honor to call the attention of the Government to an artic'e written by Mr. Steevens of the Daily Mail, which was reproduced in the Indian Daily News of the 11th instant, and to ask what the views of the Government are with regard to the allegations of the writer, which are quoted below * so far as they affect Bengal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied: —The Hon'ble Member must be aware that the opinions of the Government are altogether at variance with those of the journalist to whose letter he calls attention.

DRINKING-WATER IN THE MOFUSSIL The Hon'ble Norendro Nath Sen a ked: -Having regard to the fact that the supply of drinking-water in the towns and villages of the Mofuss. being both inadequate and inpure, especially in the hot season, has been the cause of a caronic state of ill-health, and of periodical outbreaks of cholera. Will the Government be pleased to state what step it has taken or contemplates taking to improve this

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker rep ied as follows :-1 propose to answer this question, and that on same the subject of which the Hon'ble Rajah Bahadur of Noshipore has given notice, together.

* Prosecution and defence are alike masterly and elaborate forgeries, for the native—espe-cially in cases where, as usual, both sides are to blame - will never be content without improving on the truth.

Not a single native is to be trusted. The goal authorities encourage prisoners to write petitions that they may get bicksheesh from the d alers who provide the Government paper. The Police are notoriously corrupt; the officials are corrupt; the officers of the Court are corrupt; the very native Magis rates and Judges are corrupt. A is adjourned and adjourned and adjourned every time on a false pretext for months; mean-while the Judge's jackals are out in the villages hinting to the saitor that if he will but agree to this or that compromise, the cause shall be heard and settled at once, as a rule, they take bribes from each side—just as Lyrd Bacon did—and then decide he cause its market. decide the case on its merits. The men of really scrupulos honesty takes the same bribe from eacy and side then returns the money to the loser.

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THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. L. Government is will a are of the importance of securing an adequate supply of goo dinking water both in towns and villages in the Mofussil. Attention was dawn to the matter in the Resolu-

Attention was d awn to the matter in the Reso'ution on the working ofDistrict Boards during 1894 95 in which it was laid down that by way of making a beginning, every District Board should expend not less than Rs. 5,000 a year for the improvement of water-supply, either in the digging or improvement of w.lls or in the excavation or restoration of tanks to be reserved for drink ng purposes only. It was suggested that the aid of voluntary Committees might be called in, as had been done in Noakhali, or that the allotments might be distributed in the form of grants-in-aid of village funds.

At the same time every District Board and

At the same time every District Board and Municipality was required to make a kind of water-supply survey of the area under its jurisdiction, and to prepare two registers showing the existing sources of supply of every town or village containing more than 100 houses, together with information as to the purity or otherwise of every tank, well or stream and its ownership.

It was also explained to all Local authorities that loss under the Lord Increasement Local authorities that

lows under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 would be freely granted for the construction of wells, tanks, and other sources of supply and suggestions were made for the use of cheap tubewells where local conditions were suitable.

S m progras has been mad; under these orders.
The exp inditure incurred by local bodies on account of water-supply during the past three years has been as follows:— Spent by Muni-Spent by Years District Boards. cipalities.

Rs. 1895-96 1896-97 51,975 98,9 3 ... 43,536 ... 19,448 1,39 770 1897-98 _ 51,308 THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE. The Hon'ble Norendro Nath Sen asked :-(a) Will the Government be pleased to state (1) whether, as a result of the re-organisation of the Educational Service, the number of officers in what is called the Indian Educational Service has not

been considerably reduced and whether there have not been it consequence constant transfers of officers from the inspecting to the teaching line and vice versa; (2) also whether ing line and vice versa; (2) also whether very junior officers, standing comparatively low in their respective grades, have not been appointed to act as Principals of first grade State Colleges in Beng d, such as the Krishnagar Hughly Rajshahye, and tatna Colleges, and whether the efficiency of those Colleges has not been seriously affected there-

(b) Is it not a fact that Sir Alexander Mackenz'e. the former Lieutenant-Governor of Pengal, himsel the former Lieutenant-Governor of Pengal, himself regretted that "owing to the narrowness of the scale of the Provincial Service, as compared with the existing salaries," the prospects of officers belonging to that Service were very discouraging, and that though assurance was repeatedly given that no officer of the Provincial Service should suffer by the introduction of the new scheme, yet nothing has been done in this circular?

The hon'ble Mr. Finucine replied as follows -As a result of the re-organ sation of the Educational Services, in 1896 the number of officers in the Indian Educational Service, which is manned mainly by officers recruited in England has been reduced from 41 to 27. A substantial increase was at the same from 41 to 27. A substantial increase was at the same time made in the number and pay of the more highly paid appointments in the Provincial Service which is manned chiefly by natives of India. This seheme of re-organization took effect from the 1st August, 1896. Since the date of the re-organization, five officers have been transferred from the teaching to the inspecting line or vice versa. These transfers were not made in consequence of the reduction in the staff of the Indian Educational Service, but in pursuance of the policy of giving officers training both in the Professorial and Inspectorial branches of the service. Similar transfers had taken place before the introduction of the re-orgaization scheme. The Princi-Similar transfers had taken place before the introduction of the re-orgaization scheme. The Principals of the Colleges at Krishnagar, Hughly, Rajshahye, and Patna are all officers who have been in the Education Department for over twelve years; and the Principals of the Krishnagar and Rajshahye Colleges are respectively at the top of, and second in their grade. The appointments to the Patna and Krishnagar Colleges were both made within the last six months. The Hughly and Rajshahye Colleges have since the appointment of their present Principals shown better results than they did before. There is so far as Government is aware at present no reason to suppose that the re-organizaat present no reason to suppose that the re-organiza-tion scheme which reduced the number of Euro-peans and increased the number of Indians holding appointments in the Educational Service has lowered the efficiency of the Department generally or of the Colleges referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question in particular.

question in particular.

DEFA CATIONS IN STATE COLLEGES.

The rion'ble Norendro Nath Sen askcd:—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that the accounts of different State College; have not hitherto been properly examined and audited, and whether in consequence thereof large defalca-tions have not recently taken place in the Presidency and Rajshahye Colleges respectively and if so what steps has the Government taken to have the accounts of the different State Colleges properly examined and audited in future?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied as follows:-Defalcations of Government money have taken lace in the Presidencey College. Rules for the place in the Presidencey College. Rules for the efficient check and control of College accounts are being drafted by the Accountant-Ceneral, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction. No defalcations have occurred in the Rashahye College and the Clarks of that institution was discontinuous. ege. The Head Clerk of that institution was dismiss d for prevarication, untruth, and dishonesty in regard to the keeping of accounts relating to various trust funds, but he made good the entire balance that should, according to his books, have been in his consider.

DACOITIES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES. The Hon'ble Norendro Nath Sen asked as

The Government is aware of the increasing number of dacoities in the Lower Provinces, and the depreda-tions committed frequently by a class of people known as Pathans, and the trouble and annoyance known as Pathans, and the trouble and annoyance given by them to the people generally. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps it has taken to put down these dacoities and allay the mischief eaused by these Pathans?

The Hon'ble Mr. Polton replied as follows:—
The great prevalence of dacoities in the past three years received the early attention of the Government.

years received the early attention of the Government' Necessity for more vigorous action was impressed on the Police, and special measures were taken in certain Districts. The results have been satisfactory, on the whole, the total number of these offences in the last quarter having fallen to 131, as comp red with 179 in the corresponding quarter of 1898. The Districts of Howrah, Hugly, Pabna, Bogra, Mymensing and Dacca, however, show an increase. In Howrah and Hughly, bad characters in the large up-country labouring populat on are believed to be chiefley concerned in the offences. A spee al police force will be employed to look after these men. Three extra Inspectors have already been d puted to the Districts of Pabna, Bogna, and Mymensingh, which adjoin, for special work and Mymensingh, which adjoin, for special work in connection with this crime. The number of cases in Dacca is ro' large, but special action will be taken there also if

in Dacca is ro' large, but special action will be taken there also, if necess ry.

The Inspector-General of Police states that Pathans have not been implicated to any great extent in serious crime, but in the past year they were believed to be concerned in severa-dacotties in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Inl formation regarding these men has been called fofrom each District, and the Government will conrider what steps should be taken when all the reports have been received.

THE SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Nurendra Nath Sen asked :-I have the honor to invite the attention of

Government to the kind The Government of The Government of assurance conveyed in B ngal has asked the Government of India to given by the Hon'ble Mr. Finucan: to a question by the Hon'ble Babu Surendro Na h Bannerji allow the scheme, which has bee placed in abeyance, to be re-suscitated with retrosand to ask whether, hav pective effect; and as ing regard to the very great disappointment caused by the recent o.ders of the Govern mentofBengal reviving the the interests of officers are as far as possible being safeguarded no good would come of Subordinate Service with effect from 1st October, 1898, instead of 1st August, issuing a revised list according to the old Subordinate Service 1x96, the date of the re organization of he othe

two branches of the Educational Services, Government will be pleased to re-consider the case of the

hardworking and lowly-paid officers of the Sub-ordinate Service and give effect to the scheme retrospectively from 1st of August, 1896.

The Hon't le Mr. Finucane reqlied as follows:— The Governmentof India sanctione | the introduction of the scheme with effect from 1st October, 1.98, and held that there was not sufficient reason for civing held that there was not sufficient reason for giving it retrospective effect from 1st August, 1896.
THEFT OF ARTICLES FROM PARCELS IN RAILWAYS.
The Hon'ble Norendro Nath Sen asked:—

The Hon'ble Norendro Nath Sen asked:—
Will the Government be pleased to take adequate precautions against the abstraction of articles from Railway parcels in general, and particularly those containing fruits and vegetables and chiefly at certain stations on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway? Is it not a fact that the Station Master at Darjiling became indebted, and decamped with his whole family by the first available train to defraud his creditors? Why did the present Station Master also creditors? Why did the present Station Master also resign and why did he afterwards withdraw his resignation, while the Booking Clerk stays on? How long has the latter been in the Booking and Pareels offices of the station? Is it not desirable in the interest of the public to prevent !hese clerks from forming undue intimacy with the railway sorters and others by transferring them every four on five

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley replied as follows:-Precautions are taken to prevent as far as possible the theft of articles from parcels on the railwys mentioned. The Darjiling Himalayan Railway has lately erected a fence at the Siliguri station to prevent theft from their tracks. The Government of Bengal is not aware of the facts concerning the S'ation-Master and clerks referred to in the question, and has no authority to transfer or to control the staff of the Darjiling-Himalayan Rail-

THE FORM OF MONEY ORDER.

The Hon'hle the Rajah Bahadur of Nashipore I.—Has the attention of the Government beer drawn to the inconveniences felt both by the land lerds and the tenants for want of a column "Ground

o' refusal, if any by the payee" in the rent money order form; and will the Government be pleased to modify the same accordingly?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied as follows:-The attention of Government has not hitherto

been drawn to any inconvenience felt by either landlords or tenants for want of a column "Ground of refusal" in the money-order form for receipt of The form of money-order receipt is intended to furnish the necessary particulars in acknowledgement of the receipt of rent where it is accepted and no-grounds of refusal where it is not accepted.

There is no reason tomodify the form. DRINKING-WATER IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The Hon'ble the Rajah Bahadur of Nashipore Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the general outery of "water" in the interior parts of the country as reported in the column of the Amr to Bazar Patrika of the 6th April? Will

the Government be pleased to state what steps is proposes to take to remove the long-felt want of pure drinking-water in the Mofussil

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said,—I answered this question jointly in c nnection with the same question put by the Hon'ble Babu Norendro Nath Sen.

The PLAGUE.
The Hon'ble Rajah Bahadur of Nashipore

Having regard to the outbreak of plague in Calcutta, and the probability of its being spread over in other Districts of Bengal and to the fact the hou es. There are three kinds: (1).

over in other Districts of Bengal and to the fact that there are many villages in the Districts where no medical aid is available, will the Government be pleased to issue general instructions upon all the District Boards to appoint such numbers of medical men as are deem d necessary for the outlying places in their Districts!

The Honble Mr. Paker replied as follows:—
The measures prescribed for preventing the importation of plague into towns and rural areas, and for dealing with it if it should appear, are set forth in Plagu: Regulation Nos 10 o 13 dated the 8th February, 1898. Theses measures include the ap February, 1898. Theses measures include the appointment of Medical practitioners as Health Officers for localities which may be threatened or attacked by plague. It is the primary duty of these Health Officers to take all steps in their power to prevent plague infection from establishing itself, and to stamp it out where it occurs. Wherever the staff already appointed is found insufficient, the local authorities are empowered insufficient, the local authorities are empowered. to increase it:and in the Districts where outbreak have occured, they have shown themselves alive to the necessity of doing so. District Boards cannot reasonably be expected to provide medical attendance in all outlying vill ges; but whatever is necessary has been and will continue to be done.

THE weather at Darjeeling is reported to be very unsettled, thunder storms being of daily occurrence.

MR. H. C. WILLIAMS, C. S., has left for Bhagu'pur to take up his new appointment as Commissioner of that Division.

THE next meeting of the Kayesth Provincial Sabha w li be he'd at Monghyr on the 22nd April to consider some important questions relating to the next sitting of the conference either in December or January. Deligates from different parts of India are expected to join the meeting and most probably they will be the guests of Munshi Kamla Prasads one of the leading muktears of Monghyr, and Joint-Secretary to the local Sabha.

A TELEGRAM, dated April 14, Parachinar, gives particulars of an intertribal fighting on the Kurrum frontier: - On the 11th instant, a lashkar of about 300 Waziris, half armed with breech-loaders, attacked the independent Zaimukht villages of Hadmela and Dolrogha, sluated a short distance beyond our border. Firing went on a l day long. The Waziris retired in the evening. The native reports state that only one of the Zainukhts was killed. The Waziris had no casualties. The cause of a quarrel was the Waziris having waylaid some eight men and taken two rifles from them. These men apriled to the Zamukhts for aid, and as the Waziris would not give up the rifles, a fight took place. Apparently an arrangement has now been made between the contending parties,

THE "Osaka Mainichi" notes that the total

number of nob I ty of Japan, as given in the new edition of the Peerage, is 791; 280 of whom are new creations. Of the remainder 3 are Pref. ctural Governors, 108 are members of the House of Peers, 36 are Army and Navy officers, and a few hold offices in the Imperial House-hold Department. The "Mainichi" points out that the majority of nobility are leading an idle life, and contrasts their inactivity with the zeal shown by the Crown Prince and other Imperial Princes, all of whom are holding positions either in the Army or Navy and are thus discharging their duties to the State. ABOUT five miles from Port Elizabeth, Natal, when out shooting, I saw an instance of the complete paralysis of a bird by a snake: and though the word 'fascination' commonly used for this kind of effect without contact is perhaps wrongly employed, the case was a good example of what is usually meant by the term. Our attention was first attracted by something moving on the branch of a tree, about ten feet above the ground. We then saw it was a Cape cobra of the deadly kind standing erect, with only the lowest coils of its tail round the branch, with its hood expanded and sway ng from side to side. On going nearer we saw, what we had not noticed before, a pigeon, sitting on the branch, about a yard from the snake. It was perfectly motionless, not crouched on the bough but standing up, and made not the slighest attempt to fly away. We shot the snake, but neither the fill of the creature nor the report seemed to 'unfreeze' the pigeon, at first. Then it did not fly but slowly walked along the bough into the centre of the tree, where I suppose it remained unti-it had recovered from the shock to its nerves.' -Corr Spectator.
THE discovery of a method of applying the

Rontgen rays to prin ing was recently announced from America, but the inventor's promise to produce 5,000,000 copies of a newspaper by a single process did not inspire confidence. M. Izambard, a French inventor, claims to have discovered a process which, while being considerally more modest in its pretension, renders both typographical composition and prin ing machines unnecessary. It consists of exposing the original, either hand or type-written, to the X-rays, over a block of sensitive paper, the original being, in a special ink, impermeable to the rays, Thousands of sheets, it is stated, may be penetrated and impressed simultaneously with the characters of the original in a few minutes, or even, if necessary, in a few seconds. There are processes which simplify the development and fixing, and others which enable both sides of a sheet to be printed at once. The inventor believes that by his method newspapers w ll be produced with ten times the present speed, with a much smaller staff, and with a greatly reduced cost on account of material. For the present, however, the more intimate details of the revolutionary discovery are the secrets of the patent

THE following notes on the big game met with in the Eastern Soudan, on the Egyptian-Abyssmian boundary, a reg on which has been closed to white men for many years, reach us from an officer of the Anglo-Egyptian army stationed there: "Elephants are now about two days south of this, but come close in the rains: their tracks have been seen about three rains; their tracks have been seen about three miles off. Giraffe also come in the rains. Koodoo and buffa!o are also about two days from here, and I fancy come closer later on. Lions are in the hills near at hand, but after the grass has been turnt go further south.
Leopards I have heard, but not seen, but I
am told they are very numerous. I saw an
nimal which looked like a small leopard, about 1st. 6in. to 2st. high, with a spotted coat and longish tail, creeping about in long grass. Tetel are numerous, and come quite close. So far, I have not shot one, but have seen them generally when I have been ou; they are reddish-coated, and the mate appears to have fine horns. Warthog are common, Gazelle are very numerous, and come close to largest has curved horns about 11 1/2in, short, tan-haired skin, with a black stripe down each side. (2). A smaller gazelle, and nuch more common with small straight horus about 4in, long, coat yellower than No. I and hair as rough and long as a wire-haired fox terrier white parts similar to No. 1. The buck gazeil: whistles when alarmed (I am not sure If the doe does as well or not) (3) Dig dig; very small heros and rat-coloured coat, as rough as No. 2; this is smaller again than No. 2, (4). On the A bara, between Fasher and Tornat, on the right bank the gazelle resemble No. 1 in size, cost colouring and marking (black stripes), but their horns d ffer, and are about 9 in. or 10 in. long. Bustard are common, sandgreuse also, a bird about the size of a patridge, with red legs and red rings round the eyes, and plumage like a hen pheasant guinea fowl, no hares. North of Fasher, on the Atbara, and near Kassala, there is stul another sort of gazelle, similar to those near Suakim. Ariel I have not seen south of the Fasher, on the right bank of the Atbara. I shot giraffe on the right bank of Atbara about twenty to fifty miles south of El Fasher in Sep tember las', also worthog, No. 4 gazelle tete' (I saw), also ostrich." - Field.

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CALCUTTA, APRIL 20, 1899.

WHY THIS FEELING AGAINS I EDUCATED INDIANS.

MR. MACLEAN, on coming back to India, was appuled to see the abject state of the Indian papers which had ceased to speak with their past freedom, The cry of sedition was raised, as we said the other day, with an object in view. If Englishmen at home could be persuaded to entertain the notion that the higher classes in India were seditiously inclined, that rigorous laws were necessary to keep them under proper restraint,—they, the people at home, would leave the rulers to do whatever they liked in this country. The rulers here wanted unlimited powers; they did not like to be interfered with by Parliament and the body from behind. English press, and they had, therefore, to give a bad name to the leaders of the people. And thus the innocent, gentle, known he law auding and devoted people of India tinues: were sacrificed.

The educated classes, then also, gave offence in another way. They claimed a share in the services which the Anglo-Indians wanted to monopolise. Of course the Indians are often twitted with their passion for Government service, and they are advised to chalk out "independent means of liverihood" for themselves. But in practice those who give the above advice to the Indians would themselves do almost anything for a place, even blacken the shoe of a big man. They want places for themselves or their children, for their re lations and for their friends and supporters, even for their money-lenders.

An Anglo-Indian has half-a-dozen children

who must be provided for. Spoiled in India, these young lads cannot pass an examination. They must be yet somehow or other established in life, and it is the educated Indians who stand in the way. It is not only Anglo-Indians who are thus in need of jobberies, but even people at home. Big men like ministers will thus provide for the relations of their supporters, and this can be done only in India, where any kind of jubbery is possible. Did we say big men, but the biggest would not scruple to

We do not know whether any king of England ever sent out a place hunter with a letter of recommendation to the Governor-General of India, but we know one of the Princes of Wales did it. Thus when Lord Cornwallis was Governor of India, the Prince of Wales, then virtually king of England, for the king was "verging upon insanity," wrote to the former to dis-place "a black named Alie Cani", who was Chief Criminal Judge of Benares, in order that a youth named Pellegrine Treves might be appointed to that office. This Treves was the son of a notorious money. lender to whom H. R. H. owed money (Vide Cornwalns Papers). Lord Corn-wallis had obliged the Prince oftentimes before in this way, but in this instance he could not do it. He replied, therefore, that Ali Ibrahim Khan (who was the "black Alie Cann" of the Princ), though a native, was "one of the most able and respected of public servants in India," while Treve, ointment to such an im duties of which he had no knowledge, would only create ridicule &c.

Thus the Indian wno has some education is a nuisance. Yet one can see at a glance that the European enjoys almost every important post in almost every department in India, inspite of the repeated pledges of the rulers of the land, and pledges of the Queen and the Parnament. This is

what the Western Mercury says:

The future development of India depends on the inauguration of a new policy of never employing a European where an Indian can do just as well. Such generous effusions only provoke smile. The fact is the number of claimants to Government service is increasing in geometrical ratio among both the communities. It is not only the Bengalees that breed, the Anglo-Indians breed likewise. But while, of those bred by the Indians, not one in half a million troubles Government for service, athe male child of an Anglo-Indian means a demand on the Government for a place, and thus the latter has no option but to discredit the Indian. The Post Office was, at a moment of generosity, reserved for the fudians; but they were crowded out of it. They were thus expelled from Indian States, and the Auglo Indians have now invaded the Zemindaries. In almost every big Zemindari there is one or two European managers.

Thus the interests of educated Indians and Anglo-Indians clash, Whenever a male child is born to an Anglo-Indian a demand is created for a service under against a contractor. The case the marriago may remember, was dismissed, the prosecutor

WE have received the following letter from Bombay under date the 12th instant:—
Dear Sir,—I notice in your issue of the 9th instant the following words:—"We have been able to ascertain the following facts in regard to the Kal affair. It is a Manratta paper, which wrote something about the Dravid murders, what we do not know. Mr. Chambers of the Bombay Champion found something objectionable in that article, which he condemned in his paper, and then wrote to the Calcutta Congress Committee to expel the editor, not only from the Congress, but from all patriotic movements."

There is evidently some mistake here. May I explain that I did not send a letter of any kind to any one in Calcutta about the Kal

As to the translation of the Kal article, which was published in The Champion, the accuracy of which is doubted, perhaps you can persuade some one to send you a translation? In the meanwhile, for your informat on, I quote a few sentences from the *Indu Prokash* (of the 6 h instant) in this regard:

"We do not lay any pretensions to Marathi scholarship, but we possess sufficient knowledge of our mother-orgue to be able to assert with confidence that the interpretation put upon the article by our contemporary (The Champion) is the only one that it can legitimately bear."

W. A. Chambers. In reference to the above we have received another communication from an esteem-

ed correspondent at Bombay, who says :-I think you have unnecessarily dragged the oth. He is a good man, only he is very oblig-ing and can be led by others. In this case, he seems to have been pulled strongly by some

The party who sought to move the Calcutta Congress Committee is very well known here. But our correspondent con-

I have no doubt that the inspiration first came from —, an official, who, you know, takes particular notice of these things. The Kal article was then made over to a well-known character for translation. How it reached the Champion is still a mystery. Perhaps Mr. Chambers is not yet aware that he has been duped and victimized by an official If Mr. Chambers had the least notion that any official had a hand in the matter. I date say. official had a hand in the matter, I dare say, he would have had nothing to do with it.

Our correspondent concludes .—"This is

critical moment; the unfortunate attitude of the Calcutta Congress Committe may end in the entire secession of the Deccan from the Congress movement. Our reliance s entirely upon you, Mr. Editor, to bring about an amicable settlement."

THE following conversation between two Congress men—A and B,—will clearly explain the situation in regard to the Kal newspaper case, which threatens a split

in the Congress camp.

A:—As the attitude, taken by the Calcutta Standing Committee of the Congress, in regard to the Kal has not been received with approval everywhere, I would ask your opinion about the matter, The Kal, I should tell you, is a Mahratta paper issued from Poona. It is alleged against the paper that it had, in a manner, justified murder, and, that as its editor C is a Congressman, the question before the Congress Committees is whether they should expel him

But want to know how you establish the guilt of C, the editor.dasg

A.-We have seen the translation of the Kal article and the sentiments seem objec-

B. - Are you sure of the accuracy of the translation? A. Yes, such a literary man as Bhander-

kar has made the translation. B.—But that proves nothing conclusively.

For you have yet to prove that Mr. Bhandarkar, and not another, did the transla-

A.-Well, of that we have no doubt, for it was Mr. alro of Bombay, who sent with information to us.

B.—That however proves nothing. Your Bombay friend may himself have been was young and inexperienced and his app deceived. You have again to prove that ne translation was done accurately, and not perfunctorily and unfairly by an enemy.

A.—It is impossible for Congress Comit tees to establish facts in the way you propose. Criminal Courts alone can do

> B. That is exactly so. You are not in a position to pass any opinion upon the case. Yet, you are going to make over a fellow-being to the gallows! At least you are going to black-ball a man before the whole world.

> A.—Our enemies will lose no time in fastening the sentiments of the Kal upon the Congress, and the sooner we repudiate

him the better, well see the motive of your action. You however are looking at the thing from an extremely selfish point of view. In going to protect the Congress you have no right to make over a man to the gallows upon the flimsiest of evidence. Let me ask another question. You fell me that C is the editor of the Kal. How do

you prove it? has allowed and he seem on and allowed and A.—Well, everybody knows it? his allowed Body Certainly I do'nt know it. It will, not do to accept a statement as a fact which is based upon pure rumour or hearsay evi dence. Do you know if he is handed up and if he denies the editorship, the Judge will have no option but to discharge him, if the prosecution brings no other evidence except that "everybody knows it" that he is the editor?

A.—Of course he can deny that he is

B.—Again, assuming that he is the editorl how do you establish that it was he who wrote the article? He may deny the authorship, nay, he may bring forward the author of the article and prove that the article was published in his absence and without his sanction or knowledge.

A.—If you proceed in that way, then of course we have no case.

B.—You say you should repudiate the article with a view to protect the Congress. But can you condemn a man unheard on exparte statement? But what has the Kal to do with the Congress?

A—Its editor is a Congressman

again, can you tell me how many editors are there in India, who are not Congress-

A.—I can't tell the exact number. B.—Is there an editor of an Indian paper who is not a Congressman? A.-Yes, with the exception of two or

three, all the rest are Congressmen. B.—Then, you mean to say that as there are several hundreds of Indian newspapers, there exist several hundreds of editors, who are Congressmen.

B. You repudiate the Kal on the ground that it published something objectionable. You admit all Indian editors, with the exception of two or three, are Congressmen, and there are several hundreds of them in the country. If you repudiate the Kal for an objectionable sentiment in its columns, you will have to repudiate another paper, if it is found to have committed the same thing. Is it not? of continued the

A remained silent and Bo continued. That being the case, can you undertake to a man, more correctly Hindus, that this gigantic work of espoinage for the the funds should be applied in establishing Government? The work that you undertake is to examine the contents of several a lady doctor may not go up the Soudan hundred papers written in more than two at the expense of the same Fund? The dozen languages. Do you think that the Fund was collected with a view to supply Congress can undertake to do it? Has it the the Indian ladies with female doctors under resources for such a gigantic work?

A had nothing to say to the above. Congress to act the part of a spy. That duty, knows. Hindu ladies have no objection to be treated by mare doctors. Therefore the mittees, established in Poona and elsewhere, whole scheme was a mistake. Such be Congress to act the part of a spy. That duty, by Sir William Wedderourn and other Con- be nage does not suit the genius of the Concame up for discussion, there was a resolution passed to the effect that the Congress enough of legitimate work; it has no business to take other responsibilities which do not belong to it.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, we are informed, intends to pay a visit to Howrah next Wednesday. Is His Honour aware how the rate-payers of that town are groaning under a heavy load of taxation? We would request Sir John Woodburn to go through the pamphlet, just published by Babu Lal Mohan Mookerjee, s. L., reviewing the working of the Howrah Municipality, and he would find at a glance its financial and sanitary condition. The following rates are real zed in Howrah:—House rate 7½ per cent ; water rate 6 per cent. ; lighting rate 3 per cent.; latrine fee about 51/2 per cent., perhaps more; total 22 per cent. Thus the taxation is not only extremely high in Howrah, but higher than even Calcutta. This is in itself a great injustice, but it is sheer cruelty when it is remembered, that "rate-payers," to quote from the pamphlet, "assessed between Rs. 36 and 60, pay a tax of 32 per cent. of the annual valuation of their holdings." His Honour, we hope, will enquire into the correctness of this statement, and afford relief if the allegation is found to be true.

Bur, though the most heavily taxed town Howrah? Let us quote a few sentences from the parphlet alluded to above. "Generally the road and out-fall drains are Kutcha, ing with poisonous terment and inviting disease and death." "There are now 378 Methors employed for cleansing 22,6280 private premises or at the rate of 60 privies per Methor, which is an utterly impossible task." "There are approximately 3,000 cess-pools in the town, and about 155,100 gallons of liquid fifth are being daily left to be disposed of by absorption and evaporation." "Add to this one million gallons of filtered water that daily find their place in the soil of Howrah which is insufficiently drained, and the result is that there were 2,229 deaths from fever against an average of 1,516 for the past few years."

But, we would draw His Honor's attention especially to that part of the pamphlet which deals with the water-works of Howrah. It will be remembered how the water-works scheme was carried out in the town. The Sanitary Board and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal had entire control over its construction. A Resident Engineer on Rs. 1,200 a month was employed under them. Besides these high supervising authorities, the District Magistrate as Chairman guided the affairs of the Municipality. The only business of the elected Commissioners was to sanction money ungrudgingly for the suc-cessful completion of the project. In short, it was the officials, pure and simple, who had everything in their way in the matter. And what is the result? According to Mr. Hughes and other competent authorities, the leaks in the Howrah Main are exceptionally numerous, and that there are also numerous defects of a water, in the silters, in the settling tanks, in the engines and boilers! The official system of Municipal government was thus tried in Howrah, with regard to its waterworks, and it failed miserably. But what serious character in the reservoir of clear

B. - But, sir, you don't know who is the of that? The Government is so enamoured a recent number of The Times I took the liberty editor or the writer of the article. And of it that they are going to introduce it with again, can you tell me how many editors a vergeance in Calcutta!

> WHATEVER Mr. Maclean may say to the contrary, Lord Curzon is not the man to nourish humbugs. This is what the Englishman says :-

We recently mentioned that Miss E. Cardozo, ormerly a student of the Calcutta Medical College, as about to leave Calcutta and proceed to Fort Sandeman to open a female dispensary in that somewhat remote station of Beluchistan. Considerable interest will be felt in the success of this institution, as it is certainly the furthest point to which the efforts of the Countess of Dufferin's fund have yet reached. Miss Cardozo left Calcutta on the 19th of March, and reached the end of her long journey in safety on the 6th instant. Every arrangement was made by the authorities for her safety, a female companion and Zhob levy escort attending her on the long march from Humai to Fort Sandeman.

Will Lord Curzon be graciously pleased to see that the sacred fund is properly utilized? bult was certainly not the wish of Lady Dufferin, or of the supporters of her scheme, who are Indians almost a hospital at Beluchistan. And who knows the notion that in Eastern countries women are not allowed to be treated by male doc-B. -We think it is not the duty of the tors. This is a fiction, as everyone here and which have been condemned so strongly ing the case, either the money should returned to the donors, wor it gressmen. I deed, this work of espio should be devoted to really useful purposes. As we pointed out the other day, the Fund gress Committees at all. Besides I remember cannot be vetter utilized than by affording that at Madras, when the Norton matter medical relief to millions in the interior of the country who go absolutely without any medical treatment. If the opinions of had no business to pry into the private affairs the donors were sought, they would, we of a member. Is it not? The Congress has believe, gladly accede to this proposal believe, gladly accede to this proposal without a dissentient voice.

> correspondent, published elsewhere, over the the Indians are with him in this controversy otherwise he would have found it very difficult to retain his post after the severe manner in which he is being dealt with by the Liberals and a number of the Tories headed by Mr. Maclean. We hope, Lord George will return this service of the Indians, rendered, at a critical moment, to the Ministry and to him personally, by undoing some of the wrongs done to them during his long administration. that a Liberal-hearted Viceroy is at the head of the Indian Government, we trust the Secretary of State for India will help him in promoting the happiness of the 300 millions placed under his charge. Mr. R. C. Dutt is just now doing yeoman's service both to the Government and the people of this country. Last week we reproduced his letter to the Manchester Guardian on the Sugar Bill. The mail to hand brings his letter to the London Times of the 28th March on the same subject, which is pub-

lished below : PUBLIC OPINION ON THE INDIAN SUGAR BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES." Sir, - Permit me, as an Indian, to say a word the road and out-fall drains are Kutcha, without fall, and in many cases without outlets. Such drains are simply elongated cess-pools, full of liquid corruption, seething with poisonous ferment and inviting has ac ed in strict consonance with educated Indian opinion. I am a regular reader of native Indian papers from all provinces in India, and, in so far as they have expressed themselves on this subject, they have frequently regretted the decline of the sugar industry, and have repeatedly and strongly orged legislation to protect it from unfair competition. The last article I read on the subject is in the Any to Burgar Patrilar. on the subject is in the Amr ta Buzar Patrik on the subject is in the Anti la Bosar Patrika of February 23, urging the Government to take the very action which the Government did take on March 20. On the other hand, I have not seen a single line in any native Indian paper against such legislation. I have seen private messages wited by representative leaders of Indian opinion and these messages are in favour of the Bill, not against it. And of the three members of the Viceroy's Council, two cordially welcomed the Bill and the third did

not oppose it.

It is not true that this Bill is in the interests only of sugar factories managed by European capital in India, Italis in the interests of thousands of Indian workmen who find employment in the factories. And more than this it is in the interests of hundreds of thousands of growers who supply raw sugar to those factories. The area of sugar cultivation in India was becoming contracted by unfair and bountyfed imports, and the growers of Indian sugar were losing a legit mate means of subsistence.

Lord Curzon has saved them and their
industry.

During 25 years, from 1871 to 1896 I had opportunities of watching the sugar cultivation in many districts of Bengal. Both the date sugar and the cane sugar, are extensively pro-duced, and in the cold weather, when an official does his tours in India, I noted how large ly the villagers of some districts were employed in pressing the cane and tapping the date tree for the juice, which is boiled down into raw sugar. A great part of this is used for the preparation of Indian sweets and confections but a large part of it is also taken to factories to be refined. The ruin of the factories would,

hope, will be rectified before the Bill is passed into law. But I can honestly give my unreserved support to the Indian Sugar Bill, and what is more, I represent herein the general

opinion of my countrymen.

Perm t me only to add that I am a free trader in principle. But I hold that the principles of free trade are violated by the Governments which offer bounties to force their commodities on other nations, not by the Government which imposes a countervailing duty to protect a

native industry.

Nours faithfully,

ROMESH DUTT, late of the Indian

Civil Service.

The Indian opinion has been very accurately embodied in the above. It is quite true that some Bombay papers have opposed the measure. But that may be explained by the fact that there are good many importers of the bounty-fed sugar in that Presidency and the Sugar Act means a considerable loss to them. Their voice, therefore, counts for nothing, based as it apparently is, upon self-interest. The Liberal papers are under the impression that the beet sugar is used by the masses in India and that they will be deprived of a cheap luxury by the legislation. Nothing of the kind. It is the unrefined country sugar which the people generally consume; while the higher classes use the beet-sugar. So, it is the latter only, whose number is comparatively few and who are in better circumstances, that will profit at the cost of the poorer people, if the Europe-imported sugar is allowed to flood our market and destroy the native industry. The beet sugar again is not half was sweet as the countrymade article; so, it is doubtful whether it is really as cheap as it is represented to be. But, above all, as we have pointed out several times, it will be quite possible for the European Governments to withdraw the bounties when the native sugar industry has been completely destroyed; and let the importers of beet sugar charge Rs. 20 in the place of Rs. 6 or 7 which they do now per maund. So, from whatever standpoint the question is viewed, the measure must be regarded as a bene-FROM the letter of our occasional London ficient one started with the object of protect-prespondent, published elsewhere, over the ing a great Indian industry. We hope Mr. signature "F.G.," the reader will find that the Dadabhai Naoroji will also see his way to Sugar Act was the principal topic of the join Mr. Dutt in his patriotic endeavours, day in England when the mail left. Our latest information from England is Fortunately for Lord George Hamilton, that, a meeting of the Indians in London was to have been held for the purpose of supporting the Government on this occasion.

WE find that another Health Officer has

been appointed in Calcutta and a couple more are likely to be added in due course. A proposal, we hear, is also before the Government to appoint an additional Chairman. It is said that the plague work has necessitated the addition of these highly paid officials to the present staff. But is the plague really amongst us? That question should be settled first. It is quite true that a few weeks ago some dozen bubonic plague cases, or some-thing like them, were found in different parts of the town. But they never assumed an epidemic form. On the other hand, ask any Doctor in the town and you will learn that he now rarely comes across a case of that sort. The mortality in the town is stationary, and the fact can be easily accertained that most of these deaths are due to malarial fever. We, therefore, see no neces-sity for appointing an additional Health Officer just now. The next question is, are t ese Health Officers of any use in the matter of fighting the plague? The Viceroy himself admitted in his speech that, medical and sanitary science is utterly powerless against this terrible visitation. This much, however, is known and admitted that both plague and malarial fever are poor men's diseases. Half-starved and living huddled together in dirty, ill-ventilated and wretched houses, their system becomes weakened, and fails to resist the least attack of a disease. They thus break down speedily and die. The speedy deaths which have characterised many fever cases, and which have been credited to plague, may thus be accounted for. The higher classes in the town are almost free from this malignant type of malarial fever and the so-called plague. It is the pooler people, who live in bustees, that are swelling the mortality. This being the case, Government should lay the axe at the root of the disease, which is nothing but the poverty of the people. So, instead of wasting money upon highly-paid Health Officers, who, in spite of their best efforts, are as incompetent as any layman in checking the progress of the disease, the better course is to improve the condition of the bustees and render all possible help to the poor men who reside there It is in this way that Calcutta can be saved from the outbreak of a pestilence like malarial fever or plague, and not by increasing the superior staff of officers of the Municipality, and throwing additional burden upon the over-taxed ratepayers.

LORD CURZON was pleased to condemn the fervid orator who, talked of a "bleeding" India. We would very much like to ascertain the point of his Lordship's objection. The expression that India is made to bleed for England can be objected to on three grounds, viz:-

(1) The statement is not correct : India is not getting poorer under British rule.

(2) The statement though true is offensive, and should never be made.

(3) The statement, though true, is made in very harsh language, "bleeding India" being an expression which is not only an exaggeration but grossly offensive.

under British rule, there are certain other facts which cannot be denied. then, this country has to pay England some twenty or thirty millions every year, without an equivalent. Secondly, this country has to maintain a huge and most efficient army composed of foreigners, at an enormous cost; and, thirdly, it has to support a most costly Government, managed by aliens imported from a foreign country. The above are conditions peculiar to India; every other country in the world is free from them. That the conditions from them. That the conditions, set forth above, are not favourable for the growth of wealth must be admitted. A country can never grow wealthy which has to pay another country a tri ute of 20 or 30 millions, as a human body can never grow which is made to "bleed" systematically.

WE are thankful to the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee for securing a contradiction from the Government to the following libellous statement of that unscrupulous and mean-hearted journalist, Mr.

Prosecution and defence are alike masterly and elaborate forgeries for the native—especially in cases where, as usual, both sides are to blame—will never be content without improving n the truth.

Not a single native is to be trusted. The gaol authorities encourage prisoners to write petitions that they may get backsheesh from the dealers who provide the Government paper. The Police are notoriously corrupt; the officials are corrupt; the officers of the Court are corrupt; the very native Magistrates and Judges are corrupt. A case is adjourned and adjourned every time on a false pretext for months; meanwhile the Judge's jackals are out in the villages hinting to the suitor that, if he will but agree to this or that compromise, the cause shall be heard and settled at once, as a rule they take bribes from each promise, the cause shall be heard and settled at once, as a rule they take bribes from each side—just as Lord Bacon did—and then decide the case on its merits. The men of really scrupulous honesty take the same bribe from each side, then returns the money to the loser.

say, "of course the opinions of the Governwas to ask whether or not such writings fall within the provisions of certain sections of the criminal law which provide against inflaming race against race; and whether

WHEN, on the 11th instant, we read a lating to an alleged sacrilege at a Hindu temple at Maldah, we felt that an injustice had been done to the District Engineer, and we hastened to say so in our part ice. we hastened to say so in our next issue in these terms. "The sensational telegram, published in our yesterday's issue, accusing the Eurasian District Eugineer of Maldah and some of his Mussalman servants of an outrage upon Hindu religion, comes from the accusers, and, therefore, the statements should be accepted with reservation." We have now received a contradiction from the District Engineer himself who says that the statements about him 'are absolutely false". We suspected as much, and hence asked our readers to receive the statements with caution. Mr. Bayers has every reason to be annoyed at the conduct of the sender of the telegram, if he has really been misrepresented by the latter.

THE other day we published a petition of the Hindu inhabitants of Rishra, to the Magistrate of Hooghly, protesting against the intended sacrifice of kine in their village by some Mussalmans during the forthcoming Id festival. Now Rishra is an important Hindu village in Bengal. A large number of the Mussalmans living there are temporary residents, up-countrymen, who work at the neighbouring mills. It would therefore be an act of supreme folly if permission were given to them to slaughter cows in the village, where the outrage, from the Hindu point of view, had never before been allowed to be committed. The experiment was tried in 1898, when the authorities permitted the Mussalmans to perform Kurbani by the slaughter of some sacred animals. The result was a serious riot, attended with blood shed. With this experience before him, the Magistrate of Hooghly, we thought, would not care to hold out any encourage ment to the Mussalmans in this direction, But information reaches us that his sympathies are entirely with the Mussalmans, and that he thinks that the Hindus are wholly in the wrong in demanding that the slaughter of cows should not take place in their village. But is the Magist trate of Hoghly aware that the question was discussed thread-bare during the administration of Sir Charles Elliott, and a circular issued by that pro-Mussalman Lieutenant-Governor? Here is the circu-

FROM H. J. S. COTTON, Eso., C. S. 1., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE PATNA

DIVISION.

Dated Calcutta, the 30th December, 1893. UDICIAL.
Sir,—The Lieutenant-Governor believes that it is

ssible, without difficulty, to enforce the application

Whether India is getting poorer or not of the following principles in Munic palities and Cander British rule, there are certain other cts, which cannot be denied. First, offending Hindu prejudices in regard to kine-kill

ing:—

(1) That as far as possible, cattle intended for slaughter, should not be led or driven through public and frequented streets, nor along main roads where alternative paths can be taken, nor in such a way as to draw attention to them or to compel the public to know of their destination.

(2). That when slaughtered for food this should be done in places specially set apart for the purpose in a secluded spot surrounded by walls high enough to prevent any one from seeing what is happening inside.

(3) That beef should not be hawked about or exposed for sale except within a shop licensed for the

2. I am now to request that you will be good enough to ascertain and, report without delay, for the information of Government, how far it is the case that the Municipalities in Behar and the Dinapore Cantonment have passed bye-laws enforcing these principles, and have worked them efficiently; and if there has been any defect hitherto, that you will stimulate the authorities to make the necessary bye laws and work them properly. His Honour attaches much importance to the matter, and desires that the subject of this reference may receive the earliest and most careful consideration of yourself and of the officers of the Patna Division.

officers of the Patna Division.

I have &c.,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

It is needless to say that the principles, embodied in the circular, apply with much greater force in villages and rural tracts than in Municipal towns and Cantonments.

If the Mussalmans, can give an undetal. If the Mussalmans can give an undertak ing to the effect that the cattle intended for slaughter would not be led through frequented paths or in such a way as to draw attention to them or to compel the public to know of their destination, and further, if they can secure a secluded spot surrounded by walls high enough to prevent anyone from seeing what is happening inside, let them have the privilege of killing as many animals as they like. But though these conditions may be observed in towns and cantonments, it is impossible to observe them in rural tracts, specially when they are inhabited mostly by Hindus. It has been found from sad experience that many of the riots in rural tracts In reply the Government was pleased to owed their origin to the parading of ment are altogether at variance with those of the journalist." But, we think, what Babu Surendra Nath ought to have done offensive manner. The Hindus have cercows for slaughter. The cows meant for tainly a right to be protected from such out-

When the Hindus and Musalmans live together in the same village, the best thing Government would be pleased to take the same action in the matter in order to stop the libel, as they did in the case Shah, a leader of the Shia party, with Nawab of the objectionable article which appeared in the socialist paper, Justice. We think that the interdicted article in Justice was by far less mischievous than those published in the Daily Mail. Is this so-called journalist, Steevens, a mad man, a lunatic of the violent type? His haired of the Indians is something diabolical.

Patha, while Officiating as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, proposed, as the basis of a settlement of the dispute between the Hindus and Mohamedans, that at the Kurbani only goa's and sheep should be killed. The Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche, when Commissioner of the Benares Division, inculcated the same views in a circular

At the same time the Magistrate should enjoin upon the leaders of the Mussulman community that nothing must occur as to irritate the prejutices of the Hindus. Any attempt to violate the agreement or to parade animals intended for slaughier, will be severely punished. The leaders of the Mussulmans will do well to advise their correligiousits. will do well to advise their eo-religionists (now that together, neither party doing anything to annoy the

We hope, the Magistrate of Hooghly will advise the Mussalmans of Rishra, which, as we said, is almost wholly inhabited by Hindus, to adopt the above course, if they insist on their right to Kurbani in that village. It is in this way that all these cow-riots, which, at one time, threatened the peace of the whole Empire, and may again threaten it through the slaughter-house with high walls in a secluded spot, they should sacrifice only goats and sheep for Kurbani in villages where they and the Hindus live mixed together. Of course this means some cost to the Mussalmans' but this is a trifling sacrifice considering the serious question of public peace which is involved in the matter. Let not the dying embers of dissensions between the Hindus and Mussalmans over this delicate subject be re-kindled by the injudicious action of any District Magis, trate of Bengal bund to session out trate of Bengal bund to supply the trate of Bengal bund to supply the trate of Bengal bund to session of the trate of the tra

THE Pioneer is cracking jokes at the expense of those who read their speeches in Legislative Councils. But we think this is a more healthy custom than the airing of platform eloquence before these small deliberative bodies. Of course, when the speeches are mere essays, they cannot be tolerated; but, as a rule, honorable members deal with facts and figures; so they would do far better if they were to refer to their manuscripts than to their memory. In the case of an official member like Sir James Westland, it was found that he could behave soberly when he read his statements; but he invariably lost his temper, and took to abusing the Indians and uttering incoherent and illogical nonsense whenever he had to speak extempore. Writing makes an exact man; and if is essential that a member of Council should be exact and not fanciful and declamaory in all that he says. "Manuscript

eloquence" should be allowed in this country for another good reason. We have no reporters here like those in England to take down the very words a speaker may utter. We have been led to these remarks by an incident which we shall presently relate. Perhaps one of the most important speeches at the last Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Council was that of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker. He did not unfortunately speak in a loud voice, so our reporter could not catch all that he said. We were however anxious to know what the Hon'ble Financial Secretary had got to say in reply to our statement, namely, whether it was really true that the Government having promised to pay one-third of the joint collection charges of the Road and Public Works Cesses did not keep its word. Our reporter gave us a summery of his speech which was so condensed as to be almost unintelligible. We therefore wrote to Mr. Baker requesting him to be so good as to supply us with a copy of his speech. But he could not comply with our request for, said he in reply, that neither had he a copy nor any notes! He was however good enough to revise the report of our reporter and write from memory that portion of his speech which related to our article on the Road and Public Works Cesses, and it will be found in another column. Mr. Baker has also taken this opportunity of correcting that portion of his speech in which all the papers he says, have reported him incorrectly namely, regarding what he said about giving an increase of salaries to the subordinate ministerial officers. Now, if Mr. Baker had read a written speech and not delivered it extemp re, it would not have been lost and he would not have run the risk of being misreported. Our thanks are due to Mr. Baker for the courtesy with which he treated our request.

SIR W. CUNINGHAM leaves Simla to-morrow (Wednesday) after making over charge of the Foreign Office to Mr. H. Barnes. Sir W. Cuningham is going on a year's leave but will probably return in December next.

THE following are a few of the pranks played by the recent tornado in Mymensing. Near the Kutcherry house of Babu Atu' Chandra Near the Kutcherry house of Babu Atu' Chandra Chakravarti Chowdhuri at Magha, a young lad was blown away and thrown at a distance of about 300 feet. Fortunately he escaped with only slight injuries. Near about Ku'upara two persons - a man and a woman—were tossed about like foot-balls - the latter escaping with only a broken leg, getting the former a little shock and nothing more. All the corrugated iron-roofed houses lying on the course followed by the storm have been made roofless and the roof sheets are lying a promiscuous mass of roof sheets are lying a promiscuous mass of nameless something.

Some members of the Indian Civil Service in London have formed an Indian Civil Service Dinner Club there. It will be conducted much on the lines of the existing Indian Service dinner clubs. The suggestion came from the president of the Bengal branch of the Indian Civil Service Association. A provisional committee has been appointed to settle details.

Forces in Bengal has issued an order that in future all cases about the infringement of the rules regulating the issue of shooting passes to soldiers, shall be tried by Court Martial.

In future two-thirds of the vacancies in the filled by the Secretary of Sate in London, and one-third by competitive examination in India restricted to statutory nat ves; so says a Finance Department Resolution. The Resolution also contains the conditions of the Competitive ex-

REPORT comes of a serious accident on the Jubbalpore branch of the F. I. Railway. The scene of the accident was a mile from Bargarh on the Allahabad side, where the up-mixed train which left Allahabad at 2-8 A.M. pitched into the rear of a goods train which had come indiscretion of the efficials, could be stamped out of the rural tracts. In short, let the Magistrates insist on the Mussalmans that, unless they can prevent the parading of the animals and build a the parading of the animals and build a the goods train which had come to a stand on account of the engine having failed. The Engine and two or three wagons of the mixed train were badly smashed up while the break van and the next wagon on the parading of the animals and build a college was the driver; and he too only man injured was the driver; and he too was slightly mjured. The Bombay Mail was delayed for about 21/2 hours.

> THE case in which Gunner Love of the Roya Artillery stood charged with having shot a villager-the facts were reported in these columns the other day—was heard by the Cantonment Magistrate of St. Chomas's Mount on the 14th Instant when the Civil Apothecary of Saidapet and Guogmah, a young girl were examined. The former deposed that death was due to hemorrhate and shock, the result of a gun shot wound. The girl could not identify the accused as the person who had outraged her but deposed to having been assaulted. The case is proceedingned) tehns beyokune asse

ON Saturday the 8 h. April last a tornado of great fury passed over between Kaliguoj and Charpara in the Mymensingh District. At about 3 'clock in the afternoon a water sprout was seen forming on the bed of the Brahmaput a off Kaliguoj, The column was seen to grow in size and a little after moved towards the northern bank of the river. After having passed over some 5 or 6 villages the moving passed over some 5 or 6 villages the moving column vanished near Charpara. More than one hundred houses were destroyed and damage to life, though not yet accurately as certained, is said to have been considerable. From Kulupara report comes of two women and one man having been laid half-dead by the tornado. Similar stories come from other places. Trees standing on the way of the storm were up rooted, houses levelled to the ground, and the corrugated iron roofs were torn from their places and shattered to pieces.

Talcutta and Mofussil.

Indian Sketches

Shishir Kumar Ghose WITH ANINTRODUCTION

W. S. Caine

PRICE—I RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS.

"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to very European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply-interesting volume of miscellaneous articles rom the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose".—W. S. Caine in the Intioduction.

The sketches are written in excellent English and an attractive style. These sketches are of a miscellaneous character—stories with a distinctive imaginative faculty on every page; excellent descriptions of

laneous character—stories with a distinctive imaginative faculty on every page; excellent descriptions of exciting scenes, theological essays, dissertation ons Sutteeism; poetry; a spirited and long defence of their political rights ignored by the Government, entitled. "The perpetual slavery of India" which if would do good to certain of the English people, they would only take the trouble to read, and mant other interesting essays. it is pleasant to finithat our friends in India are capable of writing if such an interesting strain as to be found in this book.

L'adon Remen.

To be had at the Patrika Office.

TIGER SCARE AT GYA. - A great panic has prevailed in Gaya owing to several tigers bunting the town and its suburbs. Some of bunting the town and its suburbs. Some of them have been seen prowling in the skirts of the city even in broad daylight and causing destruction to several goats and cattle which they have found in their way. The other day a tiger, all on a sudden, attacked a churprasee of the Tikari Manager's Office from bebind, while the latter was drawing water from a well, and in the struggle both fell into the well, the man fortuoately keeping himself above the animal. The neighbouring men ran to the spot and let fall a rope by the help of which the man succeeded in getting out He had received several heavy wounds on his body which necessitated his removal to hospital. Mr. Brook Fox, Assistant Engineer, S B. Railway, on being informed, hastened to the spot and shot the animal dead while in the well. A few days after this occurrence a Mirshikar shot a big tiger at Kewali, a place about four miles from Gya. A cub also is said to have been bagged by a zemindar. It appears that the animals have come in numbers from the neighbouring hills and jungles which form the environs of the town.

A NOVEL REQUEST.—Says the Behar Harald:—A request of a very novel character was made in writing before Mr. Maude, the District Magistrate of Mozufferpore, by Mr. Bignell, the District Superintendent of Police. A case of theft was going on before Mr. Strong, the Assistant Magistrate, for some time. The case was first enquired into by the Sub-Inspector of Police and reported false, but was subsequently sent up for trial by the Inspector of Police, Ram Pergash Lall, as a case of technical theft. The accused, in a petition filed before Mr. Chapman, the then District Magistrate, stated that the Inspector Ram Pergash Lall demanded from them the sum of Rs. 500 as bribe; they further filed an affidavit to that effect. Now, in the course of the trial, the try-A NOVEL REQUEST .- Says the Behar effect. Now, in the course of the trial, the trybresident of the Bengal branch of the Indian Civil Service Association. A provisional committee has been appointed to settle details.

THE Lieutenant General Commanding the Target in Bengal has issued an order that its control of the trial, the try large with the course of the trial, the try large with the course of the trial, the try large that the prosecution succeeded in proving the case; but unfortunately Mr. Strong has been transferred to Assam, and the case will have to be retried by another officer. So Mr. Bignell, in order to please his subordinate, the Inspector Ram Pergash Lal requested the District Magistrate, Mr. Maude, to move the Government to cancell the order of Mr. Strong's transfer so that the case might be finished by him; but Mr. Maude has refused to comply with this request.

DACOITY AT TANGRA. Day before yester-day morning, at 2 A. M., the inmates of the house of a well-to-do Pode, carrying on fish traffic on a large scale, residing at the further end of Tangra, near Dhappa, were awakened by the terrific noise of "mar, mar," and soon realized the terrible situation that they were attacked by a hand of dacoits. that they were attacked by a band of dacoits. The ruffians were dressed like up country men, and had lighted torches, lathies and axes in their hands. With the latter instruments they broke open the doors and entered the inner appartments. The family consisted of one male member, his wife, mother, his son's wife and a few children, and they all fell at the feet of the dacoits and implored them to spare their lives and take away everything the house contained. The dacoits readily agreed to this proposal and found only 500 rupees worth of trinkets with which they decamped. Information was in the meantime sent to the nearest Police S ation. A Head Constable and a Con-Police S ation. A Head Constable and a Constable immediately came, but, fearing to be outnumbered, returned to the Thana, and when they came again in larger force the dacoits had left. An enquiry was held on the spot, day before yesterday, by Superintendent Rai Jogendra Nath Mitra Bahadur, but no trace of the dacoits could be found. It is said bands of these the country men are is said, bands of these up-country men are roaving over Bengal, and it is they who are committing dacoities in different parts of the Province. People residing in the interior should be on their guard.

MR. FINNEY has taken over charge of the management of the N. W. Railway from Col.

Brackenbury.

THE reorganisation of the office of the Resident in Kashmir has been entrusted to Mr. Spencer of the Foreign Department.

To encourage Native states to send exhibits to the Paris Exhibition, the Government of India has ruled that no duty will be levied on such articles when sent back to this country.

levied on such articles when sent back to this country.

WE learn it on the authority of the Medini-Bandhab that the B. N. Railway authorities have ordered the patrolling of trains at night by the guards in charge of such trains. No doubt this is a move in the right direction.

HER Highness the Maharani-Regent of Mysore proposes celebrating the centenary of the Fall of Seringapatam on the 4th May next, at Seringapatam, by a fete on a large scale to the Bri ish and native toops in the Mysore State. Major Godfrey Jones is engaged in shaping the arrangements, and the affair promises to be a worthy commemoration of a great historic event. historic event.

AN INGENIOUS APPARATUS.

In the carrier-pigeon service organised by the Compagnie Transatlantique for the conveyance of messages from its steamers while on the voyage between Havre and New York, hitherto thin paper has been used on which the passengers wrote their correspondence direct. Henceforth the messages will be sent on photographic films in the following manner. Each passenger desiring to send a message back to Europe will receive a card of the pattern of the official postcard, but stamped with the words, "Steamer—date—hour——." Below ten lines are ruled, on which the passenger is to write as legibly as possible. A framework, capable of containing fifty-four of these cards, is then placed before a photographic-reducing apparatus with twolve lenses and which thus gives twelve copies to be taken by twelve different pigeons. Each proof consists of a film barely more than an inch-and-a-half square, but nevertheless containing the whole of the fifty-four messages of 10 lines each. On the arrival of the piegons at the home station, these copies will again be photographically enlarged on special post cards, which will then be forwarded to the addresses enclosed in an envelope. The Figaro announces, that a carrier pigeon released from one of the French Transatlantic Company's steamers, on its way to New York, has reached its destination with the first despatch in the new pigeon service organised by the Company. The message was addressed to M. Paoli, the Special Commissary of Police, who is at present at Nice in connection with Queen Victoria's visit. The Figaro adds that the success of the new service is thus assured.

WINTER CARE OF SHARKS.

SHARKS have been exhibited in their season at the Aquarium every year since it was opened. Some specimens of considerable size have been seen there, and as many as a dozen sand sharks, ranging from three to four and a half feet in length, have been shown at once in the great central pool; but none has ever been carried through the winter, there before. The sharks do not stay in these waters through the winter, but go further south in the fall, to return in the spring.

They cannot be kept alive through the winter here in water of the natural temperature of the bay, though how long they will survive in it depends on circumstances. They begin to drop off in October and November, but a few of the hardier specimen may last considerably longer, and in a moderate

though how long they will survive in it depends on circumstances. They begin to drop off in October and November, but a few of the hardier specimen may last considerably longer, and in a moderate winter, in which the temperature of the water declined to its minimum gradually, a shark or two might hang on until January or even until February. One season a single shark lived until February 16th. There are two sharks at the Aquarium now that are lively and in good condition, but these are in a tank supplied with warmed water. They are probably the first sharks so kept.

In October last these two sharks, one of which is about three feet in length, and the other about three and-a-half feet, were taken from among others in the central pool and placed where they now ar., in a double tank on the ground floor tier, salt water side, where they could get the benefit of the Aquarim's warm water-supply, which is utilized not only for the comfort and safe-keeping of the tropical fishes, but for the preservation also of some migratory fishes that are familiar in northern seas in summer, and go South in winter. They were not very big for sharks, but seen behind glass and close at hand they looked big, and as any shark looks wicked and ferocious. These sharks made an attractive exhibit. There were placed with them a number of pilot fish, familarly associated with the shark as accompanying it, and these are still in the tank, while the tank is of generous proportions for a tank, about ten feet in length, it is very different from the pool whence they were tak n, which is thirty-eight feet in diameter, with a depth of water of six feet; and at first in the confinement of their comparatively-restricted new quarters the sharks would take but little food. For a long time however, they have been feeding well. Both have visibly increased in girth and have increased in size otherwise. There seems to be no reason, barring accidents why they should not go through the winter all right.

They are now apparently comfortable and sufficiently

before they turn, throwing their tails there smoothly and deliberately, but hard, over to port, with repeated sweeps, steering themselves thus arround the end of the tank to head up in the other direction, and pass again through the arch into the other tank, to turn there in the same manner and swim back

again.

The pilot fish keep moving, too, sometimes ahead of the sharks sometimes behind them; sometimes a pilot fish will swim alongside of one of the sharks, but they are not always together. The swimming course is rather short, and possibly that makes it confusing. At any rate, the pilot fish ssmetimes turn short of the shark, and sometimes the shark leaves them. leaves them.

THE Earl and Countess of Lonsdale, who have been guests of the Viceroy, have left Simla for Bombay en route for England.

THE Earl of Suffolk, aide de-camp to H. E. the Viceroy, who was on leave, has rejoined the Staff at Simla.

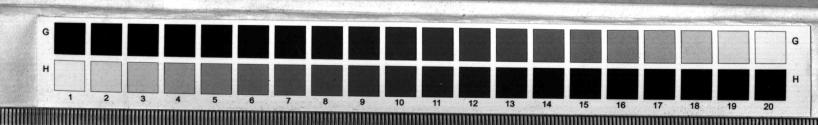
MR. H. S. BARNES, who succeeds Sir W. Cunpingham as Foreign Secretary, while the latter is on furlough, is expected to, take over charge of his appointment about the 24th ins-

MAJOR LUKIS, I. M. S., has arrived at Simla and has taken over the appointment of Jont Civil Surgeon from Major Anderson, I. M., S., who goes to Agra.

WHILE the case of Gunner Love is still pending, we read in the Rangoon Times of the 24th instant, that a European soldier is in custody for violating a Rurmese woman near a village called Bahan recently, and that eleven other men are said to be implicated in the dirty affair. dirty affair.

Our Shillong correspondent expects fresh development of the sensational assault case brought by Sergeant Garth, Superviser P.W. D., against a contractor. The case, as the reader may remember, was dismissed, the prosecution having failed to bring home the charge against the accused. The Deputy Commissioner has since then ordered for a fresh inquiry.

AT the close of last week in opening the new Dayanand Anglo-Vedic High School at Rawalpindi, the Commissioner, Mr. C. L. Tuper, who presided, delivered an interesting speech. The ceremony took place in the local Arya Mandir premises which were testfully decorated for the occasion. There was a large attendance of almost all the reives of the city and others interested in education, amongst those present being Sir Baba Khem Singh, Bedi, Colonel H. P. P. Lelgh, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. M. L. Waring, District Judge, Rawalpindi,



GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Ahsanuddin Ahmad, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act, as Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum.

Mr. E. W. Collin, Magistrate and Collector, 24. Parganas, is allowed furlough for nine and a half months, with effect from the 1st May 1899.

Babu Jogendro Nath Chuckerbuty, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 4th May.

Babu Stiropal Bhattacharjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Contai subdivision of the district of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutty, on being relieved of his appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer, Orissa.

Babu Nowrunghi Lall, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shah bad, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 15th May. 1899.

The order of the 11th April 1899, posting Babu Sirish Chandra Mozoomdar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the head-quarters station of the District of Backergunge, is cancelled.

The services of Mr. J. B Wood, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Nadia, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effects from the 7th April.

Babu Hem Chunder Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he relieved of his present appoinment as Assistant Settlement Officer, North Behar.

Mr. B. Foley, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. R. Sheepshanks, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

for of Burdwan.

Mr. R. Sheepshanks, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Champaran, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. B. Folay.

Mr. B. Foley.

Mr. R. G. Kilby, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gopalganj, Saran, is transferred to Champaran, and is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah sub-division of that district.

Mr. S. R. Hignell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Champaran, is transferred to Saran, and is appointed to have charge of the Gopalgan, sub-division of that district.

ision of that dstrict. The following promotions and confirmations are nade in the Executive Branch of the Provincial

PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY TO THE FIRST GRADE.

Rai Saroda Prosad Chatterjea Bahadur, and Rai
O hoy Coomar Sen Bahadur.

PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY TO THE

SECOND GRADE.

liabus Mohananda Gupta, Mohes Chander Sen, and Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee. PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY PRO TEMPORE TO THE SECOND GRADE.

Babus Mohes Chandra Sen, and Chandra Nath Bannerjee.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjee. Seed to Bed PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY TO THE THIRD GRADE. Babu Gossain Das Dutt, and Maulvi Bazlal

PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY PRO TEMPORE TO THE THIRD GRADE. Babu Gossain Das Dutt, and Maulvi Syud Faizud

CONFIRMED IN THE FOURTH GRADE.

Mr. Donald Sunder, and Babu Dino Nath Dey.

PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY TO THE FORTH GRADE
Babus Mokunda Deb Mookerjee, Mahendra Nath
Mukherji, and Mr. W. F. C. Montriou, PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY PRO TEMPORE TO THE

Babus Mokunda Deb Mookerjee, Mohendra Nath Mukherji, Mr. W. F. C. Montriou, Babu Atal Behery Moitra, Nogendra Nath Gupta, from the 22nd to the 31st March 1899. vice Moulvi and Syud Faizuddin Hosain.

CONFIRMED IN THE FIFTH GRADE.

Maulvi Abdus Salam, Babu Giris Chandra Dut,
Maulvi Mohummud Abdullah, Abdus Samad and
Babu Nanda Lal Bagchi.

PROMOTED UBSTANTIVELY PRO TEMPORE TO Bahus Narayan Chundra Sen, Khirode Chandra en, Lalit Kumar D.s, Gungadhar Ghose, and

Prokash Chunder Roy.

CONFIRMED IN THE SIXTH GRADE.

Mr. Percy Ross, Babus Jadu Nath Sarkar
Surja Kumar Das, Rasik Lal Sen, and Rakhal
Chunder Banerjee. PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY PRO TEMPORE TO THE

Babus Suresh Chunder Sen and Satis Chunder Sen, from the 16th March to the 7th April 1899.

CONFIRMED IN THE SEVENTH GRADE.

Babu Syam Lal Gupta, Maulvi Abul Mahmud Khondkar Fazlal Huq, Babus Behari Lal Mukhopa dhya A inash Chandra Basu Nalin Chandra Ray.

Mr. F. K. Dobbin, Barrister-at-Law, I

dhya A inash Chandra Basu Nalin Chandra Ray,
Mr. F. K. Dobbin, Barrister-at-Law, Is
appointed to act as Registrar and Chef Ministerial
Officer of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta,
during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. L.
Panioty.
Mr. Dobbin is vested, under section 14.
Act XV of 1882 (the Presidency Small Cause Courts
Act), with the powers of a Judge for the trial of
suits in which the amount or value of the lubjectmatter does not exceed Rs. 20.
Mr. F. K. Dobbin, Officiating Registrar and
Chief Ministerial Officer of the Court of Small
Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Fifth Judge
of that Court, during the absence, on deputation,
of Mr. C. D. Panioty.
Mr. B. D. Bose, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed
to act as Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer,
Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the
absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. K. Dobbin,
Eabu Sris Chandra Chowdhary B. L., is appointed
to act as a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be
ordinarily stationed at Lakhmipur, during the
absence, on leave, of Babu Probode Chunder Outt.
The following confirmations promotions, and appointments are sanctioned in the Judicial Branch of
the Provincial Civil Service: the Provincial Civil Service:-

PROMOTED TO THE FIRST GRADE OF SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Babus Joges Chandra Mitter, Dwarka Nath
Mitter, Rajendra Coomar Bose.

PROMOTED TO THE SECOND GRADE OF

Babus Gopal Chander Banerjee, Gopal Chande, Bose, Haro Gobind Mookerjee, Debendro Lair, Shome, Karunamay Banerjee, Amrita Lall Pall and Gopi Nath Mattay.

CONFIRMED IN THE THIRD GRADE OF SUBORDINATE JUDGES

Babus Monmoth Nath Chatterjee, MatiLal Haldar, Chandi Charan Sen, Shyam Kishore Bose, Koylash Chunder Mozumdar, Bhagyati Charan Mittra, Akshay Kumar Basu bas stasbasas

THIRD GRADE OF SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Babus Jadupati Banerji, Lal Gopal Sen, Bepin Behary Mukerji. PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY PRO TEMPORE TO THE

CONFIRMED IN THE FIRST GRADE OF MUNSIFS,
Batus Devendra Nath Roy, Mohendra Nath Dass,
Gopi Krishna Banerji, Saroda Prosad Chatterji,
PROMOTED TO THE FIRST GRADE OF MUNSIFS,
Babus Mohendra Lal Goswami, Kalla Politika Babus Mohendra Lal Goswami, Kally Pado Mukerji, and Babu Kali Krishna Chaudhuri,

CONFIRMED IN PHE SECOND GRADE OF MUNSIFS. Babus Mohini Mohun Dutt, Kisori Mohan Sikdar, agan Mohan Sarkar, and Jogendra Nath Mookerjee. ROMOTED TO THE SECOND GRADE OF MUNSIFS.

Babus Lal Bihari Bhaduri, Narendra Krishna Dutt, Upendra Nath Dutta. PRNMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY PRO-TEMPORE TO THE SECOND GRADE OF MUNSIFS.
us Krishna Dhae Mookerjee and Saroda

PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY PRO TEMPORE

Baisus Aghor Chandra Hazra, Purno Chandra De

TO THE FIRST GRADE OF MUNSIFS.

CONFIRMED IN THE THIRD GRADE OF MUNSIFS. Babus Probha Chandra Singha, Poresh Chunder Bannerjee, Annada Kumar Sen, and Chunder Bhoosan Bannerjee

PROMOTED TO THE THIRD GRADE OF MUNSIFS.

Babus Devendra Nath Pal, Hridoy Nath Mazumdar, and Ganendra Nath Mookerjee.

PROMOTED SUBSTANTIVELY PRO TEMPORE TO THE

THIRD GRADE OF MUNSIFS.

Babus Shyama Charan Bannerjee and Kunja CONFIRMED IN THE FOURTH GRADE OF MUNSIFS.

Bab.s Purna Chandra Bose, Thakur Dayal, Behary Lal Cha terjee,
Maulvi Mirza Bedar Bakht, Babus Girindra Nath
Muherji, and Rama Prosad Moitra.

APPOINTED TO THE FOURTH GRADE OF MUNSIFS.

Babu Jagadanand Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

APPOINT D SUBSTANTIVELY PRO TEMPORE TO THE
FOURTH GRADE OF MUNSIFS.

Babus Ashutosh Gupta, B.L., Norendra Nath
Ghose, Rajendra Nath Rcy, and Bunwari Lal
Ban rice

Ban rjee.

Babu Manmatha Nath Chatterjee, Munsif of Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh, and substantive pro tempore Additional Subordinate Judge of Birthum, Faridpur and Saran, who is now officiating as Subordinate Judge of Dacca, is confirmed in his present appointment as Subordinate Judge of Dacca.

Babu Tara Pr sanna Banerjee, Subordinate Judge of Dacc, who is now officiating as Additio at Subordinate Judge of Birbhum, Faridpur, and Saran, on deputation to Saran is appointed to be Sudordinate Judge of Patna, but to act as Subordinate Judge of Saran, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter.

Babu Jadupati B merji, Munsif of Nilphamari, in the district of Rangpur, who is now officiating as a

the district of Rangpur, who is now officiating as a Subordinate Judge of Saran, is appoin ed to be substantive pro tempore Additional Subordinate Judge of Birbhum, Paridpur and Saran, and to be on depu-

tation to Saran.
Babu Girindra Nath Mukerji, substan ive pro tempore Munsif of Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is confirmed in his present appointment, vice Babu Manmatha Nath Chatterjee.

ment, vice Babu Manmatha Nath Chatterjee.

Babu Novendra Nath Ghose, Officiating Munsif of Nilphamari, in the district of Rangpur, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif in the same district, to be ordinary stationed at Nilphamari vice Babu Jadupati Fanerji.

Babu Mati Lall Haldar, Munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera who is now.

district of Tippera, who is now officiating as Sub-ordinate Judge of Birbhum on deputation to Bankura is confirmed in his appointment of Subordinate udge of Birbhum.

udge of Birbhum.

Babu Rama Prosad Moitra,, substantive protempore Mussif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, on deputation as Additional Munsif of Bankura, is confirmed in his present appointment of Munsif of Comilla, but to continue on deputation as Additional Munsif of Bankura.

Babu Chandi Charan Sen, Munsif of Munshi-

ganj, in the district of Dacci, who is now officiating as subo dinate Judge of Shahabad, on deputation as Additional Subordinate Judge of Tirhut, but who is under orders of transfer to act as Subordinate Judge of Backergunge, is confirmed in his appointment as Subordinate Judge of Backergunge.

Babu Gopal Chandra Bose, Subordinate Judge of Backergunge.

Backergunge, who is now on deputation as Additional Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, is appointed to be subordinate Judge of Shahabad, but to continue to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of

tinue to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation to Faridpur, of Babu Shyam Chand Dhur.

Babu Bhary Lal Chatterjee, substantive pro tempore Munsif of Munshigunj, in the district of Dacca, who is now on deputation to Narayanganj, in the same dis rict, is confirmed in his present appointment as Munsif of Munshiganj, but to continue on deputation, to act as Additional Munsif of Narayanganj.

ganj, Babu Shyam Kishore Bose, Munsif of Kishanganj, Additional Subordinate Judge of Sylhet, Is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Dacca, vice Babu Atul Chandra Ghose, deceased, but to continue to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Sylhet.

Judge of Sylhet.

The services of Babu Bepin Behary Mukerjee, Munsif of Mymensingh, who is now officiating as Subordinate Judge of Tirhut, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. He will, however, act as Subordinate Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Shyam Kishore Bose, or until further adders.

Babu Thakur Dayal, substantive pro tempore Mun-sif of Kishanganj, in the district of Purnea, is con-firmed in his present appointment, vice Babu Shyam

Kishore Bose.

Babu Koylash Chunder Mozumdar, Munsif of Babu Koylash Chunder Mozumdar, Munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Backergunge, who is now officiating as Subordinate Judge of Khulna, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Rajshahi.

Babu Debendro Lall Shome, Subordinate Judge of Raj hahi, on leave, is appointed to be a Subordinatef Judge of Khulna.

Babu Jagadanand Banerji, M.A., B.L., is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakhali, vice Babu Koylash Chunder Mazumdar.

Babu Bhagayati Charan Mitra. Munsif of South

Babu Bhagavati Charan Mitra, Munsif of South Raojan, in the district of Chitagong, who is now officiating as a Subordinate Judge of Midnapore,

officiating as a Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, is co-firmed in his present appointment as Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, vice Babu Giris Chandra Chaudhuri, retired.

Babu Ghaneshyam Gupta, Munsif of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, who has been appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Patha, on deputation as an Additional Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at South Raojan, but to continue to act as Subordinate Judge of Patna, on deputation as Additional Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh.

Mymensingh, bib dandw lagned or espelling

Mymensingh.

Maulvi Mirza Bedar Pakht, substantive pro tempor Additional Munsif of Gobindapore and Chaibassa in Chota Negpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Khulha, but to continue to act, until further orders as Additional Munsif of Gobindpur and Chaibassa.

Babu Rajendra Nath Roy, Officiating Munsif of Khulha, in the District of Jessore, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Additional Munsif in Chota Nagpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Gobindpur and Chaibassa, but to continue to act as Munsif of Khulna, during the absence, or deputation, of Maulvi Mirza Bedar Bakht, or until, further orders.

Babu Akshoy Kumar Basu, Munsif of Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, who is now officiating as Subordina'e Judge of Faridpur, is confirmed in his present appointment as Subordinate Judge of Faridpur.

Babu Aswini Kumar Guha, Munsif of Faridpur, who has been appoin ed to act as Subordinate Judge of Murshidabad; is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily sationed at Patiya, but to continue to act as Subordinate Judge of Murshidabad.

Babu Purno Chandra Bose, substantive pro tempore Additional Munsif of Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the

district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, but to continue to act, until further orders, as Additional Munsif of Munshiganj.

Babu Bunwari Lal Banerjee, who has been appointed to act as Munsif of Faridpur, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Additional Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshiganj, but to continue to act as Munsif of Faridpur.

Faridpur.

Babu Lal Gopal Sen, Additional Munsif of Faridpur and Mddaripur, who is now officiating as Additional Subordinate Judge of Bhagalpur, is appointed to be substantive pro tempore Additional Subordinate Judge of Bhagalpur.

Babu Ashu Tosh Gupta, Br L, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Additional Munsif in the di trict of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Faridpur and Madaripur, but to be on deputation to act as Additional Munsif at Goalundo in the same district. the same district.

Babu Khetro Mohan Mitra, Munsif of Chittagong,

is allowed leave for sixty days.

Babu Promotho Nath Chatterjee, Munsif of Purulia, in Chota Nagpur, is allowed leave for twenty days.

Babu Bhugobutty Churn Kundu, Additional Munsif of Fenny, in the district of Noakhali, is allowed leave for twenty-two days.

RULES FOR THE APPOINMENT OF NDIANS TO THE ENROLLED LIST OF THE ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

THE following revised rules are now pres cribed for the appointment of candidates to the Enrolled List of the Account Department. I .- A register of candidates will be kept rom which not less than three candidates for each vacancy will be nominated from time to time as vacancies are expected. Only candidates so nominated will be entitled to compete. 11.—Applications by persons desirous of having their names en ered in the above register should be made by them in their own handwriting to the Secretary to the Government, of India in the Finance and Commerce Depart-

ment, and should be accompanied by proof that the applicant is a Native of India within the meaning of the Statute Note.—Copies of all above quoted, by certi-certificates should be ficates of charecter and sent for record. of educational qualificaof age, and by information regarding any ser-vices that may have been rendered to the State

by his parents and family.

The names of persons not possessed of high educational qualifications will not be registered. Clear and distinct hand-writing and a business familiarity with the English language are in any

case indispensable.

III.—The Government of India reserve an absolute discretion not only in regard to the selection of persons to be entered on the register of candidates, but also as to the nomination of candidates to compete at the examination. It must be clearly understood that registration of a candidate's name does not in any way imply that he will be nominated for any way imply that he will be nominated for admission to examination.

The name of a registered candidate will b struck off the register when he has reached the age of 25, or has failed in two examinations. A candidate nominated for admission to one examination will not be admitted to a later examination unless again nominated.

IV .- The age of a candidate when examined must not exceed twenty-five years. A nominated candidate before appearing at the examina-tion must produce a certificate in the annexed form by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station.

I do hereby certify that I have examined A.B., a candidate for employment in the Financial Department of the Government of India, and that I cannot discover that he has any disease, const tutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

if they reside in a or a Native State, or a Native State, from the Presi-dency Magistrate or Political Agent respectively. To obtain this certificate the date and place of the candidate's birth must be proved before the District Officer, Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, as the case may be, by documentary evidence, supplemented, where this is not conclusive proof, by statements of relatives and others on oath or so emn affirmation.

V. The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the Schedule attached to this resolution. No candidate will be admitted to the will be admitted to the Department who fails to show a competent knowledge of the compulsory subjects, and the Government reserves the right of declining to make any appointment when no candidate reaches a high standard of

VI.—The examination will be mainly by writen questions and answers. There will be a viv voice test in the last two groups of the compul-sory subjects mentioned in the schedule attached to this resoluti n. The questions will be pre pared, and the examination conducted, in such manner as the Governor-General in Council

from time to time directs.

VII.—The examination will be held at such place as the Governor-General in Council from time to time directs.

SCHEDULE. SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION. · Compulsory Subjects.

Writing and Composition. Impromptv Essay upon some given subject 300
Pol tical Economy and Logic ... 300
English History and Literature and

Indian History 200 In the last two subjects the standard required will be that of the B. A. Honour Course of the Calcutta University.

Optional Subjects.
Mathematics. Group A.—Pure Mathematics as principal subject with Mixed Mathematics as subsidiary

Group B .- Mixed Mathematics as principal subject with Pure Mathematics as subsidiary

Physical Science.

Group C.—Chem'stry.
Group D.—Heat, Eiectricity, and Magnetism as principal subjects with Light and Sound as subsidiary subjects.
Group E.—Light and Sound as principal subjects with Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects.

Each group will carry the market.

Each group will carry 500 marks.

In each group the standard required will be that of the M. A. Course of the Calcu ta University, as defined in the Calender for the year in which the examination is to be held.

There will be a practical examination in each of the groups C, D and E.

No candidate will be allowed to take up more than one group.

more than one group.

PLAGUE NEWS.

PLAGUE IN CALCUITA. On Tuesday, the 18th instant, there were 10. fresh cases of plague and 9 deaths. Of suspectcases there were 20 with 21 deaths. The cases were distributed among the different wards as follows:—ward No. 4, 1; ward No. 52; ward No. 62; ward No. 133; ward No.

THE plague attacks to-day ware 104, and plague deaths 67, the total mortality being 207. LAHORE RETURNS. THE plague returns of the Jullundur distric for the 15th and 16th instant give twenty-one cases and seven deaths. Rahon has been de-

BOMBAY RETURNS.

clared free of plague. KARACHI RETURNS.

To-day's plague returna again show an in crease, 59 cases and 39 deaths being recorded. KARACHI, RETURNS.

A DACOITY was committed last Saturday in one of the plague encampments situated in the Trans-Lyari District, where 400 Kutchees were residing. The dacoits made a raid on a but occupied by a goldsmith, and on a policeman coming to his assistance he was severely assulted and rendered unconscious. The occupants of the but were then assaulted and forced to deliver up their valuab'es at the risk of their lives being taken. The dacoits got away with property valued at Rs 5,000. The police are actively engaged in obtaining a clue.

. INDIAN NEWS.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR, Director General of Statistics is now in Simla.

THE in-coming English mail is expected at Bombay on Saturday.

MUKTAR AHMED, who stands charged under sections 376, 379 and 75 of the Penal Code with committing an indecent assualt on Miss Caroline Ally between Nagal and Deoband will be tried at the next Criminal Sessions in Saharan-

pur on the 4th and 5th May next. EXPORTS from foreign countries to Calcutta for the month of March were valued at nearly four crores equivalent to an advance of eighteen per cent. The chief increase was in opium, the value of which rose by seventeen lakhs; for the year the increase amounts to over forty lakhs. Grain and pulse continue to improve; the quantity of rice sent away was overone million cwt., and of wheat 74,409 cwt. Raw
cotton and hides and skins each advanced in
value by ten lakhs, and increases are also
observable under raw jute and jute manufactures. The only decreases of any importance
were in saltnette and oil seeds. were in saltpetre and oil seeds.

SOME few years ago Florida was boomed to a considerable extent as a fruit growing country. Large numbers were attracted from England and elsewhere, and immense sums were invested in orange groves and pineapple plantations. Unfortunately severe frosts have from time to time occured and many of the settlers are leaving. One of these unfortunate individuals in a letter now before us says: "Two years ago I came to Florida with the intention of raising some apples and tomatoes, but I found out too late that it is of no great use and profit to do that here because it freezes nearly every year: it did so this and last year. I had a pineapple patch and couple of acres of tomatoes and lost He must also before appearing produce a certificate of age from the Officer in charge of the District in which his family reside, or, if they reside in a Presidency Town thinking of trying my luck in Jamaica," In Jamaica, at any rate, he will find no blighting frosts, and it is to the misfortunes of Florida and the emigration of planters and expert orange growers that the great devolopments of the fruit industry of late years in Jamaica are mainly due.—Englishman.

THE "Times" has the distinction of having been the recipient of the first Press message sent across the English Channel by Signor Marconi's wonderful invention. The message was sent from Wimreux, near Boulogue, to a station in the English side, situated at the South Foreland Lighthouse near Dover, and was to the following effect: "Wimreux, March 28th.—Communication between England and the Continent was set up yesterday morning by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. are being conducted are South Foreland and Wimreux, a village on the French coast, two miles north of Boulogne, where a vertical standard wire, 150 feet high, has been set up. The distance is thirty-two miles. The experiments are being carried on in the Morse code. Signor Marconi is here conducting the trials and is very well satisfied with the results obtained. "This message has been transmitted by the Marconi system from Wimreux to the Foreland."

THE Secretary of State for India in Council intends, after due notice, to make certain alterations in the regulations for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service of India. It is proposed that in future selected candidates, before proceeding to India, shall be on probation for one year, at the end of which time their progress in the following subjects: Ind an Penal Code, Court of Criminal Procedure, Indian Evidence Act and the Principal Vernaeular language of the Province to which the candidate language of the Province to which the candidate is assigned (these four subjects are compulsory); and in not more than two of the following odtional subjects the Code of Civil Procedute and the Indian Contract Act, Hindu and Mahomedan law, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History of British India, and for candidates assigned to the Province of Burmah, only Chinese. The selected candidates who on examination shall ed to the Civil Service of India, subject to their compliance with the regulations in force for that service for the time being.

Telegrams.

Mindania once bidge [INDIAN TELEGRAM.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIGHT RA!LW YS. SIMLA, APRIL 18. FUTURE HILL RAILWAYS.

Regarding the announcement made by the Viceroy on the debate on the Budget that he had sanctioned several hundred miles of light Railways it may be interesting to know that these are tramways of 2-6 gauge and are in districts both north and south of the N. W. Provinces. One is to connect Saharanpur with Shadara near Delhi with branches to Meerat and Muzaffer-t nagar—making a total length of 144 miles.
Another group will consist of the following lines
(1) from a point opposite Allahabad to
Fyzabad, about 80 miles: (2) from the same Fyzabad, about 80 miles: (2) from the same point to Raibarielly; 64 miles; (3) from the same point to Jaunpur, 64 miles, and (4) a link connecting Raibarielly with Fyzabad, about 64 miles—all making a total of over 400 miles. Under the Indian Tramways Act Government of India can sanction these lines, but select as to particular agents lie with Local Government. So N. W. Provinces Government has been referred to, the Government of India has applied to the Secretary of State for sanction of the 2-6 gauge as standard for future frontier ligh, Railways of which Nowshera-Dargai will be first constructed. This is expected to have far first constructed. This is expected to have far reaching effect on construction of future narrow gauge commercial lines and feeders in Hill districts.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

From the latest official plague returns, ending 16th April, it appears that there were 1,549 cases in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, 30 in Madras, 81 in Mysore, 9 in Hyderabad, 4 in the Central Provinces, 35 in the Punj b, 313 in Bengal—of which Calcutta gives the figure 266 (including 143 suspected cases), Howrah 7 Hooghly 4, 24-Parganas 15.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

The Government has ordered the handing over of a German plantation manager in Samoa to the Cruicer Falke for subsequent trial by the German Consular Court on a charge of inciting

LONDON, APRIL 16.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Sir William Penn Symons has been appointed to the command of the troops in Natal.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Hongkong despatches report that a body of Chinese soldiers numbering about one thousand have taken up poets on the hills and attacked the British torpedo boat destroyer Fame when landing the Hongkong Regiment at Kowloon on Saturday. The destroyer shelled their positions and the British troops charged the Chinese, who thereupon bolted. Deputations from the natives of the locality subsequently expressed their regret to the Governor of Hongkong for opposing the British occupation. The British

their regret to the Governor of Hongkong for opposing the British occupation. The British flag has been hoisted over Kowloon.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The British Channel Squadron has arrived at Sassari to pay a salute to their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy, who are visiting Sardinia. It is hoped that the visit of the fleet for this purpose may mitigate the ill-feeling aroused in Italy by the Anglo-French Convention.

LONDON, APRIL 18. Despatches from Hongkong state that the Chinese fired upon the British Camp at Kowloon yesterday. The British shelled and chased the Chinese for three miles.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

According to the advices received to-day, the Americans are retiring to Manila for the rainy season. The troops are reported to be discontented, and are making demands for their return home.

THE latest news from the front states that everything is quiet.

HADDA MULLAH is said to be hiding quietly in a village called Chamkanahar in Bajour.

A MAN, named William Flatnow, living at Newark, NewJersey, has begun a suit for divorce from his wife on novel grounds. He complains of her cookery; but the specific act he alleges against her is that she fed bim on hash made of india-rubber cut up very fine. He asserts that she gave him nothing else to eat at his breakfast and dinner for weeks, and the diet nearly killed him.

AN important case has just been decided by the Sub-Judge of Mussoorie. A local pleader claimed damages to the tune of Rs. 4 from the toll contractor on the Rajpore Road. The case has already cost the latter Rs. 2,000, and as he is not satisfied with the decision of the Lower Court, which is against him, and has appealed to the Sessions Judge of Saharanpore, the litigation will cost more yet.

THE Madras High Court has issued a notifi-cation to the effect that no vakil shall engage in any other profession or trade but that of a in any other profession or trade but that of a lawyer without the sanction of the High Court, and that if any vakil breaks this rule, he will be liable to suspension or to have his name struch off the list of vaklls of the High Court. The reason for this order is as follows: A vakll in the Chingleput District combined his profession of vakil with that of a trader. The District Judge, thinking this objectionable, called upon him to explain his conduct. The vakil replied that being a vakil of the High Court, the Legal Practitioners Act did not apply in his case. The matter was reported to the High Court, which passed the notification referred to. referred to.

THE total number of tea gardens in the province of Bengal during last year was 520, against 483 in the previous year, the principal increase being in the Jalpaiguri district. The total area under tea amounted to 128,067 acres, an increase of 22,360 acres. Of this 102,204 acres were under mature and 25,863 under immature plants. The total number of lbs. of leaf manufactured was about two million pounds. be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects: specified, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligi-bility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, will be cert fied by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, subject to manufactured was about two million pounds vation were made in the latter district, 40 new gardens being added to the arena of competi-

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

LONDON, MARCH 30.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 30. THE House of Commons adjourned on Tuesday for the Easter helidays, and wil not meet again until April 10th. Mr. Balfour's motion for the adjournment gave an opportunity to Mr. Maclean to enter another protest against the new Sugar Duties, Act. He confined himself chiefly, however, to asking that a day might be fixed after Easter upon which the policy of the Government in this matter could be discussed. be discussed. He pointed out that the scope of the new legislation had been greatly enlarged by the speech of Lord Curzon in the Legisla-tive Council in which the Vicercy announced that the measure was a protective one, and that other parts of the British Empire might do worse than imitate it. Mr. Maclean said it was not becoming on the part of the Government to shirk a discussion on this question and he warned the Leader of the House that there would be a jude awakening for him at the next General Electron if he imagined that the country would tolerate any tampering with Great Britain's deciared policy of Free

Trade.

It is deubtful, I think, whether Mr. Maclean's enthusiasm is quite as intense as it was a week or ten days ago. It has become evident that the action of the Indian Government meets with the almost unanimous approval of publ c opin on in radia. Newspapers arriving by last man contain nothing but favourable comments upon the new Ac, and looking at the question from an Indiau point of view it is difficult to find an eff cive answer to the argument of those who point to the decaying sugar industry and the increasing imports as proving the necessity for this legislation. The practical unanimity of opinion in India upon this question will probably have its effect upon Mas Maclean who will no doubt content himself with drawing on assurance from the Government that the Ludian Act is not intend ed as a " feeler' in view of similar legislation

in this country. Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Maclean's demand for a day was not a very satisfactory one. He said the Government was quite prepared to face a discussion, but the state of public business rendered it impossible for him to give any undertaking. This excuse, of course, is always made when it is necessary in the interests of the Government that an inconvenient questi n should be shelved. Mr. Balfour knows well enough that a devate on the Sugar B unities question would reveal differences of opinion among his lown tollowers many of whom are not aval infected by the Protection at heresies of Sir Howard Vincent who would very much like to lead fine of every much on to try similar thinks it is certain to keep quiet. There are enough to ke about thinks it is to be a decreased of the minimum than the control of the cont enough to ke amend of the ministry this session without than partiaight on to this one. The only cramb of comfort that Mr. Maclean got from his seader's teply was found in the following words: mile think, however, it is not impo sible that opportunity may arise for the Adiscussion dwolch my hon'dle friend de-sires"—which means that Mr. Maclean will have to find the opportunity himself.

that there will be not debate upon this subject at any rate until the Indian Budget comes up for discussion. Neither party Jare anxious to bring it forward, though there are no doubt earnest men on both sides of the House who are concerned about what they regard as an infraction of Free Trade principles. It will certainly not be wise for the Liberals to make a party question of it, in view of the unan mity with which the new Act has been received We recognise the right of the Colonies to pursue their own policy in fiscal matters, and bedon't see how we can, as Liberals, deny the same liberay to India, when public opinion is so manifestly in favour of the change. Besides tion. They do not individually finger enough it is imposible to make a hard-and-fast rule of the ficurrency. for it to matter to then applicable to all parts of the Empire alike. What happens to it. What they want is no What is economically sound in England may a reformed rupee, but more rupees, and that what is economically sound in England may be economically unsound or at any rate practically inexpedient in India, and vice wrsa. The conditions are interly different that each case must be judged upon its meris; and Liberal editors over here who are writing so strongly against the new measure ought to remember that you in India are likely to be the better judges of what is best for

With regard to what I may call the constitutional aspect of the question however, there is nold fference of opinion in Liberal circles. Lord George Ham I on has only injured his own case by setting himself above the au hor by of Parhament and claiming the right to confirm legislation w thout consulting the House of Commons.
This threatened into dopon the rights of the House will be resisted by the whole L Beral.
Party, and if houstake not by not a few of the
d Tones as well. The "Saturday Review"
has given expression to a considerable section of Conservative opin on in a recent ariffle in limbich it continuers Lord George Hamilton's ordain to act without regard to the wishes of the Hou e of Commons He will certainly have to climb down upon this point and if the Govern-Then twish to ave d further complications they will be wise in acceding to Mr. Maclean's demand of or a day on which to debate the Inew measure.

Mr. Brodrick, in replying to Mr. Flynn in regard to the statement of the Minister, of Commerce, in the Hungarian Chamber, that the action of the Indian Legislating Council in imposing countervalling duties. Legislative Council in imposing countervailing duties on bountyfed augar contravened the most-favored-hation treaty between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, said all the circumstances were fully weighed before the imposition of duties was decided

a.D.n. Rease of 22,360 acres. Of this 102,20 est to .adl oTHE INDIAN BUDGET, Wan WE have this week been receiving teles rams giving pretty full details of the debate in the Legislative Council at Calcutta on the Budget

rea under tea amounted to 128, "Goque

hand. But the most interesting question for the people of India is—what is he going to do with it? And the answer I am afraid, is not a very satisfactory one. He is go ng to hoard it up. Sir James Westland is a very careful man. There is no knowing what a day may tring forth especially with the impending reports of Lord Welby's Commission and the Currency Commission hanging over their heads. And so the Incian Government adopts a policy of extreme caution and the people of India must wait for the long desired remissions of taxation. They may well ask themselves when they may expect some abatement of taxes if not in a year of such financial prosperity as the present. present

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and it occurs to me that the over-taxed people of India ought to have derived some immediate benefit from such a large surplus as that which is at the disposal of the Government. If half of it had been devoted to the remission of taxation we need not have com-plained but when the whole of it is put away to provide against doubtful experiments with the currency or the long deferred recommenda-tions of a moriband commission, I think we have a right to protest. The best provision which the Indian Government can make for the future is to adopt a policy of retrenchment and not to throw their money away on bibattalions and a scientific frontier (so called.)

Most of the newspapers here contain leading articles upon the Budget. The Tory papers of course are full of praise for Sir James Westland and echo every word of Lord Curzon's commendatory speech. They all appland the decision of the Government to "husband their resources" in view of future eventualities, and the suggestion of the Indian members of the Council of a reduction in the army is, of course, langhed at The infalibility of the ladian Government and the India office is a cardinal point in the political creed of most Tories, and you must not therefore be surprised to find that the Budget pro-posals of Sir James Westland are perfection itself in the eyes of Tory editors. The Liberal papers, on the other hand, contain thoughtful comments upon the Budget, couched in moderate terms, and admitting the fluancial skill which has, on the whole characterised the budgets of Sir James Westland. They contend, however, that the oppor tunity afforded by such a large surplus should have been avail d of to relieve the great burden of taxation which now rests upon the Indian people. The Daily Chronicle, for instance says: "Here, then, is Sir James Westland, with about eight good millions of money in sight in the two years 1898 1900. What does he propose to do with it? Remit taxation? Not a bit of it. He is still penlarging upon the economy of the Indian Government in one of those amazing reviews of twenty years expenditure which have somewhat damaged his reputation of or common sense.

Now, we protest against this policy of hoarding surpluses for currency experiments. Moreove, it directly tends to extravagance, and we should have thought the Indian authorities needed no incentive do that d rection. If it is not proposed to make good the deficies of the two previous years it is not right to withhold from the over taxed rayat that relief to which the rising exchange entitles him. War, pesti ence, and famine, have delayed it, but surely it is now fully due. The last additions to taxation in 1894, were imposed, as we were most carefully informed another ime, solely to meet the ravages of a falling ex hange. Since that time the accounts are batter by some five or six millions a year under the head of exchange. Why should the Government of India ching to those millions, which are more longer needed for the purpose of twhich they were taken from a half starved population? There are the Customs duties above all, there is the salt tax, admittedly at a twar slevel the must burden-. The sail tax cries aloud for reduction. Currency reform may be all very well for the Indian Government of for some of its wealthy supporters but the mass dofothe Indian people are not interested on this quesof the "currency" for it to matter to them what happens to it. What they want is not a reformed rupee, but more rupees, and that means less taxes. The Indian taxpayer, and not the Indian financial expert, has the first

claim on any surplus cash in the hands of the Indiao Tre-sury.

The comments of other Liberal nerspapers are very much in the same stran. What with the ugar Bounties question, and the Indian budge, India is quie booming in the press just now, as you will gather by the targe number of cuttings I am sending you. This is a very encouraging sign. If the people of this country can only be really interested in Indian questions, and m de to feel that those questions are their own, I believe many wrongs would soon be put right and an era of better times would begin for India.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

In connection with Lord Curzon's references to the probability of "momentous changes in

the financial system of the Indian Empire,"
I learn that Sir Herry Fowlers Currency Committee will meet immediately after the Easter recess, to begin the consideration of their report. I believe the Charman i sounding the members of the Com nitree with a view to getting at the general trend of opinion among them, before drafting his report. In view of the complexity of the question, and the d vergences of view which may be expected to reveal themselves, I should not be surprised if the enquiry lasts another two or three months. CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL AGITATION.

I am glad to learn from a telegram, which appeared in the last issue of "India" that the agitation against the Calcutta Municipal Bill being vigorously kept up. The report of the meeting held in the Town Hall at Calcutta on March 21st, has been copied into a large number of papers. It will probably attract public attention, a l the more just now because an attempt is being made to cripple the London Gounty Council by cutting London Legislative Council at Calcutta on the Budget proposals of Sir James Westland. India is certainly to be congratulated upon being in such a good financial condition, so soon after the terrible mistortunes through which she has passed during the list few years. As Lord Curzon truly said, India has proved herself to be possessed of wonderful powers of recuperation. After the stress of war, pestilence, and famine, years of deficit might fairly

Finance Minister comes along smiling with a can to destroy its powers for usefulness. But the people of London are as alive to the real objects of the B.li as the citizens of Calcuta appear to be about the proposal to throute their Municipality; and all true Liberals and Municipal reformers must sincerely hope that the result in both cases will be the defeat of these reactionary measures. In the meantime Lord George Hamilton shows his sympathetic interest in the progress of Municipal institutions by attending a dinner in connection with the Municipal associations of this country.
We shall believe in the sincerity of his sympathy when we see some practical evidence of it; and the most practical evidence he could give just now would be to put his foot down on the proposal to destroy the representative character of the Calcutta Municipality.

I notice that at the Calcuta meeting, to

which I have referred, gratude was expressed to Lord George Hamilton, M. P., Sir Henry, Fowler, M. P., Sir W. Wedderburn, M. P., Mr. Herbert Roberts, M. P., Mr. W. S. Caine and Mr. Romesh Dutt., I am at a loss to know what the first-named has done to entitle him to the gratitude of the citizens of Calcutta. However the inclusion of his name in the list of hose who receive thanks is an example of magnantinity which Lord George Hamilton, and some others like

him, would do well to copy.

There can be no doubt that the other gentlemen mentioned in the resolution of thanks, have really rendered great service to India, by defending so vigorously the liberties of her Municipal institutions. One of them, Mr. W. S. Caine, has just gone across the Atlantic, accompanied by Mrs. Caine. They will stay in the United States for several weeks, and will have an opportunity of studying at first hand the interesting ques ion of policy which have been opened up by the recent develop-ment of America's relations with the rest of the world.

ment are Transland In Paril MENT

Note .- CROMMONS TO BROUGH d. by cert

cet incates sond 24. March 24. Charecter and contracter and the contra ACCOMMODATION FOR LASCARS.—Colonel Denny Accommodation for Lascars.—Colonel Denny asked the Secretary of State for India whether the question of sufficiency of accommodation for Lascars was fully considered by the Indian Government lately; whether a clause to assimilate the Indian to the British law in this particular was abandoned after careful consideration of a petition by the Lascars themselves, who declared themselves fully satisfied with the existing arrangements; and whether it was shown on that occasion that the present allowance of space was ample for the health and conifort of the Lascars.

of the Lascars: ni vino ton noisers believed service answers to all three after clauses of my hon frend's question are in the affirmative, but I should add that the Select Committee on whose recommendation the proposal to increas the space for native crews was abandoned, based t

the space for native crews was abandoned, based to some extent their recommendation on the fact that they thought such an alteration of the Liw would be out of place in a Consolidation Bill.

The Murder of Colonel Le Marchant.—Sir F. Dixon Hartland: I wish to ask the noble lord whether he has received any further account than that mentioned in the papers of the lamental le murder of Colonel Le Marchant in the Khyber Pass?

Lord C. Hamilton: No, sir, I have no further information, beyond this that the report is carred.

Lord G. Hamilton: No, sir, I have no further information beyond this, that the report is corroborated and that the murderer has been arrested.

Monday, Ma ch. 27.

Compensation to Officers for Compulsory Retirement.—Major Raseh asked the Under-Secretary of State for War: Why the promises and conditions given in the House of Commons by the Secretary of state for War, on June 24, 1881, have not been carried ou in their integrity in respect of the compensation to be awarded those officers whose careers he decided to cut short by four years, and whom he designated as officers now in the rank of colonel who have elected to remain in the Army because of have elected to remain in the Army because lo the prospect of reaching the list of generals, and, the value of whose present prospects were to be safely guarded, and the mitigation of the severity of whose compulsory retirement had formed one of the main objects of his arrangements in bring-ing out the Royal Warrant of 1881; and why in the case of those officers who were holding appointments case of those officers who were holding appointments in India at the time of their compulsory retirement, the compensation awarded them for loss of appointment, as laid down in the Royal Warrant, his not been calculated according to the pay and staff salary of such appointments defined by the India Office, and the Indian Army Regulations under which they wer

Mr. Powell-Williams, who replied, said a The promises referred to in the first paragraph have been carried att. As regards the second paragraph, the compensation was calculate upon that portion of the others' emoluments which represented their Indian pay, exclusive of allowances, in respect of which they were not entitled to compensation. ndian pay, exclusive of allowances, in respect of thich they were not entitled to compensation.

Indian Sugar Bounties.—Mr. Flynn asked the funder-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his trention had been drawn to the stateme t of M. Hezedues, Minister of Commerce in the Hungaria Chamber, son the 22nd inst., respecting the action of the Indian Legislative Council in imposing countervaling duties on abounty fed sugar; also to the statement of M. Hezedues that the action of the Indian Government contravened the most favoured nation treaty between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, and it so, would the Foreign Office undertake to represent this view to the Indian Legislative Council.

Mr. Brodrick: These statements have not yet been brought to my attention, but all the circumstances were fully weighed before the imposition of counterval ing duties on bounty-fed sugar was decided upon by the Indian Legislative Council.

Mr. Flynn asked whether it was not a fact, as stated in the Hungarian Chamber, that, according to treaty with Great Britain, no colony was entitled to impose higher duties on Austro-Hungarian goods than on the goods of any other country.

than on the goods of any other country.

than on the goods of any other country.

No answer was returned.

Mr. Lawrence: I wish to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to the important question raised by the action of the Indian Government and to the failure of the Brussels Conference, he will endeavour to allot a day for the full discussion of the question of the bounties on sugar.

Mr. Balfour: I can hold out no hope that any special time will be given to discuss this question, interesting and important as it is.

interesting and important as it is. In United States of The Moulvi Fazial Karim.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the serious, charges made against Moulvi Fazlal Karim, the present subdivisional officer of Munshigunge; whether he is paware that a memorial, signed by 700 of the inhabit ants of his district, and praying for a public inquiry into these charges and for the redress of certain serious grievances suffered through the administration of this officer; was presented to Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenani-Governor of Bengal, in September 1895; whether, so far, no order has been made upon it by the Government; and whether, in view of the grave allegations made in regard to this officer, he; can state what immediate action it is proposed to take with reference to his case.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware that a memorial containing certain charges against. Moulvi Fazlal Karim was presented last year. I have also ascertain

have been expected, instead of which the the creators of it, they are now doing all they ed that on February. 9 the Lieutenant Governor re ed that on February 9 the Lieutenant Governor recorded a resolution accepting the opinion of he Commissioner of the Division, who, after a thorough local inquiry, reported that the memorial contained a series of fa se charges emanating from p rsons whom the the deputy magistrate had offended in doing his duty. The Moulvi accordingly remains in charge of the sub-division. I propose to take no further action in reference to the case.

Railways in Cashmere.—Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere contemplates building a railway to his Capital of Srinagar by way of Jammu, at a cost of three crores of rupees, and, if so, will toe expense be provided out of Cashmere revenues or by loan; has the Indian Government uggd of recommended the construction of this line, and will any financial responsibility be incurred by the Indian Treasury in respect of such railway; will any portion of the line be in British territory; and what is the length of the railway and estimated cost per mile; and before this large project is decided upon, will it be ascertained whether embankments and other flood or water regulation works so long needed in Cashmere have been carried out.

out. Land G. Hamiltond said : The Maharaja o Cashmere contemplates the construction of a railway 175 miles in length, from Jarwal to Srinager, no part of which will be in British territory. The estimated cost has not yet been ascertained. The Coyerment of India have encouraged the consideration of the scheme, but do not propose to ucar any financial responsibility. No report has been made to me of its possible effect on other proposed public works in Cashmere, but I am able to state that the Government of India have not

lost sight of this aspect of the question.

The Indian Sugar Bounties.—Mr. Webster.—Or. May 2 to call attention to the seriou; injury cause to British and colonial trade by the sys em of foreign

sugar bounties. (Laughter.)

The Speaker: Order, order. The hon member has given notice for May 2. That is more than four

weeks off.

Mr. Webster: I am aware of that, sir, but the House will be in recess when notice should be given

The Speaker: Notices for May 2 will be givan o

Monday, April to (Laughter.)

Mr. Flynn asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Mr. Flynn asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in respect to the speech of M. Hezedues, Minister of Commerce in the Hungarian Parliament, on the 23rd inst., whether it was a fact, as stated by M. Hezedues, the imposition of a countervailing dury on sugar by the Legislative Council of India con ravened the most-favoured-nation treaty on the ground that, according to that treaty, no colony was entitled to impose higher duties on Austro-Hangarian goods than 0. the goods of any other country, and, if so, what action did the ForeignOffice intend to take.

Mr. Brodrick: I can only reter the hoat member to the answer I gave him last night. We are not prepared to accept the views expressed in the question.

luestion.

Latter in the evening Mr. Maclean said he regre

Latter in the evening Mr. Maclean said he regretied he had not been able to bring on the question of the countervailing sugar duties in India, because of the blocking notice given by the home member for Sheffield (Sir H. Vincett). He should like to make an appeal to the leader of the House to set apart aday after Easter for the discussion of the question. (Opposition cheers). He ventured to call the attention of the righ hon. gentleman to the fact that the scope of the legislation passed in India had been very much enlarged by the speech of Lord Curron in the Leg slative Council, when he frankly declared it to be protective and hored it would be imitated an other parts of the British Empire. (S.T.H. Vincent: "Hear hear," and laughter.) He did not wish to raise, the question of the respective ments of the Strish Empire. (S.T.H. Vincent: "Government intended to go in that direction. (Hear hear.). He thought the right hon. gentleman would himself feel that this matter having been raised by it e Viceroy of India in this form with the approva of the Secretary of State, it would not be becoming for the Government to put off a discussion in that House and allow a blocking resolution like that of the last three years the question had been raised by the viceroy of India in this form with the approva of the Secretary of State, it would not be becoming for the Government to put off a discussion in that House and allow a blocking resolution like that of the last three years the question had been raised to have a sure that the leader of the House would agree that the same had said, Mr. Baker dadyed, (Opposition cheers). He thought the service of antalious the right hon gentleman could agree that the isabet sure that the leader of the House of Commons should soon te submitted to the House of Commons should soon te submitted to the House of Commons should soon te submitted to the House of Commons should soon te submitted to the House of Commons should soon to submitted to the House of Commons should soon te submitted to the H Latter in the evening of the question and he had not been able to bring on the question and he had not been able to be able to bring on the question and he had not been able to bring on the question and he had not been able to bring on the question and he had not been able to be able to bring on the question and he had not been able to be able t

(Hear, hear,)
The Pekin-Hankow Railway Mr. Provance asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he had any information as to the reported failure of the Belgian syndicate to fulfil the conditions attached to the concession for the Pekin Hankow Railway, and whether, in consequence of this, the concession had been as was to be cancelled as a second to the concession. had been or was to be cancelled or regranted to

other parties.

Mr. Brodrick: No information has reached that is official.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BUDGET DISCUSSION.

broduction BLE MR. BAKER'S REPLY

THE Hon'ble Mr. Baker then replied to the Tahispore had loqu red whether there was any head in the Budget under which assistance could be given to a distinguished Bengalee scholar and poet. There were no specific heads, but there were heads under which this charge could be met. He was sure, if the case of a really deserving one were brought to the no ice of Government, the matter would be considered. As regarded the recovery of Rs. 48,000 from local boards for the loan of police, the speaker thought that the charge was legal, and, in the opinion of Government, perfectly equia le. With regard to the question of water-supply it appeared to him that this was certainly a matter for self-help. There were few villages in Bengal which did not posses one on more tenks or wells which could supply good water to the people of the neighbourhood if they were kept free from contamination. He had already answered the remarks of the Raja of Nashipore who had referred to the deaths occurring from cholera and fever, and had asked that provision be made for supplying more medical aid to the people. The Hon. Su endra Nath Banerjee had suggested that the Budget should be laid before the Council and discussed before it was submitted to the Government of India. This very proposal was put before the Government of India in 1893 by the Government of Madras, and was negatived. As regarded the Bombay Budget, he found that what was submitted to the Council in Bombay were the civil estimates of the Government of India. These estimates could not be got ready before the month of June in each year, and the Budget at Bombay is laid before the Council in August. As regarded the article of the Amrita Bazar Patrika, quoted by the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker "said that Banerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker said that MR. C. I. LALKAKA, Deputy Post Mar, this question formed the subject of an interpellation at that Council two or three years ago one month's previlege leave.

when Mr. Risley gave a reply to the question The Public Works Cess was imposed in 1877 and came into operation from that year. From the beginning, the Road and Public Works Cesses have always been collected by the same joint agency. In July 1878 the Board of Revenue submitted proposals regarding the division of the cost of the joint establishment. They were evidently aware that strong reasons existed why Government should not contribute to the cost; but that in order to avoid even the appearance of illiberality in the introduction of the new cess, they recommended that Government should bear a share. They then pointed out that Government already contributed largely towards the collection charges of the two cesses. The valuation was in charge of a Deputy Collector who was paid by Government; the collection was similarly in charge of a Deputy Collector also paid by Government; and the whole of the superior supervising staff, the Collector, the Commissioner, and a Member of the Board of Revenu; was also paid by Government; was also paid by Government; was also paid by Government. What the exact value of the time of these officers amounted to could not be precisely calculated; ment should not contribute to the cost; but that amonnted to could not be precisely calculated; but the Board considered that it could not be estimated at less than and of the direct collecestimated at less than 3rd of the direct collection charges or 3th of the gross cost of collection. They therefore recommended that Government should pay 3rd of the direct collection charges in addition to paying the superior supervising staff and in this way the gross actual cost would be borne by Government and the Local Funds in equal proportions.

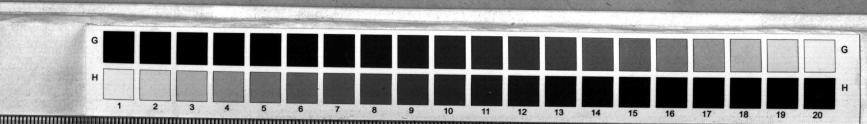
This principle was accepted by Government in January 1879, but it was ordered that in order to avoid a fresh adjustment every year, a fixed lump sum should be assigned to each

a fixed lump sum should be assigned to each district, and paid every year. At that time, according to the accounts for the last completed year, 1877-78, the cost of the joint direct collecting establishment was Rs. 1,40,534 and accordingly a sum of Rs. 46,800, equal to one-third of this, was distributed among the various cess districts; and this sum has been paid ever since. It was stated by the A.B. Patrika that the total cost was Rs. 1,61,000; but that represented the cost in 1879:80, two years subsequent to the time when the Government orders were issued.

With reference to the statement that only Rs. 44 500 was being paid and not Rs. 4,66,000' the explanation was simple. The remainder, Rs. 2,300, is being paid to the non-Board Districts in Chota Nagpur and elsewhere, and is debited under the head of "Contributions," instead of under "Provincial Rates."

As regards the proposal that Government should pay one-half the charges and not only one-third, that is what Government actually did it undertook to pay one-half the gross charges including the cost of the superior supervising staff: and that is the effect of paying one-third of the direct joint charges, plus the cost of the superior staff.

general enhancement of min strial salaries. Now, in para 65 of the Financial Statement of the Government of lodia, it was plainly stated that the special grants now made were made once for al, and the Provincial Governments were expressly warned against undertaking recurring expenditure against them ... It was plain, therefore, that we were preculded by the very terms of those grants from applying any part of them to such a measure as that in question. He had been asked to state his personal opinion on this question. Speaking then wholly for himself and not as committing the Government in any and not as committing the Government in any way, he might say that his personal sympathies were wholly in favour of giving an increase to the extent which Mr. Risley had phopo ed. It seemed to him that, if the standard of living had risen among the class from whom our clerks were drawn, Government would be forced to raise the scale of pay, so that their appropriate might be able to live according to their employes might be able to live according to the standard to which they were accustomed. If they did not do so, they would either obtain their clerks from an inferior social class, or their clerks from an interior social class, or they would force them to supplement their salaries by dishonest means. One word more on this subject. On a recent occasion, in referring to two matters, the Maharaja of Darbhanga stated as one of the grounds for his claim that those men had equally large families to support. That statement had been taken to mean that they had a large number of sons and daughters and that Government should pay them large salaries on that accounts. Mr. Baker did not think that was what the Maharaja intended to convey. It was well-known that the term "family" had a far wider meaning in this country than in Europe, and that Hindoo customs compelled a man who was in receipt of a comfortable income to support not only his own wife and children, but also a large number of relations, by blood or by marriage, who had no means of their lown, and who would have no claim upon him town, and who would have no claim upon him town, and who would have no claim upon him town. lown, and who would have no claim upon him according to English ideas. He knew one man, a Hindoo gentleman of high caste, at o d friend of his own, who had seventy person to feed every day. This gentleman was drawing a good salary, but he was now getting o in years, he was crushed down by the numb of his dependants, and was unable to put I anything for his old age, or for the support his children. If that was the position of a m drawing Rs. 300 a month, what must be a position of a clerk on Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a mon



BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the discussion of the Financial statement be pro-

HON. RAJA SASISEKHAR ROY. The Hon'ble Raja Sasi Sekhareswar Roy of Tahirpur said that while winding up the discussion on the Budget last year, His Honor expressed regret at the absence from nonofficial members of any suggestions of greater economy in the administration of the province The Hon'ble member would avail himse for this suggestion and would point cut that con-siderable reductions might be made in the expenditure for the administration of justice if greater encouragements were given to the people to resort to arbitration. This may be done by improving the status of the Village Punchayets and giving them power to try cases both civil and criminal, to use their influence in bringing the parties to an amicable settle-ment of their difficulties. It was well known that at present respectable men were drawn to take Village Punchayetships for reasons which need be not mentioned now, but if they were allowed to sit as Arbitration Courts to rry p try cases, respectable persons would be found willing to take up the work, and work of the regular administrative body would be as a consequence consideraby reduced. The number of cases to be tried by Munsiffs and Subordinate Magistrates being reduced, necessarily there would be a reduction in the subordinate judicial staff, making thus considerable saving

"In my opinion", continued the Hon'ble lember, "the effect of instituting village Arb tration Courts will be in two directions. There will be an economical saving of time as well as of money. At present complaints are made about how some of the Munsiffs and subordinate Magistrates are overworked. But, I believe, if village Punchayets are allowed to si as Arbitration Courts, the the work of the Munsiffs and Deputy Magistrates will be considerably reduced and the ground of the complain's of their being overworked will be removed. I remember that during the period Mr. N. K. Bose was Magistrate of Noakha'i, he used to send petty criminal cases to be amicably settled by the Village Punchayets, and the resu't was that the people were satisfied and quite happy, and criminal cases considerably d minished in number in his District. As evidence that Government approved this method, I big to quote the following few lines from the Bengal Government Resolution on the Adminstration of the Chi tagong Division of the year 1892-93:-

"The Commissioner reproduces a description given by Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, the Magistrate of Noakhali, of the system adopted by him of referring a large proportion of complaints to the Vi'lage Panchayets for report under Section 202 of the C. P. Code. Out of 4,193 complaints 1,260 orabout 30 per cent. Of this number, 722 did not again come before the Courts, having been amicably settled in the villages, 313 were subsequently enquired into Magisterially, and meagre information on several heads of expen-ditue. In this connection he could not help-Puachayets. Mr. Bose makes it an essential condition of the system that cases in which the Punchayets fal to bring about an amicable settlement, should invariably be enquired into Magisterially. The Commissioner is of opinion that the system has no inherent exce'lance, and but few extrinsic virtues, but if as is said to be the case, the Puuchayets command the confidence of the people, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governnor wou'd not discourage a system which seems to promote the amicable adjustment of petty difference and disputes. Mr. Greer adopted a similar method in Tipperah with success and mentions, as a point in favour of it, that the employment of Punchayets tends

gratitude to Government for the increased provision in the Budget for an additional grant Havi of fifty thousand supees in educational matter; and for the encouragement given to Sanskrit language. "I wish" the Hon'b'e Member added, "to draw your honor's attention to a cognate subject—it is the desirability of giving suitable encouragement to men eminent in Bengali literature by conferring upon them pensions and honorariums, as is done in the most advanced countries of the world. And may I be pardoned if I speak with some feeling upon this subject? The story of the sad end of one of the greatest poets of Bengal, Michael Madhusudan Datt, is known to every reader of Bengali literature, and just at this moment another great poet of Bengal, Babu Hem Chandra Bannerjee, who is bl nd and old and is staying at Benares, having retired from pub ic life, seems to me to be a person who would be fully entitled to a pension if there were any previsions for such a thing in the Private liberality such men are ever unwilling to accept, but a Government pension would be an honor which they would not

The Hon'ble Member continuing said: "It has become a fashion with some of the Deputy Magistrates to bind down both the parties to keep the peace when a complaint ide even of a cognizab'e offence. On receiving a complaint, the Deputy Magistrate, if not to avoid the trouble and toil of trying a case, but at least to make the work short, makes it over to a Police Officer for report. The Police Officer knowing the mind of the Deputy Magistrate, reports for binding down both the parties. The Deputy Mag strate issues a rule, and on the appointed day makes the rule absolute The consequence is that very few trials are the consequence is that very few trials are held and there is a decrease in judicial fines. The complainant, if he is real y an aggreved party, thicks it hard to be bound down for the outrageous conduct of his antagonist, but as there is no appeal provided against the order of his down has allocated and the order of binding down, he sullenly submits to the order and tries his chance in the Civ l Court, if there is a civil remedy in the matter The higher Criminal authoit es are seldem cogniz no of the doings of the Deputy Magis trate as there are no appeals against his orders in this class of cases, and a very insignifican number of them come under the revision 1 urisdiction of he High Cou t. The lawers practising before the Deputy Magistrate make a rich harvest on becoming sureties of the bound down parties and it is not their interest to give publicity to the acts of the Deputy Magis-

trate. In this connection is, with Your Honor's permission, I would further like soners were being decreased. He was a he was unable at the present moment to reply take off the local body the burden of the unexpectrate. which is very important to us Mosussil people. Every now and then we find in the D visional Adminis ration Reports remarks made by high Government officials expressing regret for the growing tendancy of Mosussil Zemindars to keep thems lves away from their home and hearth an t pass their time in a city like Calcutta or in the Hills. The practice is bad no doubt both in economical and social grounds. But the reason why the Zem ndars. prefer a distant town to their own of business is not very difficult to find out I know many such cases were Rajahs and Maharajahs and big respectable Zemindars of Mafussil, to avoid the disgrace and dishonor of being bound down for keeping the peace, were obliged to come down here and to make Calcutta their temporary homes.

HON. RAJA RANJIT SING.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranjit Sing Bahadur of Nashipur af er congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on the successful Budget he had presented, said that in his opinion the local bodies should not be charged with the expenses of the plague at all as its suppression did not come within the scope of their duties. Although he did not prefer technical to higher education, but seeing that the general lines had all been blocked, he would ask for further encouragement for the advancement of technical educaion. These were one or two points he wished to draw the attention of the Council to. A good income was derived by the Law Courts, and he would suggest that the status of the ministerial officers be raised by increasing their salaries. The Munsiffs in the Mofuss'l Courts had to depend to a large extent on reports of Ameens in deciding cases before them and if these men were not placed beyond temptation, then miscarriage of justice would often take place and such was at present the case in the Mofussil. Wth regard to the supply of drinking-water, he did not propose to refer to it further, after the reply which the Hon'ble Mr. Baker had given to the questions but to him that morning on the subject. It was known that good many people in the interior were carried away by cholera and malarial fevers. This was because there was I ttle or no medical help to the people in the in erior. True medical help could be had in Municipal towns, but there was no such thing for those who lived at a diatance. The District Boards with then I mited resources could not do anything. He would, therefore, earnestly ask the Government to set apart a sun, yearly in the Bulget for the purpose of affording medical all to the people living in the interior.

HON. S. N. BANNERJEE.

The Hon'ble Surendro NathBannerjee wanted to know whether it could not be arranged that a discussion should take place before the Eulget was submitted to Government of India so that it might be submitted with the views of the official and non official members. As regards the invitation of the Government for any suggestions showing when expenditure could be curta led he felt that was almost impossible so long the Bn lget supplied therewith very making a contrast between the Bulget as laid before them and the Budget as laid tefore the Bombay Council which entered minu ely into details. The Hon'ble member then commented on the details in the Bedget and observed that so far as the Chaus plague camp was concerned the various bedget and observed that so far as the Chaus plague camp was concerned the various bedget as the chaus plague camp was concerned the various bedget as the chause of the control of the co scal bodies ought to be entirely released of the expenditure as the capm was established entirely in the interest of the whole province, and the charges, therefore, ought to be on the provincial revenues. The Hon'ble member desired to draw the at ention of the council to an article in the Amrita Bazar Patrika of Friday. In that article it was said:—
The Government of Bengol, in 1879, under to increase the importance of the office."

"I pray that with your Honor's permission, such methods of settling disputes by village Punchayets may be more extensively introduced by the Dist ict Officers where practicable."

The Houble Mamber next expressed his The Hon'ble Member next expressed his him; they refused to pay even the en ire one-

Having I id down the above unjust princip'e the Government performed another excapidinary feat. If the reader will go through the rep y of the Government he will find that Mr.

the joint collection would be borne by the Government.

2. The total charges for collecting the two cesses in 1879 80 were Rs 1,61,041. Government paid Rs.44500 as their share 3. Government paid Ke of the collection charges.

So the Government agreed to pay one third of the cost; but, it seems, it never struck them that one-third of Rs. 1,61,041 that is to say, if we divide the amount by 3 is Rs. 53,68, and question put by the Hon. Surendra N ith Banernot Rs. 44.500! Government thus broke their jee on this subject, and he then informed him own engagement, so unfair to the people, that meat and fish were not included in the orfrom the very beginning, and paid Rs. 9,180 dinary die', but were granted under special c'r less than what they had promised to pay.

And again:—
"In 1894-95 the joint collection charges rose to Rs. 2,87,186 yet Government paid the same sum that is Rs. 44,500. In other words, in 1894-95 though Government should have paid Rs. 95,729, which is one third of Rs. 2,87,186, they paid only Rs. 44,500 or Rs. 51,229 less than what they ought to have paid." This was than what they ought to have paid. This was he considered a very serious allegation. If there was any explanation of it that should be the Hon. Mr. Bolton said that an explanation of this had been provided in the Budget. that the Government paid on'y one-third of the collection charges when the amounts of both the cesses were equal? He would ask that the Government should henceforth bear pay of the Munsifs ought to be increased. Mr. one half of the collection charges. The next important point he drew the attention of the Council was that although in the Budget for jails were higher than the actuals of the last year yet there was a decrease in the disting charges. It came to this that while the establishment was being in-Estimates the figures on the expenditure side

Many Lives Saved

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The Hon'ble Noren ira Nath Sen urged for the immediate attention of Government to the very important question of the water-supply in mofussil Bengal. The water everywhere in the mofussil was dirty and not fit for drinking purposes. He had no doubt that bad wa'er vas the source of malarial fever. He would have been deligh ed if a handsome amount had been set apart for this purpose from the grant made by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Kali Charan Banerji remarked

that, while it was satisfactory to note the increase in the allotment for education, i was to be hop-ed that that allotment provided for the redress of the grievance which existed. The grievance took this form. The salary of an officer is reduced under the reorganiz tion schem. The reduction is made up by the grant of a person lall wance which is drawn for a time. Then the a lowance is withdrawn, and the officer is called upon to refund the allowance drawn as a person al allowance. This was not an imaginary case. The Hon. Saligram Singh observed that the case of the Munsifs required consideration

and no reduct on ought to be made here. The Hon. Jatra Mohun Sen hoped that with the improvement of financi 1 revenues, the Government would see its way to increase the pay and improve the position of the

ministerial officers.

The Hon. Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah observed that he had very little to say after the able speeches that had been made by h s learned colleagues regarding the Budget presented by the Hon. Mr. Baker. All he would say was that they had reason to congratulate themselves on the prosper us condition of their finances and on the judicions distribution of funds to the various depart-

HON. MR. BUCKLEY.

The Hon. Mr. Buckley, in reply to the Hon. Surendra Nath Banerjee's remarks about irrigation works, said it was quite true that the figures did seem to indicate a reduc-tion of revenue, but it was perhaps rather unfortunate for the present statement that the year the honourable member took as his standard was the bumper year for irrigation in Bengal. It was true that the figures were low, but it was by no means a fact that the irrigation revenue of Bengal was decreas ng, it was the contrary. Perhaps honourable members had followed with interest the statement made in the Imperial Council about the extens on of railways. He doubted if they all fu'ly realized what a large share of that extension had fallen o this province. The Government of India proposed within the next three years to spend about nineteen crores on railways, and Bengal got over six crores or nearly one third. Railways were advancing with giant strides all over Bengal, but equal progress was not made with the roads to bring the traffic to the railways. The Council might perhaps be interested to learn the extent to which they suffered damages by the earthquake of 1897. That had cost them in buildings eleven lakhs of rupees. No fewer han 400 or 500 bulidings,

chiefly in Rajshahye, had been repaired.

Hon. Mr. Bolton. The Hop. Mr. Bolton said the Hon. Surcdia Nath Banerjee took exception to the ecovery of R: 48,000 charged under the head of police. This recovery would be met under the general principle of Government regarding the liability of local boards in receipt of plague expenditure. Another matter to which the honourable member had alluded was the ncreased expenditure under the head of village police. This was due to provision for the employment of sirdar chowkidars in Orissa. With regard to the jail department the Hon. Surendra Nath Binerjee trusted that the evenue obtained from sale of manufactures had been ob tained w thout competition wi h private firms. He, would repeat his answer of a ye r ago, namely, that jail n anufactures were carried on almost entirely for the supply of Government departments, such as the police, mllitary, etc. Sometimes, however, there were R sley m kes the following admissions:—

I. In 1897, the Bengal Government accepted the principle that one-third of the total cost of the joint collection would be borne by the as not to justify unfair competition with private industry. There were two reasons why the increase was so large last year. The first was that the raw material of jute, wh Ch was largely used in the Alipore J i, was obtained at a very low rate, and secon, that the dem nds of Government were very large. As regards the discentinuance of fish to prisoners, the speaker said that last year he replied to a cunstances. Unless it was seen that the prisoners were losing in weight fish was not given It was not co rect to say that fish was an ordinary diet in Bengal, for in Bihar and parts of Chota Nagpur fish was not taken by the people. If the Government were to give fish to prisoners coming from comparatively higher class, there would be discontent nay pay of the Munsifs ought to be increased. Mr. Bolton greatly sympathised with the Munsifs, who he thought, were aniextremely hard-worked body of men, and he would like to see their

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soners were being decreased. He was a he was unable at the present moment to reply visitor of the Alipore Jail and he found that the to The house accommodation of the Munsifs, issue of fish and meat to Hindus and Maho especially in Eastern Bengal, was discussed medans had been discontinued. What meat for many years, and it was decided that medans had been discontinued. What meat was to the ordinary European, fish was to the ordinary Beng di and it was unfalr and hard to stop the issue of fish. In conclusion the hon'b e member repeated his usual appeal on behalf of the minis erial servants of Government.

Bengal, was discussed for many years, and it was decided that houses should be gradually bult. Mr Gliss, the lit Public Works Secret ry, made a proportion for the construction of eight houses for Munsifs in the Budget of 1897-98, at an average cost of about Rs. 5,000. 1897-98, at an average cost of about Rs. 5,000. Unfortunately their inten ions were frustrated by the famine and plague. Mr. Risley had, however, made provisions in the current year s Budget for a certain number of these houses. The Rija of Nashipore had suggested that Civil Court amins should be better paid. Government, had however, decided to do away with the amins altogether, who, as a body, did not bear a very good reputation. The work which the amins would be entrusted to junior members of the Bar. As regards the suggestion of the Raja Bahadur of Tabicpur it was open to many objections. In the first place, there was no village tr bunal in Bengal which could command evidence from the villagers The vi lage panchayet is a body appointed for collecting chowkidari tax only. The panch yet was not a body which commended any respect. As a matter of fact B.bu Guru P osanna Sen about a year ago prepared a bill or rather scheme for referring disputes to village arbitrators. The biil was not considered to be of a practical natu e and that was why Babu Guru Prosonno Sen did not place his views before the Government or the public. The difficulty in the first place would be to get disinterested arbitrators-an essential difficulty—and in the next place no sasisfactory record could be had from village tribunals. As regards the use of panchayet system in petty criminal cases, in Noakhali, as quoted by the honble member, Mr. Bolton understood that was the practice even now in the district of Backergunge. No doubt it might be of some use. Under Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrates could exercise the discretion of referring some cases to arbitrators, but it must not be enjoined upon the Magistrates to refer those cases as a rule

The Hon'ole Mr. F nucane observed that no body was actually at a loss under the re-orga-

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. The Lieutenant-Governor said: -The Budget you have been discussing this morning is a simple and unpretentious one, and I am not surprised that it has not provoked more adverse criticism. It provides certain aids to local authorities, which it think in all the circumstances of the case are just think in all the circumstances of the case are just, and it includes certain items of expenditure, all of which I hope will be beneficial, and some of which are necessary. In this last category I put the provision for reeder roads. This is an absolute corollary on the provision the Imperial Government has made and is making for railways in Beng 1. has made and is making for railways in Bengal. We are having our province covered for us with a net-work of railway lines, for which we are grateful to the Imperial Government. Our neighbours in the North-West had the start of us, but we are running fast ahe d now—and as Mr. Buckley has said, more than one-third of the railway projects for the next three years are concentrated in projects for the next three years are concentrated in this Province. We all of us rejoice in this, We know and have seen for ourselves how marvellous is know and have seen for ourselves how marvellous is the change and development that comes to the country which a rail any opens, the life, the vigour, the trade, the expansion and qu'ckening of every interest. But for all this to come into prompt and real effect, the railway must be accessible. It is absolutely necessary that its stations shall be fed by numerous and tolerable roads. You have a parallel in the railway's locomotive engines—magnificent masses of machinery, but useless without the wheels upon which alone they can move. Therefore, my Government machinery, but useless without the wheels upon which alone they can move. Therefore, my Government has given to its Public Works I epartment all that i possibly can for the construction of feeder roads. In the hopes of a happy day to come, the Department has prepared a formidable list of these roads, and we have before us a carefully prepared and digested scheme, to which I hope that the financial conditions of the Province will enable us to address ourselves steadily and firmly. I regard it, as the Chief Engineer does, as of the first importance that our measures in this matter should not be spasmodic outbursts of enthusiasm, but a uniform, sustained progress on carefully settle I lines, and unless we are disturbed by such misadventures as we do not anticipate, that is the misadventures as we do not anticipate, that is the

e have now embarked. Of the b neti ial measures that on which I personally lay most stress is the aid to the Sibpur College. I think I expressed last year my high admiration of that institution. The longer I know it, and the more I know of it, the higher does my opinion of its value grow. It is the only school in my knowledge everyone of whose musile get employ. my knowledge everyone of whose pupils get employ-ment the moment he successfully passes its curri-culum. That is the sufficient and certain evidence that it fulfils a great public want. The field for men of engineering aptitudes and engineering atttain-ments is growing faster in Bengal than our schools enable us to fill i. Railway construction, railway maintenance, railway management, works, public and private, large and small—fac ories—mines—the last is a long and splendid one, and our supply of men is not equal to the demand. There'oe, I said in reviswing the report of the Director of Public Instruction last autumn, that the Sibpur College should have all the help we could give it. That promise has been redeemed in this Budget. The promise has been redeemed in this Budget. The College is to a certain extent supported and served by a number of technical schools scattered over the Province. With some of these I was much disappointed at my visit to them, and the Principal of the Sibpur College has just completed a tour of inspection of them all, which he undertook at my desire, to set down their several defects and the means of improving each and making it really useful to its neighourhood. An advance c ppy of his report reached me only yesterday and I hope before long we shall have our whole body of tchnical schools put on systimatised and useful of tchnical schoo's put on systimatised and useful basis, on lines harmonious with and leading up to the higher curr culum of the Sibpur College for those pupils who wish to go up to that standard, and yet given the best possible and most useful instruction to those who are content with the lower one.

Now we come to the great items of the aids to local authorities. As I said before, I think that in all the authorities. As I said before, I think that in all the circumstances it was just to give this aid. The Province was attacked last year by the great danger which when the last Budget was discussed was ominously threatening. The plague was a very unusual as it was also a very formidable calamity. The cost of the measures for meeting it and for fighting it has been very heavy, and has weighed very seriously on the finances of the local authorities who had to bear the initial burden. We, the Provincial Government, could not help them then, because we were ourselves bankrupt. Now that we are no longer bankrupt, I think they are entitled to our help. I had applied to myself exactly the same argument which I lately used in our own behalf with the Government of India. They had money, when we had not; we had money when the Government of India hal not, at a time when money had to be found. When the monetary emergency pissed, then came the time to reason together as to the shore each of the circumstance. rgency passed, then came the time to reason together as to the share each should pay. I think it is a just principle that in misfortunes, which entail expense, local bodies should pay according to their means. If you do not impose this principle, then no inducement remains to provide against the rainy day. It is the unexpected that happens, and

take off the local body the burden of the unexpec-ted, first of all, as I said, the local body will not ted, first of all, as I said, the local body will not provide against the unexpected, and in the second place, the local body will spend your money with the magnificent disregard for economy which always characterises one's expenditure of other people's money. I accepted that principle for my own Government in my correspondence with the Imperial Government as to the adjustment of our famine accounts now that the Supreme Government was once more in funds; and I venture to think that the principles laid down in 1881 to govern the relations of the Supreme and Local Governments in this matter, which had to be temporarily abandoned, will now be revived as fair and just to all parties. In the same way my Government cannot undertake to bear always and altogether the charges that local bodies have to incur in order to stave off or suppress plague. altogether the charges that local bodies have to incur in order to stave off or suppress plague. Plague, however, is more unusual, less to be expected than famine, and I was willing to take this into account when our turn came to adjust with our subordinates the expenses of this calamity. In view also of the fact that the expenditure on this head is not a suppression. head is unfortunately not yet at an end, we have there been not merely just but liberal to all the local there been not merely just but liberal to all the local authorities concerned with the very necessary wavning as to the responsibili is that lie on them. The Lieutenant-Governor then went on to notice some of the points, which had been raised in the discussion, supplementing the answers given by previous speakers. In regard to the suggestion to employ punchayets, he said the experiment of a system of village munsif had been tried in a neighbouring province with the result that it was found to foment instead of diminish litiziousness.

found to foment instead of diminish litigiousness, and while reference to arbitration was most desirable and expedient in individual cases, he was afraid that any system of habitual reference to arbitration was no longer practicable in India. In regard to jails, he said there were two things to be held in view—one was that the prisoner must be made to pay, as far as possible, the cost of his incarceration; the other that this imprisonment must be made as deterrent as was consistent with his maintenance in health. The Lieutenant-Governor had been impressed with the unnecessary proportion of extra-mural labour in many of the jails, and while the departmental r les, as to avoiding a conflict with private enterprise, would be ste dily maintained, he would give his strong personal support to all forms of intramural employment. He was sorry to find that the mural employment. He was sorry to find that the suggestions he had made to the non-official members suggestions he had made to the non-official members in the Budget discussion of last year had had no result. No possible economies in the administration had been poined out. On the contrary their only proposals were all for large establishments and further outlay. He was not himself of opinion that any large economies were possible, but he also did not doubt that the improvement of communications would enable some revision to be made of establishments, which were constructed under different conditions. This was necessary, if the increased salaries were to be were constructed under different conditions. This was necessary, if the increased salaries were to be given to ministerial officer, which had been accepted in principle by two successive Financial Secretaries. He agreed with one hon'ble member that discussions, which travelled over the whole range of provincial poli ics, were by no means valuless or infructuous, and expressed his appreciation of the friends. and expressed his appreciarion of the friendly spirit in which the present discussion had been conducted.

His Honor announced that the Council was adjourned till next Wednesday, when the Report of the Select Committee on the new Municipal Bill will be

The Council then separated.

ANOTHER STEERING TORPEDO.

Mr. Axel Orlin; the Swedish inventor, is not the only inventor of a torpedo which can be steered from the shore or from on board ship. A similar is vention (says the Cronicle) has been made by a young Greenockman, Mr. Walter Jamieson. It was first brought to the notice of the public by the Greenock Telegraph on February 16th last. Mr. Jamie on claims priority of his invention. His torpedo seems to be constructed upon the same lines as Mr. Orling's. The torpedoes are sreered without any connection from the shore or from the vessel which launches them, by means of powerful electric impulses through the air. One point of difference between this invention and Mr. Orling's is that the former has two shafts projecting out of Mr. Axel Orlin , the Swedish inventor, is not is that the former has two shafts projecting out of the water instead of one, and that it runs nearer the surface of the water. Mr. Jamieson is a consulting electrical engineer, and a teacher of electrical engineering at Mearns-street School, Greenock.

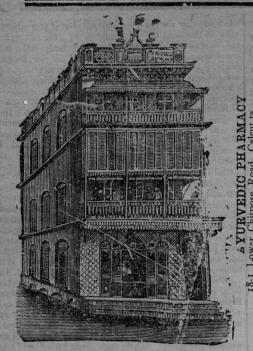
member, there is a spring at that watering place which enjoys the unenviable title of "The Poisoned Fountain." Though the fluid it supplies is clear and sparkling, and science can detect in it neither microbes nor deleterious minerals, the effects produced on ra h or ignorant drinkers are highly unpleasant. A few draughts produce decided symptoms of gas ric ca arrh, and further indulgence may lead to serious illness and even to death. Professor Koeppe has now vouchsafed the explanation that the water is dangerous simply because it is too pure. Unless previously saturated to a certain point with mineral or organic matter, water attracts to itself the salts contained in the cells of the mucous membrane and this 1 tter suffers deterioration, resulting in irflummatory mischief. This is why it is insafe to drink the rills that trickle from a showfield or a glacier.

A FEROZRPORE correspondent writes to the Tribune: —A few days ago, at about 5 P.M., a young Englishman, while driving with a lady and another Englishman, fired at a domestic dog in the Gouldsbury Bazir. The wounded animal ran to the shop of its owner, Lala Durga Prasad, followed by the said Sahib. The dog then ran to another house, and the Sahib, without any regard to the females sitting there, forced his way even there and fired twice at the animal and killed it and brought the carcase dragging from the house. A boy of twelve received some injury on the bick. He was taken to the Canton nent Magistrue, and the house, the shop, and the blood drops of the dead animal were shown to Mr. MacGregor, our good Deputy Inspector, who said that he would try his best to see justice done to them. It is generally believed that the Sahib was appointed to shoot wandering dogs. But if it is true we cannot understand how shooting in crowed thoroughfares can be justified? Who will be responsible if there is any loss of hu-

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(2) one pair sleeve links and stude (3) one immitation diamond ring, (4) one stude (3) one immitation diamond ring, (4) one silk handkerchief, (5) one phial cherry essence (6) one rubber hair comb, (7) one German locking glass (8) one pencil cutting machine (9) one knife (10) one coping ink pencil, (11) one ink erraser (12) one pencil erraser (13) one pair spectacles (14) one packet blue black ink powder (15) one rubberstamp. Postage and Packing Ans. 12.

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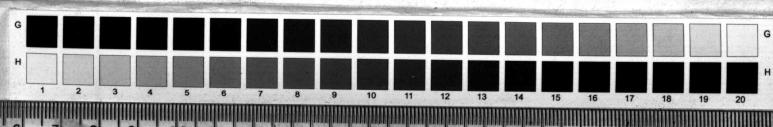
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