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

VOL. XXXI.

CALCUTIA THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1899.

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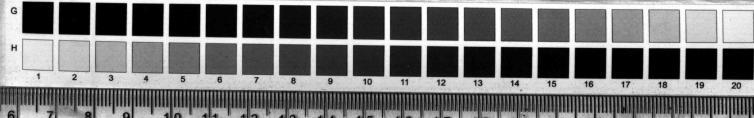
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merits of his cycles and other goods in this country, and hense we generally see so much canardism. Mostly the simpletons only put faith on such puffings. The reason for "Messrs. Valcha Bros." success is that they have always met the wishes of the people as to PRICE, STYLE and QUALITY, thereby gaining their customers' full confidence and a good reputation. All their cycles are specially built for them only at gest extra cost. Infact, No one prevents a dealer if he advertises false a good reputation. All their cycles are specially built for them only at get extra cost. Infact, their customers (and they are the greatest in numbers) seem to be always satisfied. Besides they have largest cycle-works devoted to cycling only in the whole of India and have the largest experience in this." This is one one of the opinions only. The 13th edition of our Cataloue will interest you; send one anna for a copy.

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trued to pitch.
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ostage and packing As. 12 extra.
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THE MYSTERY OF SLEEP.

THE most wonderful events in the world are the THE most wonderful events in the world are the most common. If the sun appeared, says Carlyle only once in a long term of years, how excited every body would be. But the miracle taxes place every day unregarded. The most wonderful thing that happens to man from the cradle to the grave is also a daily event, and it excites hardly any wonder or curiosity. That phenomenon is sleep. We go to bed at night, and expect sleep as a matter of course. It approaches us with no ense of surprise or apprehension on our part, we pass within the ivory gate with "as little concern as we walk down the street, and yet sleep is as wonderful as death, to which not a few poets have likenel it. Only the confirmed victim of use missing its beneficent influence, to the nsom ia realises its beneficent influence, to the rest it is as common place as breakfast. And yet sleep is not only, the profoundest mystery we know, but it is the result and the accompaniment of the most remarkable changes in our bodies, themselves also subjects of deepest wonder. These

themselves also subjects of deepest wonder. These changes are described in a very interesting paper n the April number of Harper's Magazine by Dr. Andrew W Ison.

The first fact relating to sleep is that the sum otal of our energy is reduced; or, as Dr. Wilson puts it, "the living engine slows down, as it were, and banks up its fires, so that its pulsations are sufficient, not for actual labour, but for merely maintaining the passive flow of force within the organism." Whether this reduction of the pray o bodily force causes or merely accompanies sleep it might be hard to say. It is a beautiful thought in 'The Ancient Meriner" that sleep is a blessed influence descending from above, but we suppose science will not listen to that, though it is not incompatible with the idea of the preparation for sleep by the bodily forces. The scientific statement would be that there is a general displacement of molecules, but that does not help us much, for the movements but that does not help us much, for the movements of molecules are unintelligible as an ultimate expres-tion or why things are so and so. Then the work of the glands is slackened, they are not called one of the glands is slackened, they are not called one to secret so many products from the blood. The most striking fact is the change in temperature. The temperture of the human body rises at a quick rate from 6 A. M., to 10 or 11 A. M., increases at a slower rate from that time to 6 P. M., and then falls, reaching the minimum point at about 4 A. M. It is probable, by the way, that colds are often caught in bed at this last hour, especially by restl ss sleepers who partially divest themselves of their bed-clothes, and so are exposeds at the very time who the body demands greatest protection. At this hour, to the tissue-changes are reduced to a minimum. The pulsations of the engine are, in a word, at their feeblest. The brain becomes paler, the appearance pulsations of the engine are, in a word, at their feeblest. The brain becomes paler, the appearance of even the ruddiest people grows more pallid, the resemblance to death is more apparent, so that it seems natural to speak of the dead as asleep, and to say with Shelley in "Queen"

4 How wonderful is Deaths,
Death and his brother Sleep

A learned author quoted by Dr. Wilson attributes the real cause of sleep to "the changes which the nerve elements of the brain undergo as the result of fatigue." But Dr. Wilson himself holds that it is the brain cells that we shall probably find suc" ls in the brain cells that we shall probably find suc explanation of sleep as science can give us. It is Is in the brain cells that we shall probably find suc" explanation of sleep as science can give us. It is known to day that the brain is composed of hundreds of millions of cells, each an independent unit, through all united in a greater and more complexunity. He suggests that this unity of action is a complished by the transmission of impules from one cell to another by temporary contact of the fibres, and this would be the normal condition of things in what we may call "business (hours," when the telephonic exchanges between the usiness of the day is over, and the central telegraphic or telephonic exchanges between the usiness of the day is over, and the central telegraphic or telephonic exchange is no longer o cupied with its busy work, we can conveersly imagine the withdrawal of the processes of the cells, and of their breaking their connections for a brief season, which is devoted to their reuperation." That season of recuperation is what we know as sleep.

This is an ingenious and interesting theory, and is, we suppose, quite, in accord with the latest scientific investigation. It may be said, in passing, that there seems no reason why physiology should not devote more energy than it has done to the investigation of the problem of sleeps since so much in regard to human health depend, upon accurate knowledge of its conditions. If we

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Keyless, openface, medium size, enameli dial, ewelled, pretty, and splendid timekeeper keeps 36 a brighter world it would be for many who now suffer those pr longed and dreary cortures which only the sleepless know. We are, of course, aware that hypnotism and mesmerism are powerful egencies for putting patients to sleep; but even they sometimes fail, and they are as objectionable as drugs. If the problem lies in securing the quiescence of she brain cells, or in the metaphor of the Dr. Wilson, in the shutting off of the telephonic exchange, it ought not to be impossible fore science to get at that part of the human organism, witness its condition, and devies means for the breaking of the contact which main

tains brain activity.

But all this science, interesting and useful But all this science, interesting and useful as it is, leaves the mystery where it wast. We see clearly what physiological phenomena accompany sleep, but what of sleep itself, what of the human soul lately so active, now buried in a repose as still as death? Does the soul itself, as it were, sleep? Does it, like the body need repose? What happens to the mental and moral powers of man when overcome by slumber? Is the mind liberated from the bonds of time and place, and can it visit then, "worlds not realised?" What of the strange phenomena of our dreams, wherein ordinary and familiar secular events connected palpably with some of our daily exnected palpably with some of our daily experiences are either blended with others not so connected or are turned upside, down, and presented in an unmeaning fantasy which nevertheless, seems at the time natural? Is our full presented in an unmeaning fantasy which nevertheless, seems at the time natural? Is our full normal consciousness there? Hardly, or the dream could not be so incongruous and impossible. Yet a partial consciousness there must be, or we could not recall the dream in the morning. And what of those strangest, but well-attested, of all dreams, in which the dreamer sees with vivid intensity an event in the future? If the sleeping form held the complete and normal consciousness with the brain functioning in the usual way, one would suppose the activity of the connected brain cells to be more than usually vigorous in the light of such an astounding experience; yet the very sleep in which the dream occurs depends, we are told on the quiescence of these cells. Can it be possible, then, that in sleep, whatever the physical accompaniments, the soul does become at least partly liberated finding the cells for the time use accompaniments, the soul does become at least partly liberated finding the cells for the time use less as functioning organs? In a trance is this' liberation still more completely effected? And in death in the liberation final and complete? We know nothing, perhaps we never shall know, but to us the problem of sleep can never be solved on any more material ground. All the scientific problems lead up to the mysterious problems of spirit. spirit. अवस्था कविका स्मिन्त्र अवस्थित

COLONEL ROBERTSON, the British Resident in Mysore, is expected to return from Octaca-mund about the 6th of June.

THE Bombay-Baroda line is still blocked by the derailed train. The damage is estimat-ed at Rs. 35,000.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

AS LINGUIST, MOTHER, AND DRESS-MAKER.

In private, the Princess of Wales is far more vivacious than those who have only observed her placid dignity when before the public gaze would imagine. Her tact is always conspicuous. The Empress Frederic, who has the reputation of being one of the cleverest can tackle any man living on scientific and political subjects, is far behind her sisteringlaw in this respect. Our future queen's in-law in this respect. Our future queen's tactfulness, indeed, has rendered her greater service than any other quality she possesses. The Princess, whose mother was a German, and who has naturally had much intercourse with German princesses and princesses at our own Course. princes and princesses at our own Court, speaks the language of the fatherland with much greater case than any other. Somehow, she has never quite mastered the intricacies of English" as she

case than any other. Somehow, she has never quite mastered the intricacies of English" as she is spoke." When first she came over to her husband's country, her knowledge was of the most elementary sort, and the Duke of Edinbugh, then a jolly young sailor, amused himself with teaching her every imaginable slang expression, which she, quite innocently adopted. The Queen's surprise may be well pictured when her new daughter-in-law naively remarked at table that a certain great statesman was a "slap-up trump," and that she hoped Her Majesty felt a "jolly lot better for her forty winks."

As a mother the Princess shines pre-eminently. Every morning, at nine o'clock, when her daughters were still children, she paid a regular visit to the school-room, looked through every exercise they had written, and generally made inquiries as to the progress of their studies. The Princess manages to keep up a continual correspondence with the members of her family, to whom she is most fondly attached. She never allowed a day to pass without writing to he mother, the Queen of Denmark—whose recent death has proved a terrible blow to this most devoted of daughters—or to either of her sisters, the Dowager-Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland. Without being particularly ac. death has proved a terrible blow to this most devoted of daughters—or to either of her sisters, the Dowager-Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland. Without being particularly acscomplished, the Princess is a very pretty singer and performer on the piano Sir Charles Halle was her 'fe'prossor"—whilst the zither is her favourite instrument. Then she is fond of painting in water-clours, and shows a good deal of taste in art needlework, nor does she despise plain sewing and dress-making. Once, when Madame A—(a certain fashionable dress-maker, who shall be nameless) sent her home a gown which proved anything but a good fit, Her Royal Highness, through a third person, gave quite minute directions as to the alteration of seams and gussets, adding with a good natured smile, "You know it is useless to send me such a bodice as that because I know all about it. At home, in Denmark, my two sisters and I had one lady's maid between us, and we often made up our own dresses, I can assure you!" The Princess is a remarkably well-read woman, and enjoys the companionship of clever and distinguished people, but society, in the ordinary sense of the word, has no particular charms for her.—M. A. P.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FOREIGN SYNDICATES AND CHINESE RAILWAY CONTRACTS.—Mr. Yerburgh asked the Under-Secretary or Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that the prospectus of the Pekin-Hankow Railway Loan stated that the "Societe d' Etude de Chamins de Fer en Chine," otherwise the Franco-Belgian syndicate, had a preferential right over the Hankow-Canton line in case the contract with the American syndicate was not carried through; whether the granting of this right to the said syndicate, in face of the undertaking given by the Yamen to Sir Claude Macdon Id, was consistent with the claims of Great Britain in the Yang iss region; and whether he would lay upon the table the terms of the Pekin-Hankow Railway contract. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Brodrick We have never received the text of the Pekin-Hankow Railway con ract from the Chinese Government, who will be reminded of their promise to communicate it. There will be no objection to laying upon the table the terms of the agreement as published in a Shanghi newspaper, which are believed to be substantially accurate. The copy of the prospectus with which my hon. frie.d has kindly supplied me appears to give a preferential right to the syndicate to continue the line to Canton in case the contrast with the American Syndicate. in case the contract with the American Syndicate is not carried through, but it should be borne in mind that this contingency will only arise if the British and Chinese Corporation, who are associated with the American Syndicate in this matter, are not pre-

Persian Concessions to Russia.—Mr. Drage asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whather the Foreign Office had received any information with regard to the Russo-Persian Bank, which had been founded at Tiflis for the purpose of obtaining and working concessions in Persian territory; and whether the Russo-Persian Bank territory; and whether the Russo-Persian Bank was, like the Russo-Chinese Bank, tantamount to

the Russian Government. Mr. Brodrick: We have received no information as to the foundation of a Russo-Persian Lank at Tiffis, nor any particulars as to a bank of that name. Mr. Drage asked the right hon, gentlemen whether ninety-three per cent, of the imports into Bunder Abbas came from British territory; whether the same proportion of the tonnage entering that port belonged to British subjects; and whether any information had reached the Foreign Office of the acquisition by the Russian Government from the Persian Government of any concession in Bunder Abbas for a coaling station, a railway terminus, or any other purpose.

Mr. Brodrick: The latest statistics available

show that the imports into Bunder Abbas in 1897 from the United Kingdom and from India amounted to ninety-one per cent. of the whole. All steamers that traded with Bunder Abbas 1897 were under the British flag, and nearly half the sailing tonnage. The answer to the second paragraph is in the negative.

THE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.—Sir

Campbell-Bannerman: I wished to ask the right Campbell-Bannerman: I wished to ask the right hon, gentleman a question of which I have given him private notice; it is whether he can give the House any information as to the terms of the agreement with Russia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour: In answer to the right hon, gentleman, I have to say, that the general tendency and effect of the arrangement is to provide that Great Britain will not oppose Russian railway enterprise in Manchuria or encourage such enterprise, on he part

Manchuria or encourage such enterprise, on the part of others, and Russia makes precisely same stipullation with regard to the basin of the Yang-tse. The full text of the agreement will be laid on the table

full text of the agreement will be laid on the table as soon as we receive it. There are special stipulations to protect the New-chwang Railway.

Lord G. Hamilton: The two cases which are contrasted in my right hon, friend's question do not stand on the same footing. The Indian civilian has advantages both before he leaves for India, and after his arrival there, which the police and forest officers do not enjoy. But on the other hand it has never been the practice to pay for his passage to India, and I see no sufficient reason, as at present advised, for making any change in this respect.

INDIAN TRADE AND RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.—Mr. Drage asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether reports have been received by the Indian Government from the British Agent at Ladak and

Yarkand with regard to the rapid decrease of the trade of British India with Russian Turkestan, whether those reports state that the trade is likely still further to decrease owing to the extension of the Russian railway to Andijan; and whether any suggestions are made in these reports which the Government can adopt for the development of the trade of India with China, through Thibet, to

rade of India with China, through Thibet, to hake up for the loss thus sustained.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Ladak Trade Returns for the latest year show a decrease in the trade of India with Chinese Turkestan, which the Assistant Resident at Ladak attributes to the duty levied in India upon hemp experted from Yarkand. The Resident in Cashmere thinks if possible that improved communication with Russian centres may ed communication with Russian centres may cause further decline in the Indo-Yarkand trade. cause further decline in the Indo-Yarkand trade. The Government of India has been considering measures for improving trade between India and Thibet, via Sikkim, and the Viceroy is in communication with the Imperial Council of Thibetan affairs on the subject.

NEU-CHWANG EXTENSION LOAN.—Mr. J. Walton asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, along with the text of the Agreement with Russia, the correspondence relating to the Neuchwang Extension Loan would also be laid upon the table.

table.

Mr. Brodrick: The papers are being prepared, and will be laid without avoidable delay. (Hear,

and will be laid without avoidable delay. (Hear, hear.)

THE BROTHERS NATU.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India. Will he state what is the amount of the expenses incurred on account of the maintenance of the brothers Natu since their arrest; whether any portion of, these expenses are charged to the Natu estate; and, if so, under what provision of law such a charge is made.

Lord G. Hamilton: According to the accounts as yet received, the payments made up to July 31, 1898, out of their estate for the maintenance of the two brothers amounted to 1,912rs. 4 pies. I have not received accounts of the total cost of their maintenance up to that date, nor of the expenditure from heir estates after that date. The charge made against their estate under management was incurred under section 2, regulation xxv. of 1827, and in accordance with the advice of the legal officers of Bombay.

CHEAP POSTAGE AND THE MAILS.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India Whether he is aware that since the cheap rate of postage to India heavy additional work has fallen upon the sorters of the ea Post Office between Bombay and Aden; whether in March last the number of bags in a single mail exceeded 1,000, whereas five years ago the average was barely half that number; whether the sorters have usually to work from 6-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.; and whether he will cause such reasonable additions to be made to the staff as will prevent excessive pressure and unduly long hours of work in a tropical climate.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received as jet no information is to the amount of additional work

information s to the amount of additional work thrown upon the sorters of the Sea Post Office by the recent reduction in the rate of postage, but I will communicate with the Government of India on the subject. है। कांच मंत्रियस । व्यवसास यात्र, आयानक

I TETENTS EVARIETIES. ETETES

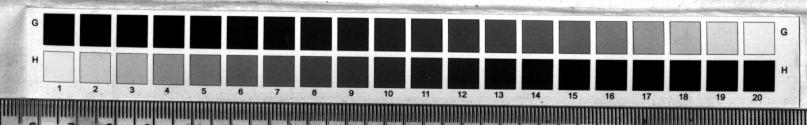
LORD SALISBURY, as everybody knows, is not by any means of small bulk, and he has for a long time teen trying by strict abstemiousness in food and drink to reduce his weight. His breakfast is a numble meal consisting merely of a little becon and a poached egg. At lunch-time he is even more moderate, a little cheese, biscuits, and a glass of claret being frequently sufficient. One of two courses and a couple of glasses of claret often suffice at dinner-time, and that is all for the day Lord Rosebery was at one time very epicurean in his tastes and had a great appetite, but latterly, to the sorrow of the cooks, it has partly gone off Many years ago he used to have his own cook in attendance in the House of Lords whenever it was likely that his Parliamentary duties would detain him over dinner-time, and this functionary was remunerated to the handsome extent of £700 per annum. But when he was last Prime Minister his appetite fell off, and he dropped most of this kind of thing.

THE Church of Hour Saviour, Moscow, was built to commemorate the deliverance of Moscow from the French, and cost upwards of three quarters of a million sterling, far ing in beauty any church of modern times. It stands just outside the fremlin, and its geld-plated dome is visible from every part of the city. Its altar, with its combination of precious stones and marble carvings, before it was enriched by its g iden coins, silver ornaments, and its costly sacred pictures, cost nearly £100,000. It took 900 ib of gold to plate the dome, and there is more than £200,000 worth of gold upon it. Twelve hundred golden candelasha hold as many candles under the cupolas, and all the presses are of a d all the vessels used by the priests are of solid gold. The church was built to accommodate 10,000 people.

THE possible Napoleon V.—lives in a very quiet establishment in the Avenue Louise in Brussels, and cannot at an outside computation, be worth more than £5,000 a year. He bro her, Louis Napoleon, Colonel of a Russian regiment, possesses about the same amount. The extempress Eugenie, who is reputed to be one of the wealthiest women in Europe, has stated her intention of leaving a fortune of £2,000,000 to the one, who is accepted y the Bonapartis party as its leader. The entire wealth of the Bonaparts party as its leader. The entire wealth of the Bonaparts party as its leader. Ing, most of which is owned by the ex-Empress Eugenie. The actual claimants to the Imperial Eugenie. The actual claimants to the Imp throne are not worth £20,000 a year between them. On the other hand, the House of Orleans is repeated to be worth at least £15,000,000.

On the coffin of Colonel Sir Robert Warburton, whose funeral took place other day afternoon at Brompton Cemetery, the Queen had caused a circlet of boys to be placed with a card containing the following inscription: "A tribute of regard and esteem for one of her most distinguished soldiers from Victoria R. I." Her Majesty was represented at the funeral by Major-General Sir John M'Neill, V. C., while the Prince of Wale's representative was Captain Holford. In addition to the immediate was Captain Holford. In addition to the immediate members of the family and the Royal representative who rode in the funeral procession; there were present Mr. Burleigh Cecil, Sir J. Murray, Colonel Nesbit, Captain Ginbirch, Captain Umacke, General Ommaney, Colonel Cruthers, and Colonel Goldney.

THE Shabar Khel section of the Maima Kabul Khel Waziris having committed numerous offences in the Kurram and at Khost, and generally made themselves a terror of the country side, sanction has been given to reprisals being undertaken. Fines, taggregating Rs. 6,500 are outstanding against ohem, an uitimate was sent to them on the 6th instant, demanding payment of Rs. 2,000 and the expulsion of certain tlaws within a fortnight. The demand was not complied with, and a small punitive column is marching to destory the Shaber Khe Kots, a few miles below Biland Khel.



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

FOR RESTHERN OF COR Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25, 1899.

ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS.

THE propositions that we laid down in

(1) Newspapers are more necessary in India than in any other part of the world; and, therefore, they can wield greater power here than their brethren are likely to do elsewhere.

(2) Anglo-Indian papers have, generally speaking, up till now, frequently prostituted their sacred functions.

(3) The Anglo-Indian papers of the present day are disposed to deal with the children of the soil in a more friendly manner than their predecessors used todo. If a British Judge is influenced by motives

of interest, passion or prejudice, to support wrong, he prostitutes his office and debases himself. A newspaper has greater influence than a Judge, for he sits in judgment upon the king or is the expression A journalist has to discuss questions affecting public interest from the highest stand-point and give his verdict. If he betrays weakness, he debases himself betrays weakness, he debases himself, prostitutes his sacred functions, and mars his displaying far more sympathy for the inown usefulness.

In India Anglo-Indian Editors think that to support British interests at all hazards.

But suppose British Judges also think in the same way. Suppose they think that they are Englishmen, who are here to make money and uphold the laws have been passed it is impossible for here to make money and uphold the interests of their countrymen, and therefore, they have no business to side with a hearty manner which is so essential to native, though justice may be on his side and not on that of his opponent, who is an Englishman. Will not every honest Englishman in this country cry shame and condemn such a judge, though so patriotic in his sentiment? In the same manner why should not an English Editor consider it a degradation to uphold wrong against right, simply because by so doing he will help a countryman or an administration controlled by his own countrymen? And why should not at honest Englishmen here cry shame and condemn a news aper which from a clannish feeling is prepared to side with injustice? Newspaper Editors are permitted to pros-

titute their sacred functions because the standard of morality is low. We do not say this in reference to India. It is low everywhere, even in England. Had not that been the case, the Times could never have been the leading paper in that country.

In India, however, the Anglo-Indian papers have not openly to violate the principles of truth and justice, because they have an easy way of escaping from a difficult for the Indians, and, therefore, it is no the dilemma in the following manner. They altogether ignore such subjects. And thus they have not to support an unjust act committed by a countryman. Thus, for instance, a native of India is murdered by a Rusopean and the culprit is allowed to committed by a countryman and the culprit is allowed to committed by a countryman. Thus, for instance, a native of India is murdered by of the down-trodden to assert their should be pleased to nominate one of a European, and the culprit is allowed to right to live. If strikes are common escape. What the Anglo-Indian papers to in America, they are more common in to take no notice of the case at all ! was be

are too henorable to support an unjust opposition to their bread-giver. And the act, but they are too weak to condemn it, if it is the work of a country- the strike a lesson to the effect that there man. Magisterial vagaries are one of the is a screw loose somewhere. He makes the most po ent causes of discontent here. The necessary inquiry and then removes the Anglo-Indian papers are too honest to wrong which had led to the combination. support such acts, but not honest enough to

condemn them.

is a common property of all Englishmen In Speaking, very senish. They cannot per is a common property of all Englishmen In Suade themselves to believe that their victims have their rights, one of which is that rely upon those who are sent out here, to they have a right to live in some comfort. rule this Empire of theirs. But those And, therefore, Jesus Christ, who is on the wersy, though our sympathies are, of course, who are here have no reason to stand alocf side of the victims of tyrants, when asked with the Lord Bishop, we must say the and leave everything to a clique of officials. how he could justify the sense of justice and If the officials rule the courtry, the non-officials should play the part of the Opposition. A Government can never be properly tion. A Government can never be properly conducted without an Opposition. Where is the Opposition in India? The Indian papers? Well, the official's can send every

their action. But in India, which is a country far more difficult to gove n, the products of the West. As a matter of they have left every thing to a clique who fact the Brahmin of the B they have left every thing to a clique who fact, the Brabmi's signallers had been res-

mischief. What the Anglo-Indian papers do in this country is to leave the Government and administrators alone. If they refer to them they do it only to accord support to those who are irresi tible, and, therefore do not need it.

Now the newspapers are outsiders. They see things from a different standpoint from that of the officials. If, instead of crying ditto to whatever the officials might say the news-papers criticize the actions of the former, there can be no manner of doubt that the Will independence, on their part, injure their interests? We do not know. But this we see, that Anglo-Indian papers can, if they like, rule the Empire along with the Brahmins who held the Indian Empire when officials, which, however, they do not; they have voluntarily given up privileges they

should enjoy and utilize.

The Anglo-Indian papers are here in the midst of three hundred millions of people, but like the Jews in Calcutta, they remain aloof from the inhabitants of the country. A question, affecting the vital interests o

Now that the Anglo-Indian papers are habitants of their adopted country, may we hope to see them carrying on their legitimate they are Englishmen in a foreign country, function, which is to act as guardians of where they have come to make money.

As Englishmen their paramount duty is which the Opposition is doing in England, and then the country will be better governed and no British interests sacrificed. The success.

THE SIGNAULERS' STRIKE.

WE are sorry to see the following lines in the Pioneer:

Probably 97 per cent of the signallers now going on strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are Mahratta Brahmins or other Mahratta castes, the Brahmin predominating. Comment is unnecessary. Forty rupees a month is declared to be the maximum salary to which the signallers can rise. For this wage there should be no difficulty in obtaining Angio-Indian lads from the Lawrence Asy ums and from crowded Madras and Calcutta, who would make for loyalty and hang together for the good of the Railway in times of difficulty. Give these lads, who might be indentured, the certain prospect of advancement to guards and stationmasters' positions in due course, and the authorities will, by employing them, have insured themselves against a repetition

of a signal ers' strike.

We shall explain the situation. Men are divided into two classes, viz., tyrants and their victims. These tyrants and victims are to be found everywhere, even in the most civilized of countries. And thus position. If they see a wrong done to a all over the world there is a ceaseless native by their countrymen; it is their duty, struggle betwen these two classes. In Russia, as journalists,—guardians of public mo ality the aut crat is too strong for his victims, tender feeling for their countrymen and none resort to infernal machines. In America, on the other hand, the freest country in the pleasant duty to them to side with an world, where every man is a factor, where Indian against their own kith and kin. On the sovereign is only one of the people, the other hand, they cannot openly sup the tyrant is the capitalist. And the grant act of injustice, even in the poor working men are treated with sel defence of a countryman, for they have a fishness and cruely by the generality character to maintain. But they escape from of the capitalists, who employ them. The

is not to say that the verdict is a proper cone, or that they are glad their country ing men form combinations, there is a man has escaped, for they are too honorable to do that. But what they do is Sometimes the former win and sometimes a strike. the latter. But whenever there is a strike The Anglo-Indian papers, we must ay it can be taken for granted that there is a to their credit, are not so guilty of the real and wide-spread grievance, that has errors of commission as of omission. They

But the master, who is selfish and cru l, adopts quite a d fferent method. He takes All power is in the bands of their countrymen who form themselves in a countrymen who form themselves in a compact family here. The Empire of India speaking, very selfish. They cannot per-

one of their conduct rs to jail!

In England they will not trust the Government, though the members composing it are under their eyes; and they have, having real and intolerable grievances, for, as

In England, we have the colliers' strike, the lamp-lighters' strike, and other strikes; but there is no Mahratta Brahmins there to lead them to it. When we see "strikes," we naturally come to the conclusion that the strikers have a grievance, but the writer in the Proneer would give the present strike a political significance to divert attention from the real point at issue. The name of a Mahratta Brahmin has a charm of its own now-a-days,—the name of a Mahratta Brahmin having the effect of inflaming at country will be better governed, that is once the worst passions of a class of Angloto say, governed more economically and Indians; and knowing this full well, the writer sympathetically. Are they indolent? Are invokes this name to suppress the fact of they afraid of criticizing the Government? their grievances. their grievances.

We don't know how the Mahratta Brah

Lord Clive was fighting in Bengal, They made over the Empire to the present masters and loyally agreed to uphold them, When at Poona, we heard a Mahratta ballad in which Baji Rao Peshwa was praised for having left the gadi in favor of the English, which arrangement brought peace to the land. The Mahrattas, therefore, deserve to be treated with kindness and not with hostility by the present rulers of the land; and we dare say, the bitter feeling displayed towards the Mahratta Brahmins by a certain class of Anglo-Indian writers is not approved of by the higher classes of their countrymen. There is no doubt of it, the signallers have a real grievance and a wide-spread one, that they made efforts to remove it in a peaceful manner and that they have resorted to this combination when they were convinced that they had no hope of redress from their superiors.

THE public has a right to know what has led the Bengal Government to disturb the publicly-announced arrangements of its predecesors with regard to the election of members to the local Council, and bring about all this confusion, uncertainty and injustice into this province. At whose instance and to serve what purpose was the Lieutenant-Governor moved to introduce this dangerous innovation? We are the more anxious to know all, as there is no doubt of it that His Honour has been actuated in this matter by the best of motives, and secondly, because, His Honour, judging from his attitude towards the Calcutta Municipal Bill, is very loth to interfere with the acts of his predecessors. There is no earthly reason why Sir John Woodburn should support this Bill which, if passed, will, as he is perfectly aware, render his rule very unpopular with the people; but yet, it is said, he sticks to it so tenaciously, because he thinks, it would not look well to run counter to the wishes of his predecessor. Well, it was in 1893 that Sir Charles Elliott announced in a Resolution that Dacca should be allowed to exercise tie franchise in 1899. His Honour repeated the appouncement in 1895, and withdrew the proviso by which he left his successors to do whatever they liked in this matter; and Sir Alexander Mackenzie alse did the same in 1897. Thus three announcements, in three public Resolutions, on three different occasions, promising Dacca the privilege to exercise the right of occurred in the meantime to lead Sir John cipal Bill, when it would be Woodburn to go against these repeated de-

clarations of his predecessors? It is said that, the Government of Bengal should be pleased to nominate one of the two Municipal representatives in the Council and allow the other to get in thorough the Corporation. This was a reasonable prayer; and Sir John Woodburn may yet accede to it, and avoid all complications. If His Honour cannot accede to the request, there is no doubt, some explanation would be forthcoming on the part of the Governor.

THE action of the Bishop of Colombo in entering a protest against the circular of the Lord Bishop, has evoked a good deal of comment. Dr. Welldon issued a circular that Christians and non-Christians should unite in offering special prayers and thanksgiving to God on the eightieth birthday of Her Majesty. By this move the Lord Bishop gives one a roretaste of what he meant by "imperial Christianity". The Bishop of Colombo, however, says that there can be no union or unity between Christians and non-Christians. In this contro-Bishop of Colombo is more consistent. If interest in this controversy. Says the Vishnu turana, Part III, eighth section, eighth sloka:
"If a man sincerely worships Gcd, he is accepted, no matter in what form he does it." standi in this controversy, but the Mussalmans have. Thus, if the Christians have voted eternal damnation to non-Chrishave voted eternal damnation carry on their work in secret, and resent if they are asked to give an explaration. Is this not furny? Yet a single blunder of the officials here may produce incalculable of obtaining justice.

can only be settled in the other world. The

Bishop of Colombo is no bigot, he has some charity at least, for instance, he says:

Though Christian prayer is prayer in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and no other is traver in the fall account. prayer in the full sense of the word, yet we trust that lower forms of prayer are graciously accepted by God from those to whom the name of Christ is unknown. We feel sure that among non Christlans there are many individuals, whose worship, though offered in ignorance, is yet accepted as worship of Him after whom they are seeking.

The prayer "in the full sense of the word"

is the Christian prayer: what that is, we know. All others are of "lower forms." Let us examine some of these "lower forms" as taught by the Lord Gauranga. He taught that man can develop his spiritual nature, and his worship must be according to his capacity. Here is a free translation of the

prayer for the beginner:
"My Lord God, I pray not for wealth or for any earthly good, but grant me, ch, Lord, Bhakti (faith and reverence) to Thee." Here is the next higher form of prayer:

"Oh my God! wilt Thou mercifully vouchsafe to me the privileges of being overpowered by emotion followed by the shedding of tears, broken voice and pulak (signs of unutterable joy) by the mere it erance of Thy sweet name?"

Then comes another:—
"Oh my God! make me Thy servant and, as for my pay, give me Love to Thee."

Here is yet another:—

"Oh, my Govind! my days have become long and tedious; my eyes are like clouds in the rainy season; the world itself appears dreary because of Thy absence."

THE Natu brothers, who are now under restraint at Belgaum, had recently an occasion to feel their peculiar position very xeenly. The younger Natu had a marriageable daughter to dispose of, and a Hindu can understand, in what predicament the Natu family found themselves under such circumstances. A bridegroom was secured, and the date and the place of marriage were fixed. The Natus then wired to the Bombay Government, praying for permission that one of the brothers might be allowed to go beyond Belgaum and attend the marriage at Kolaba, as it was incumbent upon them to do so, under the rules of the Shastras. The permission was refused. The incident needs no comment. As the Natus are leading the Bombay Government to commit blunder after blunder, the best course for the latter is to set them free at once. Perhaps they would have done it long ago if an impression had not taken hold of their mind that, by so doing, they would lose their prestige. What an idea of prestige! We fancy, however, the prestige of the enlightened Government of England consists in redressing, and not persisting in, an admitted wrong. It is said the Natus will be quietly released after the departure of Lord Sandhurst from

information on the subject, the object of the Bengal Government in disfranchising the Dacca Division was to offer an opportunity to Babus Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Narendro Nath Sen to get into the Council again, after the expiry of their terms, so election this year, were made. What has that they might criticise the Calcutta Munifor final disposal, on behalf of the people. Apart from the fact that their speeches would be of no practical use, as the Government would not be in the least influencwere to oppose Babu Surendra Nath, the latter would find it very difficult to secure the Presidency Division seat. It is an open M. Bose; but, as the latter is not willing to contest the seat with the Secretary of the Association of which he is the President, so the Government has no cause for anxiety as regards Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee; for, barring Babu Ananda Mohun Bose, there is scarcely a resident of the Presidency Division who can successfully compete with him on the present occasion. We regret, however, the position of Babu Narendro Nath Sen is not as secure as that of Babu Surendra Nath. We understand that Mr. Apcar has made every arrangement to compete the Corporation seat with Babu Narendro Nath, and he is likely to prove a formidable rival. We have nothing to say against Mr. Apcar; on the other hand, he is wellknown for his sympathy towards the people of this country. But, considering the pecu-liar circumstances of the case, we hope non-Christians are enemies of God, any payer from them can never be acceptable to Him. The Hindus have, lowever, no able to Him. The Hindus have, lowever, no ment has interested itself on behalf of the two Municipal representatives of the Corporation; and it will not look well on the part So, you see, according to the Hindus, the Christians are welcome to gray through Jesus Christ, as the Musselmans are also welcome to do through their D of the European members of the Corporathrow him over-board, but return him un-

> REFERRING to the Rules empowering the Bengal Government to disfranchise the

Dacca Division, the Bengalee says :-

The Rules on the subject are clear and we quote them here: The following is a sketch of the form which the rotation may probably assume: but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot blind himself or his successor, as to the exact order in which the privilege will in future be

It seems the Bengalee is not aware that, from his next election Resolution, that is to say, the one dated 6th May 1895, Sir Charles Elliott took out the proviso entirely and thus made it clear that his successors should not disturb his scheme of rotation. Sir Alexander Mackenzie respected his wishes, but Sir John Woodburn, it appears, has found it necessary to run counter to them for reasons which are not yet known to the public.

In our issue of the 9th instant there appeared a letter describing an unprovoked assault on a Mahomedan by a European on the platform of the Duni-Dum Railway Station. The correspondent, Babu L lit Mobun Ghosal, is a Commissioner of the Cossipore-Chilpore Municipality, and an educated man. He saw the assault with his own eyes, and learnt the name and address of the Indian who was caned on the crowded latform, in the presence of hundreds of people. The assault took place on the 30th April last and not on April 5th as stated in the letter. It is, we believe, not too much to expect that the military authorities will put themselves in communication with Babu Lolit Mohun Ghosal who will be able to give them every information, hold an enquiry into the matter and take what steps justice would prompt. It is really a matter of the greatest regret that such an unprovoked assault, as is alleged in the case under notice, should occur even in the metropolis of British India.
The officer we are told, is a Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Rifles now stationed at Dum Dum.

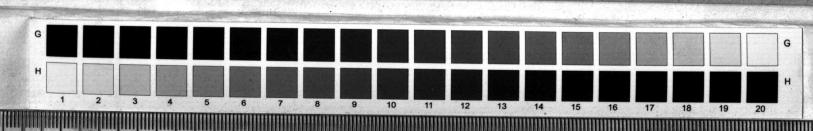
THE Sugar Duties Act still continues to evoke interest and invite comment in England. Of course, we need hardly recapitulate at this late hour of the day that the English people are divided over this question. The writer on Indian Affairs in the Times makes some very pertinent observations in regard to the Sugar Duties, which should silence the Free Traders of England. This is what he says:— "There can be no pretence that in other matters we strictly regulate our Indian finances by the British principles of taxation. In England our fiscal policy is to let the necessaries of life go revenue free. In India the heaviest lax is levied from salt, a prime necessary of life for the pcorest classes and their cattle. In England import taxes are confined to a few luxuries, and export taxes on staples could not be borne for a moment. In India there is an almost universal Customs tariff on imports by sea and land, and an export duty of about 80 million rupees a year is still levied on rice, as until Lord Mayo's reforms, an export duty was levied on wheat......
In England the bare suspicion of manipulating our customs tar ff in the interest of rival producers beyond the seas would shatter the strongest Ministry. In As far as we have been able to gather India the customs tariff has again and again been adjusted and re-adjusted by exemptions, reductions and a countervailing Excise in the interest of the rival manufacturers of Great Britain."

WE learn on the authority of Seba newly started Santipur weekly, that the Faridpur Hitaishini is in rather hot waters. We are told that in its issue of the 15th Falgoon last, the Hitzishini published competitors might stand in the way and frustrate the object of the Government.

For instance, if Babu Ananda Mohun Bose were to oppose Babu Supposed out that an article headed haheb puja or worship of Europeans. This article attracted the attention of the Bengali Translator to the Government, who translated the series of the Government. it to the Government. As a result thereof, the Director of Public Instruction was asked to hold an enquiry into the matter. Mr. important members of several pediar, we are told, wrote to the worshippers of Europeans mentioned in the article for M. Bose: but, as the letter of the several information. The result of the matter. Mr. dence is not yet known. We do not think that we are justified in making any comments on the case at the present stage. We may, however, say that it will be watched with interest and anxiety not only by the press but by the entire population of

> GLADSTONE, in his article, in the Nineteenth Century, on the "Empire of the English", anticipated some of the sentiments of Rudyard Kipling. He expressed wonder at the success of his race in conquering a nation seven or eight times numerically stronger than themselves. This in itself would be no wonder if the Indians were savages; but they had, said Mr. Gladstone, a civilization of their own, in no way inferior to that which prevailed in Europe at the time. Now, this knowledge, that the Indians are a

THEFT and robbery of a very serious character having become common in Ferozepur, a special meeting of Magistrates, Honorary Magistrates, and Members of the Municipal Committee was held at the Town Hall to consider means for the greater security of the town. Several proposals were made how to check the increase of crime. It was suggested that a special magistrate with full powers was required under the existing state of things. It was also brought to notice that several private individuals had opened doors in the wall of the town and thus opened communications with the outside world independently of the usual town gates that are guarded by the police. It was resolved that a sub-committee be appointed of Government officials and other influential men to consider all questions in regard to crime in the town and to discuss means to prevent THEFT and robbery of a very serious charac-



been made over to the English by finite mercy. This sort of argument justified conquest, and some oppression on the people. If any member of Parliament complained of the oppressions, they were silenced by the assertion that what did a people deserve, who dragged their shricking widows to the funeral pile and threw their weeping children into the to hold that their salaries should be paid by

It has now come to be realized that the Indians are not a savage race, that they have a civilization of their own, and that they possess all the elements which, when properly utilized, would make them a great nation. England has other dependencies besides India; as, for instance, Ireland, Australia and the Provinces in Africa. The Africans are savages, and they are not fit to receive the rule that Englishmen themselves enjoy. All other dependencies of Eugland have, however, got Home Rule and almost all the political privileges that Englishmen themselves enjoy. May we enquire how long will England continue to keep the Indians in leading strings? Is it for ever and ever? Is that the decision of England? We are tempted to ask the ques tion because of the efforts made to banish war from the world.

THE London correspondent of the Hindu is a curious sight to see *India* on one side, and the entire Indian press, with one or two exceptions, on the other. Of course, the Editor has a right to hold his India, is for the measure. Babu Romesh Chandra Dutt, who is a constant companion of the Editor, is also for the measure. And the ought to know what we are about. We think to the words of wisdom of Sir John Malcolm. This is, he says, how British rule can be made permanent in India:

We said the other day, the Blue-books on the sugar question are extremely unreliable, Government itself having very little faith in its own figures. The Blue-books again do not support the contention of the copponents of the measure. The Congress is

THERE is one feature in the signallers' expect an explanation from the Government. The signallers were the servants of a private Railway Company: the quarrel was not between them and the Government. They had a grievance against their master. and in order to gain their ends they resorted to a method which is not only adopted in every civilized country but which is per-fectly legitimate. When such strikes happen interfere unless the strikers break the law. In England such strikes are very common, but the Government there stand aloof and allow the parties to settle their own differences. Why is there a departure in this country? The motives of the masters were let alone, the chances were, that he Railway Company wou'd have met the lemands of their servants half-way, and thus soth parties might have come to a satisfactory understanding. But being backed and upplied by Government with the remister number of signallers, the Company rere in a position to defy the strikers and teat their combination with indifference. We do not know how far the Government as justified in affording protection to one rivate party against another, specially when several capacity and thus the Railway Company wou'd have met the limated with limited w

civilized race, and not "blacks," came to be the party which received help from Govrealized very lately by the people of England. The notion prevailed and was made to prevail by Interested and designment was to have maintained an attitude ing men that the Indians were a race of perfect neutrality. As the protector of of savages, as black as the Negroes, and the weak against the strong, its other duty more superstitious than they. They, these was to have made an enquiry into the blacks" were sometimes called "Gentoos." subject, and remove the grievances of the They were represented to be as black poorly-paid signallers, if their complaint as Negroes in all illustrations, almost naked, was founded in fact. It is in this way and doing only menial service. In pictures alone that Government can interfere as Negroes in all illustrations, almost had a sitting, and doing only menial service. In pictures the bigger folks were described as sitting, gaudily dressed, on gaudily caparisoned elephants, giving an idea that they were no hatter than they should be. It was told that better than they should be. It was told that their land-lords, the authorities are found to they worshipped hideous idols, burnt their come forward to protect the former. widows, sacrificed their children, &c., &c. Similarly why should they not protect the After such a description, it was very signallers if they had a real grievance against plain that these accursed creatures had their employers? Of course, they struck a merciful God for their salvation. State; it was only a protest against the And they thus thanked God for His in- manner in which they were treated by their

to serve a private Company? And, by whom are they being paid? If their services could be lent to private parties, without infringing any rules, it is reasonable them and not from the public Exchequer. But has this been done in the present case? The public has a right to know what the Government has got to say to this.

teacher." The great teacher is Sir John Malcolm. According to the *Pioneer*, no Englishman has ever been in closer touch and sympathy with the feelings and aspirations of the princes, chiefs and gentlemen of position in India than Sir John. And judging from the quotations that our contemporary makes from the Instructions which he, Sir John, issued in the year 1821 to officers acting under his orders in Central India, his estimate seems to be perfectly just. The Pioneer says, though we may boast, not always without justifica-tion, that we are far better than our fathers, yet the fact remains that in wide and comprehensive views of Indian statesmanship our fathers were, from the fills his letter with a discussion of the attitude of India in regard to the sugar question. It That is the general verdict of the India public. Eighty years ago the people of India were more difficult to govern than now; for then they had not been reconciled to British rule, nor had they been thoroughly tamed own views, but then he ought to take into and d sarmed. On the other hand, they had subject. consideration the opinions of others. The been in full possession of all the martial spirit paper has tried to strengthen its position by and love of independence that characterise quoting one or two Indian papers, but it should also have taken note of the opinions of hundred others who do not agree with under control, but extort respect and it. Thus Mr. Caine, who is as much a Radical and free trader as the Editor of state of things now! The authorities, of the present day, though backed by seventy-five thousand British bayonets and armed with powers from head to foot, see entire Indian press is for it. Why should sedition all around them; and they cannot India ignore such strong opinion? Let him control the people, emasculated though bear in mind, that we are on the spot and they have been, without sedition laws and if the Editor were here, he would have to the words of wisdom of Sir John

measure. The Congress is Our successes and moderation contrasted with supposed to express the views of the the misrule and violence to which a great part Indians, and *India* is supposed to be the of the population of India have for more than organ of the Congress. To be consistent, therefore, *India* should support the sugar raised the reputation of the British nation so high therefore, India should support the sugar measure. If the Editor cannot go so far as that, he can content himself by quoting Indian papers without expressing his own our duty to impart, must gradully revive and bring into actior. The people of India must, by a recurring sense of benefits, have amends made them for the degradation of continuing strike about which the public may naturally subject to foreign masters, and this can alone be done by the combined efforts of every individual employed in a station of trust and responsibility to render popular a Government which, though not national, has its foundations laid deep in the principles of toleration, justice and wisdom."

"These are golden words," we repeat with the Pioneer; and "to inspire a recurring sense of benefits might well be engraven on the rock as the aim and ideal" of the British in other countries, the authorities there never Imperial Po'icy. Unfortunately the policy of the modern times is the reverse of inspiring a recurring sense of benefits. The policy now followed is not calculated to raise hopes for receiving benefits, but to create despair and disappointment all create despair and disappointment all along the line, in consequence of the withdrawal of blessings already given. Just fancy that two years ago the Indian Press was absolutely free, but its mouth has now practically been gagged. In 1878 the authorities in England and elsewhere the never influenced by such considerations when they are overtaken by atrikes. This interference on the part of Jovernment is also an injustice to the signaller-strikers. If the latter and their as not fit to be trusted with the manager. Government is also an injustice to the signaller strikers. If the latter and their nasters were let alone, the chances were, that he Railway Company would have met the

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Indian Sketches

Shishir Kumar Ghose WITH ANINTR STION

deeply-interesting volume of miscellaneous articles rom the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose".—W. S. Caine in the Introduction,

The sketches are written in excellent English and an attractive style. These sketches are of a miscellaneous character—stories with a distinctive imaginawork, but that was no offence against the State; it was only a protest against the manner in which they were treated by their masters.

Another feature of the question is—can military signallers be thus employed to serve a private Company? And, by whom are they being paid? If their services could be lent to private parties, —L ndon Review.

To be had at the Patrika Office

FOREST SURVEY.—During last year, re-demarcation of village boundaries in Palamau district and operations by the Settlement Officer in Manbhum, have rendered it possible WE thank the Pioneer for its article of to add ninety-five square miles to area of which May 22, headed "The teaching of a great estimates have been formed. An area of fourteen square miles was transferred last year, from the Forest Department to the Sundarbands to be leased out to cultivators.

> ASSAM JAIL ADMINISTRATION. - In commenting on the Jaii Administration in Assam for the year 1898, Mr. Cotton is glad to find that

Committee appointed to consider the merits of the Central Station scheme have asked Sir Bradford Leslie to verify his estimates, the opinion being that the work cannot be done for the price. Sir Bradford Leslie is now leaving for England and the scheme has been indefinitely hung up. Meanwhile Mr. Toynbee is drafting a report upon the

SUPERSTITION .- We Hindus are, of course, superstitious. But by what name are we to characterize the recent successful agitation against Sunday newspapers in England, if not by the name of superstition? Some nations worship stones, some trees, some animals, some the elements and some reserve their homage for images. The English worship the Sabbath—always with a capital S, if you please. But for all that, it is not they, but we who are superstitious!—Hindoo Patriot.

DACOITY. - On Saturday last a dacoity was DACOITY.—On Saturday last a dacoity was committed in the house of a rich jute dealer at Matrah near Diamond Harbour. In the dead of night when all the inmates of the house were fast asleep, 35 armed dacoits entered the house and after brutally torturing the inmates with fast in order to make them disclose the with fire in order to make them disclose the resting place of their valuables decamped with cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 2000. Some of the dacoits have been arrested and will shortly be placed on their trial.

KILLED BY DROWNING.—Some days ago, an Urlah boy, aged 8 years, was playing in the neighbourhood of his house in Garden Reach, neighbourhood of his house in Garden Reach, when a man accidentally threw a quantity of rice water on him. The sudden shock was so great that the boy fell down apparently dead. It appear that the man who did it and his relatives in order to do away with all the evidence in this case, then took the boy to Tallygunge and consigned him to a tank. The body afterwards floated up and a few days after the real facts leaked out. The local police with the permission of the Magistrate, exhumed the body. A fost mortem examination disclosed the fact that the boy had been drowned. Two men have already been taken in custody and others implicated in the affair are expected to be arrested shortly. arrested shortly.

A TALE OF OUTRAGE.—A corresponden writing to the *Indian Empire* from Masimpur, in the district of Noakhali, says: The village In the district of Noakhali, says: The village Masimpur is the abode of thieves and budmashes. The inhabitants of it are so much harassed by them that they do not venture to rise against them. Eight days ago a budmash, Jabarli by name, entered the house of his neighbour Nura Khan in his absence and forcibly rayished he wound wife. The woman cried ravished hs young wife. The woman cried and men from adjicent houses came to her

THE GHATSILLA CASE .- Referring to the nterpellation in the House of Commons, regarding the Gratsilla case, the Indian Nation says:—We are not acquainted with the facts of this particular case, but there can be no doubt that the entire system of union of judic al and executive functions is a great will and nessible it is more than ordinarily evil, and possibly it is more than ordinarily serious evil in backward districts like Manbhum and Singbhum where the bar is not a large or powerful institution. So long, as the present system is not radically altered, the only safeguards we can recommend for the proper administration of justice are a constant supervision of the proceedings of those courts by the Government as well as the High Ccurt. The trial by a Deputy Commissioner of a case in which the processition has been intimated by in which the prosecution has been instituted by that officer himself, is probably no uncommon thing in those districts.

DACOITY IN MIDNAPUR.—The Medini Bandhab of Midnapur says that the other day an armed band of dacoits attacked the house of a wel-known family of jewellers. They successively broke down three padiocks and forced an entry into the house and into the bed-room of Babu Ramsaran Shaha where that gentl-man was fast asleep. One of the maraulers stood at his head with a drawn and gleaming sword while his companions began gleaming sword while his companions began to rifle the contents. The sound of removing a tin box aroused the gentleman who was thoroughly demoralised to offer any resistance whatever. The cries which escaped from his lips were however sufficient to touch his whatever. The cries which escaped from his lips were, however, sufficient to rouse his wife and other inmates of the house and this led the robbers to make good their escape without being able to lay their hands on any other box. It was for them a love's labour lost for what they carried off was hardly worth Rs. 200. In order to avoid the possibility of neighbours coming to the rescue several of the bours coming to the rescue several of the band stood guard over neighbouring houses. A police enquiry is going on.

A DISTRICT JUDGE IN COURT.—The other day, one Sital Prosad, a record keeper of Srinagar Raj, was accused by Mr. F. Maclinne, for the year 1898, Mr.Cotton is glad to find that the unenviable reputation of Assam for showing the heaviest jali mortality in India has now been lost, the death-rate having fallen from 51'6 per mille in 1894 to 36'6 per mille in 1898. This result has been brought about by attention to the dlet of prisoners and increased medical supervision during the unhealthy months of the year.

The Central Station.—We understand, says Capital, that after several meetings the Committee appointed to consider the merits and was placed incharge of the Head Con-stable. The case was filed before Babu Akhori Brahma Dev Narain Singh, who after examining the learned Judge found the innocent man guilty of the offence and fined him a rupee. It is a pity that the learned Magistrate, though requested by the pleaders of the accused to go to the place of occurrence did not do so.—

> RED TAPEISM.—A peopos of our remarks the other day regarding the necessity fos placing some check on the excessive flow of ink which goes on in some of the Secretariat offices, sufficiently amusing story is told by a military officer in question for urgent military reasons required to address a secretaria political office but did not know who certain political office, but did not know who he was, or where he lived. He therefore send an urgent telegram to the Secretariat concernan urgent telegram to the Secretariat concerned, ask ng the simple questions: "Who is the Political Officer for the States, and what is his address." On the fifth day, and then only after an urgent reminder had been sent, the official in question wheel back: "I am. Now, a Secretariat officer who is apparently five days behind band, in even recognising official who he himself is, must indeed either be a very much overworked individual, or else we must assume that the five days were taken up by all the clerks and junior secretaries in writing smart

that the five days were taken up by all the clerks and junior secretaries in writing smart notes, each to the confusion of the official below, the ultimate result being a foregone conclusion, and one which could be conveniently summed up in two words.—Pioneer.

A MAGISTERIAL ERROR.—The blending of executive and judicial functions in one officer has been the root of many evils. The other day the Sessions of Patna was moved by Babu Kaiuna Kanta Ganguly, Peader, on behalf of two well-to-do Zeminders against whom precedings were drawn up under sec. 154 I. P. C. by the Sub divisional Magistrate of Barh.

At last he shuttered fort that the attic room was not fitted for such a gentleman. A MAGISTERIAL ERROR.—The blending of executive and judicial functions in one officer has been the root of many evils. The other day the Sessions of Patna was moved by Babu Kaiuna Kanta Ganguly, Pleader, on behalf of two well-to-do Zeminders against whom preceedings were drawn up under sec. 154 I. P. C., by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Barh. The pleader submitted that the Assistant Magistrate at the close of a riot case suspected that the offence under sec. 154 was committed by the petitioners and so took cognizance of the case against them. Under the new Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate was bound to inform the petitioners before taking Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate was bound to inform the petitioners before taking evidence in the case that they were entitled to have the case tried by another Court. The maximum punishment for the offence being a fine of Rs. 1000 only, the Sub-divisional Magistrate was not competent to commit the case to the Court of Sessions. The Sessions Judge asked the Assistant Magistrate to pass some definite order on the sessions Judge asked the Assistant Magi-trate to pass some definite order on the point and in the meantime ordered for the 's ay of proceedings The Assistant Magistrate then understood his mistake and transferred the case to the District Magistrate of Patna.— Behar Herald.

point and in the meantime ordered for the say of proceedings. The Assistant MagIstrate then understood his mistake and transferred the case to the District MagIstrate of Patna.

Behar Herald.

LEGISLATIVE FORECASTE.—There is not likely to be a Legislative Council meeting for some weeks yet, and there is no exciting business at the moment on the programme. Among the small bills likely to come forward may be mentioned (1) A Bill to validate certain marriages between Native Christians in Pudukottai and Travancore: (2) a small Bill to make a technical alteration in the N.W.P. Canal and Drainage Ac; and (3) a Bill to amend Section 22 of the Indian Registration Act of 1871 with reference to the clause on the subject of the description of property. Later on Council will probably deal with the Indian Registration of Ships Bill which may be described as a chapter of the now defunct Merchant Shipping Bill, the introduction of which has been sanctioned by the Sectetary of State. The Central Provinces Government Wards Bill, which will repeal and re-enact with modifications the existing Act and which forms part of a scheme of altering the rules of the Courts of Wards in certain provinces, Is also likely shortly to come under consideration. Another matter is the Prisoners' Consideration Bill. It will, however, mereiv consolidate the Act of 1871, and will incorporate subsequent amending enactments as they now stand, without any alterations' being made therein.

SUIT FOR RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.—Yesterday before Babu Koruna Das Bose, first Sub-Judge of Alipore, the case brought by Prince Faridinjah of the Oudh Family against a daughter of the late Prince Sir Jehan Kader and his son in-law, Prince Mirza Mohamed Mokim Bahadur for restitution of conjugating the came up for settlement Mirza Mohamed Mokim Bahadur for resiltution of conjugal rights came up for settlement of Issues. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: The plaintiff was married during the life time of Prince Jehan Kader and on the occasion of that marriage the dowry was fixed at Rs. 25,70,000 and an agreement was registered and executed by the plaintiff by which he promised to reside with his wife in her father's house and not to take her to any place he liked. The defendant take her to any place he liked. The defendant had no objection to the plaintiff's living with her in her father's house, land she insisted on the plaintiff's coming there. The defendant also refused to go to the plaintiff's house where he had kept another warman said to be his also refused to go to the plaintiff's house where he had kept another woman said to be his mistress or mutai. The plaintiff says he is not bound by the agreement as it was executed when he was a minor, nor is he liable to pay the dower. Af er a long discussion issues were settled and a day fixed for final hearing, the Judge directing that if any commission was required for the examination of any female witness the parties must do so within three weeks.

A LEOPARD KILLED WITH A ROOK RIFLE. We have just heard, though the information is rather late, of a curious shooting incident, which rather late, of a curious shooting incident, which we fancy establishes a record of its kind for Ceylon. It seems that at Easter, Mr. L. Shipton, of the Survey Department, was out shooting in the Wellaway District between Welfaway and Tellula, being after deer, armed with an American Marlin rook rifle "220 bore. While thus engaged, his tracker drew his attention, by pointing about thirty yards away where a large leopard was visible, siting up quitely like a cat, watching some deer moving in the distance. Mr. Shifton turn, and without the slightest hesitation, drew a head on the leopard just above the shoulder, and, firing, killed the brute above the shoulder, and, firing, killed the brute almost instantaneously, it being found that the spinal cords had been severed, so that the leopard rolled over at once, and, with a slight leopard rolled over at once, and, with a slight quiver of its paws, expired. It requires a good deal of nerve and confidence to face a leopard with a rock r fles, for had Mr. Shipton only wounded brute, the tragedy might have ended the other way about for a half-inch off the fatal spot reached would have brought the brute right down on him with consequences to unpleasant to contemplate. Anyone who knows the tiny little cartridges that go into rook rifle will realise the fearful/odds against killing a big brute with such a weapon. It is a record for Ceylon, although there is a story that in India a tiger has been killed with a similar miniature weapon. Mr. Shipton must be miniature weapon. Mr. Shipton must be proud of the head and skin of the leopard which he keeps as a trophy. - T. C.

PURSIAN TALE.

EARLY in the morning of severe winter day, as the conclerge of a very high and narrow dwelling in the neighbourhood of the madelelne, Paris, was industriously engaged in pursuance of his business as shoe-tobbler, he was disturbed by the sudden violent ringing of the doorbell. Monsieur Jean Joyeuse angrily threw his neighbour's boot from his lap, rose hastily, and

neighbour's boot from his lap, rose hastily, and opened the door, bringing a tolerably vexed mien to view, which, however, immediately gave place to an obeisance, as he saw before him a gentleman of fine presence, who was the possesser of a head of remarkably black hair.

"There is room to be let here?" asked the stranger. Mousieur Joyeuse assented with another bow. The stranger express the wish to see the apartment. Jean remarked most politely that he had three rooms to let one in the first storey, another in the second, and still another higher up in the mansard.

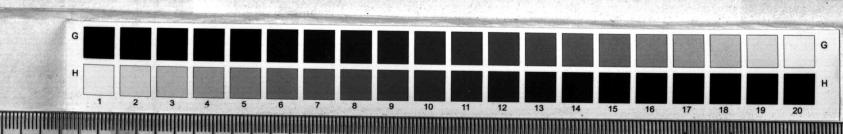
was not fixed for such a gentleman,

The stranger made an impatient ges ure, and said, shortly:—
"Prepare the room, and in course of the forenoon I will move ir."
With these words he drew forth his purse,

and gave a napoleon as earnest money. Jean then saw him enter an equipage near the church and ratile away.

M nsieur and Madame Joyeuse had ample leisure in the succeeding hours, which they devoted to the cleansing of the garret room, to give themselves up to the consideration of the question how far a Knight of the Legion of Honour could maintain his dignity in the eyes of respectable people after becoming the inhabitant of a mansard room of the worst

and answered that he did not know. Monsieur Joye se was sure he had guessed aright, and this creature was in understanding with his master. Suspicion, curiosity, and anxiety increased to extremity in the breasts of this worthy pair as the stranger said abruptly:—
"Monsteur Jean, you are to admit only one gentleman to see me."
"Very well, sir; but how am I to know him?"
"By the countersign, "in the Devil's name"!
Monsieur Jean's tongue was paralysed, and madame's conviction that a Don Juan was before her was considerably shaken.
The stranger, however, calmly serene, ascended to his chamber.



The worthy conjugal pair had hardly recovered from their fright when the bell jingled again and a second stranger appeared, a man of most lowering aspect, with dark glances, and still darker bushy eyebrows.

"Did a gentleman move in here to-day?"

"Yes; but he recoives no one." "He will receive me. Let me in. I come in the Devil's name!"

Thereupon the dismal guest vanished likewise. From now on these two—the lodger (who did not make this his sleeping place,) and the Devil's ambassador, met each morning at a certain hour in Monsieur Jean's house, shut the door of the mansard room behind them, and at five o'clock in the afternoon departed to meet again in the morning. behind them, and at five o'clock in the afternoon departed, to meet again in the morning.
Monsieur and Madame Joyeuse did their best
to discover the clandestine practices of these
dangerous men. They listened by turns at the
door, but could hear nothing but godless
songs, which re-echoed from the mansard
walls. Monsieur and Madame Joyeuse endured this for six weeks. One day, when there
was a pause in the singing, the portier caught
up a few crumbs of the conversation. up a few crumbs of the conversation.

"Courage! couragr!" Jean heard one say.

He recognised his lodger's voice.

"But it is so hard to play the Devil!" said

"Aha! a contract with the Evil One,"

thought Monsieur Jean, and shuddered.
"But only consider," began the lodger again, "how effective it is, especially where you call the dead from their graves—and then the summons to Satan and his host, and the answer from the chorus of assembled devils"— Monsleur Joyeuse had heard enough. The villains should not make his house a den of evil. The police must be informed immediately.
The Commissaire heard Monsieur Jean's horrible recital with amazement. He, jwith two contables, was soon upon the scene.

"In the name of the king, open!" demanded the Commissaire.

The door was immediately thrown open. "What is your name? Who are you?" "Giacomo Meyerbeer." "And you ?"

"Levasseur, first bass of the Grand Opera."
The Commissaire at once divined the truth,

but he asked what they were practising.

"We are studying the role of Bertram in 'Robert the Devil,' a new opera which will soon be produced. In order to be undisturbed I rented this garret room," answered Meyer-

"But the coffin!" cried Monsieur Joyeuse, st'll incredulous. The two musicians laughed "A simple violin case," said the composer, gazing with amazement on the looks of poor

You are a blockhead !" said the Com-

You are a blockhead! said the Commissaire to the disconcerted janitor, and turning, he begged most humbly to be pardoned his intrusion. Then he withdrew.

A couple of weeks after, Monsleur and Madame Joyeuse had, through the gift of a couple of tickets, the pleasure of witnessing the

first representation of the famous opera. As Levasseur, in the necromantic scene, gave vent to the profound depths of his voice, Jean could not refrain from saying to his

Lucy:—
"I maintain it he is the Devil, after all."

LORD SALISBURY AND THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

THE Royal Academy banquet took place on Saturday evening, April 29 in Burlington House Sir E. J. Poyntar, President, occupied the chair and there was a large and distinguished gathering of guests. The Prince of Wales, responding to the

toast of his health, said:—
You have kindly alluded to several members of my family—to my sister, the Princess Louise, and to the Princess of Wales, and to their practical association with Art. We, the other members of the family, have not, I fear, the same practical knowledge which they possess, but we at least share with them their interest and admiration for the work of the Royal Academy. admiration for the work of the Royal Academy. (Cheers.) You bave kindly alluded, sir, to the share which I have taken in the effort to raise a suitable memorial to your late President, Sir John Millais. Whatever I have done in the matter has been, I assure you, a labour of love, and I and al those who have worked with me will be amply recompensed for their Isbours if they see a fine statute erected in a suitable spot. (Cheers.) People have been generous in responding to our call for subscriptions for this monument, but I am afraid we want a little more money, yet, and I have we shall not be tions for this monument, but I am alraid we want a little more money, yet, and I hape we shall not be thought extravagant in our demands if we ask some of our friends to give us a little more, (Cheers and laughter) I am glad, sir, to hear what you have said about the forthcoming Paris Exhibition. From what I have seen and have been able to learn, I make little doubt that it will be one of the finest exhibitions which have ever been arranged. (Cheers,) I sincerely hope have ever been arranged. (Cheers.) I sincerely hope with you, sir, that the Bri ish Fine Art Section may with you, sir, that the Bri ish Fine Art Section may be worthy of our country, and I am sure that it will be so on account of the distinguished gentlemen who form part of the special committee. I can only hope that all those, who appreciate their efforts and who are in a position to help will send their best works, and I am sure that as forces the authorities are concerned, their that, as far as the authorities are concerned, their pictures will be well-housed and will be as perfectly safe there as they are here. I tender you again my most sincere thanks for the cordial way in which you have received this toast. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Navy and Army" was acknowledged by Mr. Goschen and Lord Lansdowne.

ledged by Mr. Goschen and Lord Lansdowne.

AN AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

Lord Salisbury replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Minister's," said:—

Perhaps it may not be wholly in appropriate to the remarks which the President has made if I convey to you some information which possibly has reached you already—namely, that we have signed a gratifying agreement with the Russian Goveanment which I think may have a good influence. (Cheers.) I do not wish to exaggerate its extent, but, in view of the relations which during the last half-century have from time to time prevailed between this country and that most important empire, I think it is a matter of congratulation that we have come to an agreement with respect to affairs in China which to a certain extent will, I think, prevent any likelihood of any collision between our interests or our objects for the future. (Cheers.) It is always, I think, a matter of congratulation, in which all Her Majestys' subjects will equally sympathise, when we are able to improve our friendly relatious with the others. subjects will equally sympathise, when we are able to improve our friendly relatious with the other nations of the earth. (Cheers.) We have talked of alliances, and in a certain sense the phrase is perfectly just, but an alliance in the sense that with any fectly just, but an alliance in the sense that with any nation we should go out to war together and bear the cost and danger of war together for each other—that kind of alliance can only very rarely take place. You may in a country neighbourhood be the very dearest friends with your neighbour, and you may say with a great justice that you and he are in relations of perfect amity;

yet if you asked him to pay your solici-tor's bill in a certain law suit I think he would be tor's bill in a certain law suit I think he would be very much surprised. Laughter and cheers.) That applies to the unity nations. The alliances of which we speak are the alliances of good feeling between the peoples and Governments of the respective nations that are allied, and not of engagements which under any circumstances are likely to bring either side into war (Hear, hear.) On this ground I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves that with so many nations on the earth we are now in relations of amity. (Cheers.) We feel that the maintenance of these relations, so long as our essential interests and our honour are preserved, are the highest objects which honour are preserved, are the highest objects which any Ministry can look to. (Cheers.) Whether the Peace Conference that is about to assemble will effect any improvement in the mutual relations of the nations to each other I do not know. Until the discussions are opened we cannot tell.
But the very fact that such a conference should have been summoned, and summoned by the nation that in material respects is the most powerful nation on earth, is surely a good women for future peace and an augury on which all those who value the interests of peace, civilisation and Christianity may filty dwell.

THE COMING DISPENSATION. After some further remarks Lord Salisbury pro

ceeded:—
But I do not wish to speak in a spirit that is not consolatory—I think I see the glimmers of a dawn ahead—hopes of a new dispensation, under which art shall be duly regulated and stimulated and brought to its highest perfection. (Loughter.) Recently in controversies that have arisen with respect to the dome of St. Paul's—(laughter)—it was intimated to me that there is a strong feeling that at all events, it was desirable that in such matters as the dome of St. Paul's art should be placed under the care of Her Majesty's Government. (Loughter.) Now, when you know what Her Majesty's Government has done in the past you will be thrilled with enthusiasm at that prospect. (Laughter.) You know ment has done in the past you will be thrilled with enthusiasm at that prospect. (Laughter,) You know the way in which the Government does its work. You may imagine how the Royal Academy, once, delivered over to it will travail. With Commissions o the right of them and Commissions to the left of hem, the Government will at last arrive at the conclusion, that whatever is to be done conclusion that whatever is to be done must be deferred until next year. (Loud laughter.) They will find that these assistances are multiplied to them in abundant measure, as to other interests. They will be examined. Examination is great proof of the favour which the Government lends to the movements that which the Government lends to the movements that it supports. Nobody will be allowed to paint a picture until he has proved to the Civil Service cxaminers that he can speak and write two dead languages, and after that his life will be a life shadowed by inspectors. (Laughter) Wherever he turns there will be an Inspector to determine whether his action is entirely consistent with the latest sanitary theory—(laughter consistent with the latest sanitary theory—(laughter)—whether, I suppose, a painter in his method of mixing his colours can pass the verdict of the highest chemists of the day—(laughter)—and whether he can also show that the subjects which he patronises are up to the highest points—well, of County Council morality. (Laughter and cheers.) What havoc such doctrines will make to the beautiful exhibition we have seen I do not venture to forecast, but in the course of time we shall ture to forecast, but in the course of time we shall all come within the government and administrative hierarchy of the day, and art I have no doubt, will not escape. At all event, it will give a reason which I for one have always found rather difficult to understand—why you have so graciously hon ured us with a toest, on these festive accessions because us with a toast on these festive occasions because I am afraid that our existence has little in it that is germane to art. But in future, when we are your guides, philosophers, and friends, when we examine you, inspect you, and regulate you when all your financial transactions are submitted to the careful scrutiny of the Treasury, when you find that you agree with them as to the main sumbut that there is a difference of 6 1-2d., which provides you with material for six months' animated correspondence—(laughter)—when these things happen you will know that you have reason to appre, ciate us and there will be a reason in self-interest

ciate us and there will be a reason in self-interest for that which we now attribute to your abundant courtesy, and which leads you to propose our health to the Royal Academy (Laughter and cheers.)

The toast of "Music and the Drama" was acknowledged by Sir Hubert Parry and Sir Squire Bancroft, that of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation" by the Lord Mayor, and that of "The Guests" by the Lord Chief Justice, who proposed The "Royal Academy" to which the President responded.

N PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. Babu Ambica Charan Mozunder the Precident of this Conference after touching very brifly on the history and utility of the Bengal Conference said:—

THE CALCUTTA: MUNICIPAL BILL. Gentlemen, if the plague is seriously threatening our lives, there is at this time a measure on the legislative anvil of our Council which bids fair to prove no less a dangerous menace to the political existence of the people. I mean the Bill to amend the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta. The necessity for a change in the existing law which had worked for nearly a quarter of a change in the existing law which had worked for nearly a quarter of a change in the constitution. century was originally urged upon Government by the Commissioners the selves to enable them to recover license-tax from certain companies which had hitherto escaped payment and to supply certain omissions in its building regulations, and when amandments in respect of these points were decided on, there suddenly came a revealation that the town was in a "terribly insanitary condition, and that the was in a "terribly insanitary condition, and that the constitution of the Corporation must, therefore, be changed. What a terrible irony of fate The people asked for bread and the Lord came to give them only stones; Gentlemen, Oriental exaggeration no longer seems to be the monopoly of Oriental peoples; but like Oriental stock-in-trade it is fast falling into foreign hands. Who does not remember what Calcutta was under the Police Commissioner and his Council of twelve Justices? And who is there so hold as not to acknowledge And who is there so bold as not to acknowledge the vast improvements which have since been effect the vast improvements which have since been effected by the much-abused Commissioners of the present day? From a huge, dirty loathsome dungeon the City of Palaces has proudly risen to the rank of a great city whose sanitary condition, in spite of its existing defects is now the attraction and the admiration of the captive province. Dirty presents of the construction of the sanitary province. is now the attraction and the admiration of the entire province. Dirty, narrow streets, filthy open drains, innumerable rotting cesspools, and poisonous tanks formed the striking features of almost every important centre of the town in the early seven ties. If the sanitary condition of Calcutta was ever so terrible, it was so then and not now. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who was himself in Calcutta as Secretary to Sir Ashley Eden shortly after Sir Richard Temple introduced the present elective system, and was again there in the early eighties as Home Secretary to the Government of Lord Ripon, ought certainly to have known these things much better. But perhaps he forgot all about this "terribly insanitary condition" of the metropolis until he was reminded of it by the drainage works at Entally. But let us listen to the testimony of those whose authority may be at least equal to the framers of this retrograde measure. What a rich legacy the Justices left for the present Commissioners is here described by Dr. Payne, the Health Officer of Calcutta in 1876: "It is impossible to conceive a more perfect combination of all the evils of a entire province. Dirty, narrow streets, filthy open

crowded city-life in the primitive filthiaess and disorder than is presented in the native portin of Calcutta. Dirt in the most intense and a moxious forms that a dense population can produce, covers the ground, saturates the water, infects the air, and finds in the habits and in cilents of the people's lives every possible facility for re-entering their bodies; while ventilation could not be more shunned in their houses than if the climate were arctic instead

Now from that picture turn to this. In 1876 Sir Richard Temple introduced the new constitution, and within a few years, Mr. Cotton now Chief Commissioner of Assam, recorded his testi mony as follows: "The Corporation of Calcutta as a representative body, commands the confidence of the vast majority of the rate-payers; it has already done much in the direction of sanitary reform; it has not retrograded in giving effect to

a single sanitary improvement."

Again in 1890 Sir Stewart Bayley, the then
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and now a member
of the India Council, in reviewing the precedingnine years' administration of the Commissioners recorded: "The innumerable sanitary of the water-supply and the conservancy of the bustees, the increase in material prosperity in the city which is consequence of these reforms has shown itself in so marked a degree that the value of rand in Calcutta generally may be said to have doubled, the reorganization and reconstruction of nearly every department of work, the hearty zeal and co-operation with which the Commissioners as a body now unite with the Executive to advice the welfare of the city, are a sufficient and a lactice welfare of the city, are a sufficient and a lasting tribute to the manner in which Sir Henry Harrison has discharged his duties."

Such is the evidence on the record, and yet it is said that Calcutta is in a "terribly insanitary condition," that its defective sanitation is due to incapasaid that Calcutta is in a "terribly insanitary condition," that its defective sanitation is due to incapacity produced by internal dissensions on the Municipal Board, and that, therefore, its functions must be relegated again to a second, unrevised edition of the discredited Council of the twelve Justices. Gentlemen, if the dog must be banged, by all means hang him honestly because he is a dog; but for fairness' sake let no one give him a bad name and then harg him for it. I will not enter into any details of this revolutionary pleasures, nor can you, gentlemen, hope to discuss thoroughly any portion of this huge and portentous Encyclopaedia of Municipal Laws and Regulations. They have been thoroughly dealt with by the numerous public meetings held in Calcutta, and above all, have been fully laid bare by the very able and elaborate minute of dissent recorded by two of our most distinguished representatives in the Council. They have rendered yeoman's service to the cause of Local Self-Government in this country, and though defeated at almost every step, being in a hopeless minority, they have not yielded an inch of just ground without a severe fight. Whatever may be the fate of Calcutta and its Municipal Corporation, the labours of the and its Municipal Corporation, the labours of the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and the Hon. Baba Norendra NathSen in connection with this vio. lent retrogarae measure will be gratefully remembered by their countymen as long as the bare name of local Self-Government finds a place in the administration of this country. Gentlemen, in recent years Benga of this country. Generally in recent years being has a ways appeared to our rulers as being in need of models for its administrative r-forms. When, therefore, about five years ago, Sir Charles Elliott had to recast the Bengal Charles Elliott had to recast the Bengal Municipal Act, the laws of a backward frontier province were openly called into requisition to supply such a model. Now another model was required by his successor for the improvement of the metropolis of Empire, and that model is furnished by the discredited constitution of a Presidency town. Municipal administration, however, vigorous it may be, can never be successful unless it can adapt itself to the genious of the people, and enlist their sympathy and co-operation. In an it can adapt itself to the genious of the people, and enlist their sympathy and co-operation. In an hour of extreme difficulty Lord Sandhurst had at last to fall back upon the support of the legitimate leaders of society. Sir John Woodburn had these leaders duty enlisted in the Corporation itself who came loyally to serve and to support him. Would any such assistance be available under the proposed constitution? It will estrange the sympathies of the people assistance be available under the proposed consideration? It will estrange the sympathies of the people and no respectable leader of society will consider it worth his whi e to associate himself wih such an administration. Local Self-Government, under administration. Local Self-Government, under such conditions, would be a farce, a delusion, and a snare. "Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind." But, Gentlemen, let us not des pair. If we have failed in India, we must carry on our agitation in England. Lord George Hamilton from his place in the House of Commons, promised to consider the matter he cannot break that promise. Let us once more screw up our courage and our energies and appeal at the bar of English public opinion. That opinion is the supreme authority in England, and has often shaped the policy of statesmen, and decided the destinies of nations. Let us be still true to ourselves and to our

cause, and all may still be well. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Gentlemen, that spirit of reaction which has so visibly manifested itself in the present Calcutta Municipal Bill has been for some years past silently sapping the constitution of Local Self-Government in the mofussil. There it has been at work not with in the motussil. There it has been at work not with the help of open legislative interference, but slowly and noiselessly, under the secret influence of a bureaucratic policy. The general success of the Municipalities and of the District Boards in Bengal no longer admits of any question or controversy. But yet the hopes held out to the District Boards fifteen years ago for extending their franchise to the election of their Chairmen have not been fulfilled even in a single instance. The provision of the filled even in a single instance. The provision of the law has throughout remained a complete dead-letter and these bodies have been allowed gradually to drift into the old order of things under the detunct Road Cess Committees. The administration began in 1885 with about 150 municipalities in these provinces, and to-day, after fifteen years' trial, the number remains almost where it was without an inch begand being the second the number remains almost where it was without an inch of ground being practically added to the municipal area. Every year the Government is apparently noticing with the deep concern the growing in sanitary condition of the country, the alarming scarcity of wholesome drinking water for the people, and the appalling mortality among the dense, unprotected rural population. Yet to this day the system of municipal administration in these provinces continues to show, no signs of development or expansion. The true remedy lies in ungrudgingly extending that system, it may be in elementary form at first, to new compact areas as they rise in importance and commercial activity. But towns are being built, ports established, and railways extended all over the country without any safeguard being provided against their concomitant evils and difficulties by the expansion of the municipal system which alone the expansion of the municipal system which alone can cope with the growth of sanitary evils. Then look to the number of Local Boards and Municipalities that are being yearly transferred to official do-tatorship and practically swallowed up in the general administration. There are a hundred other evils and grievances from which their institu-tions are secretly suffering, and it is for you, gentle-men, to take note of them before it is too late. EDUCATION.

Gentlemen, you are doubtless aware that, some time ago, a mass of opinion from all public bodies and associations in Bengal was collected by the Local Government in connection with this importan question, and that Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, and his successor, Dr. Martin, submitted certain suggestions and puoposals for the

introduction of a graduated course in scientific sub introduction of a graduated course in scientific subjects in Primary and Middle School in these provinces. The Government in August last appointed a Committee under the president of Mr. Pedler, the present Director of Public Instruction, and with Dr. J. C. Bose, Dr. P. C. Roy and several others as members to consider the subject. In referring the question to this Committee, the Government pointedly observed: "That one of the main objects in the improvement of primary education in Bengal in the improvement of primary education in Benga is to make it of a kind more suitable to the station is to make it of a kind more suitable to the station from which the pupils come, more designed to be advantageous to them in their occupations as men, and more likely to lead to earn their living by practical work in other walks of life, rather than by clerical employment, is a principle which has long since passed beyond the pale of personal opinion. Now, gentlemen, it is understood that this Committee, after considering the whole question, have recently submitted their report. The recommendations of the Committee have not yet been published, and we do not know what they are. Considering, however, the valuable assistance which is likely to be obtained from an expression of public opinion on a subject like this, we earnestly hope that the Government of Sir John Woodburn will no ake any action, without inviting public opinion in a matter of such grave public importance. As regardss bigher education, I have no hesitation in saying that the present University system is distinctly at fault. It seeks to fertiling the tenton of the committee have no hesitation in saying that the present University system is distinctly at fault. It seeks to fertiling the tenton of the committee have no hesitation in saying that the present University system is distinctly that the present University system is distinctly at fault. It seeks to familiarise the student with at fault. It seeks to familiarise the student with a wide variety of subjects at the expense of depth and accuracy. The former system of high education which produced such men as Krishna Mohan Banerjee, Ramgopal Ghose, Rajendra Lal Mittra, Dwarka Nath Mittra, and a host of other distinguished scholars, is not the system which the University encourage, and the result is that the present generation is wanting in the race of scholar and men of erudition whose researches were as creditable to themselves as to the system of which they were the products.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE
FUNCTIONS.

Gentlemen, there is one other question o' supreme importance to which I would invite the attention of this Conference. It is that old chronic complaint—that ancient disease—which for years has baffled your labours, and which in its ever increasing severity and obstinacy has well-nigh broken down the constitution of the country. It is nearly fifteen years to-day that the united voice of the nation has been incessantly crying in the wilderness for the separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions of the State, and every year amidst hazy official platitudes has the false vision of its longing expectations receded further and further into the uncertain remoteness of a vague and distant future.

of a vague and distant future.

Gentlemen, it is my honest conviction, a conviction which I dare say most of your share with me tion which I dare say most of your share with me equally,—that the present state of unrest among the people which we all so deeply deplore, and the harrowing disturbances and convultions which have been for some years past surging from one end of the country to the other, are due chiefly if not solely, to distrust and want of confidence in that fair and impartial administration of justice which has always been the bulwark of this great empire. Gentlemen, it may be convenient for some people to throw the blame upon Congress and Conferences; but it would be almost equally sound and logical to attribute the disastrous collision in the Atlantic between the Victoria and the Camperdown to your agitation in India. Gentlemen, I tuth is Truth. Let no false function be put simply to cover the sore. There seems to be danger Tuth is Truth. Let no false function be put simply to cover the sore. There seems to be danger ahead, and let wise statesmanship yet hasten to the breach and restored peace and confidence by placing the administration of criminal justice in this country on the same lofty pedestral which the British constitution has assigned to it in England, and from where it can only shed lusture on the British Government, but in no way lower its dignity or impede its progress. Gentlemen, here is a golden opportunity for Lord Curzon to vindicate the honor and glory of his country and to earn undying gratitude and blessing of a whole nation. The Congress meets at Luckow next cold weather, and let us in a special deputation from that Congress wait on our firm and generous Viceroy upon this great question. The voice of viceroy upon this great question. The voice of reason and suffering humanity can not be lost upon him. Lord William Bentinck signalized his administration by social reforms, Lord Canning by his policy of love and sympathy and the great Mar of Ripon by the extension of Local Self-Governs in this country. May we not hope that Lord Curzon will add yet another great name to the roll of his illustrious predecessors by a complete separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions of the State. Gentlemen, the last century closed with the reign of terror, let us hope that the present which has almost drawn to its close, will not yet tend in that of error.

BENCAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BURDWAN, MAY 21.
The Conference met at the Town Hall on Saturday, as announced before. There was a large attendance notwithstanding very foul in the Postal Department; Mr. W. F. weather. The first resolution expressed gration the Postal Department; Mr. W. F. Cockell, 2nd Assistant Director-General to saturday, a large attendance notwithstauding weather. The first resolution expressed gratiude towards Sir John Woodburn for his plague policy and prayed that local bodies should be exempted from contributing towards the expenses of the Chowsa Camp. The second resolution thanked Government for concessions, in many details, of the Calcuttta Municipal Bill, but expressed profound dissatisfaction for Bill, but expressed profound dissatisfaction for the Calcutta Municipal assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General; and Mr third resolution appealed to Government for having taken prompt measures to provide for an adequate supply of pure water in the mofussil. The fourth resolution prayed for raising of the pay of ministerial servants. The fifth resolution while pointing out that the Government contribution for the Public Works Cess, is less than one-third, prayed that half the charges should be paid by them:

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Conference met at 12 o'clock to-day. Resolutions were passed praying for the expansion of Local Self-Government the separapansion of Local Sen-Government the separa-tion of Judicial and Executive functions, the reform of the police, and the admission of Indians to the higher offices in the minor civil services, such as Customs, Survey, Telecivil services, such as Customs, Survey, Tele-graph. Post Office, etc., A resolution was also passed thanking the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and Norendra Nath Sen for their services in connection with the Caicutta Municipal Bill in Council and expressing the hope that means would be found for their being again in the Bengal Council at the time of the final debate. The Conference meets at Bhagu'pur during the next Mohurrum holi-days at the invitation of Mr. Durpnarain, on behalf of local Congress Committee.

A PLEASURE AND A DUTY.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbours to tell about the wonderful cur effected in my case by the timely use of Chambee lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoa Remedy. I we taken very badly with flux and procured a bot-I of this remedy. A few doses of it effecteggt ermanent cure. I take pleasure in recommendids to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—

W. LYNCH, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy sold*

SMITH STANISTREET & CO.,

ard B. K. PAUL & CO. A PLEASURE AND A DUTY.

Birthday Honour List will not be published till Saturday, the 3rd June,—the date fixedt for the celebration of the Birthday in London. The latest statistics showing mortality from plague in India during the week ending 21st May shews 872 cases in Bombay and Sindh, 2 in Madras, 40 in Mysore, 3 in Hyderabad 5 in the Punjab and 26 in Bengal,—Calcutta alone shewing 23 and Howrah, Hooghli and he 24 Perghanas shewing one each. At the second meeting of the Peace Conference Baron Staal placed mediation and arbitration in the forefront for the consideration of members, then bumanizing laws in war, and lastly the reduction of armaments.

The Tsar has personally appointed a committee to consider the cessation of transporta-

Two of the Transvaal prisoners prove to be spies and agent provosateurs. The Australians have beaten the England eleven by 172 runs and Essex has beaten Sussex, by one wicket. The match between Surrey and Gloucester was drawn.

Telegrams.

(INDIAN TELEGRAMS)

(From our own Correspondent.)

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Intimation has been received that the

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Admiral Dewey has left Manila homeward

LONDON, MAY 19. Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Sir Alfred Milner, whom he had recently instructed on the subject, would doubtless discuss the posttlons of Indians in the Transvaal at the forthcoming meeting with President Kruger.

Lord Kitchener has established excellent relations with the new Sultan of Darfur.

The latest news of the Khalifa states that he has left Sherkeila, and gone southward.

LONDON, MAY 21. The India mail train has been derailed near Turin, and two postal vans have been wrecked. The police are guarding the valuab'es.

Dawson City, Klondyke, has been almost destroyed by a tremendous fire, and much gold has been lost.

LONDON, MAY 21. A case of plague has occurred at Alex-

Harvard and Yale Universities in America are sending a team of athletes to England in July to compete against Oxford and Cambridge.

Serious strike r ts have taken place at Riga, where troops were called out and fired on the strikers, several of whom were shot dead and twelve wounded.

LONDON, MAY 22. The United States Government have offered the Filipinos a Government similar to the one established in Cuba, having a military character until the country is settled.

LONDON, MAY 23. The Porte has instructed its Ambassador in London and Paris to persent a written portest against the Nile Convention as inter with Turkish rights on the Tripo-l

LONDON, MAY 23. The steamer Kaisow, bound for China, has gone ashore on Lundy Island off the Devons-

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

is granted privilege leave for one month Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Ward Martin, I. S. C., Assay Master, Bombay, is granted fur-lough for one year. Major A. Milne, I. M. S. (Bombay) Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, acting for him.

Captain R. L. Kennion, Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class is posted as Asst to the Resident in Kashmir. Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara,

Mr. T. M. Grunner is appointed as acting Consul for Germany at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. C. Bachmann. The appointment of Mr. W. T. Fee, as Consul for the United States of America at

Bombay, has been confirmed. The appointment of Mr. W. F. Bickel, as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, has been confirmed.

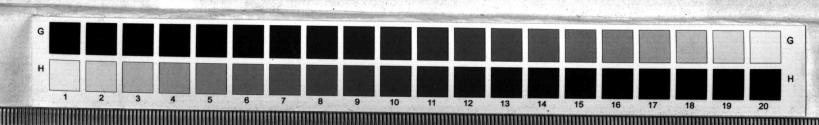
has been confirmed.

Mr. J. L. Pigot, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, is employed as Conservator of Forests in the Mysore State.

Captain F. W. Plrrie, I. S.C., offi Dy Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for one year.

IT is reported that Babu Rajendra Coomar Bose, Subordinate Judge of the Twenty-four Perghanas, will soon be promoted to the rank of Assistant Civil and Sessions Judge. We congratulate this officer as well as the Government on the selection.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted a rivate interview to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Madan Gopal, M. A., Barrister-at-law, a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on he18th Instant.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, Offg Dy Magte and, Collr Dy Godda, Sontal Parganas, is appointed to have charge of that subdiv, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. W. Stark, for until further

Babu Barada Das Bose, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Rajshahi, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr. E. Geike, Offg Magte and Collr., Saha-bad, is allowed furlough for two months and twenty-seven days.

Mr. B. Foley, I.C.S., is appointed to be an Asst Magte and Collr, with effect from the 1st May 1899, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Burdwan. Mr. F. F. Lyall, sub pro tem Jt Magte and Dy Collr, is appointed to be Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Finl and Muni Depte with effect from the Ist May 1899, vice Mr. B. Foley. Mr. Lyall will continue to act, until

Foley. Mr. Lyall will continue to act, until further orders, as Under-Secy to Govt in the Genl, Rev and Statl Depts.

Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, sub pro tem Magte and Collr of the third grade, held substantively the appointment of a Magte and Collr of that grade, from the 26th Jan 1899 to the 10th March 1899, both days inclusive, but continued to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Farldour.

Mr. H. Wheeler, I.C.S, is appointed to be a Jt-Magte and Dy Collr of the second grade and subly pro tem to be a Jt Magte and Dy Collr of the first grade, with effect from the 20th May 1899. Mr. Wheeler will continue to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr

Mr. F. F. Lyall, Offig Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Genl Rev and Statl Depts, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. R. Sheepshanks, Offig Under-Secy to

the Govt of Bengal in the Finl and Munl Depts, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Absanuddin Ahmad, Offig Magte and Collr, Birbhum, is allowed leave up to the 12th April 1899. Maulvi Abdul Majid, Offg Dy Magte and

Dy Cellr, is posted to Arrah.

Babu Manasa Ranjan Sen, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, in charge of the Mainaguri Tahsil in the district of Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for two months.

The following acting promotions are sactioned in the grades of Magistrates and Collectors, until further orders :-

To act in the first grade. Mr. P. H. O'Brien, vice Mr. E. W. Collin. To act in the second grade.

Mr. J. D. Cargill, vice Mr. P. H. O'Brien. Mr. H. Wheeier vice P. C. Lyon. Maulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Burdwan, is allowed leave for

forty-five days. Babu Purna Chandra Maulik M. A., B. L.,

Pro Dy Collr, Burdwan, is appointed to act, as a Dy Magte and Dy Collr and is posted to

Mr. S. N. Walker, Dist Supt of Police, Singhbum, is transferred to Palamau.

Maulvl Amjad Ali, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Palamau Police, is appointed, until futher orders, to have charge of the Singhbhum Police.

Dr. M. A. Stein Is appointed to be Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, with effect from the 6th May 1899.

Babu Atul Chandra Dutt, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on excise work, Mymensingh,

is allowed leave for three months. Maulvi Najimuddin Ahmed, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Munshiganj, Dacca, is transferred to the Mymensingh dist for employment on

excise work in that dist. Maulvi Afzalur Rahaman, Sub-Dy Coll, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Chintaharan Chatterjee, Sub-Dy Collr, Is posted to the Patna Division. Babu Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub Dy Coll, is

allowed furlough for six months.

Babu Phaniudra Nath Mukherji, Sub Dy Collr, is posted to Mymensingh.

Babu Dasarathi Datta, Sub Dy Collr, Jal-paipuri, is appointed to have charge of the Mainaguri Tahsil in that district, Babu Probode Chunder Dutta, Munsif of

Lakhmipur, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif of Vishnupore. Babu Brajes Chundar Sinha, Munsif of Vishnupur, is appointed to be a Munsif of

Babu Bepin Behary Chatterjee, Munsif of Goalundo, is appointed to be a Munsif of

Babu Purno Chandra Bose, Munsif of Farid-pur, as an Addl Munsif of Munshiganj, is ap-pointed to be a Munslf of Goalundo, but to continue to act as an Addl Munsif of Munshi-

Babu Bunwari Lal Banerjee, sub protem Addi Munsif of Munshiganj, now acting as Munsif of Faridpur, is appointed to act as a Munsif of Goalundo.

Babu Lai Gopal Sen, sub pro tem Addl Sub Judge of Bhagalpur, is allowed leave for two

Babu Anukul Chunder Bannerjee B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Narail, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Atul Chandra Bata-

babu Hem Kumar Neogy, B, L, is appointed to act as a Munsif of Muhshiganj.

Babu Girendro Lal Roy, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Kishorganj.

Babu Jogendra Nath Roy, Sub Judge of Chittagong, Is allowed leave for fifteen days.

Lalla Digamber Lal, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Comilla.

IT is believed that it is proposed to separate the offices of Inspector General of Prisons and the Chief of the Civil Medical Department of Burmn hitherto held by Colonel Sinclair.

Some time ago, says the "Law Times," a man was tried for murder at the Derry Assizes. It was an absolutely clear case. There was not a was an absolutely clear case. There was not a doubt of the prisoner's guilt, but, to the surprise of every one, the jury disagreed. It turned out afterwards that eieven of the jury were for a conviction and that it was one man alone who held out. He was very obstinate about it, and was asked why he would not agree to a verdict in the face of such overwhe'ming evi. and was asked why he would not agree to a verdict in the face of such overwhe'ming evidence. "Devil a bit of me cares about the evidence," said the stubborn juror, "sure Doherty's the last life in my lease, and it'ud be ruination for me and mine if he were sent to the gallows. Ye'll have to get somebody else to find him guilty." One of commonest forms of land tenure in Donegal and Londonderry is leases for lives—generally three with a concurrent of terms of years, and the prisoner in this case was the last of the geese that laid the juror's golden eggs.

also to be taken in the service books of persons in service, In all cases when an officer is sent for medical examination, the examining Medical Officer or Board should be asked to obtain the thumb-impression of the candidate, for appointment, leave or pension on medical certificate, and this impression should be verified with that the service-book. The system, both as a safeguard against fraudulent personation, and for the purposes of identification is regarded with far more favour than Bertillon's complex system of anthropometry, and is supersed-ing it everywhere in this country. verdict in the face of such overwhe'ming evidence. "Devil a bit of me cares about the evi-

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18. THE spring season is now fully with us, with

The most interesting portion of the Birth-day celebration will be the publication of the Honor's List and many speculations are rife. So far as I am aware, the non officials will not figure very largely, but this is Lord Curzon's first list and there is still hope. There are people who trust that Lord Curzon will jurn his attention to humble workers who are not paid for their labours. Nor are they favoured with official decorations or any other kind of recog-

Turning to the business which has been transacted since I wrote last, there are only few things done which are likely to interest your readers. The most important move was the reduction of Malakhand Garrison by one battalion; and this, it is anticipated, is the beginning of more important changes.

There were also reductions in many minor stations, which it is quite unnecessary to detail.

The next important thing was the pub icetion of the papers regarding the Sugar Duties Act, over which there were various comments. It has, however, been proved that the measure originated with that the measure originated with Mr. Chamberlain, and it was pressed upon Lord George Hamilton and His Excellency the Vice-Lord George, it seems, treated the matter with his usual ind fference, but His Excellency with his usual ind fference, but His Excellency the Viceroy was not slow to recognise the benefits of the proposed legislation. He at once undertook the measure and carried it through. Directly and indirectly the new legistation will keep up the dying sugar industry of India, though it is now beyond doubt that the legislation was meant for the Colony of Mauritius and that India was only an afterthought.

The Legislative Council does not sit till the end of the next month, and even that is not

end of the next month, and even that is not yet decided, and it is also sure that the season will be a very light one, as in the last Calcutta season some fourteen Bills were passed and nothing particular was left for Simla. The Mining Bill will stand over till the Council re-assembles in Calcutta, as was recommended in the Select Committee's report, and it is also decided to hold over the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill, the only important measure lying before the Council, till the next cold weather. So there is nothing important to be done here unless something extraordinary Their Lordships took away the crops up before we go down.

The next important thing of the last week was the annual "Sipi Fair." It is a fair of the hill people in honour of the deity of Sipi. Contrary to general expectations Saturof Sipi. Contrary to general expectations Saturday was a very dry one and Sunday was wer, and notwithstanding the bad season there was a very large gathering and this was largely due to the presence of Her Excellency Lady Curzon and her sisters and also a big contingent from the Viceregal Lodge. But His Excel ency kept working both the days and only repaired to his country house on Saturday evening for a temporary change, returning on Monday morning. But the fair is not said to be much successful this year owing to the bad turn the

Since I wrote last the climate of this place has changed for the worse, and the cry of influenza is heard everywhere. His Excellency was laid up as also his Private Secretary and his A. D. C's and even the poor people did not escape. The little Bengali colony was shocked to find six deaths in a single house. The attack was not very widespread and fortunately with the change of season and the rains the climate has again resumed its normal condition. But the fear has not disappeared and strict sanitary measures are being taken.

THE Viceroy visited the Public Works Office, on Monday afternoon.

THE system of identification by means of thumb-impression in its application to the payment of pensioner in the Civil Department has been found to work so satisfactorily in orders prohibiting the grant of special allow-over a year, that Sir William Mackworth addition to their ordinary work." Young, aproving of the suggestion of the Government of India, has, by a recent Resolution, ordered its introduction into the Punjab along with the rules in force in Bengal. All

Law Intelligence

HIGH COURT : CRIMINAL BENCH .-MAY 23.

The spring season is now fully with us, with all its loveliness, and those people who have been able to come up can only compare the lovely climate of this place with the over-heated temperature of the plains. Simla is nothing if not a place of changes. Those trees, which were barren only a few days back, have now been covered with green foliage. The Mall, which was desolate and frost bitten only a month ago, Is now a highway, in the true sense of the term, and every day, new men, with "clean faces" are seen trotting about.

Though the season has fully commenced with the arrival of His Honor Sir Mackworth Young and the officers of the Punjab Government to-day, there has been dearth of music, life and work since we came up. But we are looking forward to the coming weeks as not only official but also many non-official festivitives will take place. The cricket season will commence from to-morrow and we are looking forward to the coming weeks as not only official but also many non-official festivitives will take place. The cricket season will commence from to-morrow and we are looking forward to the coming weeks as not only official but also many non-official festivitives will take place. The cricket season will commence from to-morrow and we official festivitives will take place. The cricket season will commence from to morrow and we will have the races on the 23rd, 25th and 27th while Her Majesty's Birth-day will be observed here with all pomp and magnificence on the 24th. There will be a Levee at Government House and a special service will be held in the Christ Church, at the special request of His Excellency the Viceroy, on the same day at 11 A. M. The Military will not remain silent and the 15th S khs and the Volunteers will do their best. A Royal Salute will be fired and a Birth-day parade will be held at the Annandale, when Volunteers' decorations will be conferred upon some old and distinguished members of the Corps. The boys of the little Bengalee colony will also have a treat to be kindly provided for by Sir Kunwar Harnam Sinha K. C. I. E.

The most interactivety of the plaint if a piece of land. The Munsiff gave the plaintiff a piece, but this was reversed in appeal, the appellate court holding that the plaintiff in that suit was a certified copy of the plaint in a previous suit instituted by Lala Ojha against his brother. During the course of the hearing of the suit brought by Sajevan Ojha this copy of the plaint in the previous suit of Lala Ojha was being referred to by the pleader for Sajevan, when the pleader for the latter objected that it was not a correct copy and referred to a certified copy with which his client, the present accused, had supplied him in support of his objection. On the complete will be the distinguished members of the Corps. The boys of the little Bengalee colony will paison of the two copies it was found that there was a difference between them. The Munsiff sent for the original plaint and came to the correct copy and recreated to a certified copy with which his client, the present accused in the reviews a piece of land. The Munsiff gave the plaintiff and ecrose the land. Amongst other evidence filed by the plaintiff in that suit was a certified copy of the plaint in the previous suit of Lala Ojha against his br parison of the two copies it was found that there was a difference between them. The Munsiff sent for the original plaint and came to the conclusion that it had been tampered with, certain words having been interpolated. An enquiry was then held by the Munsiff with the result, that the accused was prosecuted in a Criminal Court and subsequently in a Sessions a CriminalCourt and subsequently in a Sessions Court and convicted and sentenced as stated

Mr. P. L. Roy appeared for the appellant and Mr. Rahim for the Crown. Their Lordships after hearing both sides, reserved judgment.

A RIOT AT SILCHAR,

BABOO PRAS SANNO GOPAL Roy moved on behalf of Sona Mia and others for a rule to set aside their conviction for rioting and sentence of imprisonment and fine by the Deputy Commissioner of Silchar. The facts of the case are briefly these: There was a riot between certain Mahamadans on one side. between certain Mahomedans on one side and certain Manipuris on the other, about a plot of land. Two cases were instituted in one of which one of the Maho-medans was the complainant and eleven Manipuris were the accused; and, in the other, one of the Munipuris was the complainant and eight Mahomedans and aHindu were the accused. On the side of the Mahomidans three were severely beaten, one of whom dled after a short time; while on the side of the Manipurls one hurt. The Magistrate found that there were about thirty Mahomedans and sixty Manlpurls engaged in the affray and that the riot was premeditated on both sides. He convicted and sentenced the Mahomedans as stated above, while nine Manipuris were convicted of rioting and grievous hurt and sentenced to nine months' rigorous Imprisonment each, On appeal the Sessions Judge set aside the conviction and sentence of the Manipuris but upheld that of the other side.

The learned pleader argued that the two cases being tried together and copies of statements of witnesses in the police enquiry being

with them intimating that they would pass orders later on.

A RAID was committed on the 15th instant

successful this year owing to the bad turn the and the punitive column which had reached climate of the place has taken.

That is being withdrawn.

THE question has been raised for how long the special leave concessions for plague work granted by the Resolutions of the Government of India, dated the 15th November 1897 and the 29th June 1898, shall continue. The Government of India has decided "that the period of the concessions shall run for two years from the issue of the Resolution of the 29 h June 1898. The special leave may under these orders be taken at any time before the 29 h June 1900 for plague service rendered at any time before that date. The concession will not be continued beyond the year 1900, because it was intended as a reward for special services rendered as a teward for special services rendered during the stress of a temporary calamity and the Government of India have recognised that it is no longer possible to treat plague duty in this manner by relaxing the orders prohibiting the grant of special allowances to officers appointed to player date.

TELEGRAMS from ! Zanzibar, Seychelles and Mauritius state that pressure conditions are normal at those stations and south-east winds in the trades region are very slightly stronger than usual. The conditions in that area hence; are practically normal, and not un area hence are practically normal, and not un favourable for an early monsoon. The weather in the Bay and North-Eastern India is very unusual, but so far as can be judged, is robably favourable to an early monsoon. A severe cyclone gave heavy rain in Burma at the beginning of the month, and two feeble attempts at the formation of cyclones and storms at the head of the Bay in the second and third weeks of the month were followed by a moderate of the month were followed by a moderate storm at the end of last week, which has since given moderately early and heavy rain ie Bengal. Snowfall reports coming in show that the snowfall has been generally below the average except in the Assam, Himalayas, where it has been very heavy, and in Kashmir where it is probably somethat heavier than usual.

NOTES BY THE MAIL.

By sowing dissension, England holds, her own. Europe no longer listens to her insinua-tions, but the inexperienced cousin acress the ocean becomes her ready victim. - Tages

Zeitung, Berlin.

Sooner or later the Americans and the Gerrmans will discover that England estranges them to suit her own purposes.—Paris Correspondent.

Every German paper regards England as the disturber, and blames the United States chiefly for being a ready catspaw for British intrigue.—Literary Digest, New York.

A NEWSBOY who has been for years toiling early and late over his business of selling the New York papers has now laid aside enough to permit bimself the great treat of trip to Europe, and he will sail for Liverpool shortly. He is John S. McBrida, of No. 125, East ninety-second street, who with his father, T. J. Mc Bride sells papers in the Empire-building arrade. The how will have a six weeks' invited. arcade. The boy will have a six weeks' junket through England, Ireland and Scotland, and will take a short trip to Paris. He will travel alone, and see the Old World with very young and eager eyes. His father says he deserves the trip if any boy ever did for his hard work of the past winter.

THE recently appointed Governor General of Finland, General Bolrikoff, has, the Manchester Guardian learns, applied to the Tsar for authority to send into exile, on his own responsibility, any Finlanders whose presence in Finland he may consider contrary to the interests of the Russian Government. It is said that if the Tsar should grant this request the Government. the Tsar should grant this request the Govern or-General would immediately make use of this exceptional power, and that a preliminary list is already in existence. It is doubtful, however, whether the Tsar will go to such lengths; for there are episodes in General Bolrikoff's military career which make it extremely undesirable that he should be entrusted with such extraordinary powers traordinary powers.

THE descendants of Cromwell living to-day number several hundred persons. They all trace their descent through the female members of the Protector's family, as the last male descendant, Mr. Cromwell, of Cheshnut, dled in 1821. Many well-known men have had Cromwell's blood in their veins. In recent times they include a Prime Minister, Lord Godrich; a Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Cornewall Lewis; a Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon; a Governor-General of India, Lord Ripon; a Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Cowper; and Mr. Charles Villiers, the Champlon of Free Trade. It is also interesting to note that Sir William Harcourt, through his first wife, was connected with the House of Crom-

THE Prime Minister (a House of Lords correspondent says) has had his hair severely cut. This was the fact that most struck the House of Lords on 21st April when he entered for the first time since his five weeks' holiday on the Riviera. From a Cavalier Lord Salisbury had become a Roundhead, hardly recognisable, But other things completed the change. He used to walk heavily. Now he airrost tripped into the Chamber. Formerly sad of expression he was now cheerful. Paleness had given placs to healthy colour; weariness in his eye to brightness and vivacity; and, unless appears of Lords on 21st April when he entered for the brightness and vivacity; and, unless appearances were very deceptive, he had lost weight. After cordially shaking hands with the Lord Chancellor, he sat beside him on the woolsack for a few minutes' ta'k. Then he went to his customary seat, exchanged greetings with Viscount Cross, and listened to Lord Wemyss without showing the restlessness which used to mark him.

THERE is an interesting character sketch of the unfortunate Chinese Emperor in this month's Cornhill Magazine, which also contains many illuminating references to that very strong will and determined lady, the Empress Tze-Hsi, who a few months ago turned her nephew out of his throne, and proceeded to take up the reins of government in his stead. "The Empress lives in China" the writer says, "which may be considered as being now in some parts in the condition in which Europe was in the fifteenth center. tion in which Europe was in the fifteenth century, although in some ways it may rather resemble Europe in the thirteenth century. She thus uses mediæval methods. Setting this aside, the Chinese Empress resembles the present Duchess of Devonshire in that, so people say, there is nothing she has ever wished that she has not attained. She is undoubtedly a woman of great ability as well as of unswerving purpose. But the French saying, "Qui veut la fin, veut les moyens, 'was never more true of anyone

LORD CURZON, says the Saturday Review has wound up a season of sporadic oratory by a speech, on his entry into Simla, which had not been the worse for being left un-spoken. The Viceroy who, in a public address to the municipal commissioners of Simla, accepts the position of an apologist for his being there puts himself in the wrong. The usual quotation from the "Lotos Eaters" always expected, but a certain originality may be traced in the line of apology adopted on this occasion. Viceroys, it was explained form a class who find it impossible to think in the climate and surroundings of Calcutta. They must go to Simla for the purpose. That being so, their officers and their offices, some thousand or so of assistant thinkers, must necessarily accompany them, which leads to the flattering conclusion that if there were no Viceroy there would be no Simla. Lord Curzon has lately been quoting a French proverb to native schoolboys at Lahore. He might remember the control of the cont the one that runs "qui s'excuse, s'accuse."

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain' Pain Balm would cast claimed that Chamberlain' Pain Balm would east out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the trut of this statement. One application relieves the pain and thi quick relief which it affords is alone worth many mes its cost. For sale by*

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

Correspondence.

THE LIGHTING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-The pyrotechnic display at Darjeeling, In connection with the electric lighting, as illustrated in your issue this morning, is by no means an isolated case of the pranks played by electricity, and although these little episodes in the lighting of public buildings may be very useful in affording an opportunity for contrasts between one system of illumination and another, surely they are very embarrassing. I venture to say that with the Activation tion and another, surely they are very embarrassing. I venture to say that with the Acetylene gas no such contretemps would have
happened except from sheer neglect, whilst
with electric lighting such mishaps may be
more fitly described by the word constitutional,
that is, there is a want of stability and certainty
about the light, independent of its cost and
nec essary daily careful manipulation, that
perhaps no other system of lighting ever
displayed.

Fancy a crowded public assembly being left with a flickering light for a few moments and then in total darkness or chaos, and what an opportunity for wrong doings.

May, 17.

THE GAURANGA SAMAJ AND SANKIRTAN PARTIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

CLIVE IL IS, espe.

SIR,—Perhaps you are not aware how the outside public think of the Gauranga Sama and its recent demonstrations, which have marked an era in the Hindu religious movemarked an era in the Finoth religious move-ments of the present age. The outside public have only heard of the maglcal effect of thi grand demonstration, which has made the metropolitan people mad with joy and reli-gious fervour, never before witnessed in Cal-cutta. They have only read of the same in newspaper columns and formed an idea of its usefulness and utility. It is a popular belief in the mofussil that the decrease of plague cases in Calcutta is due to the magical effect of sweet Hari Nam and it is truely believed that the plague will be ultimately driven out of Calcutta, if the present demonstration is continued. This, indeed, need excite no wonder. Hari Nam is the panacea for this dreadful disease. When cholera and pox break out in moffusil towns and villages in an epidemic form, it is the custom of good people to set up Hari Sankirtan parties and to go round the villages every evening, chanting and singing sweet Hari Nam with the help of that ever fascinating sound of Khol and Karotal. Such demonstrations always prove beneficial. It is, indeed, a good sign of the times, that our educated men have joined the movement, which is destined to do immense good to the country and to improve the religious tendency of the degenerate Hindus. To you, Sir, is due great credit for the effect of sweet Hari Nam and it is truely religious tendency of the degenerate Hmdus, To you, Sir, is due great credit for the formation of such a religious association. I hope you will continue to wield your powerful pen for the advocacy of the cause of the movement which should be given the character of a national one. I propose that branches of the Gauranga Samaj should be formed in every town and village.

HARI DAS GOSWAMI. HARI DAS GOSWAMI.

DR. G. A. GRIERSON, C. I. E., who has lately been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, has made a complete recovery.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala has abandoned the idea of coming up to Simla, but goes to Kashmir very soon.

THE latest news of the "Mad" Fakir is that he is at Bialhana, in Kana, where he and his followers are busy making leather cannons, which are said to be highly effective. The Fakir recently summoned the Bonerwals to rise at the Id, but was met with a very emphatic refusal. The Bonerwals replied that they had lost enough in following the Fakir already, and were never going to join him again.

ALBANY (New York), May 4.—Mrs. Anua
Rivers, who has begun an action for divorce

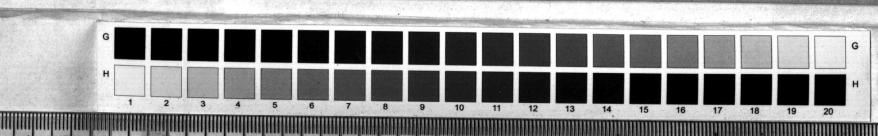
from her husband, claims that the ghost of her husband's first wife infests the house and make her miserable. It appears at nights and frightens her so that she is unable to sleep. It comes near to her and indulges in paroxysms of weeping, and occasionally it smashes the furniture. Mr. Rivers' assertions were at first laughed at, but she persisted in them, and upon being medically examined was declared to be sane. The action will be heard next

THE Bombay Gazette says:—The mis-givings as to the punctuality of the monsoon, givings as to the punctuality of the monsoon, entertained in many quarters and shared by the Meteorological Department, have been set at rest by the telegram received by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie that it has burst at Colombo. According to the usual calculation we may now expect its advent here in the first week of June. There was not unreasonable fear that the unusual atmospheric disturbances, early in May, accompanied by heavy rains— pretty general throughout the country and considerably reducing the temperature—would delay the monsoon. Doubts on this score were scarcely set at rest by a sudden return of normal conditions in Northern India, when the heat became seasonable and even excessive there when the announcement of a heavy fall of snow beyond the frontier, blocking the Passes, gave renewed cause for anxiety. Still there were symptoms along the Western Ghauts, which seemed to presage an early monsoon. A strong south-west wind has been blowing pretty strong south-west wind has been blowing pretty steadily throughout the present month, bringing with it masses of clouds and great electrical disturbance. The humidity has been so great that the Ghauts for a fortnight past have put off their sombre livery of burnt umber and donned the bright and restful green, which is usually reserved for the monsoon months.

Trees, shrubs, and bulbs were profited by the unwonted humidity following on several days' rain in early May.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH. AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.
Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough
my children contracted the disease, having severe
coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Couge.
Remedy very successfully for croup and naturallturned to it at that time and found it relieved the
cough and effected a complete cure.—John E.
CLIFFORD, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwoods
N. Y. This remedy is for sale by*

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



INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRANT JISAN LONDON, MAY 5. Spectacles and Folds s AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE chief event of the week has been the conclusion of an agreement between the Governments of England and Russia with regard to their respective spheres of influence in China—an agreement which was strongly urged by your London correspondent in his letter of March roth last, when the prospect of such an understanding being brought about was very remote indeed. He wrote as follows :- "Surely we are not at this time of day to be so hopelessly idiocic as to set up another Turkey on the Pac fic and repeat the Crimean war at Vladivostock or Port Arthur with Russia battering at our own doors at home!... It is absurd to treat China as a Power. Its decadence is complete. No arrangement is possible with such a Government. Our policy lies, in China, as in of territory innanted by savages ernment. Our policy lies, in China, as in of your Uganda ventures—of your African all our foreign relations, in a good and enterprises." And then come an unwonted cordial understanding with Russia."

This week the welcome news arrives that this sensible policy has at last commended itself to the two Governments. It wa first made known to the public here by telegram in Monday's papers to the effect that an arrangement had been concluded by which the dispute abute the Niu—Chwang Railway concession has been settled, and by which the recurrence of such disputes in the future will be prevented. The French papers, ever suspicious of any rapprochement between their ally and Great Britain, at once gave ven, to their misg vings and without waiting for the details of the agreement, proceeded to warm the Russian Government against the conclusion of any agreement which might militate against the interests of France in the Far East. There can be no doubt, I think, that France is growing increasingly restive under the restraints which her allian e with Russia puts upon her.

Lord Salisbury confirmed the gratifying announcement in his speech at the Royal Academy dinner, on Monday evening, in reply to a question put to him by the Earl of Kimberley. He made the following statement from his place in the House of

I am a little in difficulty, because I am not quite sure whether I am acting in accordance with the wishes of the Russian Government in entering into sure whether I am acting in accordance with the wishes of the Russian Government in entering into the matter. That I have not been able to ascertain. But I imagine that as soon as the text arrives, which will be in a few days, I shall be able to lay it upon the table. As to the general drift of the agreement the noble Lord probably knows that it is a railway agreement concerning our fields of operation in China; and that while england agrees neither to undertake nor to encourage any railway, by English persons or others, north of the Great Wall; Russia, on the other hand, has made exactly similar stipulations with respect to the basin of the Yang-tsze. There are certain provisions in the agreement with respect to the railway to be made to Niu-chwang, about which there has been so much controversy and our interests in that respect are, I think, entirely trotected. I may say that I am very anxious not to appear to attach the particular stipulation of this agreement an exaggerated importance. But I attach very great importance to the agreement itself, as a sign of good feeling between the Governments of Great Britain and Russia. (Hear, hear.) That is very much to be desired; and what is still more to be desired is that good feeling should grow up between them. Russian and English peoples. But this particular agree and what is still more to be desired is that good feeling should grow up between them. Russian and English peoples. But this particular agreement will be of value in preventing the possibility of collision between the two Governments in that distant part of the world; and therefore it is a, gage for future agreement for a long time, and will I trust, lead to agreement in other matters. Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour made a similar statement in the House of Commons in reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's enquiry.

The news has been received with great satisfaction throughout the country. People are getting weary of the long tension and misunderstanding which has existed between will reme her that the Czar's Rescript which, welcomed with enthusiasm. Lord Salis- fire of Kitchener's forces at Omdurmanthe effects of such an agreement as that particular agreement will be of value in preventing the possibility of collision between the two Governments in that part of It was all the more significant because it world and is therefore a gage for their future came from the master of the mightiest long time past.

LORD SALISBURY'S FOREIGN

POLICY. There has been too much of a tendency Salisbury's Foreign policy as weak and vaccilating. For myself, I have never been able to agree with that opinion. It is true that he is never in a hurry. He looks before he leaps. In some cases he has undoubtedly justified the sneer about "graceful concessions"—a sneer, by the way, which has come mainly from his own followers. But in my opinion, the distinguishing feature of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy is prudence which is 100 often a negligeable

Salisbury had listened to the wild exhortations of some of his Jingo followers, and even of some of his political opponents, he would have plunged the country int a bloody war with France. There can be no doubt that during that in mentous crisis, the late Liberal Foreign Minister, Lord Rosebery, was more warlike in his utterances than Lord Salisbury, and earned the en'l usiast c applause of the Tory party for the empha c way in which he insisted upon the full rights of England as against France. Sir William Harcourt made a sly reference to this in the House of Commons on Tuesday night when delivering one of his characteristic onslaughts on the financial policy of the present Government. He asked why the expenditure of the country was growing at such an alarming rate? "Because," he said, "you annex great tracts of territory inhabited by savages—because of your Uganda ventures—of your African eulogy of Lord Salisbury. He thanked him for i is peace policy, and congra ulated him on its success with France and Russia, Up to this moment he had been loudly cheered by the Radicals, and notably by Mr. John Mor'ey, though the main body of the Liberals had been silent. But when Sir William went on to speak of the Russian agreement, the cheering became general. But then followed a cut which was undoubtedly meant for Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey and the other Liberals who are often more distinguished by their Imperialism than their Liberalims. Said the late leader of the Liberals :- "There have been some people on both sides irrespective of party who have aggravated the evil of Jingoism and urged on Lord Salisbury to more warlike courses. A little straight talking of this kind is what is badly wanted just now in certain quarters. We may expect to hear some more of it when Mr. Morley brings

by Lord Kitchener." THE PEACE CONFERENCE. The agreement between England and Russia has come to pass at a most appropriate moment. The great Peace Conference convened by the Czar of Russia is about to commence its deliberations at the Hague. Most of the civilized Powers of the world are sending delegates. The British representatives wi be Sir Julian Pauncefote G. C. B., Her Majesty's Ambassador as Washington, and Sir Hen y Howard K. C. M. G., Minister at the Hague. They will be assisted by Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher K. C. B., and Major-General Sir John Ardagh K. C. I. L., Sir John Ardagh, I may remark, has had some Indian experience, having been Military Secretary to a former Viceroy, for which service he got the letters which appear after his name. The chief British represent tive, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is one of our most trusted diplomatists and may be relied upon to do his best to second the the noble aims of the Russian Emperor, and bring the Conference to a successful

on his motion condemning the inhuman desecration of the remains of the Mahdi

issue. Anything which tends to lessen the strain which has so long existed among the great naval and military Powers of Europe, and especially b tween Great Br tain and Russia, must be of supreme importance to your readers who have been among those who have suffered most by this unnatural condition of things. It will there-fore not be without interest to them if I briefly review the events which have led up to what the Daily Chronicle truly calls the first "Parliament of Man." Your readers the two Powers and anything which bics by the way, was issued just before twenty fair to put an end to this state of ffairs is thousand Dervishes fell before the withering bury is not the sort of man to exagginate called upon the Governments of the world to appoint representatives to confer with each which has just been arrived at, and it is, other as to the steps that might be taken to therefore, with more intense gratification put an end to the continual increase of that the country has noted the words of naval and military armaments. The publication of the Rescript caused a great quoted above. To be assured that "this sensation throughout the world and it was at once recognised as marking a step forward in the upward march of humani y came from the master of the mightiest agreements for a long time" is one of the legions the world has ever seen. It was best bits of news that we have had for a suggest d that the deliberations of the Conlegions the world has ever seen. It was ference should not be merely confined to the reduction of armaments but should also include the humanising of war (if that is not a contradiction of terms) and the establishment of some permanent tribunal for the promotion of mediation or arbitrain the past, I think, both in Liberal and for he promotion of mediation or arbitra-Conservative circles, to condemn Lcrd tion in the event of international disputes, The Powers all hastened to express their agreement with the laudable aims of the young Emperor. and nowhere was the movement more strenucusly taken up than in this country where strong Commit tees were formed, comprising the leading men and women in every walk of life, for the purpose of registering public opinion on the side of the Emperor's praiseworthy enterprise. The agitation was carried on over here all through

unvarying hatred of Russia. Lord Salisbury is supposed to have sat at his feet, but he has certain'y mane pated himself from the Disraelian traditi n, and has taken a line of is own which some may colored as having been wise and statesmanlike. Take, for instance, the Fashoda trouble, If Lord Salisbury had listened for the supposed to have sat at his feet, but he has certain'y mane pated himself from the Disraelian traditi n, and has taken a line of the were not wanting many who questioned the propriety of accepting, in this matter, the leadership of a man who has been boasting for years past that it was his pamphlet, "The truth about the Navy" which led to the British fleet being brought salisbury had listened for the wild expert a propose to the propriety of accepting, in this matter, the leadership of a man who has been boasting for years past that it was his pamphlet, "The truth about the Navy" which led to the British fleet being brought take any further action. up to its present overwhelming strength. But let that pass. "The War against War," as it was called, was a real thing, and did much to arouse public opinion everywhere as to the importance of the issue at stake.

In the meantime steps were being taken by the Powers for giving effect to the Czar's suggestion. The Rescript was followed by a circular note from Count Mouravieff, setting forth the principal questions that would come before the proposed Conference. The Queen of Holland gave her consent to the meetings of the Conference being held in her quiet little capital which has been long outside the circle of European intrigue and jealousy. Immediately after her coronation the young Queen sent out the necessary invitations, and the delegates are now on their way from all quarters of the world to take their part in quarters of the world to take their part in these mome tous discussions. All the European countries—little and big—will be represented, so will the United States, Japan China, Siam and the Persia. The Vatican was included in the invitation, but Italy protested against this as a recognition of Temporal sovereignty to which the Pope had no right. The protest was upheld, they are not represented to give the protection of the Indian Act. As I have already stated in this House, the Act will be administered by the Government of India, who must be guided by circumstances and by experience in dealing with the various cases as they arise. Temporal sovereignty to which the Pope had no right. The protest was upbeld, though at one time it threatened to give rise to serious trouble.

The President of the Conference will be M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London. Following the precedent set by the African Conference which sat at Berlin in 1884-5, the Peace Convention will meet in three sections, each with its own president, to deal with:

The question of disarmament and

the reduction of peace effectives.

2. The humanising of war. Arbitration and cognate matters. Each of these divisions will work independently and afterwards submit their proposals to the whole body which alone will come to definite decisions. Each Power, great and small, will only have one vote, though they may have two or more representatives. So that the weaker powers will outnumber what are called the 'Great Powers," who are responsible for all the mischief.

It now remains to be seen what will be he practical outcome of the Conference. This much is certain that for the next few months public attention will be centred on the proceedings which are about to begin in the quaint old Dutch capital, and upon the issue of which so much depends. All the friends of "peace on earth and good will among men"-a term which includes, I doubt not, every one of your readers, must fer-vently pray that the labours of this Conference may be crowned with success so that the great burdens under which the world has groaned for so many years may be considerably lightened.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

As I ventured to predict last week, Sir Henry Fowler altered his amendment to the the debate even duller than it was-he moved "that the Bill be read again this day six months", which enabled the attack to be delivered from all quarters. And a very effective attack it was, though, of necessity, the subjects dealt with were of a somewhat technical character, the details of which would hardly interest your readers. Sir William Harcourt made another slashing attack upon Tory finance, though people are beginning to get a little tired, I think, of the perpetual duel which seems to be waged between him and his old financial antagonist, Mr. Goschen. The only other features of a not very lively debate were the closely reasoned criticism of our coming Liberal Finance Minister, Sir Henry Fowler, the weak defence of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the powerful attack made upon the Budget by that mentor of Parliament, Mr. Leonard Courtney, who may always be trusted to take a perfectly impartial and dispassionate view of every question which is submitted to the consideration of the House. The upshot of it all was that the second reading of the Budget Bill was carried by 280 votes against 155, the division being on which would result in a marked diminupurely party lines, with the exception that Mr. Courtney appears to have taken no part in the division.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

As far as India is concerned, the week in Parliament has been very barren. Up to last night the questions asked were as follows, and call for no particular com-

ment:—

THE PLAGUE IN BEHAR.

In answer to Mr. Monckton, Lord G. Hamilton said,—The plague reached Durbhunga a month ago. During the fortnight ended April 3,42 plague deaths were reported from the Durbhunga district. For the fortnight ended April 24, only one plague death has been reported. One plague death was reported from the Muzaffarpur district during the week ended April 3. Since that week and before that week no plague deaths are reported to have occurred in no plague deaths are reported to have occurred in that district.

quantity with Foreign Ministers of a rasher type. In this respect Lord Salisbury compares very favourably with his great Tory predect ssor, Beacon field, whose foreign policy was all thoughout by latton was carried on over here all through an enthusiasm and thoroughness which d d great credit to Mr. W. T. Stead, the well-known editor of the invalided home from India for venereal disease "Review of Reviews", who took the lead in the movement from the very first. I am not sure whether Mr. Stead was actuated more stringency of the regulations now in force. BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

THE TRANSPORT OF INVALIDS FROM INDIA.

In anwsr to Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Powell Williams said,—The provision of a hospital ship for conveying the sick and wounded from India to this country would rest with the Indian Government, and after very full consideration, the Secretary of State is not prepared to press the adoption of such a system upon that department. The balance of advantage is not by any means entirely on the side of a hospital ship for the conveyance of invalids as against their more rapid and frequent conveyance on board transports, in the equipment of which great improvements have recently taken place. These considerations apply with special force to our widely scattered colonial garrisons, invalids from which are sent home by packet at the earliest possible opportunity.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIAN WINES.

Captain Sinclair asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of the colony of Victoria paid any bounty, direct or indirect, on the production of wine; and, if so, whether such wine would be liable to a countervailing duty if imported into India.

ca ses as they arise.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In answer to Mr. Herbert Roberts, Lord George Hamilton said: The estimates show, as regard railways, reduction of the deficiency from Rx. 2,660,000 in 1896-7 and Rx. 1,432,600 in 1897-8 to 1898-9 and R... 880,600 in 1899-1900. The Hon. member is, of course, aware that the variations in the deficiency are mainly dependent on the rate of exchange at which the payments in England are made. In India the profit on the working of the railways was 5'20 per cent in 1896, 5 08 in 1897 (when the famine and plague affected the returns) and 5 30 in 1898. In respect of irrigation the estimates show a profit of Rx. 239,600 in 1898-9 and of Rx. 116,300 in 1899-1900.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Talbot asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was possible to grant to the members of the Indian Civil Service the same advantages with regard to passage money which were allowed to police and

Lord George Hamilton. - The two cases which are contrasted in my right hon. friend's question do not stand on the same footing. he Indian Civilian has advantages, both before he leaves for India and af er his arrival there, which the police and forest officers do not enjoy. But, on the other hand, it has never been the practice to pay for his passage to India, and I see no sufficient reason, as at present advised, for making any

change in this respect.

INDIAN TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

Replying to Mr. Darge, Lord George Hamil ton said .- The Ladak trade returns for the latest year show a decrease in the trade of In-Budget so as to bring in all who were opposed to the financial projects of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Instead of limiting his amendment to the liquidation of the Yarkand. The Resident in Kashmir thinks playground.

National Debt—which would have made it possible that improved communications with Russian centres may cause further decline in the Indo-Yarkand trade. The Government of India has been considering measures for improving trade between India and Tibet via Sikkim, and the Vic-roy is in communication with the Imperial Commisioner of Tibetan Affairs on the sub-

LICENSING COMMISSION.

Controversy and speculation are still very rife about the rival reports of the Licensing Commission, the separation of which into two irreconcilable sections I notified to you some weeks ago. "The Times" of Monday last contained what purported to be an authentic summary of the two reports. It says that the majority report will be signed by 16 out of the 24 members, but as the report contains some very damaging statements about the trade in intoxicating liquors, I think it is very likely that the "Times" has been misinformed. For instance, the report speaking of the traffic in drink says-"a tion of this natural degradation." I shall be very much surprised if the representatives of the trade sign such a declaration as that. The report then goes on to recommend certain small reforms which do not appear to involve any such sacrifice as the Commissioners express themselves ready to make. In fact, the only sacrifice which the majority of the Commissioners appear ready to make is the sacrifice of the interest of the public to those of the publican. On the other hand, Lord Peel's report which will secure the adhesion of the Temperance members, goes to the root of the evil, and recommends dras tic measures of reforms which may be expected to do something towards lessening the evils which flow from this terrible trade. Any how the public will not be kept much longer in suspense. The two sections are now holding their final meetings and their authoritative reports may be expected very shortly. Unfortunately one of the leading Temperance members, Mr. Caine, has been absent during the greater part of this crisis, but he is exwill probably have something to say upon

the questions at issue before the reports

are finally signed.

In the meantime the Government makes the existence of the Commission an easy excuse for resisting all measures of Temperance Reform until the report is issued. For instance, the Scotch members brought in a Bill on Wednesday conferring upon the people of Scotland the right to decide for themselves in their respective localities whether they wanted liquor shops in their midst or not. The Government opposed the Bill, and, with the assistance of their English Tory levies, swamped the Scotch members and threw out the Bill by 117 to 143. It will be noticed, however, that in this division, their normal majority of 140 fell to 74—an encouraging sign of the times. Analysis of the division list shows that 40 Scotch members voted for the Bill and only 14 against it. Is it not a crying shame that, on a measure of this kind, the wishes of the Scotch people should be so ruthlessly set aside by the reactionary representatives of what is called the predominant parties?

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the leader of the Temperance party in the House of Commons, made one of his witty speeches in favour of the Bill. Here is one of the stories with which he convulsed the House. He was saying that hon. members seemed to think that the world would not be worth living in if they could not get liquor. He remembered reading of a Kentucky Colonel, who fell into the Mississippi, which divides the State of Kentucky from the State of Ohio. The Colonel was pulled out, laid upon the bank and resuscitated. When he opened his eyes he said: "Where am I?" His rescuers replied: "On the river bank." He said. "which bank." They replied "Ohio." He said: "Ohio is a prohibition State; throw me in

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HUNTING

THE City Corporation are to be asked to spend £500 in the renovation of the old Tudor building known as Queen Elizabeth's hunting lodge at Chingfort, in Epping Forest. The building was erected in the reign of Henry VII. and is in excellent preservation. Good Queen Bess often paid it a visit, and on one occasion rode on horseback up the broad oaken staircase to the banqueting room. The structure is oblong in shape, measuring nearly 30ft. by 20ft. Internally, it is divided into three storeys, the square staircase, projecting from the main building, being 14ft. square. Its original arrangement was very peculiar, consisting as it did of two large rooms, one occupying each of the upper floors and some small apartments below. The top room served as a fine parlour for rest and refreshment for Queen Elizabeth, the room below for dressing, and the small chambers on the ground floor for attendants. There is a dignified character about the building which, in the opinion of Mr J. Oldrid Scott, an eminent architect versed in Tudor architecture—and upon whose advice the recommendation for the renovation was made—seems to distinguish it from the usual buildings of its ageafid shows that it was evidently intended for a special purpose. The Essex Field Club has, since 1895, occupied part of the building, and exhibited to an admiring public a large number of stone, and bronze implements, snakes, lizards, and amphibia, etc. found in the forest, Under the advice of Mr. Scott, the lodge will be greatly improved, and much larger space provided for the museum. Visi ors to the forest will then be able to obtain refreshment for the body at the Forest Hotel, mental pebulum at the Lodge, and muscular strength on the boats close at hand on Connaught water. No doubt the improvements will be carried out before the summer brings its thousands to this great Essex playground.

A SEA VOYAGE IN PARIS.

THE most remarkable feature of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 will be the "Mareorama,'I which will give one all the sensations of a sea

which will give one all the sensations of a sea voyage; not an excursion of a few moments, but a real journey as attractive as if one were standing on the bridge of an ocean-going steamer.

First of all, the vessel will be real and possess every equipment. There will be rea sailors too. By some special machinery the ship will be made to pitch and roll just as if it were at sea. The smell of ozone will complete the illusion.

Once the steamer is on the move the artificial sky will keep in harmony with the development of the journey. There will be a full sun for the day, starlight for the night, and black clouds with thunder and lighting to give the passengers all the sensations of a tempest.

a tempest.

The itinerary of the journey will be from Marseilles to Crastantinople, and the ship will stop at Algiers, Naples and other places on

the way.

When the ship arrives at Neples, boatmen will come on board to take away the passenger's luggage, and another incident of the voyage will be the meeting with a naval squadron.

The bridge of the steamer it may be explained rests on a pivot, spherical in the centre, so as to allow the ship to take all the positions required in rolling and pitching, which are regulated by the alternative movements of pumps.

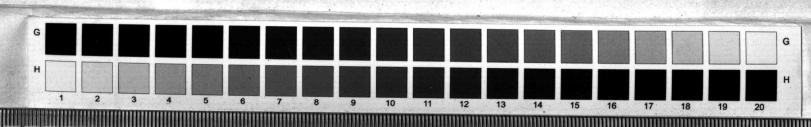
pumps.

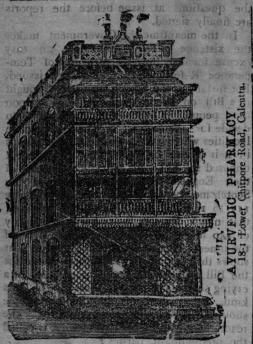
Passengers who are not good sailors will go down under the bridge, and through the loopholes will see the bridge, and thorough the lookholes will see the panorama unfold itself.

The project has been received with enthusiasms by the commissioners of the exhibition, who regard it has the leading feature among the attractions of 1900. The Marcorama Palace will be situated at the Champ de Mars.

THE trial of Mr. and Mrs. Smith charged with attempting to set fire to their shop, which was alleged to have been greatly over-insured, closed at Rangoon, both accused being acquitted.

A CURIOUS, and what might have been a serious incident, occurred in Sealkote on Friday. Whi'st the horses of the 5th Dragoon Guards were at evening exercise, about six o'clock, a vioient sandstorm suddenly came on, and a general stampede took place amongst the led horses, it being impossible to hold them owing to their being so terrified. All the horses have been brought in with but a few pected home from America next week, and casualties. Happily none of the men are





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This medicine not only allays all ocal irritation but improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the

Chest

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and rendes the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates the appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, ore need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Aswins, the celes-It was with this medicine that the Aswins, the celes-tial physicians, restored the Rishl Chyavana, ema-clated and weak with age and pranaces, to the bloom

beauty of youth.

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A most valuable Tonic and Digestive, It is a wonderful remedy against gastrodynia with indigestion, costiveness, diarrhea, highcoloured Usine, occasional Diarrhoa, a dirty-coated Tongue, Vomiting of green matter, a nasty taste in the mouth, dreadful dreams and sleeplessness, heavy drowsy feeling after eating, alternate constipation and reaxation of bowels, s reness and extreme sensitiveness of the right side of the abdomen, sour taste in the mouth with eructations of wind from the stomach, a constipated condition with clay-coloured stools and difficult defactation, headache accompained with obstinate constipation or diarrhea, &c, &c, LT

obstinate constipation or diarrhea, &c, &c. It would be as efficacious in Acute as in Chronic cases.

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Specific for Diabetes.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely emoves general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, general debility resulting from excessive urination or discharge of saccharine matter with the trine and charge of saccharine matter with the urine, and

discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid eractations, aching pains in the limbs, slight ordema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirit, etc., Pric for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil Rs. 5 o [Packing and postage , , o 4] Keshranjan Oil or the best sweet-scens oil for vertigo, and headache, caused by nervous debility. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price per phial Re. 7. Packing and postage Ans. 6. We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicine edicated Oils, Ghees, Makaradhwaja, preared under our own direct supervision.

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ৰতন উপত্যাস মুণালবালা।

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Chavanaprasha.—I The best of the Ayurvedic rasayanas. It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old saint Chavana had the revival of youth by the use of this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanaprasha."

Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this rasayana. No other medicine has yet been invented so nice as the Chavanaprasha, which can be used both in good health and during illness. This medicine, if continued regularly, also completely cures cough, consumption, asthma, phisis, natural weakhness, nervous debility and other troublesome diseases, It is, a marvallous remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution. Besides these, the descriptions and effects of these medicine, as proudly related by the rishis (old clever physicians, have all been proved to be true after long triats. Price Rs, 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas. V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be paid ocally.

annas, V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be paid ocally.

Kalpa-latika-Batika,—It is a marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicating ingredient, such as opinm, &c. Box containing pills (for one month) Rs. 4; packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

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The Acidity Pils are giving satisfaction to all those on whom I tried them.

Babu Bhobo Tosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date of 6th March, 1893:

March, 1893:

May thinks for your Acidity Pills I was suffering form Dyspepsia and Colic pains of the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. Bu since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent, me three boxes, of that pills per V. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

and oblige.

(From Babu Ramdhani Paure, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arrah) I am really glad to sertify that your Acidity Pilis have a wonderful power to cure that ailments they are intended for and I have to thank you very much for the pills you sent me on December last.

December last.

(From Mr. S. C. Haldar Politic Agency Gilgit.)

I (am exceedingly glad to let you know thatas Acidity Pills have miraculously relieved me of thayru pains and Lewel-Coemplaints from which I was ed bad v suffering for the last two years and more.

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabaz sPladmily, writes:—'I am glad to state that I have de Refi rmuch benefit by the use of a box of your Acidit viij. Really I did not expect so happy a result. Kindle end me two more boxes.

Babu Nilmoni Dey, Assistant Settlement Office writes from Camp Patepur. Dt. Mozafferpur:—I have treid your Acidity Pill and found them to be and excellent remedy in removing acidity immediately. They are a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are in valuable in the Moffusil. They should find place every tourist's bag. P ease send me two boxes immediately. fiately. O The Amrita Bazar Patrika says; Dr. H

Biswas's Acidity pilf has an extraordinary digest power so hat men suffering from Dyspepsia m give afair trial. It is exclusively prepared from so ative herbs is perfectly sate.

Babu Sarasi Lall Sarcar, M. A. writes:—I have mied Dr. Biswas Acidity Pills, and found them to be of great use not only in the ease of Acidity but in general Dyspepsia. The medicine, it stems, is prepared solely from indigenous herbs, and operfectly harmless. Dyspetic persons will find it to be a great boon for curing this dead disease.

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professor, Government College Jubbulpore, writes:—Dr. Bis was's medicine for Acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that suffers who may give it a fair trial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

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Printed and published by Hari Mohan Biswas at the PATRIKA PRESS, 2, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, and issued by the PATRIKA POST OFFICE.

