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NO. 47

গদ্য-পুস্তক।

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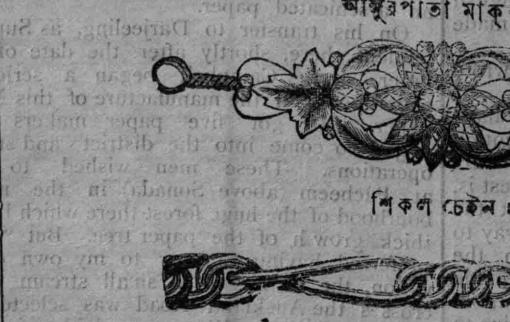
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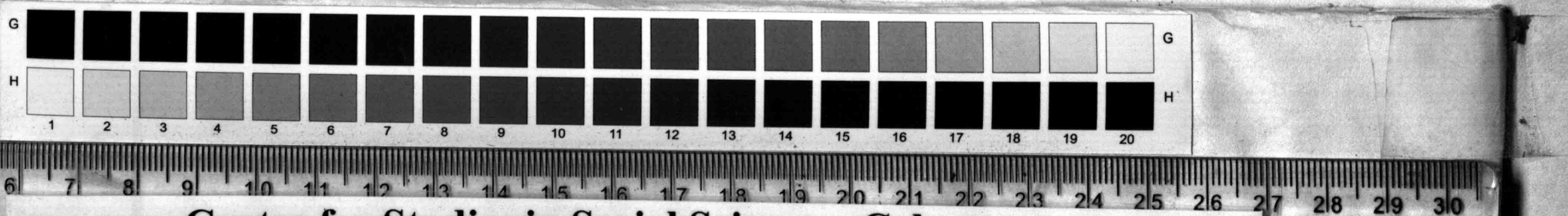
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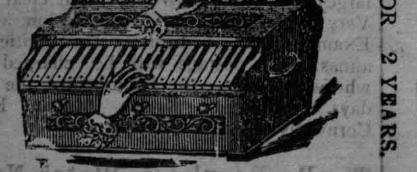
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THE CAUVERY FALLS.

Captain Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E. who recently joined the Mysore D. P. W., has a project on hand with regard to the various industrial enterprises of the Mysore Province, and their development by electric power produced from the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram. He is now on the spot at the Falls with a large staff taking the levels required and collecting other data to place before those experts of America who have had to do with the utilisation of the Niagara. Captain de Lotbiniere, who is of French Canadian extraction, contemplates taking his details in person to the United States and there to discuss them, and see if the Mysore state should any longer allow so much power from her water resources to run to waste. The idea is primarily to connect the Kolar Gold Mines with a large power station at the Falls over a distance of ninety-seven miles, and to produce for the gold industry a substitute for coal. It is calculated that whereas at present gold costs them about Rs. 20 per ton, it would be possible to produce this power by water at a fourth of that price. The idea, further, is to allow the mines the use of the new power for twelve months free of cost or until they are able to recoup themselves for the outlay on the new machinery to suit the innovation. Captain de Lotbiniere is fairly sanguine as to the success of the undertaking.

THE *Times of India* writes:—The project put forward by Captain Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E. for harnessing the great falls on the Cauvery River at Sivasamudram should be watched in India with the utmost interest. The utilisation of water power, and its transmission over long distances in the form of electricity, is a phase of scientific development which has made very little progress in this country. The variations in the volume of water, corresponding with the clearly defined wet and dry seasons, present difficulties here, which have not arisen in countries where the rainfall is more equally distributed over the whole year. Nevertheless the Cauvery Falls, afford an excellent opportunity for carrying out the experiment on an extensive scale. A large volume of water is obtainable at all seasons, and in the Kolar Gold Fields an industry eager for cheaper power lies ready to hand. But are the Cauvery Falls in the province of Mysore at all? We were rather under the impression that the demarcation of the boundary was so drawn as to include them in the district of Coimbatore, in which case they would come under the control of the Madras Presidency. Still, no question of boundaries should be allowed to impede the realisation of such an excellent scheme, which may conceivably benefit not only the goldfields, but other local industries. The distance over which it is proposed to transmit the power is rather long. The goldfields are said to be ninety-seven miles from the Falls, and the longest distance over which electrical energy generated by water power is at present transmitted is 108 miles. Every extra mile from the source of the power increases not only the danger of leakage but the cost of transmission. It is all a question of the high price of copper. The current has to be carried by copper conductors, and, as Professor Forbes pointed out a few months ago, the quantity of copper required is so large and the market price of copper so heavy, that only industries which can afford to pay high rates for their power are able to derive it from points a long distance away. The promoters of the scheme calculate that the Mysore gold companies will obtain their power at one-fourth the price they pay now, if the Falls are harnessed, but we should like to have further details of the calculations upon which this estimate is based before expressing an opinion on it. Four years ago the Chartered Company of Rhodesia was prepared to pay anything from £70 to £100 per unit of horse-power, for power which it was proposed to obtain from the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi, 500 miles away. The Zambesi scheme has temporarily been abandoned, but it will probably be revived very soon. The Egyptian Government is now paying close attention to the question of utilising the enormous power at present running to waste in the Nile Cataracts. The works at Niagara are already a striking success, both practically and financially. We hope that similar prosperity will attend Captain de Lotbiniere's scheme, if it is carried into effect.

As a sequel to this the *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has officially informed the Porte that the proposed continuation of the railway came so near to the Russian frontier and to the Russian sphere of interest that Russia was obliged to object seriously to the proposal. The informant of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* adds that the Russian protest may probably be construed as implying that a continuation to Bagdad, via Konieh, which would be at a much greater distance from the Russian frontier, would meet with no opposition from Russia. If this is really the case, said the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* on May 26, the prediction as to Russian opposition contained in my despatch of May 12 has been very quickly verified. At the time, some of the German papers expressed themselves very bitterly about the despatch in question, declaring that the idea of Russia's objecting was preposterous, and that the suggestion was only due to the malicious desire that Germany's plans should be thwarted. The continuation of the Konieh branch to Bagdad, presumably over Mount Taurus to Adana, and then via Marash and Biredjik, on the Euphrates, is not likely to be seriously considered, as the engineering difficulties would be very great and the traffic on a great part of the line too small to be worth considering. If a route is to be taken which is to be rather further away from the Russian frontier, the continuation of the Angora branch over Kaisariéh to Marash and Biredjik is much more likely to be considered. But, no doubt, the combined German and French groups will not give way to Russian protests without a good struggle, especially as the Sultan is very eager, from military reasons, for the building of the more northerly route, and would like a branch line to Erzingan, the headquarters of the Turkish forces in Armenia. If at this moment the Franco-German syndicate was strengthened by the weight of the English Aidin Company and the support of the British Government, a great deal might be done. But for that the terms offered to the English might be more favourable than those made hitherto.

PANTHER'S FREAK AND ITS RESULT.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore (Vizagapatam District) writes:—On Wednesday, the 1st instant, at 1 p.m. *Khubber* was brought me that a panther was entrapped in the house of a ryot, a Rana by caste, residing in the village of Gowdaguda, about six miles, to the S.W. of Jeypore. Early on Wednesday morning two women, members of the ryot's family, while passing through the yard at the back of the house, were alarmed to see a panther crouching under a jasmine bush, and cried as loud as they could:—"Tiger," "tiger." The villagers, on hearing the cry, rushed to the spot, and the panther fled into the ryot's house, the door of which the women had left upon. The door was promptly closed by the villagers and the panther trapped. I arrived in the village at the 3-30 p.m. I had part of the thatch removed, and then mounting on the roof, freed the villagers from their terror by sending an Express bullet through the panther's brain. The following day *Khubber* of a kill about a mile east of Jeypore was brought me. I sat over the kill till 8 p.m. when what I believe to be a large panther came for his supper. It was too dark to take proper aim, but, judging the animal's position from the crunching he made over his meal, I fired, and, as was evident from the panther's cry and from the traces of blood observed next morning for a considerable distance from the kill, must have mortally wounded him, though, I am sorry to say, the body has not yet been found. Up to date, if as I think the animal I hit on Thursday is a panther, I have accounted for twenty-four panthers.

PURE AIR RATHER THAN MEDICINE.

It is not drugs or medicine that is needed at all; it is plenty of the purest air that can be had. Open the windows and the doors, clear out the cellar and ventilate it thoroughly, remove the dampness, the mustiness, the ancient odour, the smell of decay which greets the nostrils when one enters from the health-giving atmosphere out of doors.

Never mind if the outer air bears the taint of the gasworks, the manufactory or some other unpleasant thing; it is also mingled with the health and strength-giving forces of Nature, and is certainly better for the human system than the same air which has been shot up and contaminated for an indefinite period, with no chance for purification. Don't mind even if a little dust is brought in; a few minutes with the duster will put the whole house in perfect order again, and, even at the worst, dust is not half so bad as disease. And as for the fear of draughts, with colds and a thousand resultant evils following in their train, nineteenth-twentieths of that is imaginary, and the other twentieth is easily avoidable.

GERMANY, ASIA MINOR, AND PERSIA.

THE *Algemeine Zeitung* publishes a letter from Constantinople which declares that seldom has any announcement created such a sensation in political circles in that capital as the news from Berlin that an agreement had been arrived at between the Deutsche Bank and the Ottoman Bank for the continuation of the Anatolian Railways. "The first question asked wherever one goes, and above all in the Chanceries of the Russian and English Embassies, is, 'Well, how is the Bagdad Railway?'... It is a gigantic undertaking, dependent on two conditions—the finding of the necessary capital and an exact knowledge of the economic conditions of the vilayet of Bagdad. The union between the Deutsche Bank and the Ottoman Bank satisfies the first condition, and to inquire into the second is the object of the special commission of inquiry at the head of which was appointed Herr Stemrich, the German Consul-General here. As far as is known at present, the intention is to continue the line via Yuzgat, Sivas, Diarbekr, and Mosul to Bagdad. This route has already been carefully surveyed by the Austrian engineer, M. Pressel. There can be no doubt that all other attempts at getting a concession for the Bagdad Railway—as, for instance, that applied for by Herr Rechinzer from London—have no chance against this great German undertaking. But there are many details, financial and political, to settle before the completion of the great undertaking, which is destined to convert all the important railways in Asia Minor—the Anatolian Railway, the Smyrna-Kassaba line, and the Aidin Railway—into a single great system."

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A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations or what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as done for our family. We have used it in many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. DOTI, Des Moines, Iowa. Sale by SMITH STANISTREET & CO. AND K PAUL & CO.

A LAPSED INDUSTRY.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AT DARJEELING.

TURNING over an old Darjeeling Guide the other day, we were interested to find a chapter with the above heading. We had long known that in the neighbouring state of Nepal there are many paper manufactories, which supply much of the rough paper used not only for writing and packing in the bazars. We have ourselves used this Nepal paper, and can bear witness what a good stiff strong stuff it is. Its colour, no doubt, is not a most perfect white, but as will be seen below this might be improved. Dr. Hooker frequently refers to it. He mentions the existence of a large paper factory at Dumkotah, and informs us that two plants in particular, the *daphne* and the *edge worthia gardenia*, which are to be found in abundance in the Himalayan forests, yield excellent paper. The writer has frequently wondered why no attempt has ever been made to improve this paper and use up this valuable resource which nature has placed at our disposal. And now this old record gives us part of the answer.

Brian Hodgson, that brilliant and observing scholar, to whom we owe so much of our information regarding these hill peoples and their customs, published an article on this subject as early as January 1832. It is to be found in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* of that date. He had contributed even before that, in November, 1831, an interesting letter "on the native method of making the Nepalese Paper." This letter has fortunately been preserved in the Guide above referred to. After describing the process of manufacture, he records: "I cannot learn by whom or when the valuable properties of the paper plant were discovered; but the Nepalese say that any of their books now existent which is made of Palmira leaves, may be safely pronounced, on that account, to be 500 years old; whence we may, perhaps, infer that the paper manufacture was founded about that time." He conjectures that they learned the secret from China through Tibet, as a paper of the same sort is made at Lhasa. Of its quality, Hodgson's contribution to the Asiatic Society states: "The manufactured produce of Nepal is, for office records, incomparably better than any Indian paper, being as strong and durable as leather almost, and quite smooth enough to write on. It has been adopted in one or two offices in the plains, and ought to be generally substituted for the flimsy friable material to which we commit all our records."

In November, 1837, Dr. Archibald Campbell, then Political Resident at Khatmandu, drew the attention of Government to the quality of this paper. Quoting Mr. Hodgson's words which closed our last paragraph, he says: "The above opinion is, I think, incontrovertible. The fibre of this paper is so tough that a sheet doubled on itself can scarcely be torn with the fingers. The paper is so pliable, elastic, and durable, that it does not wear at the folds during twenty years; whereas English paper, especially when eight or ten sheets are folded up into one packet, does not stand keeping in this state uninjured more than four or five years." He gives proof of this, referring among other instances, to a copy of a Sanskrit work then lying before him which, though 150 years old, "is in perfect preservation having all that time withstood the ravages of insects, and the wear and tear of use." The price, in Dr. Campbell's time, was from 160 to 400 sheets for about twelve annas and a half. He suggests its use "as a safe material for committing records to; for at least 100 years, and probably for twice that time." From his own experience he pronounces it "much better adapted for packing medicines in than any of the Indian papers, or the blue or brown paper of England, used at the General Dispensary of Calcutta for this purpose." He proceeds to quote from a doctor at Patna who "found the Nepal paper far preferable to any other in the manufacture of cold drawn castor oil, and that he used several maunds a month of it in this operation, the tenacity of its fibre preventing shreds of it from mixing with the oil, as is unavoidable when using the soft paper made from cloth, or other less durable material than the inner bark of the paper tree, from which the Nepal article is manufactured."

The Nepalese not only used the paper in its plain manufactured state, but "it is worth while, informing you," says Dr. Campbell in this letter, "that the natives of this country resort to a very efficient method of prolonging the durability of the article, and preserving it from the attacks of insects. The result of this process is practically an arsenicated paper."

On his transfer to Darjeeling, as Superintendent there, shortly after the date of this letter, Dr. Campbell began a series of experiments in the manufacture of this Nepal paper. He got five paper makers from Nepal to come into the district and started operations. These men wished to settle at Pachem (above Sonada) in the neighbourhood of the huge forest tree which had a thick growth of the paper tree. But "as I preferred having it nearer to my own observation, the vicinity of a small stream which crosses the Auckland Road was selected for the manufactory. Water was laid on in bamboo tubes. Implements were procured, as used in Nepal. A stone mortar, a mallet or pestle of hard wood, a basket for the ashes, an earthen receiver for the juice of the ashes, a pot to ball the rind of the plant in, a sieve for the pulp, and a frame. The ashes were produced from, first, the four species of oak abundant round Darjeeling; second, the 'bans' (bamboo) a large tree near Darjeeling; third, the 'oontes' an alder like tree, common about Darjeeling; fourth, the 'khusroo' an anilix." He adds that oak ashes were best. For the paper itself, he has "ascertained that there are three species or varieties of the paper tree in use throughout the mountains, and that two of them are very abundant in the Darjeeling tract." They are 'first, the yellow flowered one, least valuable, its paper is coarse and dark coloured, second, the whitest pink flowered one very abundant in Darjeeling. From it is made by far the largest part of the paper manufactured in Nepal and Sikkim. Third, the scarlet flowered one, not a native of Darjeeling tract." Dr. Campbell began his operations, but found great difficulty in getting the paper pure enough. No doubt, those in Serampur and Bally who understand the trade will appreciate his difficulties, and remember the primitive character of his experiments. He got two Lepchas to learn the trade. They were said to be apt pupils. As a result the total output was 1 maund 7 seers of useful strong paper, at a cost of about Rs. 25-8 a maund. This was evidently considered successful, and the experiments proceeded.

Government drew Dr. Campbell's "attention to the circumstance that filtering paper from England, of which there has been during the last three years an average consumption in Calcutta of six reams per annum, costs nine rupees per ream, whereas it is understood that at Darjeeling it can be manufactured for about three rupees per ream." The same letter continues—"I am further desired to inform you that a small piece of Darjeeling paper, prepared with India-rubber, has been found capable of being rendered perfectly waterproof. The expense of preparation is found to be a trifle, and the process so simple, that it may hereafter be done, it is hoped, by the hill people themselves. The increase to the weight of the paper is one-third. The prepared Darjeeling paper, however, weighs but one third of the same size of the wax cloth used at the Government Post Office.

The bleaching of the paper evidently cost much trouble. Dr. Campbell got it whiter, but at the expense of "that wonderful toughness for which, in its natural state, the paper is so remarkable." However, Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Chemical Examiner, got over this difficulty by using a solution of chlorine in water instead of chloride of lime generally employed." And here our record most unfortunately ends. A. N. B. says: "For particulars regarding the qualities of this sort of paper, see Vol. V. of the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Calcutta." But of what ultimately became of Dr. Campbell's manufactory, plant and paper, we can find no trace. No one even of Darjeeling's oldest inhabitants has ever referred to the experiment in our hearing. Yet the Nepalese still continue to make their paper, and to find a ready market for it. And the forests on our side of the border are not yet denuded of the paper plants.

According to the opinions quoted, and these are corroborated from our own experience, the production is a strong, tough lasting paper, capable of improvement, no doubt, but to be manufactured in circumstances now offering opportunities for that improvement. All which things we put in writing here with the hope that some expert may take the matter up, and, if it be found worth while, revive this lapsed industry.—B" in the *Englishman*.

Correspondence.

MR. J. G. APCAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In my way of thinking it would have been more correct and graceful on your part to have alluded to Mr. J. G. Apar as an Armenian gentleman than as a European, as you recently did, while noticing his election as a member of the Bengal Council. Nor do I think, Mr. Apar would have minded it a bit. He is not the man to be ashamed of himself or to look down upon his community. And why should one be ashamed of one's own, one's cognomen, designation and nationality? I therefore think you were not justified in describing him as a European. Is Armenia in Europe? An Asiatic should not stultify or belittle himself by ignoring his origin, or by endeavouring to lose his identity by assimilation to Europeans, under a false notion of raising his dignity. Are we not all proud of our Sir Charles Paul, the Grand Old Man of the Calcutta Bar? We are, what we are, that is, what nature and culture have made us,—our intrinsic worth cannot be changed by any change in our designation. You might as well call our Europe-returned Baboos—I mean the C. S.'s, and Hon'ble members of the Council, Europeans. But whether one calls them Europeans or anglicised Indians it makes no difference to the majority of the Heaven-born Englishmen,—to them, whatever may be the virtues and qualifications of the white or semi-white Indians—whether they be Europe-returned Hindus, Eurasians, Parsis or Armenians,—to them they are always a set of d-d niggers! There is no escape from that contumely—such is the course of the Indian blood in our veins—disguise it as we may!

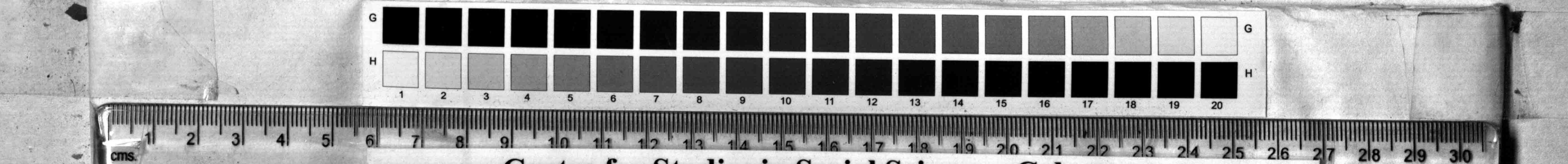
It is one of the besetting sins of the Bengalees to belittle themselves and go down on all fours before a foreigner, to praise everything European and despise all that is Indian! And they are justly paid in their own coin. Hence the contumely and degradation which await them at the hands of the Europeans. The absence of a proper feeling of manly pride and self-respect has much to account for the retrogression in the march of national movements in India.

The honor done to Mr. Apar by the Corporation of Calcutta reflects honor on his community and all his friends and well-wishers should feel proud of his elevation to the Council. It might be a big jump for him but I think he is deserving of the recognition. And let us trust he will not disappoint his many Indian friends. As you justly observed, Mr. Apar knows very well why he has been returned to the Council by the Corporation—to fight their battle and to avert the stroke which is impending over them.

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

THE reward of rupees five thousand given by the Maharaja of Jodhpur to a Hindi author has been received with much applause and has attracted many authors to Jeypur Durbar.

RARELY in Bombay has there been seen a sky so beautiful as that which on Friday evening heralded the burst of the monsoon. From the south-west the clouds came floating towards the city in grand procession, until over it they hung like a huge pall. As the sun went down a strange light seemed to permeate, even the densest mass becoming more and more lurid away to the west, until at last the ragged, wind-torn edges were bordered with gold. Beyond, the great fire-ball, brilliantly illuminating the cloudlets that hung immediately above, was sinking swiftly into the sea. A last glow spread over everything, and the grey of the water, and the harsh, cold lines of the foam were softened and warmed in the parting radiance. In the town itself, buildings stood boldly out in the unusual light and mysterious shadows hung in the trees. Lightning began to brighten at intervals, the sky becoming more and more vivid and making felt the darkness that had set in. There was thunder then came rain, and the monsoon of 1899 had burst.



THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JUNE, 22 1899.

THE WORKS OF MAGISTRATES.

WHY do the countries, which import beet-sugar, allow bounty unless they have an ulterior object in view? And what that object can be? The Liberals, who pose as intelligent men, ought to have settled this question of motive before objecting to a counter-vailing duty.

But to-day our object is not to deal with the sugar question at all, but to say a few words about the advantages of the bounty-system. Backward countries give bounties to their people to enable them to compete with nations more favourably placed.

The Indians in order to live had, therefore, to fall back upon agriculture. They have no other means of livelihood. In this business, they have no competitors and can have none.

India or the Indian Empire is, at the present moment, entirely dependent upon agriculture for its very existence. Such is the important position that agriculture holds in India.

It was in 1860 or thereabouts, that Sir Cecil Beadon, the then ruler of Bengal, introduced Agricultural Shows in all the districts of Bengal.

Whether it would be feasible to utilize the services of the District Boards for the purpose, or to appoint an Agricultural Board in every Sub-division, is a subject which can be discussed.

WHEN Lady Curzon reached India we suggested to Her Excellency that her ladyship should cultivate Hindu music and introduce it in the West.

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THE REASON WHY RIOTS ARE NOT STAMPED OUT.

"CIRCUMSTANCED as we are, we have to put down riots in India with a strong hand," said a frank Judge half-a-dozen years ago, when dealing with such a case, and he ended by inflicting the severest punishment provided by law upon a large number of people.

It must be borne in mind that if in a riot case, the wrong parties are punished, the crime of rioting is not stamped out but actually encouraged.

The spirit of rioting does, not shew any abatement because not of any want of severity on the part of the Judges, but for the blunder, usually committed, of sending wrong parties to jail.

not those who actually committed the offence. We shall explain how this happens. Those who commit riots appear on the scene suddenly and disappear before the Police arrive.

But a riot is not only a crime, but an insult to the authorities. The Police feel, when a riot has been committed, that they have been eternally disgraced.

These men are placed before the Court. Witnesses are brought forward to prove their complicity in the crime. The Judge feels with Sir Charles Elliott that "somebody must be punished for the day's work."

In this way the wrong parties are sent to jail. In proof of this statement we can mention one instance. No riot was so serious as that of Shambazar.

But how did the trial end? All the rioters were acquitted by Mr. Judge Rampini. The case for the prosecution was got up with great care, but yet when subjected to the keen analysis of the lawyers on the side of defence, Mr. Judge Rampini, who wanted to do strict justice, could not bring home the guilt to any one.

It is the lawless five in the law-abiding hundred that commit riots. If the innocent ninety-five are punished after the commission of the crime, the lawless five are encouraged to try the game again.

And it is in this manner that the crime of riot is being perpetrated in India. Government comes to know only of riots which are big, but smaller riots happen everywhere and many times in the year.

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HINDU MUSIC IN EUROPE.

WHEN Lady Curzon reached India we suggested to Her Excellency that her ladyship should cultivate Hindu music and introduce it in the West.

He was not a master of music, much less of Indian music, but at home he was considered a good listener and he was elected president of a musical association there.

We are, therefore, exceedingly glad to learn from the letter of our London correspondent that "during the last two or three months, Mr. E. F. Jacques has been giving a series of lectures at the Royal Academy of Music, and is now continuing them at the Royal Institution, where he lectured last Monday on "the Music of India and the East."

rhythmic systems of India and emphasised the fact that through Greece, European composers have been largely influenced by the music of Eastern peoples. Miss Ethel Wood, and Mr. Ramlow, graduates of the Royal Academy of Music, gave vocal illustrations of Indian melody and quite charmed the audience.

We shall try to give some idea as to the excellence of Hindu music. In Europe every educated man has to learn music, nay, not only every man but every woman.

The reason is, Hindu music is a difficult art, so difficult, indeed, that without a severe training, extending over more than a dozen years, no one can learn the art so as to be able to call himself a musician.

If the art is not worth the trouble necessary to acquire it, people would never take the trouble to learn it. If it is not worth the trouble, people would not pay so handsomely for the performance of master musicians.

Without making this article technical we can yet explain whence arises the nicety of Hindu music. Every one knows that there are seven notes, Sa, Re, etc, and five half notes. But the Hindus, in addition to the above, use quarter notes or Srutias which make their music more subtle and comprehensive.

To give laymen an idea of the joys that proceed from music the story is told of an Indian monarch who was surprised in the midst of the performance of a celebrated master, with the news that his enemies were upon him.

As the constitutional part of the Calcutta Municipal Bill has undergone no change in the Select Committee, it is of the supremest indifference to the citizens of Calcutta whether or not any modification has been made with regard to its details.

An honest ruler like Sir John Woodburn is fully aware of the character of the odium he is going to take upon his shoulders by casting in his lot with the pet measure of his predecessor.

It is said, Sir John Woodburn's intention was to take away a portion of the odium in connection with the measure by retaining the services of Babus Surendra Nath Banerjee and Narendra Nath Sen in the Council.

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REFERRING to the case of Dyan bin Mahadu, who was sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. Judge Aston, on the alleged charge of having murdered his wife, and who has since been acquitted by Sir L. Jenkins, the new Chief Justice of Bombay, because the prisoner had retracted his confession before the Sessions Judge and because the confession was not corroborated by any independent testimony, an esteemed friend draws our attention to a similar case which recently occurred at Lucknow but which unfortunately ended in the conviction and hanging of three men for the murder of one, under almost similar circumstances.

It will be seen, was practically sentenced to be hanged on a confession apparently extorted by police coercion, a confession, which was without any corroboration and was afterwards withdrawn. Not only this; the Governor of a Province should never encourage, but put down with an iron hand, the barbarous practice of sending to the gallows several men implicated in one and the same case, which is growing apace in this unfortunate country, and making the administration of justice so unpopular here.

We have been furnished with the copy of a petition in another case, which has been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by Choudhry Tuli Ram, a zemindar of Meerut, whose three sons were sentenced to be hanged on a charge of murder by the Sessions Judge of Meerut. The sentence was confirmed by the High Court, but it has been commuted to one of transportation for life by the Lieutenant-Governor.

So the matter rests entirely in the hands of the Governor of a province. Mr. Apar, as an official, is eligible under the rule; but if the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that his "nomination is undesirable, either because he cannot be spared from his duties or for any other reason" His Honor can cancel his election.

LORD CURZON has just done two graceful acts, which will go a long way in promoting cordial relations between the rulers and the ruled. The first refers to his telegram to the Principal of the Fergusson College, congratulating him upon the great success of Mr. Paranjpe. The second is his order to the Rangoon authorities to do all that lie in their power to detect the perpetrators of the outrage upon the Burmese woman and bring them to trial.

WE need hardly state, that the letter which we publish elsewhere under the heading of "Mr. J. G. Apar" is from an Armenian gentleman. It is quite true that an Armenian should be called an Armenian; unfortunately, a good many members of that community not only live like Europeans but take offence if they are called by their right names.

THE question has been raised whether Mr. Apar, who is Clerk of the Crown, and therefore a Government servant, can occupy the Corporation seat without resigning his appointment. Well, there is nothing in the Councils Act or the Rules which debar an official from holding a non-official seat in the Council, if he is duly recommended by any of the seven electorates.

It is said, Sir John Woodburn's intention was to take away a portion of the odium in connection with the measure by retaining the services of Babus Surendra Nath Banerjee and Narendra Nath Sen in the Council.

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for themselves. The character of popular representation in the Council would also be vitiated by such an arrangement. The Secretary of State, however, looked upon the matter from a different standpoint and disallowed the recommendation of the India Government.

We had proposed that officials should be ineligible for election, or, to use the strictly correct term, for "recommendation". A doubt, I believe, arose as to the legality of this exclusion. The legal point was eventually decided in favour of the rule as we had framed it, but, on a full consideration of the case, the Secretary of State in Council came to the conclusion that it was not proper that the whole official class should be subjected to such a disability, and the omission of the rule was consequently proposed by His Lordship and agreed to by us.

And thus the draft rule VII, providing that no persons actually in the service of Government shall be eligible to a non-official seat, was expunged. The matter was, however, put in a still more clear light in the following paragraph of the India Government letter, dated Calcutta, 13th March, 1893, addressed to the Madras Government. The Secretary to the Home Department thus wrote to the Madras Government:—

Rule VII of the original draft has been omitted for the reason stated in paragraph 4 of the despatch from the Secretary of State. Should an official be recommended for nomination by any of the recommending bodies specified in Rule II, it would always be open to the Governor, if he thought that the officer's nomination to the Council was undesirable either because he could not be spared from his duties or for other reason, to request the body to recommend some other person. If the nomination of an official disturbed the proportion of official to non-official members required by Rule I, the recommendation would have to be rejected unless one of the other official members consented to resign his seat so as to restore the right proportion. If the official were accepted and nominated to the Council, this would give the Governor another nomination which might be filled under Rule III.

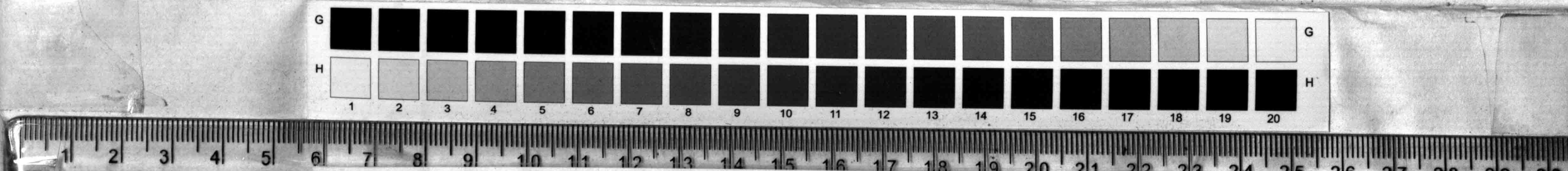
So the matter rests entirely in the hands of the Governor of a province. Mr. Apar, as an official, is eligible under the rule; but if the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that his "nomination is undesirable, either because he cannot be spared from his duties or for any other reason" His Honor can cancel his election.

On principle, we must, however, protest against Mr. Apar's holding a Government post and serving, at the same time, as a representative of the people. The two functions are incompatible. If he wants to be recognized as a member for the non-official community, he must resign his post. This time Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee enters the Council as a nominee of the Government; and, if Mr. Apar does not divest himself of his official character, Bengal will then have the misfortune of having two, out of six, members, who will pose as representatives of the people in the Council, under the thumb of the Government.

THE special correspondent of the South Indian Mail, who is now on the spot inquiring into the origin of the Tinnevely riots, has thrown a new light on the tragic affair at Sivakasi, which should attract the serious attention of the Government.

He observes that this official failed entirely to realize the grave character of the situation and made light of warnings about the brewing troubles. Indeed, he treated such warnings with so much contempt that he left Sivakasi the day before the riot occurred, even when he had been informed that there would be a riot!

It would be idle on my part to minimise the gravity of the widespread impression that prevails here about the occurrence of the riots. Local representation was made to the District Magistrate, Mr. Scott, oftener than necessary and the Deputy and Sub-Magistrates, I learn, also took care to keep him informed early enough of the movement of the "racial barometer."



reported, did not give Mr. Scott, a correct idea of the situation. There was strong rumour of a serious riot. The District Magistrate passed Sivakasi on his way to Karisalkoam on the 5th inst. Even then he saw no serious reasons to stop there. The repeated petitions of the Shannars and the report of the local Government officials notwithstanding. On the day of the riots, he appeared on the scene, on information, two hours after the terrible drama was over. It is, therefore, fair to say that the conduct of Mr. Scott throughout has been altogether unpardonable, if not absolutely unaccountable."

If an Indian official had behaved in this manner the entire Indian nation would have suffered for his dereliction of duty. But an Indian would never have ventured to act in this way, simply because he could not afford to do it. As we pointed out the other day, these riots would always have been nipped in the bud if districts and sub-divisions were placed in the charge of Indian officials. As regards Mr. Scott, perhaps he was in a hurry to go home, for he left Tinnevely when the riot had actually commenced. Of course, Government cancelled his leave and telegraphed to him to come back. But by that time, he had gone beyond their reach as he had then well nigh reached Colombo.

REFERRING to the prosecution of the Gurakhi newspaper, the *Champion* remarks: "At first sight, it seems to us a stupid thing for the Government of India to prosecute this sheet." But what has the Government of India to do with it? Similarly, when the prosecution of the *Kesari* was undertaken, the authorship of the action was sought to be fastened upon Sir John Woodburn, as representing the Government of India, though it transpired afterwards that he knew as much of it as the man in the moon. It is impossible to believe that the Government of India, under the guidance of such a far-sighted, shrewd and intelligent Viceroy as Lord Curzon, is capable of doing such a 'stupid thing.' We can guarantee that it is solely the doing of the Bombay Government; yes, it can be the work of that Government only which could, when the plague broke out, employ soldiers in invading the sacred precincts of Hindu and Mussalman households; which could quarter punitive police; in Poona and show no reason for this drastic measure; and which could converse the whole country by prosecuting men like Mr. Tilak and deporting people like the Natus. The translations of the alleged seditious articles in the *Gurakhi* are published elsewhere. We have never come across such meaningless nonsense in our whole life. It is quite true that an attempt has been made to justify the Chapekars, but this has been done in a way which is hardly intelligible to any body. As regards the status of the *Gurakhi*, the *Champion*, which is a Bombay paper, says: "There seems to be a paper in Bombay called the *Gurakhi*. Of this we were not aware, until we saw that a journal of that name was being prosecuted for the publication of certain seditious articles." So, even Bombay papers are not aware of the existence of the *Gurakhi*. And this is the foe with which the mighty Government of Bombay is going to try conclusions! The adage in the country is that, "guns are loaded to kill mosquitoes." That is what the Bombay Government is actually going to do with reference to the *Gurakhi* newspaper. And the manner in which the proprietor of the paper has been dragged into the case is simply astounding. Because he earned a few rupees by the sale of the copies which contained the alleged seditious articles, though he did not write them or know anything about them, he is therefore to be prosecuted on a charge of sedition! Is this justice? Where is the safety of newspaper proprietors in this country if such an absurd procedure is introduced here? If the *Gurakhi* has really proved a nuisance, ask the proprietor to stop it and he will gladly agree to this rather than have a fight with the Government. The Bombay Government will serve no useful purpose whatever by going on with the prosecution of the paper; on the other hand, it will create only terror and, therefore, discontent in the country, by its persistence.

We have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter:—
Sir,—During the postmen's strike in Paris, soldiers were sent by the military authorities to distribute letters, and during the recent strike on the G. I. P. Railway soldiers were supplied to take the place of signallers. Will you allow me to say that I cannot see how in a country, over which the Union Jack is unfurled, such action can be justified. I am not now speaking on behalf of the signallers; I am speaking on behalf of that liberty and freedom which is England's boast, and which has justly raised her as a pattern to the world. I say that this interference of the military in a private quarrel between employers and employes is a most unjustifiable and autocratic action, consonant only with the traditions of a country like Russia and utterly unworthy of the freedom of which Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen are justly proud. Such interference would never be tolerated in England. Numerous strikes take place there, but the military are never drafted for the purpose of helping employers, and thus snatching the bread out of the mouth of labour—and possibly labour with just cause for complaint. If soulless managers of railways can thus fall back on the military for assistance, what is there to keep them from grinding the face of the poor to their heart's content, should they choose to do so? I noticed from a paragraph in one of our dailies that until only the other day soldiers were working on the G. I. P., though it was understood that the Commander-in-Chief had given orders that they be immediately returned. How is this accounted for, and who is responsible for having lent these men to the railway? I trust this matter will be brought to the notice of the Government of India, for it is one of serious import to the working man, whose rights and liberties are thus being interfered with, and I cannot believe that such action will be permitted or tolerated by Englishmen, unless the grand old spirit of freedom that has ever burned bright in their bosoms has at length flickered and died out.—
J. A. BALFOUR, Acting General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, Limited, Dhun Castle, Byculla.

We are glad to find that Mr. Balfour's views on the subject are quite at one with ours. The quarrel is, between a private master and his servants. Why should the Government lend its soldiers to help the former? It is by such

indiscreet actions that the prestige of British rule is damaged in this country. The Bombay Government cannot now escape from the humiliating position that it helped the Railway Company and threw the signallers overboard, simply because the latter were 'natives' and the former were members of the ruling race. By its action, Government has not only lost its impartial character in the eyes of the people, but has brought the race question, which was dying out, to the front again.

THE Government has earned the gratitude of the whole of Bengal by appointing Mr. J. T. Woodroffe to officiate as Advocate-General of Bengal. A better selection could not have been made. As a lawyer, Mr. Woodroffe stands second to none; but that is a small matter, compared with his fearless independence and extraordinary cool-headedness. To humour the Government, Mr. Woodroffe will never do a thing which he honestly believes to be improper. It is lawyers like Mr. Woodroffe—able, experienced, sympathetic and conscientious—who can guide the Government safely and save it from falling into many a pitfall. If the Government of Bombay were blessed with an Advocate-General like Mr. Woodroffe, it would never have been led to launch into undertakings which have placed it in such an unenviable position. In short, Mr. Woodroffe is a worthy successor of Sir Charles Paul, who has held the post with such rare ability for the last quarter of a century. We doubt not, Mr. Woodroffe will be confirmed in the post when Sir Charles retires. We are glad to learn that our illustrious countryman, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, gives an evening party at his residence, on the 27th instant, in honour of Mr. Woodroffe. This is the best way for educated Indians to meet Mr. Woodroffe and offer their personal felicitations to him.

THIS success of the Poona Brahmin, Mr. Paranjpe, is a protest against the disabilities, under which an Indian is placed under the enlightened rule of the English. To say that the race, which can produce youths who can beat the countrymen of Newton in mathematics, is inferior and is not fitted to enjoy the responsibility of taking charge of local affairs in their own country, is to utter an absurdity. Mr. Paranjpe, the senior Wrangler, when he comes to India, will have to serve as an Assistant under European masters, who had never been wranglers in their lives, junior or senior. A story is told of Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose the scientist, that when his brother scientists in England along with Lord Kelvin were honoring him, one of his (Mr. Bose's) countrymen, who was sitting by him, observed, "Yes, he is a distinguished scientist, but he has no vote." Mr. Paranjpe will never get a vote, though he is a Senior Wrangler. Mr. Paranjpe was educated at the Fergusson College, which is entirely under Hindu management, before he went to England in 1896, with a Government of India scholarship; and the arrangement is that as an Honorary Life Member of the Deccan Education Society, he is pledged to join the teaching staff of the College soon after his arrival in India and devote many years of his life as a Professor of that institution. Nevertheless, the Government, we hope, will appreciate his merit and encourage him to develop his talents by fixing a special allowance upon him. The *Times of India* pays the following graceful compliment both to Professor Jagadish Chunder Bose and Mr. Paranjpe:—

There will be widespread gratification in India at the fact that the Senior Wranglership has been won by an Indian student. Mr. Paranjpe, a Konkani Brahmin, comes from a college whose critics have not always done justice to the self-sacrificing devotion of the men at its head, who have for years worked for it on mere subsistence wages. These men will look upon the distinguished success of one of the *alumni* of Fergusson College as a substantial reward for their public-spirited labours. Mr. Paranjpe's success, perhaps, comes less as a surprise than the distinction obtained a year or two since by Professor Bose, for the field of physical science is stranger to a Bengali than that of mathematics is to the Brahmin intellect. However that may be, Englishmen will readily sympathise with the feelings with which their Indian fellow-subjects will regard the distinction that has come upon one of their race. To the average Englishman of liberal mind it will seem to be a breaking of new ground, to be looked upon much in the same spirit as that in which we hold the first Nonconformist Senior Wrangler, as a proof that the greater academic distinctions of the Empire are open to all its subjects. Such an incident, indeed, evokes an honest and innocuous Imperialist spirit, reminding us as it does that there are more ties than one that unite the scattered fragments of the Empire.

Men like Messrs. Bose and Paranjpe ought to be encouraged under the enlightened rule of Lord Curzon, who has already shown his appreciation of the wonderful feat performed by the latter by openly congratulating him on his success. In Bengal, if Professors Jagadish Chander Bose, Profulla Chandra Roy and Jyoti Bhusan Bhaduri had been paid double the salaries they get now and thus relieved of all anxieties about the maintenance of their families, they would have been able to devote their lives exclusively to the study of science and make further discoveries for the benefit not only of this country but the whole world. But they are Indians, and who cares for them?

BABU BIDHU BHUSAN GHOSH, pleader, Bagirhat, thus describes his experience, with a plague doctor at Khulna:—
"There was no examination on my arrival from Bagerhat in the evening and I had to stay but for the night and return by the morning steamer. The next morning not only had I an opportunity of noticing how the examination is carried on but of feeling in my own person all the rigors of a plague examination. The examination of the train passengers being finished, a wholesale examination by the local Eurasian Plague Doctor at the steamer ghat commenced. The doctor felt my pulse and scrutinised me very closely and then roughly ordered me to stand by. Immediately I was seized upon by a constable who handled me unceremoniously to make me stand by at a place which suited his caprice. The examination of the few other passengers being over, my turn came again. The two ends of the rope closed around me in a semicircle up to the riverside, myself and the doctor standing face to face. In this

situation my pulse was again examined which perhaps might have beat a little quicker at the time owing to excitement. The Sahib then thrust his hand under my shirt and coat and with an ominous look ordered me proemortally to put off my clothes, which I did as there was no help and made them over to a constable with my money bag and watch as there was nothing to keep them in. The man at first took and held them but shortly after threw them on the bare earth which spoiled them and made my watch go wrong. But fortunately a gentleman at hand took up my articles out of pity for me and encouraged me. Then for the first time in my life did I experience the shame and humiliation of my position—standing in semi-nudity before the public gaze, but what could I do? The doctor then began to press my chest and sides, and visions of forcible detention at the plague hospital rose before my mind's eye. Next a thermometer was put into my right armpit, the left one that I offered being clumsily refused. However, to my good fortune the temperature was found to be normal and I was ungraciously ordered to go off. When set free I could not account for such rude and insolent treatment at the hands of the Plague Doctor nor could I make out how I could possibly be suspected to be plague-stricken; and I do not know what my fate would have been if my temperature had risen above the normal, however slight the rise might be and through whatever cause. On the night of my stay at Khulna I also learnt from my friends that although not a single suspected case had been detected there, still people were every now and then needlessly dragged to the plague camp and set free only after some days' detention. I was also told that many persons were saved from the misery of detention through the intercession of the Magistrate who used to inspect and to be present during the examination on the railway platform. This led to a misunderstanding between the Magistrate and the doctor but on a reference to the higher authorities the cause of science prevailed and the doctor's decision was held to be final."

As there is now no plague anywhere, in Bengal why should this medical examination be continued at great cost and to the annoyance of the public? The other day, a woman actually jumped into the Ganges and killed herself because she was threatened with detention at the plague camp. In the above, we find a gentleman subjected to great humiliation, though he was as healthy as the medical officer himself. We think, the time has come when Sir John Woodburn should altogether do away with these sources of unnecessary annoyance to the people.

A RANGOON telegram dated the 16th instant states: An advertisement issued to-day offers a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any one, not an accomplice, giving information leading to the conviction of the participants in the recent outrage on a Burmese woman at Rangoon. The *Rangoon Times* says, the Viceroy has telegraphed ordering that no expense or trouble is to be spared to bring the perpetrators to justice. The same paper says that a fresh court of enquiry is ordered to sit, none of the members to be below the rank of a field officer, to enquire into the outrage.

THE Saharunpur outrage case came to close on the 16th instant when the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with all the assessors, found Mukhtar Ahmad guilty both under sec. 376 and section 379 of the I. P. Code. Considering the circumstances under which the offence was committed—the young woman being precluded from all possibility of assistance by the fact that she was alone in the compartment and that the train was going at full speed between the stations—and considering that ruffians like the accused might find it only too easy to commit similar offences in future—Mr. Legget thought the case demanded a sentence of the utmost deterrent effect. He, therefore, sentenced the accused, under section 376 of the Penal Code, to transportation for life.

SHATHE, the last of the Chapekar batch, had appealed to the Bombay High Court against his conviction and sentence. The appeal was decided on 17th June. Their Lordships reduced the sentence to seven years' transportation.

THE Principal, Poona Fergusson College, has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy: "Viceroy desires to congratulate you as Principal of the Fergusson College upon the brilliant success attained by a former pupil of the College in carrying off the blue-ribbon of English scholarship. Such a triumph is a wonderful tribute both to the teaching of the college and to the capabilities of the most highly trained under (?) intellect."

AT Karachi great activity prevails in commercial circles at present, and shipping engagements for the next two to three months are said to be very heavy. Stacks of produce, mostly wheat, at the port of Keamari, are enormous, and are being added to daily by the influx of ten to twelve filled trains; and the capabilities of the North-Western Railway are likely to be as severely tried as in the most bountiful of years of the past. It is felt to be a matter of congratulation that despite the ravages of plague and cholera, the port is still able to cope with what promises to be a record new crop season. It is rumoured that a proposal is on foot to institute an annual dinner for the members of the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the I. S. M. D.

WOULD NOT SUFFER SO AGAIN FOR FIFTY TIMES ITS PRICE.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I left so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson Livermyan, Burgetts town, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

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To be had at the Patrika Office

FREE FROM PLAGUE.—Calcutta had a clean bill of health on the 19th instant. There was neither any attack nor any death from plague. The total mortality was only 33 as against 46, the mean of the last five years.

AN ALLIGATOR ON THE LINE.—On Saturday night, near the Agurparah Station, Eastern Bengal State Railway, an alligator measuring about six feet long from head to tail was run over by a passing train and was found lying dead on the line next morning.

A MUNICIPAL LOAN.—The Lieutenant-Governor intends to sanction the application of the Commissioners of the Jamalpur Municipality in the District of Monghyr, for a loan from Government of Rs. 3,600 bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and repayable in twenty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 223-8-2 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of the notification within the said Municipality.

RUBBER OVERTURN.—The outturn of rubber from the forests of Assam showed a considerable decrease during 1897-98, only 2,846 maunds being extracted against 4,047 maunds in the previous year. The majority of the rubber comes from the Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts, and the decrease in the outturn is due to the gradual but steady destruction of the trees by tappers whose working in forests that contain scattered trees it has been found impossible to control. The revenue derived from rubber was only Rs. 39,000 against Rs. 56,000 in the previous year.

A WHIMSICAL RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—The Assistant Station Master of Bhagalpur must be a funny fellow indeed! We hear, he has the goodness to declare that he won't allow any non-Bengali to buy tickets from inside the Booking office. We fail to see any such distinction in the Railway Code; nor can any sane man say that what is law for the gander is no law for the goose. The Babu has no justification in drawing the line of invidious distinction, and we assure him, if he sticks to his *sid* of annoying the public, he will soon come to grief. As a faithful servant of the Company, he is bound to treat all passengers equally, if he is averse to having particular regard for the respectable class. And then as a responsible officer, it is his duty to see that the *ticket Babu* goes on properly. We have been hearing series of complaints against him which can hardly be tolerated in an important station like Bhagalpur.—*Behar News.*

A GAMBLING AT CHANDERNAGORE.—A correspondent writes. A year and-a-half ago, a number of Marwaris had come to Chandernagore, taken up a house, in a rather unhappy quarter—the *Ville Blanche*, and with the pretence of celebrating marriages secretly piled their wonted game. The attention of the authorities was drawn to it, and suspicions aroused as the celebrations took place most part at night, and, there seemed to be no end of the so-called marriage ceremonies. One night the Police stole upon the house and found dancing girls turning the phantastic toe to a well-nigh empty hall, whereas the side-rooms were packed with inmates, careless of the glee maidens; the Police entered and found them absorbed in money gambling, and not in matrimony as they had declared. The same night, they were made to pack off bag and baggage, and in the morning the house was empty. Having there been thwarted, they took another course and with the sanction of the local authorities have started an institution on the principle of club where they can have their game without any fear of molestation.

MINES IN INDIA.—Any new facility for mining enterprise in India is a step in the right direction, remarks the "Saturday Review." "There is, no doubt, much mineral wealth in the country waiting the application of capital. Explorers, however, would be wise to await some further details before commencing a stampede eastward. India is no Klondyke or Coolgardie, where the first arrivals can peg out claims and forthwith sit down to work them. In theory the mineral rights belong to the State as proprietor-in-chief of all the land. But this simple principle is complicated by the rights and claims of the agrarian land holders which exist nearly everywhere, and the prospector has to make his own terms with them. Possibly the new Rules which Reuter announced may give fresh facilities for

enterprise in this direction. Possibly also they may be confined to the comparatively small areas in which State is sole proprietor." Regarding this it would be interesting to know how many mines there are in India on what was "Government waste land." We believe that practically every coal mine in British India is on zemindary land.—*Morning Post.*

BANNELLY WARD.—Says the *Behar Times*: Our contemporary of the *Behar News* in quoting with approval our recommendation that the Bannelly Kumar should be placed in the Central Hindu College, Benares, announces that those responsible for him have determined to put him under a European tutor and that Allahabad has been selected for his residence. We do not understand why in the case of young aristocrats in India an University education is thought to be undesirable, and it is well known that even the scions of the royal family in England go to the University to complete their education. At any rate, as the Kumar was allowed to go in for an entrance to the University, it would have been proper to continue his education on the same lines. As to the claims of any particular College, if it was thought undesirable to allow him to mix with the common herd he might have been sent to one of the Raj Kumar Colleges, although at one time we remember the Patna College was thought good enough for the Maharaja of Cooh Behar and the Benares College for the Maharaja of Durbhangah.

WEATHER AND PUNISHMENT.—In a certain sensational case in which the parties were Europeans, the High Court (Prinsep and Hill J. J.) delivered the following judgment. We have heard Mr. Jackson at considerable length on the appeal of Lieutenant King, and on the rule granted for the purpose of revision in the case against Mr. Trotter. We are of opinion that the offence established under the circumstances disclosed was one for which imprisonment was a proper punishment. Having regard to the position and circumstances in life of the two prisoners, and also to the particular season of the year at which their imprisonment will have to be undergone, we think that in the case of Trotter a sentence of one month will be sufficient and in the case of King a sentence of two months. The fines will stand. We reduce the sentence accordingly." Are we to understand, are the courts of the country to understand that in awarding the punishment of imprisonment regard is to be had to the season of the year, the condition of the weather, in which the punishment has to be undergone? It is a principle of sympathy, and prisoners have every right to expect sympathy. We would, therefore, not object to its recognition, provided only it was universal. Native and European prisoners are entitled to the same sympathy and should be dealt with according to the same principles. Seasons make a difference not only to the European prisoner but also to the native. Prison life is less bearable in the hot weather than in the cold alike to the European and the Native. But this is the first case, we believe, in which a High Court has referred to the weather as affecting a term of imprisonment.—*Indian Nation.*

THREE PERSONS SENTENCED TO DEATH

THE following petition was submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh on April 7, 1899 by Bhowani Parshad, father of prisoner Swami Dayal, who with Mohun Lal and Nadir were charged with murder and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law by the Sessions Judge of Lucknow:—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,
That it is to beseech your Honour's mercy on his unfortunate son who has been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Lucknow, that your petitioner begs to approach your Honour with this his humble petition.

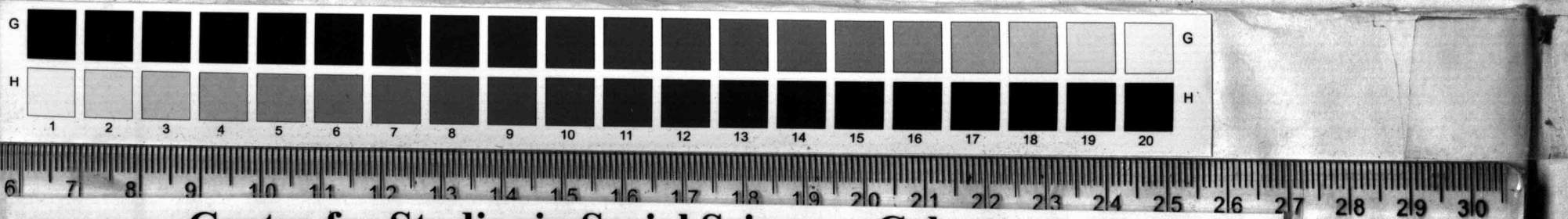
2. That the preliminaries of the case as recorded by the Sessions Judge are as under:—

"It is undisputed that on the 17th November, Bans Gopal [a pleader of Rae Bareilly] came to Lucknow, and appeared in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in a case on the morning of the 18th. He left the same evening and apparently returned to Rae Bareilly but came again to Lucknow about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 19th. He stayed in the house of Babu Ishwari Dayal, pleader, when he visited Lucknow and the prisoner Swami Dayal who was at least nominally his clerk together with other servants who had accompanied him to Lucknow remained at Ishwari Dayal's house from the 17th to 19th November. After arriving on the evening of the latter date he had food and slept for some time and at 11 o'clock got up and left on an *ekka*. His body was recovered on the road side early the following morning with a gun shot wound which passed through his body from behind the shoulders to the upper part of the chest. There can be no doubt he was treacherously and brutally murdered at the spot where his body was found etc.

3. That the Sessions Judge has found three men, namely Swami Dayal (your petitioner's son), Nadir and Mohun Lal, guilty, the two former under section 302 I. P. C., and the last mentioned under section 109/302 I. P. C., and sentenced them all to death. An appeal was made to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, but relying on the statement of the police and the "confessions" so-called and statements of the said co-accused Mohun Lal and Nadir which Swami Dayal's counsel contended were inadmissible in evidence, the sentence has been upheld.

4. That certain legal objections were made in the Judicial Commissioner's Court by Swami Dayal's counsel, and some of them were accepted; in one instance the Judicial Commissioner observing—"In recording the evidence of Sub-Inspector Ain-ud-din the learned Sessions Judge has in several instances overlooked the salutary rule" &c. * * * ; in another instance—"We are of opinion that the Sessions Judge has wrongly admitted in evidence the words, "with which he had shot Pandit Bans Gopal" &c. So that the proceeding of the Court is not without flaw.

5. That it is alleged that Bans Gopal was shot on the night of the 19th November in pursuance of a conspiracy which had been formed between the three prisoners. The conspiracy thus forms a most important actor in the case, and yet the Courts have



not only omitted to make any enquiry about it but made assumptions without drawing a line between the possible and the impossible.

6. That the prosecution theory is that Swami Dayal and Mohun Lal, the two co-accused, visited Nadir ekhwa about 5 P. M. on the 19th November and arranged with him for an ekha to convey Bans Gopal (deceased) that night; that Nadir said he had no ekha; and that then it was proposed that Munna's ekha be hired for the purpose. Your Honour will be pleased to observe that before any credence can be given to the story that Swami Dayal went with Mohun Lal to Nadir, it is necessary to prove that Swami Dayal was absent at or about that particular time from the place of his abode which was Ishwari Dayal's house. There is absolutely no evidence on record which bears on that subject. Ishwari Dayal (a reliable witness, as observed by the Sessions Judge) and his servants, who were the best witnesses to depose to his absence if he were really absent, while giving a minute account of everything else, state nothing whatever to show that Swami Dayal had gone out that evening. To add to this circumstance the aforementioned Munna affirms that Nadir and Mohun Lal only called on him, and that Mohun Lal guaranteed the payment of the hire.

7. That in order to contradict Munna, against whom, however, no remark has been made by the Sessions Judge to show that he is not a reliable witness, Nadir states to the effect that he (himself) and Mohun Lal were accompanied by Swami Dayal when they went to hire an ekha from Munna. Nadir further adds: "When he came with Munna on the ekha to Mohun Lal's shop he found Swami Dayal there and took him to Ishwari Dayal's house, being instructed on the way as to what he should say when asked if he would drive Bans Gopal on the ekha etc." (vide Sessions Judge's Judgment). Here again Nadir exaggerates matters, for Munna states: "I did not see the prisoner Swami Dayal with me. I went with Nadir (only) to Mohun Lal's shop as he said the latter would become surety for him. I afterwards at his shop make over the ekha to Nadir. Nadir did not say that Swami Dayal was sitting smoking at Mohun Lal's shop."

8. That your Honour will be pleased to observe, that, while there is no evidence whatever to show that Swami Dayal was absent from his (Ishwari Dayal's) house at the alleged time, the evidence showing that Swami Dayal was present when the conspiracy was formed is anything but satisfactory. It could not reasonably be otherwise in the absence of proof on the first point. But this is not all. The time at which the meeting is alleged to have taken place is after 5 o'clock in the evening. Now, to obtain the assent of Mohun Lal and Nadir to join in the black deed and to make other arrangements about the ekha etc., Swami Dayal required much more time than the time from after 5 to 6 o'clock which according to the reckoning of the prosecution he is supposed to have taken; and that Swami Dayal was at home when Bans Gopal returned from Rae Bareilly is proved from the fact that Bans Gopal had his food along with Swami Dayal directly after his (Bans Gopal's) return at 6 P. M. But it is most wonderful that the evidence for the prosecution does not show that Bans Gopal had at any time intimated or expressed his desire to go out on his return from Rae Bareilly on the evening of the 19th November; and if man cannot be credited with the power of divining future events, the story about the said hiring of the ekha for Bans Gopal's use has not even the semblance of truth to recommend it.

9. That since it is not proved that Swami Dayal left Ishwari Dayal's house on the evening of the 19th November, it is beyond the bounds of possibility that Swami Dayal joined in the alleged conspiracy. Nor is there any evidence on record to prove that Swami Dayal actually went with Bans Gopal on the ekha. No witness saw Swami Dayal mounting it. The only two prosecution witnesses on the subject are Sheo Rattan and Balbhadder. The former states: "I saw an ekha standing on the road outside Ishwari Dayal's house. I did not see them mounting it, but I saw them standing beside it; the latter states: "I did not see the ekha. Afterwards Bans Gopal, Swami Dayal, and Bans Gopal's khitmutgar named Sheo Rattan came out and went off. Sheo Rattan returned and went into the house." Swami Dayal's own statement is that he went a short way with him and then separated as Sheo Rattan had admittedly already done. The prosecution have adduced no proof on the point, and to pass capital sentence on mere presumptions both law and equity do not permit. Much weight has been attached to the confessions of the two co-accused, but this should not have been done considering that they subsequently retracted on the ground that their statements had been made under the influence of the police. Their saying and unsaying the same thing should have at least convinced the Courts that the co-accused are by no means reliable witnesses, and that their statements required corroborative evidence to affect Swami Dayal. Such corroborative evidence is not to be found in the record of the case; and it is for your Honour to determine whether 3 lives should be taken away on such defective evidence. It is needless for your petitioner to submit that it is far better to err on the side of mercy than that any life should be lost under doubtful circumstances. The Sessions Judge himself writes—"The only evidence of the actual circumstances of the murder is Nadir's statement." Now a common ekhawa as he has shown himself to be a most unscrupulous man who could not be relied upon; he has been contradicting himself and telling most improbable stories. To save himself he made a confession which he subsequently attributed to inducement and pressure. And is Swami Dayal going to be hanged on his solitary statement? It is not possible your Honour will not take this circumstance in your consideration.

10. That the gun with which Bans Gopal has been shot, has been discovered to be the property of the Taluqdar of Pahu in the Rae Bareilly district. It is suggested by the prosecution that Swami Dayal brought it stealthily from Rae Bareilly with a view to carrying out his nefarious design of killing Bans Gopal. It was extravagant on the part of the prosecution to have made such a suggestion, for it was easier for Swami Dayal to kill Bans Gopal at Rae Bareilly than at Lucknow. However, as testified by the owner of the gun and otherwise proved from circumstantial evidence, the gun was given to Bans Gopal at Rae Bareilly some time ago. It has been shown that Bans Gopal was in the habit of keeping weapons with him. Swami Dayal could not possibly bring it stealthily, for it being a Martini Henry rifle its stock was not detachable, and so it could not

be hidden in a bundle. At all events it could not have been carried stealthily in the ekha on the night of the 19th November; Bans Gopal could not help seeing it. The Sessions Judge admits Bans Gopal knew about the gun being brought. The drying of cartridges is a matter of very little or no consequence when the gun was brought by Bans Gopal himself. The story about the drying of cartridges is nothing more nor less than an additional nail to the coffin. But there is another important circumstance connected with the gun or rifle. The Sessions Judge writes—"Swami Dayal and the deceased left on that ekha and proceeded to the spot where the murder was committed. There as arranged between him and Swami Dayal Nadir asked his passengers to dismount as there was something wrong with the harness, and when they did so, Swami Dayal shot his master. * * * The shot was fired so close that the powder set fire to the deceased's pagri which was found partly burnt, and in this manner the deceased's face was scorched." The record would show that the rifle was fired at about a yard's distance. If this be a fact, it is quite unintelligible how Swami Dayal loaded the gun at such close quarters without raising suspicion in the mind of the deceased; and if the gun was loaded beforehand, which, however, is not probable, as the jerks of an ekha would bring about the discharge of a Martini Henry rifle, the latter could have easily snatched it away when it was raised or aimed at him, he being the stronger of the two and the gun being only at arms length from him. The reason assigned for the scorching of the deceased's face does not recommend itself, inasmuch as if the proximity of the discharge of the rifle set fire to the deceased's pagri and his face was scorched in consequence, the pagri must have been on a blaze, and it is not intelligible how the rest of his clothes escaped catching fire and burning the whole body. The Sessions Judge has manifestly paid no attention to the medical evidence on record. Dr. Mackey says in plain terms: "In my opinion the singing and burnt appearance of the skin and the face were not caused by the powder from the rifle, but were subsequently caused."

11. That it would appear from the evidence for the prosecution that Swami Dayal returned home within about two hours after he went out with Bans Gopal on the ekha. It is alleged that during this time Swami Dayal went to Shahdara, which is 6 miles from Lucknow, murdered Bans Gopal there; took the gun and the few articles of jewellery, which Bans Gopal had on his person and which Nadir had removed after Bans Gopal was shot, to Mohun Lal one of the co-accused; and returned home calmly with Nadir on the ekha. Now it is worth considering whether it was possible to do all that within two hours. Then, since the prosecution does not show that Mohun Lal accompanied Swami Dayal to Shahdara, it is not intelligible why Swami Dayal went to Mohun Lal and handed over the jewellery and rifle to him. As the rifle is said to have been all along with Swami Dayal, it could have continued with him till it was returned to its proper owner; and if he wanted to get rid of it on account of the murder, where could he find a better place to bury it than the jungle where Bans Gopal is said to have been murdered. No one saw the gun placed on the ekha, and had Swami Dayal used it, to avoid suspicion he would have kept it with him as it was known he had brought a gun. Then again it is shown by the prosecution that after Bans Gopal was shot, Swami Dayal asked Nadir (the ekha driver) to take possession of the articles of jewellery which he could find on the body, but that they were subsequently made over to Mohun Lal. Now it is said that the only motive which Nadir had in being an accessory to the murder was the hope of gain; and since he could not be much of a casuist, it is not explained how he came to deliver all and everything to Mohun Lal at the bid of Swami Dayal. But Mohun Lal is said to have given him some money the following morning. This is also proved by circumstantial evidence. But why should Mohun Lal have done so when Swami Dayal was the actual murderer. At all events the discovery of the deceased's property in Mohun Lal's house, especially the rifle which no body would receive from the hands of a murderer when the latter was no particular friend of his; Mohun Lal's given money to the ekha driver; the face of the corpse being burnt and disfigured; Mohun Lal's having originally procured the ekha on his own security; are a few of the many glaring facts which go to raise the suspicion that whoever the murderer it is very probable that Bans Gopal was murdered at or close to the place (Mohun Lal's house, where his things have been discovered, and that his body, after being disfigured to prevent identification, was subsequently thrown away at Shahdara. Mohun Lal has been showing no small amount of anxiety in the case: on the very morning of the murder he goes off to Rae Bareilly to the Taluqdar of Pahu as a messenger from Swami Dayal asking him to send for the rifle and to help generally. Before his arrest Swami Dayal was going about here and there for two days in search of Bans Gopal; he had every opportunity of taking a run to Rae Bareilly himself; and there was therefore no reason for his sending Mohun Lal.

12. That Mohun Lal has been suggesting that there was a misunderstanding between the deceased and Swami Dayal, the former having an intrigue with the latter's niece, and that this led to Swami Dayal's murdering the deceased. Mohun Lal's said statement is not corroborated by any body; indeed, persons were asked but the suggestion was found to have no leg to stand upon. Yet the same made such an impression on the mind of the Court through the instrumentality of the police that it has almost been assigned as Swami Dayal's motive for murdering Bans Gopal. The Sessions Judge writes on the subject: "It is not proved, but as suggested by the statements of Mohun Lal, Swami Dayal may have resented a proposal to make over his niece to the deceased and was so pressed to do so that he resolved to murder him. Possibly also, I think, Rajendra Bahadur Singh may have instigated the prisoner to commit the murder." Your Honour will be pleased to observe that these are pure assumptions, and that it is on them that Swami Dayal has been convicted and sentenced. In this connection your petitioner will quote your Honour's attention to the passage, quoted once before, in which the Sessions Judge remarks—"The only evidence of the actual circumstances of the murder is Nadir's statement."

13. That the murder of Bans Gopal has been pitchforked on Swami Dayal when there is ample evidence on record to show that the deceased had a host of enemies who had made many an attempt on various occasions to injure him. Lakhpat Rae, vakil, stated in the Sessions Court: "I have known Bans Gopal for 25 years. His house was twice burned down within the past 3 or 4 years. He had many enemies, and once I saw a paper attached to a tree abusing and threatening him. A man was committed to the Sessions Court on the charge of setting fire to his house * * * They [Bans Gopal and Swami Dayal] were great friends." Wajid Ali, vakil, and Hazari Lal zemindar corroborate the above statement. Babu Ishwari Dayal, vakil, in whose house Bans Gopal and Swami Dayal were putting up also testifies to the fact that the deceased and Swami Dayal were great friends.

14. That your Honour will be pleased to observe that the Courts have given undue weight to the evidence for the prosecution, that there is no evidence whatever to show that Swami Dayal left his place of abode on the evening of the 19th November at which time it is alleged he joined a conspiracy which was formed for the murder of Bans Gopal; that the statements of the co-accused bear falsity on their very faces; that the motive imputed to Swami Dayal is a gratuitous assumption; that there is no evidence that Swami Dayal went on the ekha along with Bans Gopal; that there is no evidence that he took the gun, others knew about it and might have possessed themselves of it; and that the only evidence against Swami Dayal depended upon by the Judicial Commissioner's Judgment are—

(a) Statement of Ain-ud-din, Sub-Inspector, which your petitioner submits is contradictory and vague in its nature;

(b) Statement of Swami Dayal under Section 164, C. P. C. This statement is not shown to have been made voluntarily. The statement shows this, inasmuch as he was arrested on the night of the 23rd, he makes his statement on the 24th, and states he was illused. The Deputy Magistrate makes no enquiries as to ill-treatment and does not even comply with Section 164 Clause 3. He should have questioned Swami Dayal at the time. Further, this statement was retracted and unless corroborated by independent evidence is not reliable or admissible (I. L. R. 18, All. p. 78).

There is no reliable independent evidence. The statement of Nadir is not independent evidence; in fact it is no evidence at all (I. L. R. 15, Bom. p. 66); it could only be used to corroborate independent evidence. So that there is no evidence that Swami Dayal went with Bans Gopal.

(c) The statements of Nadir and Mohun Lal are not evidence. Mohun Lal's statement has been retracted, and Nadir's has not been corroborated.

15. That under these circumstances the evidence on record does not justify the sentence of death that has been passed by the Sessions Court and confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honour will be so gracious as to extend the Royal prerogative of pardon to his son Swami Dayal who is now in the Lucknow Jail under the sentence of death, his execution being stopped by wire pending your Honour's further orders.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

N. B.—Petition was rejected by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. P. and Oudh. Swami Dayal was hanged.

COMPLAINTS of scarcity and inferiority of Indian labour in the Straits run high at Penang. It is urged that the remedy lies in the Straits Government establishing a labour recruiting office in India.

THE Gold Medal of the United Institution at Simla has been won this year by Colonel Neville, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Command, for his essay on "Tactics for Indian Frontier Warfare." Lieut.-Colonel Hart, R. E., Captain Peach, 3rd Madras Infantry, and Lieut.-Colonel Ramsay, 5th Punjab Infantry, were proxime accessit, and their essays will be published.

THE "Kathiwar Times" furnished the following:—The Rajkot Station police had to encounter with success certain offences during the last few days. When the theft in the bungalow of Miss Goldner of the aggregate value of Rs. 900 was reported to the police they went to search the house of one Giga, a hospital peon—and found to their great surprise cartridges, &c. the possession of which it would be difficult for the peon to account for. Thefts of trivial articles have also been reported, and the culprits are at present in the hands of the police.

ACCORDING to a reliable report from Peshawara General named Abdul Hakim Khan, and two or three clerks of the Army Pay Department office at Cabul, were recently blown from guns on the maidan facing the Infantry barracks at Cabul, in the presence of a large concourse of army officers and soldiers. The charge against the executed men was that they had for some years past been in the habit of cheating both officers and men of portions of their salaries. This particular form of punishment has very rarely been resorted to of late years at Cabul, and the execution of these men created something of a sensation.

THE Arakan News says:—"It is an unprecedented occurrence in Arakan to note that dacoities in Arakan are sometimes led by females. The late Reinbow dacoity in Minbya township were after all brought to light, and the desperado concerned in it were eventually convicted by the District Magistrate of Akyab. The case was called for revision by the Judicial Commissioner, who again directed the District Magistrate of Akyab to re-examine the witnesses. In the course of the judicial enquiry, it evidently came to pass that the alleged dacoity was headed by a daring woman, named Mee Ala U., who was disguised in the form of a male on the occasion. Since then she was absconding; but fortunately she could not escape the lynx-eyed vigilance of Minbya Police (ou dit) who has brought her within the clutches of the law. She is said to be the wife of the notorious dacoit named Nga Wah Yai, who is reaping his own reward in the Andaman Island for having been implicated in a series of dacoities in Minbya township. It may be said that she was once in league with those ruffians who are connected with the memorable events of Paleadaung dacoity some years ago.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

STRIKERS SENTENCED.

BOMBAY, JUNE 20. Mr. Moreshwar Vjshnu, Station Master of Narhar, and Mr. Amrit, Assistant Station Master of Kharkala, two of the G. I. P. strikers were tried before Mr. Sate, Assistant Collector of Poona. They were convicted of great negligence endangering public safety, and were sentenced to three months and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

In the second test match, England vs. Australia, at Lords, England in the first innings made 206, and Australia 421. In the second innings England has lost four wickets for ninety-four runs.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

M. Pioncare has failed to form a new Ministry, owing to the exigencies of the Radicals. President Loubet is consulting with the Presidents of the Chambers.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A meeting of Moderate Burgers has been held at Pretoria, at which a resolution was adopted that the latest franchise proposals were capable of amelioration.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

An Anglo-American Treaty has been signed at Washington, covering reciprocity with Barbadoes.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A large meeting of Transvaal Burgers held at Perdekraal, has endorsed President Kruger's proposal. General Joubert, Vice-President of the Republic, and other speakers at the meeting deprecated war with Great Britain, but upheld the independence of their country.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Financial Times stated that the German Consul at Pretoria has been instructed from Berlin to inform President Kruger that Germany consider the British demand fair and reasonable, and desire Mr. Kruger as far as possible to accede to them.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Australia defeated England in the second test match by ten wickets. The match between Yorkshire and Leicestershire, at Leicester, was won by Yorkshire by an innings and thirty-seven runs. Lancashire has beaten Hampshire at Southampton by seventy-one runs.

PARIS, JUNE 18.

M. Waldeck Rousseau is endeavouring to form a Cabinet, and is offering M. Casimir Perier the portfolio of war.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Serious conflicts have taken place on the Serbian Frontier owing to raiding by Albanians and Servian Troops. The Servs say that Turkish regulars were also engaged in the raids. The Porte and Servia are exchanging notes anent the outbreak.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour announced that the Government would introduce a bill for taking over the Niger Company's territory.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

M. Waldeck Rousseau has failed to form a Cabinet owing to the refusal of M. Krantz to accept the portfolio of public works, which he considered an inferior post.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the appointment of Richard Harrington of the Inner Temple as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in succession to Sir H. Jenkins who has assumed the Chief Justiceship of the Bombay High Court.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Haris Chunder Rai, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., Jessore, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-five days.

The services of Mr. F. C. Crump, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department: Mr. H. L. Salkeld, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Rajshahi, Mr. J. Comes, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Burdwan.

Mr. N. D. Beaton Bell, Offg. Magte and Collr., Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. D. Weston, Offg. Jt-Magte and Dy Collr., Dacca, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr. of Backergunge.

Mr. A. G. Hallifax, Offg. Magte and Collr., Jessore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. J. J. Platel, Offg. Jt-Magte and Dy Collr., Sirajganj, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr. of Jessore.

Babu Sri Nath Sen, Offg. Dy Magte and Dy Collr., Baraset, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Abinash Chandra Basu, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., is posted to the Baraset sub-div.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Magte and Collr., Saran, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-four days.

Mr. J. C. Twidel, Offg. Jt-Magte and Dy Collr., Saran, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr. of that district.

Babu Surja Kumar Das, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., on leave, is posted to the Sirajganj sub-div.

Babu Bepin Behary Banerji, Offg. Dy Magte and Dy Collr., is allowed leave for three months.

In modification of the order of the 8th June, 1899, Babu Bangshi Dhar Banerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Madhipara sub-div.

Mr. A. Forbes, C. S. I., Commr of the Chota Nagpur Div., is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Magte and Collr., Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Commr of the Chota Nagpur Div.

Mr. J. G. Cumming is appointed to act as Magte and Collr. of Bhagalpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. G. Ritchie. Babu Jnanendra Nath Lahiri, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., Madhipara, is appointed to have charge of the Thakurgaon sub-div.

Babu Poorna Chandra Gupta, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., Thakurgaon, is transferred to Rangpur.

Khondkar Fazal Huq, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., on leave, is posted to Pabna.

Maulvi Abul Mahmud, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., Pabna, is transferred to Faridpur.

Maulvi Mahmud-ul-Nabi, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo sub-div.

Babu Rajendra Nath Ghosh, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Sathkira sub-div.

Rai Saroda Prasad Chatterjee Bahadur, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., Bhagalpur, is transferred to Hooghly.

Maulvi Syed Karam Hossein, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., Darbhanga, is transferred to Boalia.

Maulvi Syud Faizuddin Hosain, Dy Magte and Dy Collr., Goalundo, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr. Abinash Chunder Mitter, Munsif of Serampore, is temporarily appointed to act as a Munsif of Alipore.

Babu Phondra Mohan Chatterji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif, Barisal, but to be on deputation at Diamond Harbour.

Babu Bunwari Lal Banerjee, substantive pro tempore Munsif, now acting as Munsif of Goalundo, is appointed to be substantive pro tempore Addl. Munsif of Munshiganj.

Babu Charu Chandra Mitra, Munsif of Satkania, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif of Narayanganj, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Narayanganj Munsif.

Babu Sarat Chandra Rai, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Diamond Harbour.

Babu Jindra Chandra Sen, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Gaibanda. This cancels the order of the 12th June 1899, appointing Babu Parada Kinkar Mukerjee, B. L., to act as a Munsif of Gaibanda.

Babu Khetor Mohan Mitra, Munsif of Chittagong, is allowed leave for thirty days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Bepin Chandra Chatterjee, Addl. Munsif of Diamond Harbour, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Shyama Kanta Nag, Munsif of Diamond Harbour, is allowed leave for one month, viz., three days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations.

The leave for twenty days, granted to Babu Debendra Nath Roy, Munsif of Arrah, under article 207 of the Civil Service Regulations is hereby cancelled.

Babu Nekunja Bihari Roy, Munsif of Kandy, is allowed leave for one month, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. J. M. Coates, Asst. Supdt. of Police, has been granted an extension of furlough for three months on medical certificate.

Mr. T. C. Simpson, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three weeks, under article 291 of the C. S. Regulations.

Maulvi Abdul Karim, Asst. Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Presidency Chotanagpur and Orissa Divisions, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the C. S. Regulations.

Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, Offg. Asst. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, acting for him.

Babu Mohendra Chunder Sirkar, Offg. Dy. Magte and Dy Collr., on excise work, Saran, is transferred to Patna. Babu Kali Kisor Talukdar Offg. Dy. Magte, and Dy. Collr., on excise work, Purnea, acting for him. Babu murali Dhar Ray Chaudhuri, Offg. Dy. Magte, and Dy. Collr., Sirajganj, Pabna, officiating for the latter.

Mr. G. O'B. Power, Asst. Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr. Sorab S. Day, sub pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr., is appointed to be an Asst. Settlement Officer in the Sundarbans.

Mr. Sorab S. Day, sub pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr., is authorised, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the Sundarbans and is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer.

Babu Krishna Kali Mukerjee, Dy. Collr., is authorized to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the district of Ranchi.

The following officers are confirmed in the appointments mentioned opposite their names:—Babu Raghu Nath Ghosh as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack. Rama Nath Das as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore.

Babu Giridhari Lal, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Patna, now Offg. Dy. Inspector of Schools, Muzafferpoor (class V) is appointed to be Dy. Inspector of Schools, Durbhanga.

Babu Chandra Mohan Moharana, B. A., Additional Teacher, Cuttack, Training School, (class IV), is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Puri, on the pay of his own grade.

Babu Kalikanda Mukherjee, Dy. Inspector of Schools, Hazaribagh (class III), is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Article 291 of the C. S. Regulations. Babu Kasi Bhusan Sen, B. A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Giridih, (class VI), acting for him.

Babu Chintaharan Chatterjee, sub pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr. Patna Division, is posted to Gaya.

Babu Monmotho Nath Sircar, sub pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr. and Supdt. of the distillery at Burdwan, is appointed to be Supdt. of the distillery at Patna.

Babu Sarat Chandra Basu, Sub-Dy. Collr., and Supdt. of the distillery at Patna, is appointed to be Supdt. of the distillery at Monghyr.

Mr. Ram Comul Gupta, sub pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr. and Supdt. of the distillery at Monghyr, is appointed to be Supdt. of the distillery at Burdwan.

Babu Krishna Lal Dey, sub pro tempore Sub Dy. Collr. and Supdt. of the distillery at Saran, is appointed to be Supdt. of the distillery at Dacca.

Babu Kali Mohan Sen, sub pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr., Burdwan, is appointed to be Supdt. of the distillery at Chapra.

Babu Bissessar Das, Sub Dy. Collr., is posted to Burdwan.

Maulvi Imdad Ali, Sub-Dy. Collr., Tippera, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the C. S. Regulations.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Times of India to suggest that if the French Government is really bent upon setting up business at Muscat it would find an ice factory far more profitable than a coal wharf.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a grid.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

MR. MACLEAN'S PROSPECTS.

The holidays still continue, and members of Parliament and politicians generally are away in the country, and there is almost an entire absence of material for a political letter. I have been making some enquiries, however, lately about Mr. Maclean's prospects at Cardiff. His recent action on the sugar duties, and his rather conspicuous display of independence, has injured his popularity with a good many of the leading Conservatives in his constituency without gaining him any favour from the Liberal Party, which is quite sanguine of recovering Cardiff at the next General Elections. Mr. Maclean has always been a very formidable opponent, and up to six months ago was considered a very difficult man to oust; but he has given so much offence to the Conservative leaders on the Front Bench that he is considered to have greatly weakened his position in Cardiff. There has been discussion at the headquarters of the Conservative organization as to the desirability of persuading Mr. Maclean to retire from Cardiff, in which case they will probably run Mr. Churchill, the young and promising son of Lord Randolph Churchill. If they press this matter too far, however, they might drive Mr. Maclean into the Liberal ranks, and in that case, Cardiff might do worse than adopt him as its Liberal candidate and make the best of its situation. Mr. Maclean has always shown a great deal of independence on Indian questions, and it ought not to be difficult to get him to show some amount of independence on domestic legislation. There is a general impression abroad that he is likely to take the first opportunity of leaving the ranks of the Conservative party and sitting among the Liberals. This, however, is a very difficult feat for any member to perform without resigning his seat. Whether under the circumstances, Mr. Maclean would resign and get returned as a Liberal for Cardiff, I greatly doubt. Anyhow, it is likely that the progress of the session will considerably develop Mr. Maclean's revolt, specially during the debates on the Indian Sugar duties, which he is determined to oppose to the utmost of his power. He will have the active co-operation of Sir Henry Fowler and the Front Opposition Bench, and the help of the Cobden Club in agitation throughout the country for the repeal of these duties.

THE GOVERNMENT EXCISE POLICY. I have before me the Report on the Excise Revenue of the Central Provinces for 1897-98, and it is interesting to note that there has been a very heavy falling off in the revenues from the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs during the year in consequence of famine which reduced the consumption of excise articles from Rs. 24,63,902 in 1896-97 to Rs. 18,65,247 in the year under review—a total decrease of Rs. 5,98,655.

I have very often charged the Government of India with pressing liquor upon the poorest members of the community and have very often been rebuked for so doing; but the fact that they themselves ascribe the falling off during the last few years to the "bad harvests and famine which reduced the consumption of excise articles" makes it only too clear that my charge is fully justified and sustained, as on their own showing the chief consumers of these spirits are that class of the community which are most quickly impoverished by any exceptional circumstances, and especially by bad harvests and famine. The falling off is very great indeed as compared with 1895-96, and over the two years it is close upon 9 lakhs of rupees. Had these been reasonably prosperous years, this enormous sum would have been wasted by the poor peasants of the Central Provinces on articles that impart no nourishment and which, on the contrary, deteriorate physical force and render those who indulge in them more liable to suffer the physical evils which result from famine. When one remembers that the use of intoxicating liquors is absolutely forbidden by the two great religions of India, and is foreign to the tastes and habits of the people, it appears to me a grave crime on the part of any Government to create and foster a trade in these intoxicating liquors.

The whole tendency of Anglo-Saxon civilization, whether in this country, in its colonies, or in the United States, is in the direction of the severest restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors, and all making towards entire prohibition. In the United States there are actually only four States which do not give the people in their respective districts the power to prohibit the common sale of intoxicating liquors, while, in many of the States, absolute State prohibition has prevailed for 30 or 40 years, and in some of the newer States recently admitted to the Union, prohibition of the sale of liquor has been incorporated as part of the constitution, requiring a majority of two-thirds of its legislature to alter, and even then requiring the final sanction of the United States Legislature. In a country like India, where nine-tenths of its citizens are themselves abstainers from all intoxicants, and ready and willing to prohibit their manufacture and sale, it should be an easy thing for the Government to secure this great blessing for the people.

Of course, it is the old question of "Revenue" that prevents the accomplishment of this end. I have, in my successive visits to India, discussed this question with all sorts of Government people, from the Viceroy down to the youngest Civilian in the service, and I have never found any of them able to defend the consumption of country spirits, for instance, by natives of India. They all admit that it is a dangerous and demoralizing habit, and one that has to be kept in check by severe Government restrictions. The Government of India have made successive declarations on this subject, but their declarations are only so much vapour that the steady demand for revenue blows down the wind. The five or six million pounds of revenue derived from this tainted source is needed to maintain the bloated armaments that are so unnecessary for the peace and order of India; and it is a melancholy spectacle for a Government, based professedly on the laws of Christ, to raise a large revenue from the vice and degradation of the people to be spent on that other great evil of the human race—war.

REDUCTION OF BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

I sincerely trust that the report of the Expenditure Commission may speak with

no uncertain voice on the desirability of reducing the costly British arm of the Indian military service. I wish that our Congress friends would, at their next Congress, give up a great many of the small details upon which they have been passing resolutions for some years past, and have one good debate, with all their ablest speakers taking part, on a resolution demanding, on economic grounds, the reduction of the British Army in India by 10,000 men. A very strong case, indeed, could be made out for such a resolution, and a debate upon it would give us all the necessary material for carrying on an agitation in this country in support of such a reduction as I have suggested. The evidence which has been given before the Royal Commission clearly shows that India is largely used by the British Government as a drill ground and field of exercise for the British army and that the forces are kept up to their present large figure of 73,000 men, not to meet the defensive requirements of the Indian Empire, or to maintain order within the Indian Empire—all of which could be done perfectly well with a force of 50,000 and the Native Army—but for the purpose of training efficiently British soldiers, who get an experience in India that it is impossible for them to obtain at home. If this is to be maintained and it may be necessary in the interests of the British Army that it should be maintained—at any rate, let us unite in persuading the two Governments of India and Britain to abandon the raising of the necessary money from the demoralisation of the Indian people with ardent spirits in Government liquor shops; and let the amount be paid honestly and avowedly by the British Government as a contribution to the Indian Government for training efficiently soldiers to be employed elsewhere.

SECOND INSTALMENT OF THE WELBY COMMISSION'S DRAFT REPORT.

In my last letter I gave a slight sketch of the summary of a portion of the evidence which had been submitted by Lord Welby to the members of the Royal Commission. Another instalment has been issued this week, making the summary of evidence up to 109 pages.

There is not a single recommendation, from beginning to end, but it is undoubtedly one of the ablest summaries on Indian administration that has ever been prepared, and one that will be of the very greatest value to every person interested in the good government and economical administration of the Indian Empire. It contains, as I pointed out in my last letter, a complete description of the financial machinery of the Government of India, the progress of expenditure during recent years, and the apportionment of expenditure between India and the United Kingdom. The continuation of this summary completes the statement of the progress of expenditure, the first portion, as I have already pointed out, having completed the description of the financial machinery of the Government of India.

In the second portion of the summary, growth of expenditure is measured against growth of revenue, independent of changes of taxation; and it is carefully analysed in its several branches in order to ascertain how far the increase is normal, and incurred in order to meet the needs of a civilised and growing community; and how far it is abnormal and due to special causes. This section of the summary is divided into chapters giving a general review of income and expenditure; a careful comparison of two periods of 11 years between them, selecting 1884-85 for comparison with 1895-96. These years have been selected because the period has been marked by fall in exchange, by the acquisition, with large outlay, of Upper Burma; by successive expeditions of a more or less costly character, and by general increase of army expenditure, while, on the other hand, it did not suffer from famine or other complicating circumstances.

The average net tax revenue shows an increase during the period of over 13 million tens of Rupees. It brings out clearly that the increase of taxation accounts for a good deal of this increase of revenue. It shows how the fall in exchange and military demands have absorbed the sum destined for famine insurance, and curtailed the assignments to Provincial Governments for provincial administration. It deals with the re-imposed income-tax in 1886, the increase of the duties on salt in 1888, the import duties on petroleum, the re-imposed Patwari cess in the North-West Provinces, the re-imposition of the 5-per cent. ad valorem duties, the increase of the duty on petroleum in 1894, the 5-per cent. import duty on cotton goods in 1895, and, lastly, the increase of excise and customs rates, making a very heavy indictment against the Indian Government, for the steady increase of the taxation burdens on the people of India, every one of which affects the poorest class of the community. This represents about 6½ millions Rs. of new taxation over the period, the rest having been obtained from the natural expansion of taxation. The rate of exchange, per rupee, in the first year was 1 shilling 7½d., and in the last year it was 1 shilling 10½d. It was quite clear from this that, if the exchange had remained during the 10 years at the earlier rate, and if the expenditure on the army had only increased at the rate which marked the period before the first year, no increase of taxation would have been necessary. All this increase may therefore be charged against these two items of loss and expenditure.

The summary gives a very careful statement of the National Debt of India, and then proceeds to an exposition of expenditure under the heads of Collection; of Revenue; the cost of Civil Departments in India and England; Law, Justice, Jails and Police; Ecclesiastical grants; Political charges; Medical; Scientific and minor departments; Marine; and other miscellaneous civil expenditure, including pensions and superannuations. A special chapter is devoted to the commercial services that is to say, certain branches of revenue-earning business undertaken by the State. These are divided into the following branches:—The Post Office; Telegraphs; Public Works Department; and the Mint; and the last chapter is devoted to railways.

It will be seen from this very brief sketch which I have given you of the contents of this able summary of the evidence, that Lord Welby and his clever secretary, Mr. Colin Campbell of the India Office, have produced an extremely interesting document worthy of their great reputation, which in conjunction with the evidence upon which it is based, forms

an historic paper, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. The Commission meets on Monday, and after all that has been said in public and in private about the discreditable delay in the preparation of this report, I trust the Commission will sit at least three days a week and get the report out of hand and into print, before the debate on the Indian Budget. Many members of the Commission have been justly angry at the delay, but I think the brilliant summary which has been prepared for them, and which obviates the necessity of their going over all the evidence and preparing the summary for themselves, as they feared they might have to do, will go a long way to condone Lord Welby's neglect, and will enable them to meet him in good humour, and with a determination to get to practical business at once.

I will let you know from time to time how the Commission progresses, but, of course, until the report actually appears I can say nothing about any recommendations that may be agreed upon during its progress. The evidence of the late Mr. Jacob stands out before all other that has been given in its value and completeness; and the more I realize how it runs through and influences the entire summary of the evidence, the more I am filled with regret at the loss of so able and distinguished an Indian Civil Servant and one who was evidently in such deep and genuine sympathy with all the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people.

THE PLAGUE.

BOBAY RETURNS. PLAGUE attacks at Bombay reported on the 19th number three and plague deaths five, the total mortality being 75; last year it was 64 and in 1897, 58.

IN THE PUNJAB. No fresh plague cases have been reported from the Jullundur district since the 11th instant, and none from the Hoshiarpur district since the 10th. An outbreak at the village of Dial, though severe in respect to the numbers attacked, has proved to be very mild in type.

ONE CASE IN KARACHI. The plague returns for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday show no fresh cases. One death, however, was recorded on Monday.

MEDICAL AID FOR BUSHIRE. OWING to a few cases of plague having occurred at Bushire, the authorities there have taken prompt and decisive measures to suppress the disease as speedily as possible, and have in consequence requisitioned medical aid from here. The Pachumba which left Karachi on Sunday took away Surgeon-Captain Raimier, and Assistant Surgeons Beale and Kirkpatrick for plague duty.

IN MYSORE. The plague report for the week ending the 9th of June shows an increase of 25 for the whole province, owing mainly to the increase in Bangalore and Mysore districts. Bangalore city and Cantonment continue free. In the Gold Fields, there was an increase of from 16 to 18 and in Mysore city from 7 to 15. The following are the figures for the week:—Mysore city 15 attacks 12 deaths; Bangalore district 32 attacks, 17 deaths; Kolar district 34 cases, 19 deaths; Mysore district 21 cases, 19 deaths. Total 102 cases, 67 deaths, against 76 cases, 62 deaths. The total since the first appearance on the 12th August 1898, is 18,640 attacks and 15,436 deaths.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. THE plague summary for the week ending 17th June shows that in Bombay City the total mortality fell from 631 to 532, reported plague deaths remaining stationary at 62. The total reported plague deaths in the Bombay Presidency proper rose from 336 to 380, the only important rise being in Belgaum from 86 to 108. In Karachi three plague deaths occurred against 16 in the previous week. Fifty plague deaths are reported outside Bombay, of which 11 were in Calcutta, and 24 in Mysore State.

MR. T. E. STRACHEY has won another round of his duel with the Cawnpore Municipality on the subject of the profession-tax on barristers. The Municipality used to recover the tax levied for the year 1898-99, but, under the recent ruling of the High Court, the Cantonment Magistrate held that Mr. Strachey had not, been legally and properly assessed, and dismissed the suit.

THE Jain community have their sacred temple at Palitana. In consequence of this the more wealthy members of their community have erected large and commodious Dharmashalas as resting places for the thousands of pilgrims that go there. A new and very large one has lately been built which was opened by the Chief of Palitana. It was presented to the community by two of their richest members.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—We have it on the authority of an up-country contemporary that at Sultanpur, one of the suburban villages of Agra, a cow gave birth, on the 13th instant, to a calf with a head resembling that of a human being. It is said that the head of the calf in every respect was that of an overgrown babe, say about 8 months old. There was the short round face in the place of the long pointed snout, the ears small, and fixed flatly on the head instead of protruding out in act, a perfect human face.

SWALLOWED BY A FISH.—A boy in village Shamsher in the district of Bancoorah went to the riverside to witness the bore in the river Damodar. Mistaking an immense Boal fish moving with the swift current for a log of wood, the boy sportingly jumped upon it, when to his horror he realized his dangerous position. The fish opened its mouth and immediately swallowed half his body. The death of the boy was almost instantaneous, but the fish too was killed immediately after and was found to weigh no less than two mounds.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The other day, a European in Allahabad nearly fell a victim to a most strange whim of his. He wanted some exciting occupation for his entertainment. And what did he do? He purchased a variety of snakes from a snake charmer as also the poison stone, which is supposed to exercise a strange power over reptiles. After the bargain had been struck, the Sabib began to experiment with the stone. Armed with it he actually proceeded to feed his pet, when, horror of horrors, he was bitten by them, fortunately not with fatal results.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

TELEGRAPHING yesterday from Shincotta, the Madras Mail correspondent says:—The situation in this district is not serious. Nine villages are reported to have been attacked. One hundred and fifty of the Nair-Brigade under Lieutenant Brownfield are here and a company of the 19th Madras Infantry. Detachments of the Nair-Brigade are patrolling the frontier. Though there is no fear of serious rioting the situation calls for the utmost vigilance. Gangs are going about threatening various officials.

Another correspondent states that a serious riot at Nagalapuram was averted by the prompt action of Padavaba Rao, the Sub-Magistrate, and Ramalinga Kariatar, the station house officer at Palthur Police Station. It is rumoured that rioting was to take place, when these officials went to the village with the police, and arrested two men out of a gang in the market who were armed with deadly weapons, and it is alleged, were instigated by Maravars. The other members of the gang escaped. The following is a translation of a Maravar notice which is said to be invariably posted up in a village which it is intended to loot: "Notice that we will appear in Palamcottah on Friday as we are going elsewhere to-day. We will appear on Tuesday to ravage at Palamcottah and Murukankudie at midnight on Tuesday. Police tigers and sepoy whelps should run off if they care for their lives, wives and children. If they have the idea to face us they should be ready prepared to give the reply to notice. Monday, we hereby notify we will ravage and plunder Shanars' houses as also other persons' houses if we like. In Sivakasi and other places plunder is one-fold, here it will be double. Our name is young lion."

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

The following telegram has just been received from Tenkasi:—There is a curious movement on the part of the Shanars for conversion to Islamism. Three villages in Travancore were converted wholesale under the influence of fear and promise of protection from the Mahomedans. In British territory, Pumbli in the Tenkasi taluk, and four other villages have been converted, and Hindu temples have become Mahomedan places of worship. Idols have been thrown away, and the Shanars have shaved their heads, and are commencing to grow beards. Mahomedan leaders are going about converting. The total converted in the British territory numbers 600 in one day.

One hundred arrests have been made in Travancore. Samburudagarai, in Travancore, consisting of 450 houses, has been totally destroyed. The extent of the damage in the Tenkasi taluk in the Shoradai and Uthumalai limits, and 15 others elsewhere. Mr. Bedford, Lieutenant Firth, and Mr. Dene have been at Shoradai for last four days with sepoys, visiting threatened and attacked villages, investigating cases, and restoring confidence. Cutting off of ears is reported, while extortion is declared to be general. Whole villages have been depopulated, thus rendering the work of plunder easy. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Bedford, Lieutenant Firth, and Mr. Dene for the energy, firmness and discretion with which they dealt with the situation. The Sivakasi temple is still closed. The property damaged or looted at Sivokasi is estimated at over a lakh of rupees. The Collector of Tinnevely meets Mr. Hamrick, the special Commissioner, at Alankulam o-da y.

THE CAPTURE OF FLYING FISH.

ASSUMING that the Bengal Fisheries Company will take tangible form in the ensuing cold weather, writes a correspondent to the Bombay Gazette, there is one line of night sport that may have attraction for many, and which is pursued at Barbadoes and many other parts of the West Indies. At Georgetown, in the island alluded to the curing of the common flying fish (*Erocaetus volans*) forms an important industry, and certainly when properly done the resemblance to herrings is most marked. The *modus operandi* for commercial purposes is to take out the light 15-ton yawls some seven or eight miles to sea at nightfall the sails are then lowered, being replaced by a net spread fore and aft between the mast and a pole lashed to the jigger, lanterns being fixed on the gunwale, and the boat allowed to drift; the fish fly straight for the light in large numbers, getting entangled in the meshes being shaken into the boat which is kept about a quarter full of water. When sportsmen undertake the capture no large net is used, but in lieu thereof hand nets with long bamboo handles similar to, but much larger than those used by entomologists, a good-sized "cresset" being placed amidships sufficient to throw its light well round on all sides. The game is something like lawn tennis: the fisherman, turning his back to the light, sees the fish rise and come for him; no little skill being required to shift the net rapidly enough to intercept them, as occasionally half-a-dozen will rise at once from different directions, and in the smartness of receiving them lies the sport, which becomes more and more exciting as the gleam on the water attracts numbers. In the former days the traveller by sea beguiled the tedium of tropical nights by exposing lights either in his cabin port hole or in the chains, but these vessels had low free boards and broad channel plates; now with the high walled hulls and abolition of chains flying fish seldom come on board, as they rarely rise more than eight feet above the surface in their flight. It seems to make little difference to them whether there is a sea on or dead calm, for though under the former conditions longer flights can be indulged in, the fish seemingly taking a fresh start at every hundred yards by dashing through the foaming crest of the waves they rise to alight in equal numbers in either instance. The hand capture of flying fish needs the exhibition of both skill and endurance, and is well worth the attention of those on the look-out for enjoying a run out to sea. Light luggers in the cold weather could be kept a Halliday's island, where a temporary kutcha bungalow might be run up. Sundip affords another good base, as also the neighbourhood of the Penni estuary, but these latter are rather difficult of access.

SCENES IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ITALY.—The Chamber on May 26 assumed the character of a bear garden. The storm arose around the notable figure of Signor Crispi. He was vindicating his African policy. The Extreme Left, especially the Socialists, covered him with insults, crying out that he was a raitor, a disgrace to the Italian Parliament, and responsible for Adowa.

Signor Crispi, with his usual courage, says the "Daily News" correspondent, stood immovable in his place, facing the storm. At a certain moment a hand-to-hand fight seemed imminent, the Socialists being on the point of throwing themselves on Signor Crispi, who was surrounded by his friends. The President was obliged to suspend the sitting, and the ex-Premier's followers wished him to retire to calm his nerves. He replied however: "I am perfectly well here, and require nothing. I am still able to fire a revolver if necessary." On the resumption of the sitting Signor Crispi announced his intention of justifying the acts of his Ministry. At the right time, he declared, he would prove by documents the exact truth of his assertions. Then the Socialist deputy Ferri violently attacked the generals and the army with regard to the African disasters, calling them responsible for all the defeats suffered by Italy from 1848 down to Adowa. Signor Ferri made use of expressions which the Censor would not allow to pass, but only provoked a reaction in the shape of a great manifestation in favour of the army, in which even the public in the tribunes joined. It being impossible to re-establish calm the President at this point again closed the sitting.

Another scene, more violent even than those of May 26, says the Times correspondent, occurred in the Chamber on the 27th.

Immediately after the minutes of Friday's sitting had been read General Pelloux rose and said:—

"I deeply deplore that the President should yesterday have been obliged to put an end to the proceedings on account of an atrocious insult directed by a Deputy (Signor Ferri, Socialist) against our army. ('No! no!' and howls of disapproval on the Extreme Left. Loud cheers and cries of 'Viva l'esercito!' from the rest of the Chamber.)"

General Pelloux: "I can find no words in which adequately to censure the accusation brought against an institution cherished above all else by the country, an institution which in all circumstances has given proof of self-sacrifice and of the highest civil and military courage." (Renewed applause from the Centre and Right, with three cheers for the army. Hooting from the Extreme Left.)

Signor Prampolini, Socialist: "Nothing but rhetoric."

Signor Morgari: "The soldiers defend you that is why you cheer." Another Socialist: "You want to hide behind your bayonets, where is your courage?"

Here Baron Serralunga, a Conservative Deputy, clenched his fists and rushed towards the Extreme Left, shouting, "We need no defenders; we can deal with you." Some twenty other Conservatives followed, and a general fight seemed imminent. The members of the Extreme Left attempted to repulse the Conservatives attack, but the latter, reinforced from the Right, crowded up the gangways of the Left exchanging insults with the Socialists. For more than ten minutes some hundred deputies occupied the stairs on the left of the House, shouting gesticulating; pushing, insulting, and attempting to strike each other. Several Republican and Moderate deputies, however, contrived to separate the most excited Socialists and Conservatives, and prevented any actual exchanges of blows. Meanwhile, the President gave orders for the public galleries to be cleared, but, finding himself powerless to restore order, put on his hat and suspended the sitting. In the midst of the excitement and uproar a violent scene in the Press gallery, during which blows were given and received, passed almost unnoticed.

Little by little comparative quiet returned and the sitting was reopened. The President, who by this time had lost his voice, hoarsely whispered that if new tumults occurred on either side of the House he would put an end to the proceedings for the day. General Pelloux, who had remained standing, during the disturbance, then renewed his protests against Signor Ferri's unjustifiable accusation of cowardice against the army, and proposed that the Minister of War be requested to inform the army of the demonstration of the Chamber in its honour. (Loud applause and fresh cheers for the army; hooting on the Extreme Left.)

Signor Ferri then explained that he had alluded only to General Baratier's conduct after Adowa and not to general who, like Dabormida or Arimondi, had lost their lives. During Signor Ferri's speech all the Deputies of the Moderate Left, Centre, and Right quitted the House as a protest against Socialist violence.

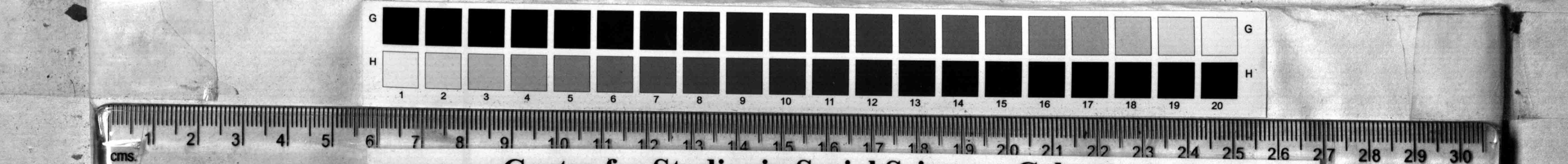
After some speeches of little importance and the adoption of the Government proposal that the debate on the second reading of the Public Safety Bill should begin on Thursday next, the sitting came to an end without further tumult.

The effect of Friday's attack on Signor Crispi has been to enhance his prestige and to decrease the probability of his followers working to create a situation which by bringing Signor Zanardelli into office would render the Extreme Left the arbiter of the Government. As for the Ministry, its position has been notably strengthened by the Socialist excesses.

MR. J. A. CRAWFORD, Resident-elect in Mysore, is expected to take over charge of the Presidency from Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, C. S. I., on the 27th June, 1899.

ON the night of the 14th June, a band of armed Waziris looted the Hindu shops at Wirana, near Satammar post, on Bannu border one shots were exchanged with the village and one of the latter was killed.

IN January last an assistant station-master Ghulam Ahmed, a ticket-collector, Juggan Nath, and a luggage-clerk Shanker Das stopped about 80 coolies who had just returned from Africa, and charged them for excess luggage, collecting between one and two hundred rupees, and only remitted Rs. 7-8 to the Railway. The Deputy Commissioner, after a long trial, has sentenced the accused, the first, to 4½ years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 150; the second and third to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 30. Imprisonment to include three months' solitary confinement for all the three accused.



A LUCKY SHOT.

LION HUNTING IN SOMALILAND.

MR. J. J. STEWART sends this story to the "Indian Sportsman":—"One of the most memorable lion hunts I had the good fortune to bring to a successful issue in Somaliland happened in this way.

During a midday halt in the open 'ban,' two mounted Somalis sighted our caravan and rode up to tell us that a more than usually bold lion had, of late, much hurried their 'karia' (tribal encampment) by springing into it at night and abstracting one or other of their animals. They were accordingly very anxious that we should come to their assistance and make it unnecessary for place them to change their quarters by ridding them of the pest. This we consented to endeavour to do, so, loading up the camels, we followed them in the new direction, and arrived in plenty of time pitch camp and made an extra strong zeriba. Fortune seemed favour us, for the same night a lion, probably the one in quest of which we had come, treated us to some fine roaring in the bush at no very great distance.

Next day, finding that he had visited neither karia nor zeriba during the night we set off in the direction from which the sound had appeared to come. The tracks were, however, far from easy to find, and it was not till late in the afternoon that we first discovered them in a 'place from which a heavy body had been dragged away. The trail thus made led us to where lay the withered carcass of a camel. This animal had evidently been killed and partially eaten some days before, and its destroyer, notwithstanding the abundance of game in the neighbourhood, had returned later and made his meal off what had in the meantime become little more than carrion. Besides displaying this peculiarity, he had given us an exhibition of his tremendous drawing power, for it was as much as all three of us could do to even move the body, whereas the lion had dragged it easily for nearly a mile. The marks of his fangs were at the base of the neck, and his racks were clearly defined to one or other side of the trail. It was too late to follow further, so we decided to sit up over the body during the night. But first the necessary zeriba or mimosa scrub, strongly interlaced and staked had to be built close for a good-sized acacia, which helped to make the edifice secure. The camel was then dragged up and securely bound to the tree with ropes passing under the zeriba. A small loophole was left in the side facing the camel, and so close to it that I could almost touch the body with the muzzle of my 10-bore Paradox gun. There was just room inside for the two shikaris and myself, and when all was ready we crept in and securely barricaded the entrance.

The moon (here called 'Gu') was now due, and soon after nightfall the rain commenced to fall in torrents. Heavy clouds completely obscured the sky and added to the intense darkness of the bush. There was neither wind nor lightning, and nothing was to be heard save the cry of an occasional night bird, and the ceaseless patter of the rain. Notwithstanding these unpleasant surroundings, I had already almost dropped off to sleep when, without a moment's warning, the ropes which passed below us grew taut and strained, but before we could do anything they were almost as suddenly relaxed, there was a momentary low growling outside, and was silent again. The lion had seized the camel, found it bound, and at the same time discovered our presence. Nothing more happened for some time. The next thing I realised was the touch of the watchful shikari's hand on my arm, drawing my attention to a faint sniffing or grunting noise close to his side of the zeriba. The sound appeared first in one place, then in another, and was presently followed by a gentle shaking of part of our thorn structure, which showed that the lion was actually pawing or rubbing up against it. Then apparently resolved of its strength, he changed his tactics, and delivered himself of a deep and increasing angry growling, which, however, did not culminate in the charge that might have been expected, nor did the lion ever again actually touch the zeriba. He contented himself with keeping us on the tenterhooks of expectation by moving round, or coughing and growling almost in our very faces, till the near approach of dawn forced him to beat an unwilling retreat. We were up and on his tracks as soon as it was sufficiently light and followed them perseveringly for the rest of the morning.

At midday we fell in with a Midgan or native hunter, who was constrained to join in and take his turn at tracking and carrying a spare rifle with the rest. Two hours later the ground, over which tracking had as yet been comparatively simple, gave place to a grassy plain and broad "nullah," where we soon found ourselves entirely at fault. After several unsuccessful attempts, which caused considerable delay, we again picked up the line in a waid or dry river bed, some way down the valley, which descended in a succession of steep banks and level terraces. What happened now can only be accounted for by the fact that want of food and rest must have made us unconsciously careless of the result.

We are walking in the wrong order, without properly examining the bush as we went. First came the Midgan, followed by the two shikaris, while I brought up the rear. Happening to look over the shoulders of those in front of me as we climbed down on to one of these terraces to my horror, I saw the Midgan with eyes on the ground, walking quite unwittingly right up to the lion, prone on his side and sound asleep in the shade of a small tree, but otherwise in the open. Taking in the situation at a glance, I jumped aside and cocked one barrel. The click of the hammer woke the lion, who sprang to his feet, but, as I fired almost immediately, fell over the crest. We ran forward and found him lying disabled but concealed from view, in a clump of tangled undergrowth where presently he succumbed to the lucky shot which had thus narrowly averted a catastrophe.

ON the Madras and G. I. P. Railways a very useful suggestion is given in the manner in which the latrines and urinaries are pointed out to passengers, many of whom cannot read their own vernacular. It is to have painted, in addition to the words "Male" and "Female" over the entrances, the figure of a native man and a native woman. In this way this most ignorant traveller can easily distinguish the places without delay or confusion. On some other lines the names "Males" and "Females" are displayed which is not all sufficient for the purpose.

THE CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST A MARATHI EDITOR.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MR. VINAYEK NARAYAN BHATE, the editor, proprietor and publisher of the *Goorakhi*, a Marathi daily published in Bombay, who was arrested in his house of the afternoon of the 15th on a warrant issued by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was placed before the Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court at 4.45 P. M. on the same day.

Mr. F. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, represented the prosecution, while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The information runs as under:—
I. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Oriental Translator to Government, says:—I am informed and believe that one Vinayek Narayan Bhatre, a Hindu inhabitant of Bombay, is the proprietor, editor, manager, publisher and printer of a daily newspaper printed in the Marathi character, styled the *Goorakhi*, that the newspaper is printed at the "Bombay New Press," in Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Girgaum Post Office, and that the accused resides in the house in which is located such printing press, of which press he is the proprietor.

The copies of the *Goorakhi* newspaper, dated respectively the 26th, the 30th and 31st March, 1899, are produced and shown to me and which, I have read, contain certain printed words purporting to be three leading articles entitled: (1) What is the meaning of "Raja" and "Rajaya" on page 2 of the copy; (2) "The Chapekars, Dravids and Mr. Brevin No. 1" on pages 2 and 3 of the copy; and (3) "The Chapekars, Dravids and Brevin No. 2" on pages 2 and 3 of the copy. The leading articles are of an extremely inflammatory and objectionable character and, I am advised, are calculated to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

I accordingly charge Vinayek Narayan Bhatre as the person responsible for the words printed in the issues of the *Goorakhi* of the above dates, with committing, in respect of the leading articles, an offence declared punishable under section 124 (A) of the Penal Code. That the said issues of the said *Goorakhi* newspaper were published in Bombay and forwarded to and distributed amongst subscribers, within the jurisdiction of this Court. That an order under Section 136 of the Code of Criminal Procedure had been made for making this complaint.

Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, said that he had three applications to make. He did not propose to enter into the merits of the case, and argue as to whether the articles complained of came within the purview of section 124(A). His application was based on one simple ground and it was that the accused had not, by words spoken or written, directly or indirectly, tried to bring about disaffection within the meaning of the section. The accused was not in Bombay when the articles complained of were published in his paper, and this he was prepared to prove by evidence of plague books, &c.

He had in his employ a man whose name he did not at present wish to declare publicly. The Police and the prosecution knew it, and he would hand it over to the Court. This man was employed in the press as editor, subject to the control of the accused. While the latter was present in Bombay, everything went well. But on the 25th March last, the accused went to Nasick and the day after he left, the first article made its appearance in the paper. The accused did not happen to notice it until the 30th of the same month, when the second article was published. On reading the second article at Nasick, the accused immediately came down to Bombay and on the 31st he saw the third article published.

On coming to Bombay he dismissed the man without any delay and published an apology in the next issue, stating the circumstances under which the article in question had found their way into his paper.

The police had searched the Press and had found manuscripts of the two articles which appeared on the 30th and 31st March. The two manuscripts were in the hand-writing of the man, and he, therefore, applied that these manuscripts be kept in Court and marked for identification. These documents would serve as corroborative evidence of the truth of what the accused alleged. If what he said was true, the Court could not hold him liable for the offence under the section he had just quoted.

His second application was for the release of the accused on bail on the grounds already stated by him. His third application was that the Court should issue an immediate summons against the man to appear before the Court. This was, Mr. Sealy contended, absolutely necessary, because if the man were to know that the accused had been arrested in connection with the matter he would abscond from Bombay, and the accused would have to suffer for his sins. The object of the Government was to prevent sedition and punish seditious-mongers and he hoped the prosecution would themselves see the advisability of moving the Government in the matter and getting the right person punished.

Mr. Nicholson argued that the accused was the printer and publisher of the paper and was, therefore, the responsible person. The only question which the Court had to deal with was as to whether the articles were inclined towards sedition or not. Mr. Sealy's state ments were *ex parte* and the Court had no materials before it to convince it of their accuracy. Even if the two manuscripts had not been in the accused's hand-writing, there was no evidence before the Court to show that their publication was not authorised by the accused or that he had not seen them before they were published.

He also submitted that the apology which the accused had published was not an apology at all.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said he did not intend to go into the details of the case, but he failed to see how he could possibly grant the application for bail. According to the accused's own statement and to his own knowledge, the articles were of a very serious character. His worship had read the articles himself and had come to the conclusion that they were of a very serious nature indeed. The final responsibility for their publication rested upon the accused as the proprietor and publisher of the paper. He did not think it necessary to make an order in regard to the manuscripts which must at this stage of the proceedings remain in police custody.

His Worship refused the applications for bail and also in regard to the manuscripts, but ordered an immediate summons to be issued

against the man for his attendance in Court on the following day.

The hearing of the case was adjourned to Saturday next at 2 P. M., and accused was remanded to police custody.

THE ALLEGED WRITER IN COURT.

This morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared on behalf of the Vishnu Vinayek Bhatre, editor and printer of the *Goorakhi*, a Marathi daily newspaper, who stands charged with publishing seditious articles as above, and stated that the man whom the defence alleged to be the writer of the articles in question was present in Court, and he should not be allowed an opportunity to abscond.

The name being called out, Laxman Narayan Joshi responded.

The Magistrate ordered him to attend the Court on Saturday next, when the charges of sedition against the editor will be gone into. He was cautioned at the same time that if he failed to attend on that day, a warrant would be issued for his arrest.—*Advocate of India.*

2ND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The next day, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. Ferres-Nicholson, Government Prosecutor, appeared with Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, and filed an information against one Luxmon Narayan Joshi, the alleged writer of three seditious articles, which appeared in the Marathi newspaper, called *Goorakhi*, in its issues of 26th, 27th and 31st March last.

The warrant was executed in the course of this afternoon by Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and the accused placed before the Magistrate. His case will be taken up with that of the editor of the *Goorakhi*, which comes off to-morrow afternoon.

The following are excerpts of some of the seditious articles complained of:—

THE CHAPEKARS, THE DRAVIDS AND MR. BREWIN.

"Just as every one holds different views about one and the same thing owing to freedom of thought, in exactly the same way if one may consider the dominion of our English rulers to be like heaven, another may not think so to say that others must also think so, in our opinion, sheer folly. And the very same reasoning applies to the case of the Chapekars. If the whole of the Chapekars' affair is to be credited then we think, nay, everybody must think that they (the Chapekars) must have felt the present rule to be, indeed, like a forest fire. And we cannot say that it would be even an error to think that the Chapekars, moved by the same feeling, must have exerted themselves to effect the escape of their fellow countrymen along with their own from the peril arising from that fire instead of venturing to carry the heavy load of the sin of selfishness on their heads by saving their own lives alone. If this alone is taken to be the correct view of the matter, where was the evil in the murder of Rand, if that murder has been committed by the Chapekars? It must be said that what took place was quite proper. One can put the finger into the eye of another, but he fails to see the mote in his own eye. According to this (adage) Government may, perhaps, not approve of what we say; but if the matter be viewed from the moral standpoint, there is no doubt that Government will be compelled to admit the truth of our statement.

"When a forest conflagration is burning, does it not become necessary to put it out by beating it down with long switches? If the answer be in the negative, then it is a different matter; but if the reply be in the affirmative, then it was the deed of Chapekar, one of little heroism and daring. If the trifling work of boiling rice cannot be done without an oven or some metal pot, then how can the prodigious task of extinguishing a conflagration be accomplished single-handed. It is, therefore, really creditable to Chapekar and his followers that he, having undertaken the leadership in this matter, should have, with the assistance of some of the members of the Arya Dharma Pratibandh Nivarak (association for removing obstacles in the way of religion of the Aryas) extinguished the light (i.e. flames) of the wild conflagration in the form of Rand. The English are ruling over us to-day, but if to-morrow, by a stroke of (good) fortune, we found ourselves in their position and, if they did away with tyrannous officers of our like Rand, then we, being lovers of truth and good morals, from ancient times, would not expressly say that what had happened was proper, (but) would never make a fuss over it as the English of the present day are doing (and) certainly this is true. It is not that all creatures are of genuine seed (i.e. legitimate); that those are of genuine seed will never be guilty of theft, backbiting and adultery; (and) whoever does any one of these three things is deemed by our Shastras to be of mixed origin. And, according to this, the Dravids (are of mixed origin because they have done the first two of the aforesaid three things as the world well knows though not the last one so far as we ourselves or others are aware. By doing the first thing the Dravids involved themselves into trouble, but by doing the second they lost their own lives and were instrumental in causing the loss of those of others. In brief the very wrath which Government had against the Chapekar family was the indirect cause of destruction of the Dravids and through them of that of the Chapekars. Some may surmise that with a view to appropriate (the reward of) ten thousand rupees the police may have simply put forward Dravid nominally, by holding out to him the inducement of release from imprisonment. But this is altogether false. It was Dravid himself who gave correct information about Chapekar to the police and pocketed in (hard) cash Rs. 9,738, out of Rs. 10,000 after deducting Rs. 262 on account of income tax, though the police had a little (i.e. some) clue as to Chapekar (being concerned) in the murder) yet as that was dry the police could get nothing out of by chewing it; therefore by means of the moisture of the information (furnished by Dravid, the arant and corrupt blackguard of Poona they cooled the former clue and then by chewing it the police extracted an essence in the form of the Chapekar case and began to get newspapers like the *Times of India* to make assertions such as these, that there existed a secret conspiracy amongst the Poona Brahmins. The following account of the dry (i.e. practically useless) clue which the Police had found, has reached our ears in a very curious manner. There lived at Poona near the Badami Haud (tank) a boy who was a

member of the Chapekars' Club. As he was getting insolent in the house towards his parents and had taken to rambling and roving, his father had many a time chastised him severely, but as he could not be cured of that evil habit of his, one day his father asked him to go out of his house. The only object his father had in asking his own son to do so was to ascertain where his son went and what he did after leaving his house, so that he would be able to discover the cause which had spoiled his son. The boy on being so ordered by his father left his house with his packet and dafter and went straight to the Budwar Peit corner, intending to hire a carriage there and go by rail to some place. While the boy was hiring a conveyance in Budwar Peit, his brother, who at the direction of his father, had closely followed him unobserved to watch what he was doing and where he was going, having observed that he had hired a conveyance gave information about it to the Police, who immediately took to him to the *farashkhana* and made him understand matters well, that is to say, beat him severely and examined the packet in his possession.

BOMBAY SEDITION CASE.

CONDEMNED ARTICLES.

The following are the extracts of some of the seditious articles complained of:—

ARTICLE I.

What is the meaning of King and Kingdom? (Article, dated 26th March, 1899).—The primary meaning of the word "Raja" (King) is "Rajate"—he who shines. . . . That territory of a Rajah, wherein the subjects shine, that is to say, where they are prosperous and happy, alone is a kingdom. If such is the case then, will any sensible and educated person find it difficult to determine how far our present rulers, the English, are conducting themselves in conformity with this principle? We have before us direct palpable evidence showing how far a selfish ruler is liked by his subjects. If a snake hissing furiously makes its appearance before us or before any other individual, will anybody hesitate to smash its skull by striking it with an axe? But, if he is not armed either with axe or handle, then the case becomes different. Even if such an emergency should arise (the man) if he possesses physical strength, will even, though perhaps the snake may coil itself round his body and attempt to bite him, seize it by the neck tightly, and calling for help, be able to cut its body into pieces. But if he be devoid of any strength at all, then he can do nothing. Now-a-days at our place in this country the means for developing physical strength, i.e., gymnastic exercises and such other matters, are looked down upon with contempt, and in place of milk, which has always a cooling effect on the body, tea, which sets the constitution ablaze (which acts as a stimulant) has become the daily morning nutritive diet of every body. Of all riches nothing is as precious as physical strength, and there is not a shadow of doubt that any (human) being whatever, if he possesses it, will, by any desperate acts and by following the example of even the beasts and birds, which fight furiously for their liberty, be able to defend his divine and natural rights.

ARTICLE II.

The Chapekars, the Dravids and Mr. Brevin, No. 1. This article is dated 30th March.—We have placed before our readers the meaning of "King" and of "Kingdom" in (our) last (issue) i.e., in the issue next preceding the Shimga holidays availed of (by us). What is thereby established is, that if the place, where no action is seen in accordance with the meanings of those two words, is called a forest-fire, there would be no objection to do so. (Meaning that the place, where affairs do not seem to be carried on in conformity with the meaning of those two terms, may, unhesitatingly, be likened to a place under a forest-fire). The creatures, who find themselves unfortunately caught in a place, where (such) a conflagration is burning, try to escape (from it) with their lives dear (to them) above all (things). It is the duty of every one to make an effort (to escape from such fire). If, after the effort is made, no good result (from it) such (conduct) is not held to be blameworthy. (Sanskrit quotation). "If an effort being made, (a thing) is not accomplished, where is the blame in such a case? Just as every one holds different views of one and the same thing owing to freedom of thought, in exactly the same way if one may consider the dominion of our English rulers to be like heaven (another may not think so; to say that others must think so) is, in our opinion, sheer folly.

THE CASE OF THE CHAPEKARS.

And the very same (reasoning applies to) the case of the Chapekars. If the whole of the Chapekar's affair is to be credited, then we (think) nay, every body must think, (the Chapekars must have felt the present rule to be indeed like a forest-fire. And we cannot say that it would be even an error to think that the Chapekars, moved by the same feeling, must have exerted themselves to effect the escape of their fellow-countrymen along with their own from the peril arising from that fire, instead of venturing to carry the heavy load of the sin of selfishness on (their) heads by saving (their) own lives alone. If this alone is taken to be the correct (view of the) matter, where was the evil in the murder of Rand, if that (murder) has been committed by the Chapekars? It must be said that what took place was quite proper. One can put his finger into the eye of another, but he fails to see the mote (?) in (his) own eye. According to this (usage), Government may, perhaps, not approve of what we say. But it (the matter, be viewed from the moral standpoint, there is no doubt the Government would be compelled to admit (the truth of) our statement when a forest conflagration is burning, does it not become necessary to put it out by (beating it down with) long switches? If the answer be in the negative, then it is a different matter; but if the reply be in the affirmative, then was the deed of Chapekar one of little heroism and daring. If the trifling work of boiling rice cannot be done without an earthen or some metal pot, then how can the prodigious task of extinguishing a conflagration be accomplished single-handed?

ARTICLE III.

The Chapekars, the Dravids, and Mr. Brevin, No. 2. Article dated 31st March.—Though it is not now particularly necessary to refer to the nature of Mr. Rand's administration, and

Chapekar's line of conduct (to put the matter shortly), we have now formed one settled opinion that Mr. Rand was a tyrannical officer, and that Chapekar was proud of (his) own religion, peace-loving, loyal and scrupulously mindful of his duty. It was solely because he was mindful of (his) own religion that he showed (ushered into) the abode Kala (Yama, the Hindu Pluto) the originator of the sacrilegious (and) harassing (measures) like that of segregation at Poona; and in view of the facts how disclosed one is forced to say that what was done by Chapekar was right.

WHAT CHAPEKAR DID?

But as only one or two acts, out of the many ascribed to him by the Police, have been brought by them before the public, we are at a loss to understand what judgment the public is to pass on the rest (of his acts) and what conclusion is to be drawn from them. Out of the acts reported to have been committed by Chapekar before the Magistrate, (namely,) the murder of Rand having been committed by himself, the assault on the pervert Velinkar, having been committed by himself, the Queen's moon-like face having been eclipsed by himself, the examination mandap having been set on fire by himself etc., just as the murder was charged against Chapekar after (?) the Police had collected evidence by resorting to beating (we) do not understand why the Police did not, in exactly the same way, produce evidence, after exercising (or racking) (their) brains, to show the manner in which the dammer poured on the Queen's statue was prepared.

THE CASE OF THE NATUS.

At the time of taking Burma the English certainly acted properly in blowing up from a cannon's mouth the Burmese minister who turned a traitor (to his country) and joined our Government. But we say that our Government certainly acted unjustly in the case of the Natus, who brought the Peshwa's Government to ruin, or (and) of Dinkarrao Rajwade who disclosed secrets. After the accomplishment of their object, Government ought to have disposed of the said two families just as the Burmese minister, (was disposed of). But no (for) had they done so, Government could not have accomplished some other objects which they wanted to accomplish, and (we) think that this must have been the only reason which compelled our rulers to keep such person under their patronage. Government put to death such able men as Davre, instead of employing them in large numbers, while they give a reward of Rs. 10,000 to a man like Dravid and released him from prison. Are not these facts surprising? Indeed they are not; for every person is sure to have in his possession useful as well as useless articles of some sort, (and) so this applies to the present case also, Davre was an able man, but as he was of no use to Government, he (his name) was entered in the list of useless articles or dead stock; whereas Dravid being useful, he (his name) was entered in the list of useful private articles of Government. Let that be. On the whole we arrive at the conclusion that though Dravid had like Davre acted dishonestly towards Government, they considered him honest and were favourably disposed towards him.

A SUGGESTION.

We make a suggestion to Government that instead of the English Government exhibiting their niggardliness by granting a reward of only ten or twenty thousand rupees to, and placing two sentries at the service of the man who caused the arrest of Damodar Chapekar, who according to Lord Sandhurst's estimate was the veritable match (or equal) of the revolutionist General Tanya Topi, they should, as in the case of the above-mentioned two families, raise the Dravids to the rank of Sardars and grant them a *jahagir* by way of requiring the obligation centered on them. We know that it is easy to make a suggestion and it is also true that those to whom it is made dispose of it only in a manner befitting the position of the person from whom it emanates. But since a suggestion made by a newspaper editor is considered (as weighty) as that made by a king himself we think that the ministry will give the best respect (consideration) to this our veritably royal suggestion.

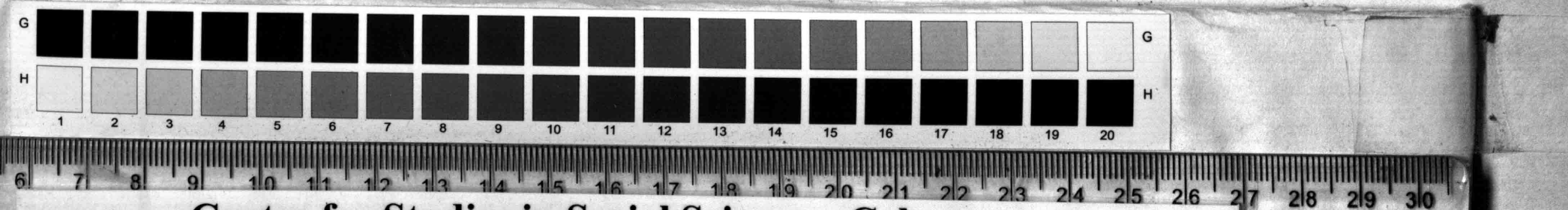
KINGS AND EDITORS.

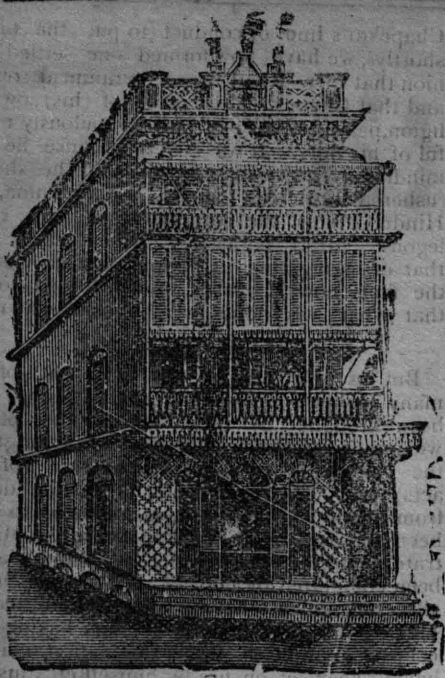
Some persons may ask how a newspaper editor can be a King's equal (literally, how a relationship of equality can be established between a King and a newspaper editor) therefore the answer to this (question) is only this, that in the world only Kings and writers (in newspaper) have the privilege of using the word "we" instead of "I" in referring to themselves. The practice of using one and the same thing in the form of the word "we" established the same relation between a King and a newspaper editor, as that subsisting between two persons using one and the same thing (of any other kind). This (reasoning) leads to the conclusion that the argument about granting a *jahagir* to the Dravids, which we have stated before the present argument, is worthy of being considered by the Queen's ministers, who, in fact, are our own. Well, however, much we may discuss this (matter, it will serve no useful purpose; that is destined to happen; it is of no use to discuss) a matter like this (which is in itself) trivial, but which has been magnified by Government into a Himalaya without any reason. The Chapekars may have committed the murders (and) all the facts (which have been alleged) may have taken place, but judging from the manner in which they have at present been placed before the world, they do not appear to our eyes (mind) to be natural but artificial; we cannot help this. Let that pass. Here we now conclude this subject. We intend to write in a very few days an article or two under the heading "A Dream about the Revolution (or change of Government) in Burma." These will certainly be placed before our readers in due course.

HOW TO CURE A SPRAIN.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. BABCOCK, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by

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OUR OWN HEALTH-RESTORER. This medicine not only allays all local 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.

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Specific for Diabets.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabets. It entirely removes 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 urine, and acid eructations, aching pains in the limbs, slight oedema of the legs, drowsiness, loss of spirit, etc. Price for two boxes of medicine with phial of oil Rs. 5 0 0.

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KUNTALINE is Beautifully Scented, and will be found to be very sweet and fragrant, and is without doubt the finest perfumed Hair Oil offered to the public. Its odour is very mild and refreshing.

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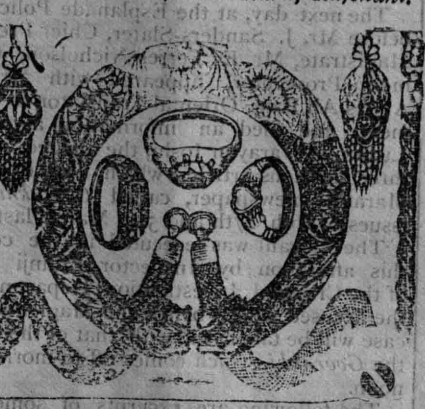
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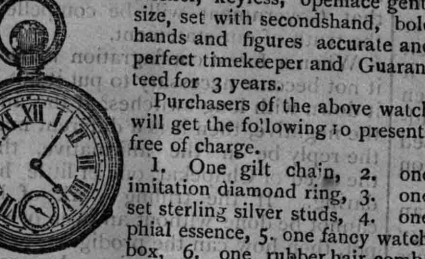


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After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, can confidently say will cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of dyspepsia in a short time, effectively and radically, however chronic and long-standing the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

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