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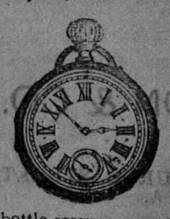

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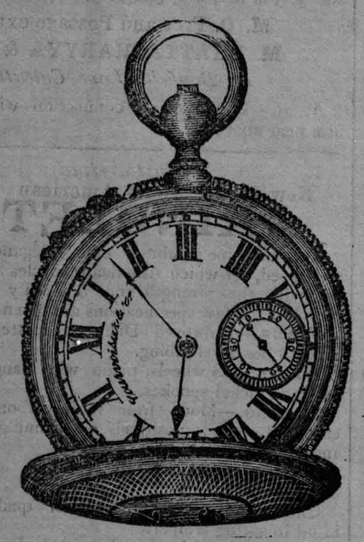

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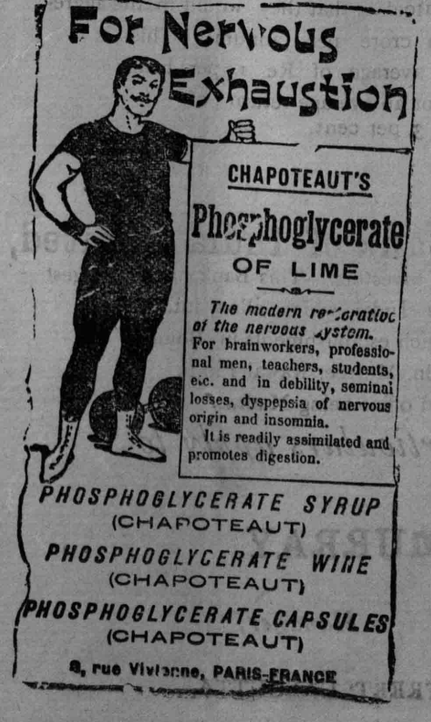

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	Rs.	As.
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A FEW NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Hon'ble Justice Promoda Charan Banerjea, High Court, Allahabad.
I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior quality of the perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose. His enterprise deserves encouragement.

Kumar Debendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Moheshpur.
I have used your "Kuntaline" oil. It is very efficacious for strengthening the hair, promoting its growth and preventing falling off and premature grayness. I have derived much satisfaction from its good perfume.

Mr. Motilal Mehru Advocate High Court, Allahabad.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the high quality of Mr. H. Bose's perfumeries. I have tried several of them and find them very fresh and delicate. They are just as good as any imported perfumeries. In my opinion Mr. Bose deserves every encouragement.

Mr. S. Sinha, Bar-at-law, Allahabad.
The perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose of Calcutta, will bear favourable comparison with the imported European and American perfumery, and should therefore be petronzed by persons interested in the course of dveloping Indian industries, by giving want support they can to such enterprises.

GOLDEN OPINIONS.

Sirdar Dyal Singh Bahadur, Sirdar Saheb, the Premier nobleman of the Punjab.
I have much pleasure to certify that I have tried Bose's oil and scents carefully, and found them really good. The Kuntaline oil espeeially, I have no hesitation to say is superior to all I have hitherto had occasion to use- The scents are also nicely made and if not better may stand comparison with foreign makes fairly.

Mr. Manohar Lal, Lahore.
Your Kuntaiine has been recommended to me by my friends here as the best hair oil in existence.

Mr. Justice P. C. Chatterji, of Lahore.
I have used the perfumed oil Kuntaline manufactured by Mr. H. Bose, as well as his Essence Chamel, and consider both exceedingly good. At the same time they are cheaper than articles of similar quality prepared by European manufacturers. I hope the public generally and native community in particulor will largely patronize Mr. Bose.

Mr. Madan Gopal, Barristar-at-law, Lahore.
I have much pleasure in saying that Kuntaline ls an excellent hair oil ond the ladies of my family consider it to be an excellent preparation, The "Delkhosh" Essence I consider to be very superior to English perfumes.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore.
I have used Mr. H. Bose's Kuntaline oil and Scents and found them really good. They are in no way inferior to similar articles prepared by European manufacturers.

Mr. Kali Prasanna Roy, Government Pleader and leader of the Lahore Bar.
I have pleasure in stating that the oils and perfumary manufactured by Mr. H. Bose, are excellent and nowise inferior to articles of English manufacture.

Dewan Krishna Kishore, Rais' Grandson of Dewan Bhagwan Das, Lahore.
Your Kuntaline and Essences have given me entire satisfaction. The oil has a very sweet fragrance and does not make the hair sticky. The Essences are simply nice.

Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Bahadur, of Natore.
I have much pleasure in certifying that I have had occasion to introduce the use of Kuntaline in my family. I was satisfied with its superior fragrance, and its tendency to promote the growth of hair. It is the best o its kind, and its wider circulation is desirab e

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji, President of the Eleventh Indian National Congress.
I tried Mr. H. Bose's Essences, and have no hesitation in recommending them both on account of their excellence, and also because home-made articles of this kind should be encouraged.

Raja-I-Rajman Maharaj Asaf Nawzawant Murli Manohur Bahadur, Hyderabad, Daccan.
I have pleasure to say that your Essences or Flower Extracts have given me entire satisfaction. Please send another box of the finest quality Essences which I want to present to HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

Mr. N. Vinkata Rao, Assistant Commissioner Mangalore.
I am very much pleased with your Essences "Delkhosh" and "White Rose."

Sreejukta Shankar Rao Holkar, Bhaya Sahib, Karkhandar Shagarpesha Indore State.
I am glad to inform you that your Milk of Roses and Kuntaline have given me entire satisfaction.

H. BOSE,
62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

TO GIVE $50,000 TO THEOSOPHY.

THE Theosophical convention came to a close. One of the most im- portant developments was the announcement by George E. Wright of Chicago that a friend of his had decided to give the society $50,000 as an endowment fund for the spread of Theosophy throughtout the United States. He declined to make public the name of the donor, but said the gift would be presented as soon as the arrangements could be made. To receive this donation the society will be incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and the name of the organisation copyrighted. Five trustees to manage the fund were elected, as follows: George E. Wright, Chicago; Robert A. Burnett, Chicago; Fawcett Plumb, Streator Ill.; William J. Walters, San Francesco, and Alexander Fullerton, New York.

A resolution permitting all organizations believing in the occult science to affiliate with the society was voted down after considerable discussion.

William J. Walters was elected a delegate to represent the American society at the European theosophical convention to be held in London, July 8 and 9.

Mrs. Wardell of Kansas presented a resolution advocating the founding of a national college of theosophy, where the secret of power in individuals might be developed by special mental training. Definite action on the subject was deferred.

The following officers were elected for the year : General secretary and treasurer, Alexander Fullerton of New York ; executive committee, George E. Wright of Chicago, Mrs. Julia H Scott of Denvere, William J. Watlers of San Francisco, T. E. Titus of Toronto, and Alexander Fullerton of New York ; councillors, A. O. Robinson of New Hampshire, Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indiana, Mrs. George W. Sollet of Massachusetts, Patrick Ross of Washington, Mrs. Sherburne Whelwright of New Jersey, Mrs. Ida R. Patch of Pennsylvania, W. L. Ducey of Michigan, Thomas C. Job of Arizona, John F. Crawford of Wyoming, Dr. J. W. B. LaPierre of Michigan, Dr. Asa G. Henry of New York, Selden M. Burton of Oklahoma, Mrs. Lulu H. Rogers of California, Albert P. Warrington of Virginia.

The society will continue to make its headquarters in Chicago and direct all its work from this centre. The following lectures will be engaged for another year to travel through the country and organize new branches : Mrs Julia H. Scott, Dr. Mary H. Burnett, T. E. Titus, and Miss Marie A. Walsh.

Miss Marie A. Walsh of San Francisco addressed the delegates last night at No. 26 Van Buren street upon the subject, "The Serpent and the Cross."—*Evening Post.*

THE MENELIK MYTH.

IN an article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "The Menelik Myth," the French traveller, Vicomte de Poncins, sets himself to dissipate the halo that has gathered around Abyssinia and its sovereign. The most essential condition which determines the nature of the country and its inhabitants is its geographical conformation. Abyssinia is an assemblage of plateaux rising 3,000ft. or more above the surrounding plains. The people are thus isolated from their neighbours, and they are almost completely out off from the civilised world. The religion of the Abyssinians is nominally Christianity, but, according to the writer, it is a jumble of Christianity, Mahomedanism, and Negro superstition. Such as it is, it has always marked them off from the surrounding Mahomedan population. The Abyssinian plateaux are divided by mountain chains into a number of separate districts, each with a different people and semi-independent chiefs. Now and then some chief, such as Theodore and Menelik, establishes a loose ascendancy over the others, and takes the title of Negus, or King of the Kings of Ethiopia—that is, chief over the local chiefs, not King of Ethiopia. There is no real national unity, and on the death of the Negus the country relapses into its old condition of semi-independent principalities. Even now Ras Makonnen, the chief of Harar, is the real ruler of that district, and is in no way under the control of Menelik. Quite recently, too, another powerful chief, Ras Mangascia, the chief of Tiger, revolted, and could not be subdued by the Negus, who was obliged to make terms with him. Of real civilisation there is an entire absence. Agriculture, commerce, invention are, according to Vicomte de Poncins, virtually non-existent. The Abyssinian is only a negro, modified by a strain of Jewish, Arab, and Galla blood, and he is invincibly hostile to European influences. If commerce is developed by Europeans, it is crushed by heavy duties. Menelik, an amusing account of whom is given by the traveller, is far superior in intelligence to his subjects, and is more favourably inclined to civilisation than they are, but he has all the vanity, cupidity, suspicion, and cunning of a barbarian chieftain. He likes to think that in the eyes of Europe he has civilised Abyssinia, and raised it to the level of European nations. But he has really made no serious effort in that direction. The Abyssinian army is a horde of barbarians, without discipline, organisation, commissariat, or transport, and it is a terrible scourge to the districts that it invades. But it is unable to do anything outside its own mountains. Abyssinian expedition have been repeatedly defeated by Somalis, Gallas, and Soudanese. The disaster at Adowa was due to the incompetence of the Italian commander, who allowed his troops to be surprised in steep defiles and shot down from the summits by greatly superior numbers. Vicomte de Poncins, as a Frenchman, is not likely to have any bias in favour of tbe Italians, but he considers that their defeat has been disastrous to European prestige, as the Abyssinian makes no distinction between one white man and another. The result is that his pride has been raised "to such a point, that the country has become inaccessible to all progress."

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHŒA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoanut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhœa there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, JULY 2, 1899.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND VILLAGERS

It affords us much pleasure to find that the Congress organ, *India*, is getting more and more useful. There is scarcely an Indian grievance of importance which escapes its lynx eyes. Every Indian who reads newspapers ought to subscribe to a copy of *India* and make it self-supporting, for the paper has now become an absolute necessity in the interests of the country. Referring to the recent Meerut shooting case, *India* remarks :—

A case which has recently come before the North-Western Provinces High Court on appeal reminds us of the difficulties that are everywhere growing up between the British soldiers and the people in India. Four soldiers went out shooting at Mochra, near Meerut. Two of them, separated from the others, killed a peacock. Then the villagers assumed a threatening attitude, and one of the soldiers shot a man, wounding him slightly. Afterwards, the other two soldiers were set upon, and one of them also used his gun with effect, a villager being killed. Both parties were put on their trial, the soldiers being acquitted and the villagers convicted. The High Court on appeal refused to order the soldiers to be retried. It is not our intention to find fault with this decision. We agree with the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that to try again prisoners who have been acquitted is barbarous—a blot on the Indian code ; but it may be allowable to point out what a series of misfortunes have sprung from the wanton or ignorant act of the soldiers in shooting the peacock. One villager was killed, two or more injured, several convicted and sentenced. In India a soldier's holiday may involve a vast amount of human suffering.

The Indian publicists are placed in a most awkward position with regard to these cases between villagers and soldiers. What almost always takes place is this. Soldiers go out on a shooting excursion, enter a village and kill a sacred bird or animal, either from sheer ignorance or from wantonness. The villagers remonstrate, and the soldiers assume an attitude of defence. As they don't understand one another's language, the result is an altercation. The villagers sometimes try to catch hold of the soldiers who, in their opinion, have committed an atrocious act, and send them up to the nearest police station. The latter mistake the attitude of the former as an attempt to do them violence, and shoot at their assailants in the belief that they have a right to do so in self-defence. One or more villagers are killed and wounded by the bullets ; and the soldiers run away, pursued by the infuriated villagers. Some, times they are caught and roughly handled, and sometimes they elude pursuit. In the former case they are put on their trial, and then they invent a story for their defence which, by repetition, has become as discreditable as the old theory of spleen-rupture or insanity.

In years gone by whenever a poor native lost his life at the hands of a European, the latter, as a rule, escaped punishment by throwing the blame upon the elusive spleen of the deceased. Similarly, later on, many Europeans feigned madness when they were convicted of killing the natives of the country ; and if they were in Government service, they were sent home for treatment at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. And the story of the soldiers, who happen to shoot villagers now-a-days, is, as a rule, that it was the latter who had wantonly attacked them and tried to snatch away their guns, which exploded during the scuffle and killed and injured the men. The villagers, of course, tell a different story, perhaps exaggerating it here and there to suit their purpose. The jury, composed wholly of Europeans, are naturally led to put greater faith upon the statements of their own countrymen, than on those of the people of this country, or they feel a very great disinclination to punish their countrymen in a strange country, and they acquit the accused soldiers.

The result, as expected, cannot be satisfactory to the people of this country ; on the other hand, it is calculated to rouse their worst passions. Here they see several of their countrymen killed and wounded by certain soldiers who are made to go through all the formalities of a judicial trial, and yet none of them are punished for the atrocious act. They also cannot understand how the jury could put faith in the improbable statement of the soldiers that guns should always explode towards the villagers during the alleged scuffle and not towards themselves, and kill and wound the former on every occasion, and a soldier *never*.

As for the Indian publicists, they are at their wit's end and know not what to do. They are bound to accept the verdict of the jury ; for they cannot question the verdict without attacking the jury system, which is so essential in this country. The semblance of trial by jury the people enjoy in some districts may be taken away from them if their organs raise a hue and cry over the verdicts of these European jurors, however perverse they may be. So, as a rule, they put up with the results of these trials. Neither can they urge the Government to avail of the barbarous section in our Code and re-try the acquitted soldiers ; for the sooner this provision is done away with, the better it would be for the safety of the people of this country. The section providing appeals against acquittals was justified on the ground that the Government, thus empowered, would bring European offenders to book when they were acquitted by European juries. What we find, however, is that, while hundreds of acquitted natives have been put on their trial again, very few Europeans, when acquitted, in spite of the clearest evidence against them, have been hauled up and retried for the same offence. The barbarous provision thus means a constant menace to the liberty of the Indian and not to that of the European subject of Her Majesty ; and it should be the duty of every well-wisher of the country to see that this dark spot on the Indian Code is obliterated. The Government, however, should be able to devise a means by which the scandal of increasing European violence in this country may be put a stop to, and a constant source of popular discontent removed.

THE JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL AND THE N.-W. P.

The convict population excites the pity of some, and the resentment of others. There are men, who weep over their fall, and there are others who gloat over their misery. The idea, that the criminal population is forsaken of God and man, is one which cannot stand to reason. Jesus Christ came to reclaim the sinners, not the good. It is for these sinners that God sends down Messiahs on earth. Sometimes really good men are led to think that mercy to the criminal population is weakness. A kinder heart than that of Sir J. Woodburn does not exist ; yet His Honor has to yield to popular prejudice. The other day we deplored over His Honor's observation that the prisoners in Bengal are not given harder work than what they are made to do at present. We find the *Pioneer* echoing the same sentiments. While reviewing the jail administration of the N.-W. Provinces, our contemporary says, "We cannot help protesting against the small amount of labour extracted from the prisoners." And he ends his more than two-column article on the subject with the pious wish : "But we do wish the prisoners would do a little more work." While the Americans, the English and other civilized nations are just now engaged in mitigating the sufferings of the prisoners in their respective countries, we see here the spectacle of one of the leading Anglo-Indian papers advocating methods which are now considered barbarous, and which it ought to be the sacred duty of every lover of humanity, and specially of those who are the custodians of public morality, to discourage and condemn.

The darkest blot on the jail administration in India was the brutal way in which Indian convicts were worked and punished for short work. The result was a heavy mortality amongst them. The prisoners were lodged in palatial buildings and they ate better food and drank purer water than they did at their homes. When sick at home, they not only lived in wretched hovels but got no medical help whatever. In jails they were treated by the best doctors available in the district, even when they had a slight touch of fever ; yet they sickened and died there in shoals. Indeed, in some years, the death-rate in jails was three times more than that among the free population, What led to these terrible results ? The horrible mortality was sought to be explained away in various ways but in vain. It was attributed to bad seasons, to bad water, to the prevalence of diseases in the districts, and so forth. But it was found that the real plague-spot lay elsewhere than in these so-called causes. In short, it was at last discovered that so many prisoners died, because they were *over-worked* and *over-punished*.

The above fact was brought home to the authorities here by the efforts of the Indian Relief Society and the London Howard Association. A Jail Committee was appointed in Bengal and the evidence of two members of the Relief Society was taken upon the statements made in a pamphlet on the subject of Bengal jails, published under the auspices of the Society and submitted to the Indian Secretary of State through the Howard Association. The report of the Jail Committee was sent up to the Government of India, and it passed through the hands of Sir A. P. MacDonnell, who was then the Home Member. He was so struck with some of the reforms suggested by the Relief Society that he sent for its Secretary and had a long conference with him on the subject. The outcome was that some of the recommendations of the Society were accepted and introduced in all jails. One of these was to curtail the working hours of the prisoners and take away the rigors of the tasks imposed upon them. Another was to provide them with better and a larger quantity of food. We believe, we owed the reforms mainly to the exertions of Sir A. P. MacDonnell. If we remember aright, we expressed our gratitude to him at the time for his humane and liberal principles in this connection.

No wonder, therefore, that Sir Antony MacDonnell should be of opinion, to quote the *Pioneer*, that "jail life is quite sufficiently irksome" and that the number of convicts employed on really hard work should not be increased. It is also quite possible that, Sir John Woodburn, who was trained in the N.-W. Provinces, should be struck with what appeared to him, according to the *Pioneer*, "the lightness of labour imposed upon the rigorously imprisoned convicts" in Bengal. The effect of the reforms alluded to above was most palpable. They were introduced in Bengal about half-a-dozen years ago; and since then, with the exception of a year or two, the death-rate has been considerably and steadily reduced. The same result has been obtained in the N.-W. Provinces by following the same humane policy. That being the case, the *Pioneer* takes a serious responsibility upon itself when it urges upon the Government to revert to the old order of things and extort more work from the prisoners. The experiment was tried for upwards of a quarter of a century with the terrible result that the mortality continued increasing, till, sometimes, it reached the appalling figures of 100 per mille in some of the Bengal jails.

It is also a mistake to suppose that, under the present system, the prisoners are lightly worked. The *Pioneer* argues the question thus: Outside the jails a labourer would starve if he earned Rs. 17 per annum; but, in the jails of the United Provinces, a prisoner does not earn more than that sum. Hence, in the opinion of the Allahabad paper, the convicts do very little work. But the reason why a prisoner cannot earn more than what he does as a freeman is chiefly due to the fact that, he is employed in works to which he is not trained and accustomed. A free labourer would earn 4 As. per diem as a coolie. But if he were employed in dragging the oil machine, he would not perhaps be able to extract oil to the value of two annas. And yet, he would have to work much harder than a free coolie. It should also be borne in mind that jail life itself is a severe punishment. A man, when sent to jail, pines away and becomes quite unfit for work. This question was thoroughly discussed in the Bengal Jail Committee, alluded to above, over which Mr. Lyall, the late Member of the Bengal Revenue Board presided, and who admitted the force of the contention. That being so, what is light work to a free man is not so to one whose liberty has been taken away and who is confined within the four walls of a prison-house. The *Pioneer*, as a Christian paper, should use its powerful pen to alleviate the miseries of the wretches who fill our jails, and not to make their hard lot still harder.

The *Sanjibani* announces that the Calcutta Municipal Bill has been vetoed by the Viceroy. We have, however received the following telegram from our Simla correspondent, contradicting the statement :—

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The *Sanjibani's* statement that the Viceroy has disallowed the Calcutta Municipal Bill is without any foundation whatever.

On Thursday our Simla correspondent wired that there was no foundation for the statement of the *Sanjibani* that the Calcutta Municipal Bill had been vetoed by the Viceroy. After further enquiry, however, he has telegraphed to say that some important changes have been made here and there in the Bill, but that they cannot be made known to the public as they are lying at present with the Secretary of State for India.

Anglo-Indian administrators should consult big maps of India, for they ought to have some accurate notions as to the vastness of the area and population of this empire of India. The Sivakasi riots have taken away our breath. What is possible in Southern Madras is possible in Bengal, Oudh and Karachi. It is absolutely foolish to say that life and property are absolutely secure in India. There is one Magistrate and two or three European subordinates in a district with a population of two millions, who are independent to work as they like, in times of emergency. Of these two millions of people, 99 per cent. are ignorant and poor. They have very little joys of life, no holiday, no holiday merry-making, no beer and rum to cheer them up. On the other hand, they have to work eighteen hours a day simply to earn a precarious living for themselves. The spirit displayed at the Sivakasi riots shows that, in spite of their gentleness and tameness, the populace have yet the devil in them. These hundreds of millions ought to be won, but no attempt has yet been made to do that. The rulers here leave everything to chance, and to their successors, being sure that the Empire would at least last their lifetime. In short, they have to live in the midst of combustible materials, and any indiscretion on the part of the rulers may set the country ablaze. The Government has done much to pacify the country, to make itself feared and obeyed. But it has done very little to win the people. At least its efforts in that direction have not met with success. Its efforts lie in the direction of strong measures. If there is crime, let it be stamped out by exemplary punishment. If there is sedition, let there be a display of the omnipotence of the Government. That is the way India is governed. But merely sending people to jail and brandishing the sword, will not win the hearts of people, at least of ignorant people, who have nothing at stake. So poor they are that they lose very little by acts of lawlessness. It is a great achievement of England to win the hearts of its gigantic colonies. But England has a greater and more essential work before her, *viz.*, to win the hearts of the people of this vast empire,—people who are different from Englishmen in race, instincts, religion and color. To win India the Government will have to introduce the policy of "courage and sympathy." Sympathy for the people ought to be the guiding principle of the administrator, and he ought to have courage to be able to carry out his idea. Let Magistrates mix freely with the people; let them act as their *ma bap*, and in this manner it will be possible for the British Government to win the hearts of the people, and establish itself upon a basis of rock.

When Lord Curzon made up his mind to impose countervailing duties on imported sugar, his Lordship was led by the highest motive which could influence a Viceroy. His Lordship had declared that he would do his best to protect the indigenous industries of the country ; and, by imposing the countervailing duties, he wanted to show that he would stick to his promise. Thus, when the duty was imposed, India applauded and expressed her obligation to the new Viceroy in unmistakable terms. Subsequently it came to be known that Mr. Chamberlain had also taken an active part in the matter, in the interests of the Colonies ; and some of our contemporaries at once jumped to the conclusion that it was not the well fare of India, but pressure from the Colonial Secretary that moved Lord Curzon to pass the Sugar Bill. We must say that those of our contemporaries who made the above observation, have done great injustice to the Viceroy. The recommendation of Mr. Chamberlain had nothing whatever to do with the decision arrived at by Lord Curzon. It is absolutely certain that his Lordship had determined upon the imposition of the duty before he had heard from the Colonial Secretary on the subject. Those of our contemporaries who were misled to think that Lord Curzon was influenced by the Colonial Office should take note that, in the above statement, we have given the actual state of things.

While, on this subject, we are glad to find that the Sugar Act of Lord Curzon has given an impetus to our countrymen in the Central Provinces to form a Joint-Stock Company for manufacturing date-sugar and *jaggery* from the date-palm. Date sugar has many advantages over the cane ; and, as there is scarcely a place where date trees cannot be grown, we think the ryots in all parts of India may be induced to try the manufacture of date sugar. The cane plantation requires labour and cost every year. But date trees, when once grown, will never die, and require no care whatever. Then, again, it is very easy to tap the date tree ; but it is very difficult to extract juice from the cane. The canes may fail now and then, but dates never. We do not know if all soils are suited for date trees ; but, as we said, they may be grown profitably in every part of India. However, both cane and date sugar may be manufactured on a much larger scale than it is done now. As plague has broken out in Mauritius and the importation of Mauritius sugar into this country has been prohibited, our countrymen should take this opportunity of regaining their former position as suppliers of sugar not only to the whole of India but to other parts of the world also.

The success of Mr. Paranjpe ought not to be allowed to remain unutilized. His success should impart a new life to India. Among the greatest drawbacks in the way of educational progress and intellectual advance in India are the lack of tenacity among the Indian students and the want of a bracing intellectual atmosphere. In European countries the real intellectual work begins after the university career is over, while the service that is done by the various learned Societies in bringing to a focus the works of the different investigators and in stimulating a healthy emulation between them, is simply invaluable. It is the thirst for knowledge for its own sake; the indomitable perseverance and the life-long devotion to one's own favorite subject, that have enabled the scholars and scientists of the West to achieve what they have done. So long as the Indian students are not stimulated by the same spirit of intellectual ardour, there is very little hope of their even distantly approaching the solid work that is being accomplished by their Western brethren. But the prospect is gloomy, indeed, when one looks round him, and finds that, not to speak of others, even the professors in our Indian Colleges, brilliant scholars who have, so to say, pledged themselves to intellectual careers, and who should be the living ideal before their students, wasting their lives and abilities in lazy inactivity, doing very little or nothing beyond their routine work. They are all men of the highest intellect, the best products of our University and the educators of those who form the future hopes of the country, and they, of all men, should hold up a higher ideal and lead the way. That the Indian intellect is capable of doing as much solid work as the European has been abundantly demonstrated by the successful researches of Drs. Bose and Ray and Mr. Bhaduri and lastly by the achievement of Mr. Paranjpe. There is no lack of intellectual men who have devoted themselves to educational work ; and what is now wanted is an organisation for bringing together and stimulating the workers in the various fields. The Science Association of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, which is now languishing, would serve the end admirably, and at the same time would be doing an immense service to the country. There is no reason why such well-known mathematicians of Calcutta as Dr. Ashutosh Mookerjee, Babus Bepin Behari Gupta, Gouri Sankar Dey, Saroda Ranjan Roy, Mahendra Nath Roy, Syama Dass Mukherjee, and others should not band themselves together to form a mathematical branch of the Association, where the highest developments of the subject would be regularly cultivated and lectures periodically delivered. Similarly, if feasible, physical and chemical branches might be formed in which the members would devote themselves to researches in their own branches. Such a plan, if rightly carried out, cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit.

If Mr. Chamberlain is an Imperialist, there is an amiability in his imperialism, which makes him an idol to the Colonists. There is no doubt of it that Mr. Chamberlain takes a fatherly interest in the welfare of his subjects, more than what Lord George Hamilton takes in that of the Indians. His allusion to the oppressed Indians in Transvaal has also much pleased the people of this country. This action of Mr. Chamberlain will lead the Indians to feel that they are not altogether orphans and nobodies like the Jews, but have a Government of their own, which can protect them. Says the *Indian Spectator* :

If the lot of the Uitlanders be considered hard, how much harder still is the fate of the few Indians residing in the Transvaal, chiefly as traders? For, if to the Uitlander are refused the rights of franchise and naturalization, to the poor Indian is rudely denied even justice and fairplay. Not only are these Indians unfairly treated by President Kruger and his Government, but from the 1st of July next, they will be ejected, bag and baggage, from their shops and dwelling-houses, and sent to any place of exile, affording them few commercial facilities, or possibly none at all, for no better reason than the fact that they are "persons belonging to the aboriginal races of India."

And the same paper continues :

The carelessness of the Colonial office has, been characterised as "reprehensible," and the indifferent attitude of Mr. Chamberlain towards the grievances of the Uitlanders has been severely criticised by a certain section of the English press. How much more unfortunate is the light in which the Colonial Secretary has viewed all the sufferings and indignities of the Indian traders in the Transvaal Republic ? Over and again has Mr. Chamberlain been approached on this painful subject, and every time "friendly representations" to President Kruger, on the point, have been promised. Even last week's news from England tells us of another such futile attempt. Will the poor Indian traders in the Transvaal Republic be freed from their sufferings when the grievances of the Uitlanders are redressed ? Let Mr. Chamberlain bear in mind that both are British subjects though, may be, one of them belongs to "the lower grade of civilization."

But Mr. Chamberlain has now made up for past remissness. One of the reasons for which England is going to war with the Boers is the maltreatment of the Indians in that country. We, however, hope that India is mentioned in this connection not with any ulterior object in view. For England can easily pretend that as one of the objects of the war is the redress of the grievances of Indians, India must, therefore, pay its share of the cost of the war. If England now declares that one of the chief reasons why she is going to war with the Boers is to protect the oppressed Indians and that, therefore, India should contribute its share, it is not in the power of helpless India to oppose such a demand.

Considering the genius of the Hindu race, the success of Mr. Paranjpe, says the *Times of India* is not so great a miracle as is likely to be supposed. The decimal system was invented in India, and from here introduced into Europe. The higher analysis, which makes mathematics such a difficult and interesting subject, was invented here long before anything like it was known in Europe. It was Professor Ram Chandra of Delhi who, by his original researches on maxima and minima, shewed the capacity of the Hindus as regards mathematics. In older days mathematics was cultivated in the Hindu and other Coleges with greater zeal than now in the Presidency College; and Babus Sree Nath Dass, Eshwar Chundra Mittra, Justice Dwarka Nath Mittra and others were the products of the effort of those days. Latterly Babu Ananda Mohun entered Cambridge and obtained the sixth place. Justice Gurudas Bannerjee is also a distinguished mathematician. The researches of Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee have secured for him a high European reputation. Some of the Hindu Professors of mathematics, in the Calcutta Colleges, have brought out excellent treatises on different branches of mathematics, which have supplanted standard books on the same subjects imported from Europe. Some of these works on mathematics display a good deal of original research. We would like to see these Hindu and Mussalman mathematicians forming themselves into a band for the development of that most important of all sciences, namely mathematics. In the hall, presented to the nation by the noble exertions of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, they will find a place where to meet.

We publish elsewhere an account of what transpired in the court of the Joint-Magistrate of Monghyr, while hearing the case of McCullagh *vs.* A. Rahman, late Sub-Inspector of Jamalpur. We got the account as soon as the incident occurred. But still the proceedings of the Magistrate appeared to us so extraordinary that we made a further enquiry before publishing it. Here is the reply we have got from our correspondent : "I assure you that every word in the account in question is literally true. I guarantee the truth of the allegations."

The judgment in the contempt case will also be found elsewhere. The Magistrate gave the complainant a chair to sit upon, but he would not allow the accused Musalman to appear in court with his shoes on !

We have had occasions to notice the manifold disabilities under which the Medical College students in Calcutta have had to labour in prosecuting their studies in that institution. In fact, it became quite impossible at one time for students to try their chance in that branch of education. But those rigorous rules would appear insignificant when put side by side with those of the Sibpur Engineering College. One of the University rules states that the course of instructions in the Engineering class will extend over five years, during the first four of which the instructions will be both theoretical and practical. The last year will be entirely given to a course of practical training. Then we get : "A student failing at either the first or the second university examination may, with the sanction of the Directo, of Public Instruction, on the recommendation of the college authorities, be permitted to attend the college for one year more in order to re-appear at the examination but no student will be allowed to attend the college course after the expiration of five years from admission." To explain the situation more clearly the Engineering College students have to undergo two class and two University examinations—four examinations in all,—one at the end of each year. And they must finish their course of education within five years from the date of admission. If any of them gets plucked only *once* in one of the four examinations he will be excused, otherwise his fate is sealed for ever. Owing to its extraordinary nature the above rule was not brought into force till the year 1894. It was applied in that year for the first time by Mr. Slater, the then Principal, in the case of a student named Nagendra Nath Samanta. After that only in the year 1897 a relaxation to that rule was made in favour of three students, Mohini Mohun Chatterjee, Satis Chander Das Gupta and Satis Chandra Ghosh, who were permitted by the late Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Martin, to join the fourth-year class. This year we have got the case of three more students, who having passed the University F. E. examination quite creditably, have to discontinue their studies owing to the rigorous enforcement of the aforesaid rule On being refused admission by the Principal of the college, they made a joint petition to the Director of Public Instruction without effect. So all their prospects are ruined for ever, for they are not even eligible for the appointment of third-grade P. W. D. Overseers. Their labour, hardship and expenses have gone for nothing, simply because they had the misfortune of being plucked twice in five of the most difficult of examinations, though their failure may be due to sudden illness or any other mischance. The Medical College students appear to be far more lucky than those of the C. E. College in respect of the existing rules, for in the former case, a student may continue his studies if he passes every examination at the second chance. Again, the very difficult nature of C. E. college examinations makes it impossible for any examinee to hope to pass at the first attempt. The practical examinations in carpentry and smithy often frustrate the expectations of many a good workman. The theoretical examinations are exceedingly difficult, the more so because the students have very little time for private study during the day time, they being engaged in the work-shop; and the required percentage of marks is very high, being 50 per cent. We believe, it was once hinted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the Shibpur C.E. College is not supplying an adequate number of qualified men. The fact is, many are not allowed to complete the engineering course, and among such, many students of recognised merit are to be found. We hope the matter will attract the serious attention of the authorities. And as regards the students who have been expelled this year for ostensibly no fault of their own, we may say that if they failed to secure the clemency of the Director of Public Instruction, they may yet try their chance with their *ma bap*, the ruler of Bengal, whose kind and sympathetic heart may yet bring redress to their grievances.

During the months of May and June the people of India, especially those of Bengal, live largely upon mango and jack. But the misfortune is that a large quantity of these fruits are wasted. If these could be preserved, the food-stock of the people would be greatly increased. But how to do it ? One hundred mangoes would sell for a pice in June, while in other months wealthy people would pay a rupee for one. The lucky man who would be able to discover the way of preserving mango and jack would do as much service to humanity as did he who first taught his fellows to dig wells for water. Here is a subject which ought to engage the attention of the Government which can safely offer a big reward for the discovery.

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There is, however, an inferior way of preserving mango. It is to extract the juice from thefruit, and dry it in the sun. When this is done, a very delicious food is made which could be used for the whole year. This in Bengal is called *amsathwa*. But yet the quantity of this food, that is manufactured, is very small. It is generally done for home consumption and very rarely for sale. If the mountain-loads of mango wasted every year in every district of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and many other parts of India be converted into *amsathwa*, this delicious food could be exported to all parts of the world with advantage. They would not only sell everywhere, but also fetch high prices.

The quality of the *amsathwa* that is generally sold in the bazar is so very inferior that respectable people seldom purchase it. But if it is prepared with care, the thing would suit even the most delicate palate. What one has to do is to open a market in the town to purchase only good stuff. If the villagers come to know that they have a place in the town where they can find a ready market for their stuff, they will manufacture it, and do it with care. The enterprizing Indian can thus collect an unlimited supply of this delicious food-stuff for sale, not only in this country but elsewhere. He will not need a very large capital to open such a business. He can also develop his business in another way. Green mangos are literally thrown away, no one even touching them. But the finest *chatnees* are yet prepared from them, though generally for home consumption. We know that one enterprizing man in Calcutta sent some *amachar* or *kashundee* to London to see whether it would sell. We were informed that the Londoners who tasted it, went mad over it. Unfortunately the man died and with him ended his business.

OUR Suri correspondent writes us under date, the 28th June :—

A telegram from the India Government reached here yesterday granting Mr. B. C. Seal an extension of service till the coming cold weather. Every arrangement was made for his retirement and he was to make over charge on the 29th instant. Every arrangement was also made for his farewell entertainment. It is, indeed, a great boon to the people of this distrlct to have the services, for this additional period, of such an able, experienced, upright and conscientious judicial official as Mr. Seal.

Babu Brojendra Kumur Seal ought to have been given a High Court Judgeship long ago. As he is yet in the full vigour of his health and intellect, Government has done well by extending his service to one year more. Able and experienced judges are getting rare in this country. From this point of view also, the news of Babu Brojendra Kumar Seal's further extension of service will be received with joy in the province.

IF America is exerting herself to the utmost to bring the Philipinos under control, there are Americans who are also opposing with all their might the latter's subjugation. These Americans call themselves Anti-Imperialists. Ex-governor Boutwell gave a speech at a meeting of the Anti-Imperial League which can be read with profit by all imperial nations who deny self-government to dependent peoples. A portion of the speech of ex-Governor Bout-well will be found elsewhere.

REFERRING to a case which is now pending before Rai Mohananda Gupta Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly, the following particulars have been gleaned. On the 21st June last, Babu Narendra Krishna Chakravarti, a respectable gentleman of Guhagram in the Burdwan district, was on his way to Mymensingh. He had with him his wife and two other relatives. On arrival at Hooghly, he fouud that there was no train to take him to Goalundo that night. Consequently, being a stranger, he had to pass the night at the Railway station. At about two in the morning when all of them were asleep, the wife of Babu Narendra Krishna, a young lady of about 18, was roused from her slumbers by the touch of some one. Naturally she screamed out and her cries awakened her husband and his companions. They found that some Railway officials, evidently under the influence of liquor, attempting to outrage the modesty of the lady. They tried to prevent these brutes in human shape from further molesting the lady and were assaulted. The Railway Police coming to the rescue, the scuffle ceased. One of the assailants has been charged under section 354 I. P. C. and released on bail. Pending the trial, he has, we hear, been suspended by the Railway authorities.

ACCORDING to the *Medini Bandhab*, one Daya Sindhu Dutt was charged with offering a bribe of annas four to a *peshkar* of the criminal court at Midnapur. Deputy Magistrate Babu Gossain Das Dutt, before whom the case came up for trial, convicted and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the accused has been acquitted. We need not make any remarks on the finding of the Deputy Magistrate. It would be enough if we quote from the judgment of the Sessions Judge. Referring to the charge framed by the lower Court the Judge says : "The charge as drawn is incorrect for it states that the reward was to induce him to do an illegal act. To give a copy of a complaint might be a breach of rule but cannot be styled illegal." Further on, in the judgment the following remark occurs. "There is solely the evidence of the complainant on which to find the accused guilty and a court is naturally reluctant to convict on the uncorroborated testimony of a single witness unless his evidence be unimpeachable." The heaviness of the sentence cannot fail to strike even the most superficial observer. This has not failed to attract the notice of the Sessions Judge and in his judgment he says : "The sentence of imprisonment under any circumstances was severe and exceeds the maximum permissible by law. For the offence, if any, fell within the first part of section 116 P. C. So that the maximum term of imprisonment would be one-fourth of three years. In this case the public servant abetted is not one whose duty was to prevent the commission of offences under 161 P. C." Further comment is, we think, unnecessary.

REFERRING to the alleged insult to some women by a European guard on the Madras Railway, the particulars of which have already appeared, the Ooty correspondent of the *Hindu* writes :—"I am glad to inform you that Mr. Greenal, District Traffic Superintendent, has taken energetic measures, as he is wont to do in regard to all complaints, to get at the bottom of the affair. I should and that Mr. Godfrey, the Station Master of Gooty, who, I said, had a reputation for being a good man, is reported to have been ill at the time ; and the apparent want of energy on his part in the matter at the time of complaint by the woman was due to some chest and other complaints he had been subject to. I have this on the best authority. I regret I should have given pain to him or to anybody else, under a misapprehension. May I express a hope that the superior authorities of the Railway will not think of prosecuting the Guard, for it will be a great hardship to the Mahomedan women, two of whom are young, with babies, as they will have to dance attendance on a Magistrate at Gooty for considerable time? Further, they will have to travel long distances to attend the Magistrate's Court ; and this, coupled with the sort of evidence they have to give, will be quite distasteful to their husbands, jealous as they are of the Goshahood of their womankind. If they find the man guilty of the boyish freak, for the Guard is but a beardless youth, a departmental punishment would meet the exigencies of the case. The insult is said to have been offered from his own carriage. And the public, under the circumstances would, I am sure, be quite satisfied with departmental displeasure shown to the Guard. The young fellow too must have learnt a severe lesson enough to last a life and he is not likely to indulge again in such indecent antics, even if he is so inclined."

Original.

BRINDABAN RESUSCITATED.

(Specially written for the Patrika.)

RUP and Sanatan were the Ministers of the Mussalman king of Gour (Bengal) Hossein Shah in 1516 A. D. They were Brahmins, but had to live like Mussalmans, and do many things odious to Hindu instincts, to maintain their position. At one time, when the Lord Gauranga had approached Gour, the then capital of Bengal, the two brothers came at night privately to pay Him a visit. The sight of the Lord saved them ; and they fell at His feet, surrendering their bodies and souls to Him. The Lord bade them go to Brindaban and distribute *Prem* (spiritual love) and *Bhakti* (faith and reverence) to mankind.

Brindaban was then an uninhabited tract, where tigers and bears prowled. Being near the capital city of the Mussalman Emperors, Brindaban, more than Benares, had to bear the chief brunt of Mussalman fanaticism and vandalism. In short, the violence of the Mussalmans led to the depopulation of this sacred Hindu shrine. All respectable people were obliged to leave the place, and only a few barbarians remained. All the temples it had were razed to the ground, and all the traces of the sacred spots were obliterated. The Lord commanded the two brothers, whom he named Rup and Sanatan, to proceed to Brindaban to reclaim the city, and re-establish the holy objects obliterated and destroyed, and to make it, in every way, worthy of the chief sacred shrine of the Vaishnavas.

These two brothers, the most powerful and wealthy men then in Bengal except the king, left everything behind them, and fled to Brindaban with pieces of rags round their loins. Under their vow they could not carry a single pice with them ; they could not beg their food except when starving ; and even then, they could claim hospitality from only five householders, taking from each only as much as the tips of the five fingers could hold.

They, however, managed to pick their way to Brindaban, where they found neither temples nor any civilized being, nor anything giving any trace of its previous prosperity.

The command that they carried from the Lord was to resuscitate the city. But there were none to help them. The barbarians that inhabited the tract were too low to appreciate the object of the saints. So it was simply impossible for them to carry out the seemingly unreasonable command, which they had got from their Master. But they did fulfil the command. And this, because, they carried with them a divine mission which made them irresistible.

In the beginning they found no food. There were none to provide them with it. The low-class people who resided there, attracted by their presence, however, came one by one. And thus these saints had now and then a cup of milk or a handful of millet or gram for their sustenance. They lived under the protection of trees during all seasons of the year, never living two days under the same tree, lest they acquired any affection for a particular spot.

That was how they began life at Brindaban. But what was the end ? This is what Mr. Growse says in his History of Mathura :—"Their fame spread so rapidly that in 1573, Emperor Akbar was induced to pay them a visit, and was taken blindfolded into the sacred enclosure of the Nidhuban, where such a marvellous vision was revealed to him, that he was fain to acknowledge the place as indeed holy ground."

Thus these two brothers went to Brindaban, a jungly tract, with only pieces of rags round their loins. Eventually we see Akbar, one of the greatest of monarchs that the world ever saw, not only condescending to pay them a visit, but agreeing to the humiliation of being blindfolded and treated as a *mlechha*, who had no right even to see the holy spot with his open eyes. Does not this simple fact prove conclusively that the mission which the two brothers carried, was really divine, and that nothing but the irresistible influences of a divine mission could have enabled them to succeed in such a seemingly impossible achievement ! We shall hereafter come to the nature of the vision presented to Akbar, alluded to by Mr. Growse.

Other disciples of the Lord Gauranga followed the two brothers to Brindaban, and that sacred place became the abode of hundreds of the followers of the Lord, each of whom was a saint, says Prakasananda Sarasvati, "the like of whom the world had never seen before." Thousands and hundreds of thousands of people came to Brindaban to accept the Lord as their saviour, and all these devotees made what the Brindaban now is. The Temples of Govinda, Madan Mohan, Gopee Nath, Radha-Damudar, etc., etc., of which hereafter, testify to the inexhausted resources of these mendicants though they were without a pice in their pockets.

II.

We said above that Emperor Akbar paid the brothers Rup and Sanatan a visit in 1573. Growse says that a wonderful and celestial vision was vouchsafed to the Emperor; but what that vision was, he does not mention. We find this incident mentioned in the Bhaktamala, a book which is universally respected. We find in that book that Akbar had asked permission to help the Gossains with money, and that they in return wanted to shew that they were richer even than the Emperor of India. To carry out this idea they had, says the Bhaktamala, the Emperor blind-folded and this led to the development of his inner sight. In this ecstatic state he was permitted to see that the entire Brindaban was made up of gold and precious stones! Akbar was so dazzled by the sight that he left Brindaban very much chastened and humbled in spirit.

Of course, the evidence that we have in proof of the above incident, is not conclusive. Miracles to be believed ought to be based upon more unimpeachable testimony. We can, however, furnish another instance in which the miracle-working power of the Gossains is testified to, and this incident is based upon more satisfactory and more conclusive evidence. We shall describe it below :—

Like Akbar, his son and successor, though a bigoted Mussalman was led to pay a visit to these Brindaban Gossains. He had heard that they were holy men and could perform miracles, but he wanted to see things for himself, and he went there in state. Emperor Jehangir gives a full description of this visit in his Autobiography, published under the authority of Government and translated by Major Price from the original Persian. Says Jehangir :

In our voyage up the Jumnah, when we reached Muttra, which is a celebrated sanctuary of the Hindus, it was reported to me that there lived in the neighbourhood, where he had resided for twenty years, a noted derweish or recluse, on whose head, it was stated, there fell every Friday evening throughout the year, from the skies, a shower of gold or coined ashrefies of two methkals each, to the number of five hundred ashrefies. As this was a miracle to which I could not immediately give credit, I determined to ascertain the truth, and for that purpose proceeded to visit the derweish. When I approached the hermitage or cell where he had taken up his abode, I found about four hundred of his disciples clothed in skins, and seated in ranks round the entrance. One of them had previously announced my approach. When I entered the abode of the recluse, which appears to have been a sort of cavern, he did not attempt to move, neither did he offer me the usual salutation, nor the slightest mark of respect in any way whatever. Having, however, made my salaam to him and otherwise testified my humble respect, I endeavoured by all the mildness I could assume to bring him into conversation. At last he condescended to open his mouth, and his first words were these: "I serve that King who sustains, rambling about the earth, many such kings as thou art." To this observation I replied by a request that he would favour me with something that might remind me of the admonitions of the wise and good: "Strive for the repose of God's creatures committed to thy care", said he, "and do thy pleasure, for the virtue of this will be a cover to thy sins. Be not offensive. In the agents whom thou mayest employ in the different provinces of the Empire, be it thy study to reject such as are tyrannical and rapacious. Whilst thou hast power, cherish and respect the grey beard and the derweish." He then recited six lines of poetry of which the following may be the substance: "Scoff not at the aged man weighed down by the hand of affliction ; kindle not the flame which consumes the broken-hearted. Be not at one time a trifler, at another grave. Art thou fool ? Give not words of wind. Be not evil-minded lest thy words be evil ; be not slanderous if thou wouldst avoid a name of reproach." When he had concluded his recital, he said, "Let thy treatment of thine eldest son be something better than he has recently experienced, for he is destined to be thy successor."

In about an hour afterwards the evening closed in upon us, and one of the derweishes in attendance gave the call to prayer. Some tapers were lighted up, and the venerable recluse proceeded to the performance of his devotions, bending his body at intervals eight times to the earth. Immediately afterwards five of the ministering derwishes entered, and stood in an erect posture before their principal. The latter raised his hands towards heaven, and he had scarcely commenced this act of adoration, when all at once a shower of gold from the sky in laminæ of about one methkal in weight, fell upon his head, which when collected together amounted in the whole to the value of seven hundred ashrefies. This he divided into two equal parts ; one of which he presented to me, with the desire that for a blessing upon my treasury it might be distributed among my officers of revenue; the other he shared among the derweishes present at our conference. Having attentively witnessed all that passed, I did not omit to apprise the recluse, that I should endow his cloister with the assignment of a village, producing an annual revenue of fifty thousand rupees, for the subsistence of the devout men who attended upon him. "Apply this money," said he, "to the support of those whose reliance is upon human charity ; I need it not, for the things of this life are no longer object either of care or anxiety to me."

Without enlarging further on the subject, I took leave of the recluse ; but when I had proceeded a short distance from the cave (or perhaps grotto) in which he resided, the thought occurred to me that I ought to have kissed his hand on departure : and at the verinstant the idea was crossing my mind, one of the attendant derweishes came from his principal, with his salutation of peace, to say that he was aware of my thoughts ; that he had accepted of the will for the deed, and that it would be inauspicious to return upon my steps after proceeding so far. He had only one further request to make, that for his sake I would extend my particular protection to a certain derweish of his acquaintance, whose abode was at Delhi. Upon this proof of the faculty which he possessed of diving into the minds of man, my faith in his piety was increased an hundred-fold. I turned round on the spot towards the cell of the recluse, and prostrate on the earth, besought the influence of his sacred character, to strengthen my energies for future exertion.

One circumstance more and I shall dismiss this subject altogether. When I returned to the imperial encampment, after quitting the abode of the recluse, it was communicated to me that the son of Khaun-e-Douraun had dared to turn into ridicule my conduct on this occasion. "How childish", said he, "in the Emperor, to be magic-blinded by his visit to this canting derweish !" I must here observe, that if I had not received the proof, to which I have referred, of his power of penetrating into the secrets of the mind, the miracle of the golden shower would have found but little credit with me ; but the disrespectful language in which this person presumed to express himself could not be entirely overlooked : I therefore commanded that one side of his head and face should be flayed of the skin, and in that state he was led round the encampment, proclamation being made at the same time that such was the punishment which awaited those who dared to apply disrespectful language to him, who was at once their sovereign and benefactor. My severity on this occasion seemed to be further warranted by the fact, that this same son of Khaun-e-Douraun, on a previous visit to the derweish, had demeaned himself very contemptuously, and the derweish resenting such conduct, ventured to tell him that he should not go so far as to take his head, his youth and rashness being beneath his notice, "but," said he, "I will have thee scalped." And thus was the saying of the derweish pointedly fulfilled. In truth, persons of this description have at all times a claim to our respect; for although devout and pious men possess no claim to be considered as divinities, yet are they not very far apart from the Deity.

It must be borne in mind that the Emperor was a bigoted Mussalman, and not liberal in his views like his father Akbar. For him to make the admission that he was forced to prostrate before a Hindu saint is almost as humiliating, as for a Christian Missionary to offer the sacrifice of a cock to a hill stone—god. It may be said that the Emperor was deceived, but this is not a likely supposition considering that he had gone to expose the *Kafirs*, in state, with thousands of followers.

Jahangir does not let us know the name of the saint with whom he came across. No doubt he was Jeeva Gossain, the successor of Rup and Sanatan, founder of the temple of Radha-Damodar and author of that great book, decidedly one of the deepest and most convincingly argumentative books in the world, *Shot Sandorbhya* or the "six conclusions". The most curious thing in this affair is that, Jehangir had, in a previous part of his Autobiography, rebuked his father Akbar for being so liberal towards the Hindus, and he had subsequently to rebuke his son for being so illiberal to them, a son who, though he had demeaned himself before the same Hindu saint, yet failed not to ridicule his father for having done the very same thing ! So this devout Mussalman Jehangir had, after a personal acquaintance with the Gossains, to admit that, "these men though not the God Almighty Himself, are not very far apart from the Deity," and in that conclusion we fully agree.

III

"THE temple of Govinda Deva in Brindaban," says Mr. Growse, "is the most impressive religious edifice that Hindu art has ever produced. The body of the building is in the form of a Greek cross. The central compartment is surmounted by a dome of singularly graceful proportions : and the four arms of the cross are roofed by a waggon vault of pointed form, not, as is usual in Hindu architecture, composed of overlapping brackets, but constructed of true radiating arches as in our Gothic cathedrals." Under one of the niches is a sanskrit inscription very much mutilated, but so much of it as can be deciphered records the fact that, the temple was built in *samvat* 1647 *i.e.*, A. D. 1590 under the directions of the two devotees of the Lord Gauranga Rup and Sanatan. There is another inscription which reads as follows : "In the 34th year of the era inaugurated by the reign of the Emperor Akbar, Sri Maharaj Man Sinh Deva, son of Maharaj Bhagavan Das, of the family of Maharaj Prithiraj, founded, at the holy station of Brindaban, this temple of Govinda Deva. The head of the works, Kalyan Das, the Assistant Superintendent, Manik Chand Choper (?), the architect, Govind Das of Delhi, the mason, Gorakh Das." Referring to this temple, Mr. Growse says: "It is therefore not a little strange that of all the architects who have described this famous building, not one has noticed its most characteristic feature—the harmonious combination of dome and spire—which is still quoted as the great crux of modern art, though nearly 300 years ago the difficulty was solved by the Hindus with characteristic grace and ingenuity."

Though the principal Figure in this temple is Sri Krishna, in His name of Govinda Deva, there are also in the Sacrarium, the images of the Lord Gauranga and his follower Nityananda. Aurangzeb tried to demolish the temple and though he succeeded in razing the highest top to the ground, he had to desist from continuing in his vandalism for reasons not known. It is alleged that the attempt was followed by so many terrible disasters, that the superstitious Emperor had to give it up from sheer terror. The reason why Aurangzeb was led to commit this act of vandalism is believed to be this. Aurangzeb had often, of an evening, remarked a very bright light shining in the far distant south-east horizon, and, in reply to his enquiries regarding it, was told that it was a light burning in a temple of great wealth and magnificence at Brindaban. He accordingly resolved that it should be effectually put out, and soon after sent some troops to the place, who plundered and threw down as much of the temple as they could.

The next temple in importance is that of Madan Mohan built under the auspices of Sanatan, the elder brother. The Temple of Gopi Nath was built by Madhu Pundit, one of the disciples of the Lord, on the north side of which is a modern temple, built about the year 1822 by Babu Nanda Kumar Ghose. Of the modern temples, the first in importance is that erected by Lala Babu of Bengal, the saint of the Kandi family. It cost him 25 lacs of Rupees.

It is not generally known that it was Rup who made the design of the Temple of Govinda Deva. Saintly as he was, he was a great architect and sculptor, and most of the temples built in his time were designed by him. The Temple of Govinda Deva was not completed during the lifetime of the saintly brothers. The Temple of Radha-Damodar also belongs to the same saintly family, it being erected under the auspices of Jeeva, the nephew of Rup and Sanatan and disciple of the former, who again was the disciple of his elder Sanatan.

A SUB-INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.

A CASE OF CONTEMPT.

A MONGHYR correspondent writes : This day (22nd instant) at about 11-30 A. M. the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Woodman, of Monghyr, took up the case of Mc'Cullagh *vs.* Ataur Rahman. While the complainant was sitting on a chair in the *Ijlas*, the orderly of the court called out the name of the accused only when the case was taken up. As soon as he entered the court-room the Joint-Magistrate ordered him to take off his shoes and put them out of the court-room ; thereupon the accused Sub-Inspector was going to say something, but he was stopped and ordered to go out at once. He was, however, again called in, in about 5 minutes and again sent out to leave his boots outside. The process was repeated 3 or 4 times ; but the accused did not leave his shoes outside. The last time, when the accused was ordered to go out, he hid himself behind the partition *purda* placed in the court room. The bench-clerk seeing him again, enquired of him whether on being ordered to do so by the Joint-Magistrate he was ready to leave his shoes outside or not. The accused Sub-Inspector regretted his inability to carry out the order on the ground that it would amount to a treatment which he had done nothing to deserve. His refusal led to the matter being at once communicated to Joint-Magistrate by the Bench-clerk. Thereupon the Joint-Magistrate at once drew up a proceeding against the Sub-Inspector under what section we cannot say ; and he called the accused in and asked him if he still refused to leave his shoes outside; the accused repeated what he had already said to the *peshkar* ; thereupon he was fined Rs 20 by the Joint-Magistrate. The prayer for an adjournment of the fresh proceedings even for two days was summarily rejected by the Magistrate, though those prayers were oral.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 480 C. P. C. AND SECTION 228 I. P. C.

Ataur Rahman, accused, refuses to take off his shoes in the accused's dock inspite of the Court's order.

He is required to show cause at once why he should not be prosecuted for contempt of Court.

Sd. H. C. Woodman
22-6-99.

Court.—If you put yourself in the position of an accused you must expect to be treated as such. It is my rule to make an accused person take off his shoes in the dock. What objection do you make ?

Ans.—I consider it as an indignity. I have nothing else to say.

Court.—Do you still refuse to take off your shoes in the dock ?

Ans.—Yes, Sir.

Seen.
(Sd.) Ataur Rahman.

The accused Ataur Rahman is fined Rs. 20 for contempt of court or in default one week's simple imprisonment.

Sd. H. C. Woodman
22-6-99.

SIR Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay, will try the Sedition Case, which is causing so much interest.

SIR Salter Pyne is now all right, and he was submitted to a searching medical examination by a Board of London Physicians as to his fitness for returning to the East, and their report is entirely favourable.

MR. Louis Dane, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, has deferred taking leave till October, when Messrs. Fenton and Maynard are also likely to leave the Secretariat and take up district work.

IT is reported that serious religious disturbances have occurred among the Khoja community of Karachi. For some time past there have been differences between two factions of the Khoja community, and when his Highness Aga Khan proceeded to England in February, 1898, a distinction was made by certain Khoja, who formerly prayed on the second floor of the Jamatkhana, but betook themselves to the third floor to perform devotions. This difference eventually resulted in a free fight between the two factions last Friday morning, at four o'clock, at the Jamatkhana, but no serious damage was caused on either side. Complaints and counter-complaints have been filed at the City Magistrate's Court. The hearing is fixed for the 3rd proximo, but probably will be postponed, as it is likely a compromise will be effected.

AN extraordinary dacoity case was heard in the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday. Of five men captured two were Lance Duffadars in the 8th Bengal Cavalry and two belonged to the Rampur-State troops, while the fifth was a professional dacoit. The approver, in addition to being a Lance Duffadar in the 8th Bengal Cavalry, had risen to the responsible position of Colonel's orderly. The plot of the men was to kill a money-lender, who had sold up some relatives of one of their number, but fortunately for him the money-lender was from home, and the dacoits contended themselves with looting his premises, carrying away money and valuables worth nearly Rs. 14,000. The share taken by the Colonel's orderly was discovered in a curious manner. Anticipating that there would be some difficulty in his getting leave to join the other dacoits, and bogus telegram was addressed to him to the effect that his house had been robbed. Overlooking the importance of such a document at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, he put it in his haversack, and after the division of the spoils lent his haversack to another dacoit to carry off his share of the booty. The latter dacoit was caught, and the incriminating telegram, still in the haversack, led to the arrest and confession of the Colonel's orderly. The High Court had no hesitation in confirming the sentences of ten years' rigorous imprisonment passed on the dacoits by the Lower Court.

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THE PRESS COPYRIGHT BILL.—It is understood that the Copyright Bill, affording protection to foreign press messages, will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

MR. JUSTICE HANDLEY.—Mr. Justice Handley who has been ailing almost since his elevation to the High Court Bench, has been ordered home by his medical adviser. His Lordship will start by the French mail steamer, *Dupleix*.

MOHANPUR MURDER CASE.—The above case will be heard by the Chief Justice at the ensuing Sessions which commence on Monday next. Messrs. Garth and Donough will appear for the accused Ross, while Mr. P. O'Kinealy, Standing Counsel, will appear to prosecute.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE AT CALCUTTA.—The Foreign Office, Calcutta, which has long been in a tumbledown condition, is about to be rebuilt, the Foreign Department next cold weather being accommodated in the building hitherto occupied by the Public Works Department.

A CURIOUS CROP.—A correspondent writes to the *Times of Assam* from Charali, Bishnath, that there has appeared a very curious kind of paddy in the vicinity of Nag Sanker Busti, which grows in the space of one night, ripens and is harvested by the next day noon. The people of the surrounding villages are gathering the crop as a very auspicious gift from heaven.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION.—The election of a representative of the Senate of the Calcutta University on the Bengal Legislative Council took place on Thursday last at the Senate House. An examination of the votes recorded showed that there were 118 votes for Dr. Asutosh Mookerjee and 7 votes for Maulavi Mahomed Yusaff, Khan Bahadur, Dr. Mookerjee was therefore declared duly elected.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.—The Bank's profits for the half year are Rs. 129,661-15-6 which added to Rs. 3,218 brought forward from last half year makes Rs. 1,30,880-7-6, Rs. 100,000 is added to the Reserve making that fund 8 lacs and after paying the usual interest on Preference Capital at the rate of six per cent. per annum and 5 per cent. per annum dividend on ordinary shares, there remains Rs. 3380-7-6 to go forward to the next account.

MONKEY NUISANCE AT SIMLA.—The Simla correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes:—Jakko is evidently for the nonce becoming deserted by the monkeys, if one is to judge by the large numbers lately seen about Elysium Hill, they are met in troops all round the hill, and are a great nuisance to the peaceful inhabitants of this select locality, as their practice is to assemble on the iron roofs and spend a pleasent hour or two gambolling and romping about, much to the disgust of those whose habit it is to indulge in an afternoon nap.

BENGAL JUTE CROP.—Taking into consideration the estimates of area and outturn detailed in the returns, and accepting 3 bales per acre as the outturn of a normal or 100 per cent. crop, the gross outturn of jute may be roughly estimated for the present crop at 58 lakhs of bales. The normal outturn for the Province may be taken as about sixty six lakhs of bales, show that the present estimated outturn approximates to 87 per cent. of the normal outturn. Taking 16 annas to represent this normal outturn, the outturn of the present crop is thus estimated to amount to 14 annas of the normal.

THE Rana of Dhami and the Raja of Poonch have arrived at Simla.

THE admission into Mesopotamia, of Shia pilgrims and corpses has been prohibited.

A SUCCESSFUL HUNTING EXCURSION.

BABU RAJANI KANTA ROY writes the *Hindu Ranjika*:—

I am a keen lover of sports. *Sikaring* is an exciting occupation and I cannot describe in language, how one feels when in pursuit of big game. This much I can say that hunting excursions afford one of the greatest enjoyments which man is capable of feeling in this vale of misery. With the above introductory observations, I shall at once give the account of a *Shikar* in which I took a prominent part. Of late, I was seized with an ardent desire to have some sporting. But I am poor, and surely *Shikaring* is not for poor men like me. I had, however, made up my mind and all difficulties gave way at last. I succeeded in getting up a *Shikar* party. The Raja of the Chototarap (Natore) furnished me with three elephants while some other sportsmen joined me. Thus arrayed, I started one day for Temukh. The belt of thick and high grass fencing Nagarkandi is nearly one mile in length and a half in width, with shrubs and jungles here and there. Tigers, leopards and wild boars are to be met with there always; in fact, it is known as the very rendezvous of these wild animals. What thrilling hopes—what great expectations filled us and animated our hearts. For not to mention numberless wild boars, we were certain of bagging at least 3 or 4 tigers.

Unfortunately, our happy fancies were cut short at the very beginning by a sad accident; the Mahut of one of the elephants got itself wounded and disabled by a tusker belonging to the Chotaraff Maharaja of Natore. This one was well known for its dash and courage in *shikaring*. It would allow the shikari only a couple of minutes for firing and if he failed it would attack the tiger itself! On one occasion, this very elephant pursued a tiger for more than half-a-mile, caught it up and killed it with its tusks. But to our misfortune, this time it showed all its strength and prowess on our poor Mahut, who had the audacity to touch the tusker and until a certain knot, when he was mistaken for a tiger, and was kicked and disabled.

To add to our troubles, a very heavy shower came down on on approaching the jungle, but happily, through the considerate arrangements of the Naib and other *amlas* of the Zemindar of Karchamaria, we were not at all inconvenienced. Whenever during the trip we started, after sounding the bugle, a large concourse of people always surrounded us from all sides and helped in beating the jungle.

On the first day, we breakfasted or rather had a bellyful of eatables, and started, with the certain hope of getting *Shikar*. But the Mahut of one of the elephants having, as before stated, been disabled, that animal greatly ran the risk of being left in camp as useless. I myself had, however, been apprenticed with the above Mahut for some time, and knew something about elephant-driving, and was not, therefore, at all afraid to take upon myself the double tusk of driver and hunter. I mounted the elephant, taking a rifle in one hand and a goad in the other, with the proud consciousness of being the greatest hero among the lot, since both my hands were active. I directed the elephant into the midst of the thickest grass and was very fortunate to drive out of cover a huge wild boar, which immediately measured ground under the sure aim of our secretary. I was now very boastful and anxious to prove and establish that the successful issue was due to my driving only.

At this time one elephant, close to mine, became greatly excited and commenced searching among the grass with trunk uplifted; indeed, no sooner was a tuft of shrub trodden upon, than with a loud roar a tiger shot out like lightning. Now came the time for my last trial in elephant-driving for be it known that in the presence of a tiger the Mahut has to take special care and particular measures in keeping the animal under control. Novice as I was in the art, I foolishly thought that I could manage everything with the goad The result was immediately apparent, for no sooner did the elephant hear the roar of the tiger than it broke through the line and, do all that I could, fume and foam as much as I might, it heeded not in the least, and in less than 10 minutes brought us straight into the camp. The peculiar habit of this animal was that in flight it always avoided open spaces, making its way only between trees and through jungles, and so, in this memorable flight, our misfortune and trouble knew no bounds.

The Secretary was very much displeased with me for spoiling the whole excursion, but as it was of no use dwelling on past events, I was displaced by the mate, who was a fair driver. Our *howda* got very much damaged in the famous flight, which took some time in repairing and setting right. On the arrival of an experienced mahut from Natore a second hunt was organised after some time, and we succeeded this time in bagging two tigers, of which one measured ground immediately, the other, which was the larger,—measuring 6½ cubits in length,—having been found lying dead at some distance after some days. Had I not foolishly attemped to play the part of a Mahut, perhaps, we would have succeeded in getting a heavier bag.

THE necessity of having duplicate telegraph wires between India and China has been long-fel and it has now been brought to the notice of Government that a line from Kentung in Burma, to Pekin, *via* Kenlang, is quite possible.

THE Madras Municipality has not succeeded in floating the whole of its 4 per cent. loan of Rs. 13,50,000. Only Rs. 12,20,000 was tendered, mainly at rates below par., and the amount actually accepted was Rs. 5,70,000, at an average rate of Rs. 98-5-4½.

MRS. Maybrick, says a home contemporary, is likely to be released from prison very shortly. At least that is the information to be obtained from those who have all along taken a great interest in the case, acting under the belief that she is guiltless of the crime for which she was condemned to death by Sir James Fitz James Stephen in 1889. It is said that Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, is bringing pressure to bear on the British Government in order to get them to re-open the case, and that the course of events points in the direction of a favourable reply.

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CIVIL BENCH.—JUNE 30.

(*Before Mr. Justice Hill.*)

A CASE UNDER THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

HIS LORDSHIP had before him to-day a case under the Legal Practitioners' Act which came up on a reference from Justices Ghose and Rampini who disagreeing with each other referred the case to a third Judge. The reference was originally made by the District Judge of Bhagalpur. He recommended that a Muktear named Purna Chandra Pal should be dismissed. The grounds of the recommendation were that the Muktear had been dismissed in 1891 from the office of Sub-Inspector of Police, which he then held, for gross misconduct, and that in 1893, he procured a certificate of good moral character from a pleader practising at Alipore, Babu Monmohun Ghose, by concealing his previous history, and by means of that certificate thus improperly obtained, he gained admission to the examination for muktears. The Sessions Judge considered that this was "any other reasonable cause" within the meaning of section 13 clause (A) of the Legal Practitioners' Act by which the Muktear was liable to be dismissed. The reference was heard before Justices Ghose and Rampini. Their Lordships differed, Justice Ghose holding that a year's suspension would meet the requirements of the case while Justice Rampini was for dismissal of the Muktear.

The case was argued by Mr. Pugh who with Babus Degambur Chatterjee and Khetter Mohan Sen appeared for the muktear.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Pugh, reserved judgment. A fuller report appears in our next issue.

THE MUNSHIGUNGE CASE AGAIN.

Before Justice Prinsep and Hill, at the High Court, on Wednesday, Mr. C. R. Das moved on behalf of Debendra Kumar Shome for a rule on the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the complaint of the petitioner against one Mohesh Chander Singh, and Moulvi Fazlal Karim, Deputy Magistrate of Munshigunge, should not be further enquired into and the order passed for the prosecution of the petiti ner, under section 211 I. P. C. for bringing a false case, should not be set aside. Counsel stated that the petitioner had laid a charge against the Moulvi and the other man, who was a contractor, at the police station of Munshigunge. The charge was of taking away a log of wood belonging to the petitioner's master. This timber was found in the compound of the Moulvi's house. On the 14th November, the police reported the case to be false. The petitioner then made a complaint before the Joint-Magistrate of Dacca for an enquiry into the matter. The Joint-Magistrate issued summonses upon the witnesses and made over the case to the Assistant Magistrate for enquiry and report. The Assistant Magistrate held an enquiry into the matter and submitted his report not to the Joint-Magistrate but to the District Magistrate. Upon that report the District Magistrate dismissed the case under section 203 and ordered the prosecution of the petitioner under section 211. The petitioner then moved the High Court and a Divisional Bench of this Court set aside that order on the ground that the complaint had not been legally dealt with under section 203. The Judges also added that if the Magistrate wanted to proceed with the matter, he must first dismiss the case legally under section 203, and then proceed either under section 195 or section 476. The District Magistrate then without giving any notice to the petitioner dismissed his complaint and held an enquiry under section 476. He gave notice, however, to the Moulvi and examined two witnesses on his behalf. He then passed an order directing again the prosecution of the petitioner. The petitioner appealed to the Sessions Judge for further enquiry into his complaint; but the Sessions Judge declined to interfere. Counsel contended that from start to finish the whole proceedings were illegal.

Prinsep, J: You say there was a complaint made before the Joint-Magistrate. He made it over to the Assistant Magistrate. The Assistant Magistrate made an enquiry and sent up his report to the District Magistrate and not to the Joint-Magistrate. The District Magistrate dismissed it under section 203. Your client then came to this Court and an order was made for further enquiry by the Magistrate. The Magistrate held the enquiry.

Mr. Das: Yes, but he gave no notice to us.

Prinsep, J: But your client was aware of the fact that the Magistrate would hold an enquiry. What do you ask us to do?

Mr. Das: For further inquiry and for the setting aside of the order for prosecution.

Prinsep, J: Why do you say that the order is not a proper order?

Mr. Das: For various reasons, my Lord. In the first place the complainant was never examined when he laid the complaint before the Joint-Magistrate under section 203. The Joint Magistrate should have examined the complainant.

Prinsep, J: Not at all?

Mr. Das: No, my Lord.

Prinsep, J: You should have told me that.

Hill, J: On the report of the Assistant Magistrate the District Magistrate dismissed your complaint without hearing you at all?

Mr. Das: Yes, my Lord, your Lordships will see that under section 203 no such order can be made.

Hill, J: You have other grounds, I suppose?

Mr. Das: Yes, my Lord, as they are all stated in the petition under section 476, my contention is that it was not a matter which took place in the course of a judicial proceeding before the District Magistrate and he had consequently no jurisdiction to pass an order under section 476.

Prinsep, J: Let a rule issue on the District Magistrate to show cause why the complaint of the petitioner should not be further enquired into and why the proceeding under section 476 should not be set aside. In the meantime all further proceedings will be stayed.

THE Ravi is full to overflowing.

THE rains are not yet sufficient in the Punjab.

JAPANESE LADIES.

THE fair sex in Japan are the most simple, and at the same time the most complicated, creatures imaginable. In their general ideas and knowledge of the world (says a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* for June) they are like children—delightful children, too—and in their love of enjoyment and simple pleasures they retain their youthful simplicity all their lives. But, on the other hand, it is almost impossible for a foreigner really to understand their natures. Up to a certain point a Japanese lady is apparently friendly as she greets one on meeting with that easy grace and courtesy which is one of her peculiar charms. But one seldom becomes more intimate. There seems to be a wall of reserve beyond which it is impossible to penetrate. I have vainly attempted to fathom the cause of this barrier, but without success; and I find it is the general experience of those who, like myself, have lived amongst the Japanese, and know them well. I am speaking more particularly of the ladies of the upper classes. The little "musmee," generally considered by the ordinary globe-trotter to be the recognised type of a Japanese woman, is no more so than is the "grisette" the typical Frenchwoman, or the English ballet-girl the typical Englishwoman. Nowhere, perhaps, in the world does one find a more ideal "lady" than amongst the wives and daughters of fair Japponica."

In appearance a Japanese woman is smaller and of slighter build than a European. Many are distinctly pretty when young, but they age very quickly, and with their youth every vestige of good looks departs. Their complexions are very sallow, but their faces are generally thickly-painted and powdered, a hard line round the neck showing the point where art stops and nature begins. Beauty for a Japanese standpoint consists in a long oval face, regular features, almond-shaped eyes, sloping slightly upwards a high narrow forehead, and abundance of smooth, black hair. Their movements are graceful, although the style of their dress prevents them walking with ease; their feet and hands are delicately formed, and their manners unquestionably charming. They take little or on exercise, and one wonders sometimes how the little ladies employ their time—there seems so little to be done in a Japanese house. To begin with, there are no regular meals. The shops near at hand supply daily numberless little dishes, which seem to be eaten at all hours of the day and night—a few pecks at a time—with those impossible little chop-sticks. Very little is kept in the larder except some slices of daikon, fermented turnip, some rice and sweet biscuits. "The honourable live fish" is sold by men who carry round large watertubs from house to house, and cut off as much as is required from the unfortunate fish, and replace the sadly-mutilated but still struggling remains back in the tub.

An instance of the high spirit of Japanese women and their pride is shown in the following anecdote. In 1646 a nobleman, named Jacatai, was ordered to present himself, before the Mikado, and was obliged to leave his wife behind. During his absence a former rejected suitor of the lady's taking advantage of his successful rival's absence, came with his retinue, and by force carried off the unfortunate bride to his caste. She, however, eventually manage to escape, and instantly determined to be revenged. Holding out distant hopes of pardon to the offender she induced him to remain in the neighbourhood of Saccai until her husband's return, when she gave an entertainment to all her relations and friends to welcome him back. In the middle of the banquet, which was held on the house top, Lucretia suddenly rose up and stated what had occurred, saying, "I pray you to take my life now that I have been dishonoured, for I do not care to live." All present protested against the idea of punishing her for another's crime, and her husband assured her he loved her none-the-less for what had happened. But her high sense of honour was not satisfied. "Will no one punish me?" she said, "then must I do it myself, but I pray you to avenge me." With these words she flung herself head foremost from the housetop and broke her neck. The culprit was instantly pursued, but escaped, only, however, to commit "hara-kiri"—the honourable despatch—by the dead body of the unfortunate lady whom he had wronged, but did not desire to survive. A Japanese courtship and wedding are both very curious ceremonies, and still somewhat savour of barbarisms. "When a young man has fixed his affections upon a maiden of suitable standing he declares his love by fastening a branch of a certain shrub to the house of the damsel's parents. If the branch be neglected the suit is rejected; if it be accepted, so is the suitor. At the time of the marriage the bridegroom sends a present to his bride as costly as his means will allow; which she immediately offers to her parents, in acknowledgment of their kindness in infancy and of the pains bestowed upon her education. The wedding takes place in the evening. The bride is dressed in a long white silk "kimono" and white veil, and she and her future husband sit facing each other on the floor. Two tables are placed close by: on the one is a kettle with two spouts, a bottle of sake, and cups; on the other table a miniature fire-tree—signifying the strength of the bridegroom; a plum-tree—signifying the beauty of the bride; and lastly, a stork standing on a tortoise—representing long life and happiness, desire by them both. At the marriage feast each guest in turn drinks three cups of the sake; and the two spouted kettle, also containing sake, is put to the mouths of the bride and bridegroom alternately by two attendants, signifying that they are to share together joys and sorrows. The bride keeps her veil all her life, and at her death it is buried with her as her shroud. The chief duty of a Japanese woman all her life is obedience—whilst unmarried, to her parents; when married, to her husband and his parents; when widowed, to her son.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Ceylon Standard*:—It is rumoured, at the Colonial office, I am told by a friend in London, that Sir West Ridgeway will not return to eylon. I give you this information as I have received it, but will you permit me to make this addition, that my friend is in a particularly favourable position to get hold of correct news, which, though often denied at first, is generally proved to be true.

TELEGRAMS.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

THE E. B. S. RAILWAY STAFF.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Mr. W. R. Haughton, Special Engineer E. B. S. Railway, officiates as Engineer-in-Chie, of that Railway, with the present rank of Superintendent of Works, during the absence on leave of Mr. Moyle.—Mr. W. R. Shaw is appointed temporarily to have charge of certain capital works on the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

THE MOHANPORE MURDER CASE.

SILCHAR, JUNE 29.

The witnesses in the Mohanpore Murder case, which will be taken up at the next High Court Sessions, to commence on the 3rd July next, are mostly people of Cachar. It is impossible for a Calcutta Bengalee, who has not lived and moved amongst them for years, to understand their peculiar language. Unless, therefore, the interpretation of witnesses' evidence is assisted by a man of the district or one of Eastern Sylhet, inaccuracy in the recording of evidence may creep in—a fact to which the attention of the Honorable Chief Justice should at once be drawn. The local paper *Silchar*, in its issue of date, pointedly touches on this question.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Mr. Fischer, member of the Orange Free State Executive, is using his good offices at Pretoria to effect an amicable arrangement of the questions in dispute with Britain, and is having daily interviews with the Boer Government. There is a growing impression in Pretoria that matters are tending towards a settlement.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Persian Legation formally and emphatically denies the recent statement by the *Times of India* of Russian intervention in Bunder Abbas.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said the Government had not received and did not expect to receive any confirmation of the reported lease of Bunder Abbas to Russia.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

General Kitchener will leave England for Omdurman on 8th August.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Mr. Fischer has concluded his mission to Pretoria, and after an interview with Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent, has returned to Bloemfontein. Nothing official is likely to be published till the meeting of the Transvaal Volksraads on Monday next, but it is believed that the Fischer mission has been successful.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by 208 against 138 votes, has approved the Ministry on the question of promulgating measures of public safety by Royal decree prior to such measure receiving Parliamentary approval.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The cricket match, Australians *versus* Derbyshire, played at Derby, has resulted in a victory for the Australians by an innings and 249 runs. Kent has beaten Nottinghamshire by 365 runs. Lancashire defeated Yorkshire at Sheffield by 59 runs. The following matches ended in drawn games, Somerset *vs.* Gloucestershire; Sussex *vs.* Surrey, and Essex *vs.* Hampshire.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Serious rioting took place yesterday and to-day in the streets of Brussels, following upon violent scenes in the Chamber of Representatives by the Socialists, owing to their dissatisfaction with the Government's electoral reform. The shops have been closed. The Ministries are guarded, and flying patrols have been established.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a deputation from the cable companies, which waited upon him for the purpose of urging the laying of a cable to Australia *via* the Cape, instead of the Pacific, said the Government had found that neither India nor Australia was ready to assist towards the cable by that route.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The British Central African Regiment, composed of a thousand natives, has left Chinde for Mauritius, presumably to replace white troops.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The newspapers announce that Colonel Hall's Brigade division of field artillery sails for the Cape on 15th July. Another Railway Company of Engineers from Woolwich and a Field Company from the Curragh will also be despatched.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The House of Commons has passed by 314 against 176 votes the second reading of the bill assigning £87,000 to relieve the clergy of the excessive rating of Tithes. The Opposition strongly opposed the Bill.

Mr. Whiteley, Conservative Member for Stockport, has resigned his seat on the ground of his objection to the policy of doles.

A SHANAR correspondent telegraphs to the *Madras Mail* that the report that the Sivakasi Shanars had risen is untrue. No Pellaiyas temple has been demolished, and no rising of Shanars has taken place. The rumour has been concocted to bring the Shanars into trouble. A special correspondent telegraphed as follows from Satur:—The Shanars have, it is reported, attacked another Pillayer temple and Palla village which they looted, Raja Ramnad has telegraphed to Mr. Hammick, Special Commissioner, expressing his utter abhorrence of the Maravar outrages and offering his help to the authorities in every way. The Raja is also issuing a proclamation enjoining on the people of his Samasthanam to preserve order, and his officials have received similar orders. The Raja is also communicating with the zemindars of Oorkand and Singampatti and the zemindarnee of Othumalai to a similar effect. The Raja will meet Mr. Hammick at Madura.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

POLICE TORTURE CASE.

THE Sessions Judge of Fyzabad (Mr. Mohamed Rufique) delivered judgment on the 16th instant in the case of Queen-Empress *versus* Mahomad Jaffer Khan, Mahomad Khalil (Sub-Inspectors, Fyzabad Cantonment Police) and Narain Singh, constable. The accused were charged under section 330, I. P. Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Faiju, a khitmatgar of Major Hill, V. C., of the Northamptonshire Regiment by torturing him in order to extort from him information relating to a *purda* alleged to have been stolen from Major Hill's bungalow on March the 3rd.

It appears that a report having been made at the Police Station regarding the missing *purda*, the accused proceeded to Mijor Hill's bungalow to enquire into the matter. After questioning the servants, the accused took Faiju and one Kassim, a fellow-servant, with them to the thana at about 1 P. M. and kept them there till 4 P. M. It was on this occasion that the offence was committed. According to the statement of Faiju and his companion, they were at first made to sit in the court-yard of the thana and told to look at the sun. After a while the accused Mahomad Khalil took Faiju into the havalat room and made him stand with his hands and legs outstretched, "like a spread eagle" and beat him on the inside of his thighs with a police club. If Faiju drew in his hand or foot owing to the strain, he was promptly struck on that hand or foot. The witness went on to say that the more he shouted and cried the more he was beaten and was told that there was worse treatment in store for him at night when . . . . there would be *chillies* put in his ears and he would be hung up by his legs. And Narain Singh, accused, said that he would break his club over the witness and wear out his shoes in beating him. At length about 4 P. M. Faiju and Kassim were allowed to return home, but were joined shortly after by the accused who continued repeating the threats they had made at the thana. The same evening Faiju cut his throat with his master's razor. As he explained in his deposition, he thought the matter over and determined to put an end to his life rather than submit to the tortures of the police. So he proceeded to his master's room, took his razor and cut his throat. Faiju who is only 18 years of age, has had a most marvellous escape, as the wounds he had inflicted with the razor were very severe. At the time of the trial he was still very weak, but was able to make his deposition with sufficient clearness to be understood.

The judgment of the learned Sessions Judge is too long to re-produce, but in the end the Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found Mohamad Khalil and Narain Singh guilty "of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Faiju in order to extort from him information relating to a *purda* alleged to have been stolen from Major Hill's bungalow" and Mahomad Jaffer of abetment of the same. The judgment proceeds: "The next question is of the sentences to be awarded to the accused. It has been said, in a half-hearted manner, in extinuation as it were of the conduct of the accused, that such things happen daily and some pressure is always necessary to obtain a clue or get a confession. I am unable to accede to the justice of the suggestion. It is idle to say that this is a case where a man, carried away by the zeal of his office, committed the crime. I am very much afraid that this is not the only solitary instance of torture. I have had on another occasions to express my regret at the proceeding of a certain Sub-Inspector during the investigation of a dacoity case. I think this to be a case where an exemplary punishment should be awarded, and it should be brought home generally that the law will not let conduct such as that of the accused pass by unpunished, and that severely. I sentence Mahomad Khalil and Narain Singh to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and Mahomad Khalil to a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to three months more, I sentence Mahomad Jaffer under section 176 to three months' simple imprisonment and under section 330-109 to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or one month more in default. I pass a light sentence on Mahomad Jaffer considering he is an old man."

IRRIGATION IN BENGAL.

WE take the following from a Resolution on the irrigation operations of canals in Bengal during the *rabi* season for 1898-99 appeared in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette*:—

The area irrigated during the *rabi* season of 1898-99 was 119,079 acres against 111,233 acres in 1897-98, showing an increase of 7,846 acres, or 107·05 per cent.

The increase occurred in the Balasore, Midnapore and Shahabad districts, the other districts showing a decrease owing to abundant rainfall during the months of September and October.

In the year under review the only *rabi* crop irrigated from the Midnapore Canal was *boro* rice cultivated on an area of about 4,160 acres. In the area commanded by the Saran Canals there was no demand for canal water during the season.

The principal crops irrigated from the Sone Canals during the *rabi* season of 1898-99 were sugarcane, wheat, barley and other cereals, gram and other pulses, opium, mustard and other crops classed under the head miscellaneous. In the Burdwan and Hooghly districts the *rabi* crops irrigated from the Eden Canal were sugarcane, potato, onion and rice; the area covered by them being 739 acres against 847 acres in the previous year.

The area irrigated from the Orissa Canals was 4,241 acres against 7,015 acres in 1897-98, showing a decrease of 2,774 acres. This decrease is due to seasonable rainfall in September and October. The principal crops irrigated during the year were *dulwa* rice, miscellaneous pulses and cotton, and of these the *dulwa* rice occupied the largest area

THE Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow has reduced from five to two years the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Rai Bareli on a village post-master for misappropriation of nearly Rs. 200, on the ground that, owing to the unsafe condition of the post-office building which was utterly unsuited for the purpose, appellant was compelled to take home with him every night the balance of cash and stamps, otherwise he would probably not have been tempted to misappropriate the same, and allege the removal of the amount by burglars.

THE MAJESTY OF CALMNESS.

CALMNESS is the rarest quality in human life. It is the poise of a great nature, in harmony with itself and its ideals. Calmness is the moral atmosphere of a life self-centred, self-reliant and self-controlled. Calmness is singleness of purpose, absolute confidence and conscious power, ready to be focused in an instant to meet any crisis.

The Sphinx is not a true type of calmness,—petrifaction is not calmness. That is death, the silencing of all the energies; while no one lives his life more fully, more intensely and more consciously than the man who is calm.

The Fatalist is not calm. He is the coward slave of his environment; he is hopelessly surrendering to his present condition, recklessly indifferent to his future. He accepts his life as a rudderless ship, drifting on the ocean of time. He has no compass, no chart, no known port to which he is sailing. His self-confessed inferiority to all Nature is shown in his existence of constant surrender. It is not calmness.

The man who is calm has his course in life clearly marked on his chart. His hand is ever on the helm. Storm, fog, night, tempest, danger, hidden reefs,—he is ever prepared and ready for them. He is made calm and serene by the realization that in these crises of his voyage he needs a clear mind and a cool head; that he has naught to do but to do each day the best he can by the light he has; that he will never flinch or falter for a moment; that, though he may have to tack and leave his course for a time, he will never drift, he will get back into the true channel, he will keep ever headed toward his harbor. *When* he will reach it, *how* he will reach it, matters not to him. He rests in calmness, knowing he has done his best. If his best seem to be overthrown or overruled then he must still bow his head,—in calmness. To no man is permitted to know the future of his life, the finality. God commits to man ever only new beginnings, new wisdom, and new days to use to the best of his knowledge.

* * * *

Calmness comes ever from within. It is the peace and restfulness of the depths of our nature. The fury of storm and of wind agitate only the surface of the sea; they can penetrate only two or three hundred feet,—below that is the calm, unruffled deep. To be ready for the great crises of life we must learn calmness in our daily living. Calmness is the crown of self-control.

When the worries and cares of the day fret you, and begin to wear upon you, and you chafe under the friction,—be calm. Stop, rest for a moment, and let calmness and peace assert themselves. If you let these irritating outside influences get the better of you, you are confessing your inferiority to them, by permitting them to dominate you. Study the disturbing elements, each by itself, bring all the will-power of your nature to bear upon them, and you will find that they will, one by one, melt into nothingness, like vapors fading before the sun. The glow of calmness that will then pervade your mind, the tingling sensation of an inflow of new strength, may be to you the beginning of the revelation of the supreme calmness that is possible for you. Then, in some great hour of your life when you stand face to face with some awful trial, when the structure of your ambition and life-work crumbles in a moment, you will be brave. You can then fold your arms calmly, look out undismayed and undaunted upon the ashes of your hope, upon the wreck of what you faithfully built, and with firm heart and firm voice you may say:

"So let it be,—I will build again."

* * * *

When the tongue of malice and slander, the persecution of inferiority, tempts you for just a moment to retaliate, when for a moment you forget yourself so far as to hunger for revenge,—be calm. When the gray heron is pursued by its enemy, the eagle, it does not run to escape; it remains calm, takes a dignified stand, and waits quietly, facing the enemy unmoved. With the terrific force with which the eagle makes its attack, the boasted king of birds is often impaled and run through on the quiet, lance like bill of the heron. The means that man takes to kill another's character becomes suicide of his own.

No man in the world ever attempted to injure another without being injured in return,—someway, somehow, sometime. The only weapon of offence that Nature seems to recognise is the boomerang. Nature keeps her books admirably; he puts down every item, she closes all accounts finally, but she does not always balance her books at the end of the month. To the man who is calm, revenge is so far beneath him that he can not reach it,—even by stooping. When injured he does not retaliate; he wraps around him the royal robes of Calmness, and he goes quietly on his way.

When the hand of Death touches some one we hold dearest, paralyzes our energy, and eclipses the sun of our life, the calmness that has been accumulating in long years becomes in a moment our refuge, our reserve strength.

The most subtle of all temptations is the *seeming* success of the wicked. It requires moral courage to see, without flinching, material prosperity coming to men who are dishonest; to see politicians rise into prominence power and wealth by trickery and corruption; to see virtue in rags and vice in velvets; to see ignorance at a premium, and knowledge at a discount. To the man who is really calm these puzzles of life do not appeal. He is living his life as best he can; he is not worrying about the problems of justice, whose solution must be left to Omniscience to solve.

When man has developed the spirit of calmness until it becomes so absolutely part of him that his very present radiates it, he has made great progress in life. Calmness cannot be acquired of itself and by itself; it must come as the culmination of a series of virtues. What the world needs and what individuals need is a higher standard of living, a great realizing sense of the privilege and dignity of life, a higher and nobler conception of individuality.

With this great sense of calmness permeating an individual, man becomes able to retire more into himself, away from the noise, the confusion and strife of the world, which come to his ears only as faint far off rumblings, or as the babble of the life of a city heard only as a buzzing hum by a man in a balloon.

The man who is calm does not selfishly insolate himself from the world, for he is intensely interested in all that concerns the welfare of humanity. His calmness is but a Holy of Holies intow hich he can retire *from* the world to get strength to live *in* the world. He realizes that the full glory of individuality, the crowning of his self-control is,—the majesty of calmness.—WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN, in *Saturday Evening Post.*

PLAGUE NEWS

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

ON Thursday, the 29th ultimo, there was again a clean bill as far as plague was concerned. The total number of deaths was 30 as against 44, the average rate of the previous years.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

PLAGUE attacks reported on Thursday number six and plague deaths two, the total mortality being 65; last year the number was 78 and in 1897, 91.

KARACHI STATISTICS.

THE plague returns for Thursday show one case and no deaths.

RAPID INCREASE IN POONA.

THURSDAY'S plague returns show 24 cases and 25 deaths in the City, and a total mortality of 42; 5 cases and 3 deaths in the Cantonment; nil in Suburban limits; and 3 cases and 7 deaths in the District. The disease is rapidly increasing at Poona, in consequence of which shop-keepers and other natives are leaving the station. The epidemic has also made its appearance in regimental centres here, namely, in the 1st Bombay Lancers and native ollowers' lines.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

THE Poona weekly plague summary published onThursday shows an increase during last week at Nassick, where 26 cases and 25 deaths occurred, as compared with 18 cases and 15 deaths, respectively in the previous week. The increase is attributed to a deliberate concealment of cases by the people in the Ahmednagar District. The village of Acrangave is the only village remaining infected, 2 cases and 1 death having been reported from there. The Poona District shows a decrease in cases from 74 to 62, and an increase in deaths from 55 to 60. The whole of the Sholapore District only recorded 1 death during last week. Plague is increasing in the Cantonments.

MEANS FOR SUPPRESSION.

AT a meeting held on Thursday morning, presided over by General Burnett, Commanding the Station, in order to devise means for suppressing the outbreak, it has been proposed to adopt a stricter system of segregation than has been in vogue here for some time past. After the removal of plague-stricken people, the occupants of a few neighbouring houses also will be segregated in addition to the occupants of the infected house. Regarding the germ theory, Captain Thucker, I. M. S., said he had one under consideration by which he considers that the disease can be traced to particular areas, and he proposed to take the greatest precautions in those areas by means of sanitations. Other proposals of minor importance were also made.

ALASKA GAME.

HARRY E. LEE, a Chicago sportsman, is now on his second hunting expedition in Alaska for the purpose of completing his collection of specimens of game animals and birds of that territory. With these new specimens he expects to complete a collection of all game animals and birds of the North American continent. After returning next fall Mr. Lee will place his collection in a museum open to the public.

He wants specimens mevery species of bird and animal recognized as game in the entire world; each specimen must be killed by himself and must be the largest and best he can find.

Mr. Lee is president of the Standard Garment-Cutting company, controls a number of patents, and owns real estate inKansas, Colorado, and Utah. But little of his time is given to these interests. His ability as a marksman is wonderful. Sportsmen all over the country, who have become acquainted with Mr. Lee recognize him as one of the best field shots in America. He has never done much trap shooting, but last winter was induced to take part in the tournament at Watson's park, where he was one of the winners.

For many years he has hunted game of every kind in every state and territory of the Union, Canada, Mexico, and the West Indies, and has carefully preserved the best specimen of each species. Mr. Lee is a comparatively young man, and expects to accomplish the collection of the game of the world.

He never hunts for the mere purpose of "killing something." Although he takes the keenest delight in the chase, he sticks to his determination. He has said to his sportsmen friends that a man who will kill three deer out of a bunch of four, when he knows he will have to three and a half behind him, is no more a hunter than a savage, who slaughters white men because they are white.

On his first trip to Alaska, made last year, Mr. Lee was away from May until October. When he returned he said: "I have hunted through the dense forests of Upper Canada, the Cumberland mountains in Pennsylvania, the Ozark mountains in Arkansas, the Rocky mountains in Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, the swamps and canebrakes of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the overglades of Florida, but in all my experience I never undertook anything half as bad as my trip to the interior of Alaska." He made his headquarters at Homer, a mining camp on Kachemack bay, and with four men, two of whom he had to threaten to shoot to keep from desertion, he went up the Sheep river, and was in constant danger during the trip.

He was anxious to make another trip, and after spending a part of the winter in California, went to Seattle, where he made preparations. W. L. Reynolds, No. 267 South Lincoln street, the secretary of Mr. Lee's company, recently received a letter from the hunter, stating that he had left Seattle April 30 bound for Homer.

He said he did not expect to see another caribou like the one he had killed, and would not shoot it if he did, as the antlers of the one he has are perfect. He does not expect to kill a larger moose than the one from which he has the head as a trophy. It weighed a ton, and the Indian guide said it was the largest he had seen. The mountain sheep, for which he had to cross glaciers and scale precipices thousand of feet high, he considers a perfect specimen, but will try to get one that is larger. He killed five bears, but wants a large grizzly or "silver tip," a Polar bear, and a wolf. He secured elder duck, puffen, and other game birds, but expects to get a large number of new specimens.

No sportsman could have a finer equipment of guns and rifles than Mr. Lee has taken with him. All were made to order, regardless of cost, two of the shotguns costing $1,400. Every one has been well tried. A Savage rifle, which cost $400, is his pet. It shoots three sizes of cartridges. It is only 30-30 in caliber, but he uses it for big game. The magazine holds six cartridges, and is so mad that a little or large bullet, a steel bullet, mushroom, or a soft top or steel-bound bullet can be fired at a second's warning. It is one of three guns of its pattern ever made.

Although Mr. Lee has hunted for love of sport others are to benefit from his collection. He has hundreds of stuffed game birds and animals, and others are being prepared by the taxidermists. He has kept his collection comparatively secret however. Mr. Reynolds said the other day that he was not at liberty to tell where the collection is kept now that Mr. Lee did not allow it to be seen. But he said that it was Mr. Lee's intention after his return in the fall, aud his new specimens had been mounted, to place the whole collection in a private museum, which would be open to the public. It is said that this will be the only meseum devoted exclusively to game.

ATTENTION has recently been drawn by the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa to excellent results achieved by the planting of *bindpula* grass, in checking the destructive action of hill torrents in his district. The subject is one that should be of interest in most Indian hill stations where the washing away of the hill sides in the rains is a fruitful source of landslips.

HOW IT IS.

IN the streets of the town where I live I sometimes meet a poor fellow who is so badly off that his appeal for a penny or two is hardly to be resisted. He has lost both his legs above the knees and punts himself along the pavement with his hands, like a loaded barge in shallow water. Thank Mercy, one doesn't often see human hulks like him. Where there is a single instance of a man having lost both legs or both arms there are a dozen where only one limb of the pair is missing. And where there is a single case of the latter sort there are a hundred cases of people who are lame or more or less disabled, by disease or minor injuries which are scarcely noticable, yet in the long run very serious to those so afflicted.

Consequently, when we sum up both classes we perceive that it isn't the total wrecks and the incurables that are most expensive to society but the prodigious host which *must* work, and *does* work, yet always under difficulties and against hindrances. Men and women regularly employed, but who are continually breaking down in a small way, thus losing fragments of time and fractions of wages, are of the kind I mean. The amount of income lost in this way in one year in Engand is imense. And so far as the cause of all this is *disease*, and not accident or born bodily imperfection, it is almost always preventible and generally curable. Look at this for example and take heart.

"In the spring of this year, (1897), the writer says, "my health began to fail me. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and weight at the chest. I could not sleep owing to the pain, and I got weaker every day. I had so much pain that I dared not eat, and rapidly lost flesh.

"I was in agony night and day, and often sat by the fire at night as I could not rest in bed. I had a deal of muscular pain, particularly in the arms. I gradually got worse and wrose and in two months, *lost two score pounds-weight.*

"I saw a doctor who gave me medicines and injected morphia to ease the pain; but I was no better for it. Then I met with a friend who told me of the great benefit he had derived from the use of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle of it from Mr. S. Richardson, Chemist, Bridgman Street, and in a week I could eat well and food no longer distressed me. Therefore I kept on with the medicine, and soon was strong and well. I am now in the best of health and recommend this remedy to all I meet with. You are at liberty to publish this letter as you like."—(Signed) William Bridge, Grocer and Baker, 65, Bridgman Street, Bolton, October 5th, 1897.

Here we have an illustration of the proposition with which this article sets out. From Mr. Bridge's account of his own case we see that he lost a considerable time from his business. How much that represents in money he does not say; nor is it important to the argument. For two months or more he lost from his business practically all he was worth to it; and what that situation would have signified, had it been indefinitely continued, any intelligent person can imagine. Men frequently become stricken with poverty as with illness in that way. However well any business may be managed in an emergency by others it is not to be supposed that it gets on as prosperously as when the proprietor is himself at the helm. And he cannot be there while he is suffering agonies from disease. This is true even if we make no calculation of the direct expenses created by illness, nor of the suffering experienced---the latter not computable in terms of money.

Now, please remark how quickly Mr. Bridge was cured of his ailment---bad as it seemed and really was. Dating from the time he began using Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says:—"*In a week* I could eat well, and the food no longer distressed me." His trouble was of the digestion only (acute dyspepsia), for which this preparation long ago proved itself a specific. Had he known of and employed it when the attack began he would have lost no time, felt no pain.

The lesson of the case is this:—As indigestion is a common complaint, and dangerous also when neglected, the remedy should be at hand for immediate use when needed. The more valuable the treasure the more strict should be the guard over it. And health is a jewel compared with which rubies are as the glass beads of savages.

MONEY MARKET AND TRADE.

CALCUTTA, 30th JUNE 1899.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

3 Per Cent	... 95	nominol
3½ per cent. Loans	... 101	15 to 101
„ One month's sight	... 101	to 101 1
„ Small sums	... 101	1 to 101 2

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURE

4½ Per cent of 1881-1883	... Rs.	103
5½ Per cent of 1896	... „	118
4 „ „ of 1895	... „	106

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

Bank of England from	3	Percent.
Bank of Bengal, from	5	„
Bank of Bombay, from	5	„
Bank of Madras, from	5	„

EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

Bank Wire	... ¼		Steady.
Demand	... ¼	1-32	
„ 3 Month's sight	... ¼	1-16	
„ 4 Month's sight	... ¼	3-32	
„ 6 Month's sight DA	... ¼	1-4	
„ 3 Month's sight „	... ¼	1-8	
„ 6 Month's sight DP	... ¼	0-32	
„ 3 Month's sight „	... ¼	7-32	

The following transections were reported to-doy:—

Howrah mills	(ordinary)	117	118
Clive mills	„		63
East India Tea	„		47
Fost Gloster Mills	„	122	123
Runeegunge Coal	„	96	97

ISIDAS ROY & BROTHERS,
China Bazar.

H. E. THE Commander-in-Chief's autumn tour will probably include Burma.

MAJOR Garoshiba, of the Japanese army, is now visiting important military centres in India.

THE Egyptian Criminal Code is being revised to make it approach, as nearly as possible, the lines of the Indian Penal Code.

CIVIL Post Offices are likely to be opened at the Tochi Levy posts at Miran Shah, Idak, Datta Khel, and Mahommed Khel.

THERE are four candidates for the two vacancies in the coming Simla Municipal election.

THE medical examination of railway passengers as a plague precaution was discontinued at Bhownagar from the 18th instant.

THE *Simla News* understands that Lord Curzon will probably leave Simla about the end of this month to make a short tour in the hill-stations.

THE official returns for the foreign trade by land of British India for the twelve months ending 31st March 1899 show an increase in value of 82 lakhs of rupees compared with 1897-98.

A FULL and searching enquiry is now being made by the Punjab Government into the various recommendations of the recent Simla Extension Committee.

A FOUR days' educational conference, attended by teachers from all parts of Northern India, commenced at Lucknow on the 29th instant, the subjects discussed including the need of training schools, relations of teacher to pupil and English instruction in primary schools.

CAPTAIN Gwyn, Deputy Director of Indian Marine, whose appointment would ordinarily expire next August, has been granted an extension to the 1st March, 1900.

DESTITUTION in Rajputana shows no sign of abatement, and there are now only a few short of ten thousand persons in receipt of relief. Of these over nine thousand are employed on famine relief-works, while there are 392 on ordinary works and 246 on gratuitous relief. In addition to these, 4,431 persons have left the province to search for a livelihood elsewhere. In the Central Provinces there are 7,810 in receipt of relief, making a total of over seventeen thousand persons famine-stricken in what s altogether a year of very fair prospects.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Singapore Free Press*, dated Hongkong, 12th June, says:—The *China Mail*, generally a supporter of the present form of American policy in the Philippines publishes a sensational communication, believed to be inspired, which states that there now exist grave dissensions between the Amerian authorities in Manila. The communication denounces as disastrous General Otis's policy, and states that the General and the Peace Commissioners are at logger-heads; also that there is a dissension between General Otis and General Lawton. General Miles is stated to have left the United States in order to supersede General Otis in command of the army in the Philippines.

MISS MISQUITH of Ootacamund, the other day, lost some jewellery and reported the matter to the Police. In the *interim*, a man of the palmistry art turned up at Miss Misquith's house, and by way of amusement his rigmarole was listened to. When questioned if he could say who stole the jewellery she had lost a few days previously, the soothsayer, after examining his *kajan* hieroglyphics, said he could get them back. He arrived an hour after and brought one of the lost jewels. The Police were brought on the scene and the fortune-teller pointed out the thief. At the trial it was proved that the fortune-teller was hand-in-glove with the thief. The fortune-teller was only fined Rs. 10, while the actual thief got 15 days' hard labour.

ON the 19th instant, while a caravan of camels, laden with Commissariat stores, *en-route* from Bannu to Watta Khel, was halting at the Nar Tahel Ram stream to water the animals, a party of six Waziris suddenly swooped down upon them, and, before they knew where they were, beat off all resistance, and were off with the beasts. The camel-men, however, soon came to their senses, and made to determine an attack that they recovered the camels and captured five out of the six dacoits, the remaining man escaping owing to being mounted on a pony. The frequency of these crimes by Trans-Border marauders in the Bannu district, however, has roused the authorities, and with the organisation of flying columns, suitably located and ready at a moment's notice to scour the country or take up the pursuit, along with the closing of all the Passes, and rewards for early *khubber* of the raiders' movements, the Waziris will soon be having a bad time.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

MICA IN BENGAL.

MESSRS. HOLLAND and Hayden, of the Geological Survey of India, have just completed an official examination of the Hazaribagh and Gya Mica Mines on behalf of the Government of India. Bengal still holds the first place in the world's production of mica. Not only does it produce the largest amount of merchantable mica, but the quality is unapproached by any of the other mica-producing countries. Last year the official returns of the port of Calcutta show an export of 986,000lbs. valued at 9,62,000 rupees, or about one rupee a lb. Madras exported 446,000lbs. valued at 1,88,000 rupees, or about seven annas a lb. The only other country yielding mica is Canada, which last year produced 150,000lbs, valued at four pence per lb. The export figures for Calcutta do not show the entire produce of the Bengal mines, but merely the quantity sent away by sea. When it is remembered that the Hazaribagh Mines alone employ 5,587 persons (Mr. Grundy's official report) and that mica is easily mined and can be had in large quantities, it would be well within the mark to say that the exports represent only one half the production. Large quantities, chiefly of the inferior kinds, are sent to Delhi, Lucknow and Benares, where the mineral finds a ready sale for the manufacture of the cheaper kinds of tinsel ware (imitation). Great Britain, Germany and the United States are the chief buyers, as mica is indispensable in the manufacture of dynamoes. Large sheets of ruby mica are used as coverings for the peep-holes of furnaces, where extreme heat is required; its well-known property of imperviousness to radiant heat and its incombustibility making it invaluable for this purpose. The best glass would melt if subjected to the same amount of heat. Mica may be rived into sheets so fine, that one thousand such sheets will only make up a thickness of one inch. Each of these films is a perfect insulator of electricity, which renders the material valuable in the manufacture of secondary batteries. Hitherto the demand has been for fairly large sheets of mica free from buckling and cracks, and of a clear ruby or amber colour. The bulk of the mica as mined in Bengal does not answer these requirements. In fact, not five per cent of the mica brought to the surface has been utilised and great mountains of "waste" are to be seen adjacent to all mines. Just now a demand has sprung up in America for this "waste." Large quantities of it are used in the manufacture of "micanite", a species of card-board in which films of mica take the place of mica. The mica sheets are split into films about one five hundreth part of an inch thick, and these are cemented to a jute web. Several thicknesses of films are used, and the whole passed through rollers. A semi-transparent sheet resembling linoleum is produced, and from this any shape of plate can be cut, to suit the fancy of manufacturers of electrical machines. Recent experiments in America have shown that mica films answer better than asbestos as boiler-packing. The air-spaces between the films of asbestos allow of the escape of a certain percentage of heat. The mica being in thin flexible plates, there is less air-space, and consequently less escape of heat. Boiler-packing of pure sheet mica gives thirty per cent. better results than asbestos. The usual practice of grinding the mica to a powder and mixing it with large quantities of clay and waste cotton has been abandoned, and mica films alone are used to coat boilers and steam pipes, the films being kept in place by wire or twins wound round the boiler or pipe. As a packing for ice boxes mica-waste is unrivalled, as it is far cleaner than saw dust or cork, and is a far better non-conductor of heat. Large refrigerating installations are surrounded with chambers of mica-waste, which keeps in the cold as well as throws off radiant heat. But the demand for mica-waste for boiler-packing and for refrigerators, although large in itself, falls far short of the demand that may spring up for this material for ceiling for warehouses and all iron buildings in tropical climates. The well-known property of mica—its imperviousness to radiant heat—renders it the best possible substance for the ceilings of all iron roofing, as this mica ceiling throws off the intense heat of the iron when it becomes hot during the day. A quarter-inch layer of mica-waste, placed between common matting and nailed under corrugated roofing, is said to lower the temperature of buildings covered with this material by many degrees. If these experiments can be relied on, then there may be a great future for the mica industry of Bengal, as the amount of mica required for iron-roofed buildings as well as those covered with tiles would be enormous, and a ready sale would be found for the bulk of the yield of the mines which is now regarded as valueless.—*Pioneer.*

THE ALLEGED SEDITION CASE.

JOSHI AS WITNESS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vinayek Narayen Joshi, proprietor and publisher of a Bombay Marathi daily, known as the *Gurakhi* or Cowherd, appeared on remand to further answer the charge of publishing seditious articles in the issues of his paper of the 26th, 30th, and 31st March last.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Bland and Mr. Sealy defended the accused. Mr. Nicholson said he proposed to add another article to the charges. This article appeared on 24th March, and was headed "A White Man's Gun and the Death of a Native." It was so close to the other articles that it had been held objectionable. Moreover, he proposed to lay evidence against the accused in respect of that article also.

Mr. Bland objected to the article going in on the ground that it was not covered by the Government sanction.

Mr. Nicholson said that the objection was preliminary, and he would put in the Government sanction in respect of the article at the proper time.

Mr. Bland said subsequent sanction would not cover the present proceedings.

Mr. Nicholson said he would ask the Magistrate to add another charge on account of the new article.

Mr. Baig was examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said he produced the Government sanction and the English translation of the article of the 24th March. The word "Moglai" literally meant the rule of the Moghuls; but in ordinary perlance it meant "misrule" or "maladministration." The "Sidhi of Janjira" alluded to was "a parrot king."

The sanction and the translation were put in

ARTICLE NO. I.

The translation of the article dated 24th March. 1899, headed "A White Man's Gun and the Death of a Native," was as follows:—The frolics of the white boys of the West have hitherto caused and are now causing the death of some natives like that of fishes in a tank. Three days (some time) ago (a native) was mistaken for a bear and killed, the day before yesterday (another) was killed in consequence of a misdirected aim, yesterday another was killed because he did not pull the *purdah* (*punkha*) properly, and to-day (one more) was killed while going about (the country) for obtaining a change of venue. Bravo! You wise soldiers! Government, therefore, ought to direct their attention to the fact that natives meet with death without any cause at the hands of the white people. When a question of this kind is asked in Parliament the State Secretary says that from the reply received from the Commander-in-Chief of India it is clear that such cases occur very seldon indeed, and that the existing law on the subject is sufficient. Blessed are the Commander-in-Chief and those who rely on his (statements). A case in which a white man of this very type, named Mr. Ross, shot with his gun a native dead at Silchar, has quite recently come before the Silchar Court. Let us see what takes place. The conjecture is that (the accused) will probably be let off with a fine only. When a white man kills a native he escapes with a fine, while if a man like Chapekar moved by solicitude for (the welfare of) the world, kills a white man or two, he is hanged and (the natives) have to receive an unsolicited certificate from Government to the effect that there exist treasonable conspiracies among them and that the Brahmins have become confirmed malefactors. Is it to be inferred from this that the scale of justice is heaver or that of injustice? How (then) was the method of administering justice during the rule (misrule) of the Moghuls, or that adopted a century (or) a century and a half ago by the Sidhi of Jinjira who declared (their or his) will to be the law, worse than the sport of system of administering justice described above?

Rughoonath Martand, contractor, was examined for the prosecution He said he subscribed to the *Gurakhi*. The *Gurakhi* of the 24th March last was supplied to him. It contained the article "A White Man's Gun and the Death of a Native." He had also received the *Gurakhi* of the 17th April, 1898.

Mr. Nicholson offered to put in another article.

Mr. Bland objected to this also as irrelevant, and that it had no bearing on the charges.

Mr. Nicholson said that under Section 14 of the Evidence Act he could put it in as showing the tendency of the accused since the date of the warning.

Mr. Bland: But you have not proved the warning.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Bland, I shall do everything in time; I canot do two things at once.

The objection was disallowed.

ARTICLE NO. II.

Mr. Nicholson put in the article and its translation. It was published on 17th April, 1898, and was headed "The State of the Crops and (the condition of) the Agriculturists in the Presidency." The translation was as follows:—

* * * * So also the heavy assessment on the land has completely ruined the cultivators. But our Government, which styles itself merciful, has become so cruel that though a terrible famine had last year reduced the agriculturists to a very miserable plight the *Topda* Government did not grant to any cultivator remission of even a single pie of the land-tax (due), but recovered (their) uncollected amounts (of revenue) by selling lands worth thousands of rupees by public auction. Alas! Alas! How mean is it that the same Government that squanders thousands, nay even lakhs of rupees, without any reason, should manifest its hard-heartedness in the collection of (some) five or ten thousand (rupees) of land assessment? During the last five (or) fifty years boundless wealth from India has been sent to England by sea (and) thousand of white (European) officers have had their bowels filled to their heart's content. It is a matter for great regret that, notwithstanding this, the vehement desire (the burning thirst) of the greedy Government should not (yet) be quenched? That is all true, but who listens to us? The Government is trying to draw as much money as possible by means of grapnels, while in other matters it has become heedless. However much one may cry, no redress can indeed be obtained. Though we do not plainly say what should be gathered from this (our) readers will by no means forget Moghlai (the oppressive or arbitrary rule of the Moghuls).

Mr. Nicholson put in the following articles with translations. Mr. Bland objected to their going in, and asked the Magistrate to make a note of his objection on the record with regard to these and the other articles put in this hearing: Article of the 15th May, 1898, entitled "When is the Dispute between the Government and the Indian Subjects to Terminate?" Article of the 19th May, 1898, "To whom are the laws of Government beneficial?" Article of the 2nd June, 1898, "The Honourable Mr. Tilak," and another article in the same paper headed "Murder of a poor Hindoo by a mean European." Article of the 16th June, 1898, "The European and the Brahmin Community in India." Article of the 21st June, 1898, "Eighty Lakhs of people died." Article of the 4th July, 1898, "Different Kinds of Debts." Article of the 11th August, 1898, "This is just the time for the manifestation of a feeling of Sympathy," &c. Article of 21st September, 1898 "Alarming condition to which the people of Dharwar" &c. article of the 27th September 1898, "Whom has the plague benefited?" Article of the 7th October, 1898, "An Epidemic of Suicide." Article of the 10th February, 1899, "The Ganeshkhind Murders and the Government Reward."

THE WARNING.

Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he knew the accused Bhatye. He was present in April, 1898, in the office of Mr. Vincent, late Commissioner of Police, who warned Bhatye. Mr. Vincent drew Bhatye's attention to an article in the *Garakhi*, dated 10th March, 1898, and told him that he was at liberty to criticise the policy of Government fairly, but that he should not make any false statements. Mr. Vincent warned him to be careful in the future Accused said he was sorry and would not do it again. The interview lasted a few minutes—five to ten. Accused was brought there at witness's instance, and witness placed him before Mr. Vincent.

JOSHI EXAMINED.

Luximon Narayen Joshi, the Sub-editor of *Gurakhi*, who was committed to the Sessions on Thursday, was examined.

Mr. Nicholson: Were you Sub-editor of the *Gurakhi* in March?

Joshi: I was not appointed as Sub-editor. I was a clerk.

I want to know what was your position on the staff?—when accused engaged me he said I should have to do clerical work; but in the book my designation was put down as "Editor."

Did you know Bhatye before you were engaged?—by name only.

What was Bhatye's duty in the press? He was editor and manager.

Who usually supervised the matter appearing in the paper?—Rajeshri Bhatye.

Did you write any of the three articles appearing in the *Gurakhi*?—I put the question generally about the three articles?

The Magistrate (to Joshi): I warn you that you are at liberty to object to any question and decline to answer it.

Joshi: I wrote the articles on subjects given to me by Bhatye and on the suggestions made by Bhatye.

How old are you?—I am in my 24th year.

How long is it since you left school?—About a year ago.

In what school were you?—I was a student in the Parel Veterinary College; and in the Government High School at Poona.

Was Bhatye in Bombay in February, 1899?—He was.

Did he look after his newspaper?—Yes.

What was your pay?—He had promised to pay me Rs. 30 per month, but the actual salary he paid me was Rs. 20 only.

Was Bhatye absent from Bombay any time in March?—He went to Nassik.

Who conducted the paper and managed it while he was in Bombay?—He did.

When did he leave Bombay for Nassik?—On the evening of March 25.

At what hours was the *Gurakhi* published?—At noon. The evening edition is published after ten o'clock. Both the editions were in circulation in Bombay and up-country.

Who wrote the article of the 26th March?—The manuscript is in my handwriting.

AT BHATYE'S SUGGESTION.

What caused you to write it?—Bhatye.

Do you know whether Bhatye saw the article before it was set up in type?—No; it was handed over by me to Bhatye.

When did you hand it over to him?—On the morning of the 25th March.

What was your habit with regard to the articles that you wrote? Did you hand them over to Bhatye?—Yes.

Always?—Always.

When you gave that to Mr. Bhatye you followed your ordinary custom?—Yes.

Did Bhatye ever give you instructions or orders regarding the handlng over of the MSS before they were put in type?—Yes.

What were they? You say you always gave him your manuscripts of the articles you wrote. Was it owing to instructions?—Yes, the accused had told me that after the article was "over"—written by me—I should give it to him, as he wanted to supervise and examine it.

What do you mean by his giving subjects and points to you of the Exhibit P.? I mean the article headed "Raja and Rajaya"—He gave me these two words and their etymological meaning.

Did he say anything?—He gave me instructions as to how the subject was to be treated and followed up.

The Magistrate: Verbally or written?

Joshi: He gave them verbally; but I put them down in writing on a piece of paper.

Mr. Nicholson: Have you got that piece of paper?—I had no business to keep it.

Did you follow your instructions? Yes; I wrote out the article and gave it to him.

Did he give it back to you before it went to press?—No.

Do you know who wrote the articles of the 30th and 31st March? You may answer the question if you like. Do not say anything if you don't?—Yes, I know.

Who wrote them?—I wrote them under instructions from Mr. Bhatye.

When did you receive these instructions?—On 24th March.

Tell me, was Bhatye's absence at that time the first from Bombay since you were taken on the staff?—Yes.

Who was left in charge of the conduct of the paper during Mr. Bhatye's absence?—I don't know.

You?—No, sir.

What sort of instructions did Bhatye give for writing the two articles?—He gave me the subject and the points, and explained to me the points.

Did he say when these articles were to appear?—Yes, Mr. Bhatye was to be absent from Bombay for about five or six days. He was to go to Nassik, and he gave me the snbject on which I could write a series of articles for five or six days.

Here is the article of the 24th March—"A White Man's Gun and the Death of a Native."

Do you know who wrote it?—No, I don't.

Was it written by you?—I don't know who wrote it.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Nicholson asked the Magistrate to commit Bhatye for trial on the strength of the evidence recorded against him.

Accused reserved his defence till the trial at the Sessions, and said he would give the names of his witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown.

The Magistrate framed charges against the accused of publishing four articles in the *Gurakhi* of the 24th, 26th, 30th, and 31st March, which were calculated to excite hatred and contempt amongst her Majesty's subjects, and also of aiding and abetting Joshi in the writing and publication of three articles of the 26th, 30th, and 31st March, and committed him for trial at the ensuing Sessions of the H gh Court, which commence at ten o'clock to-morrow, Tuesday morning.—*The Times.*

SEQUEL TO THE SEDITION CASE.

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF EVIDENCE.

THIS afternoon, (Tuesday) at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to argue a notice service on one Nageshwur Sitaram Fanseker calling on him to show cause why sanction to prosecute should not be granted against him for fabricating false evidence in the case now pending against Vinayek Narayen Bhatye, the proprietor and printer of the *Gurakhi* press for sedition.

Mr. Hugh Sealy represented the respondent.

Mr. Sealy asked to be allowed to inspect the document which was the foundation of the charge.

Mr. Nicholson produced the letter and handed it to Mr. Sealy with its translation.

Mr. Sealy contended that the falsehood in the letter—if it was a falsehood—was to be told to Inspector Framjee Bhickajee. The Police were making inquiries with regard to Bhatye's case, and it was necessary, if this was a falsehood, that the people at Deolali should all have the same story. There was nothing to show that the statements in the letter were false, and there was nothing to connect respondent with the case.

The Public Prosecutor referred to the terms of the letter. The statement which was to be made was false, and the accused Bhatye had set up that statement as a defence, but the evidence was that it was untrue. Why was the person to come to Bombay except to give evidence? Balkrishna and respondent came to know of the Police inquiries, and it was the respondent who actually gave the letter to Ramchander.

Mr. Nicholson called a witness Ramchandra Bhicajee, a newspaper distributor in the *Gurakhi* press. He said that he went to Deolali on the 22nd instant; his train fare was paid by Balkrishna Luximon Joshi. He took a letter with him, given him by Balkrishna. Nobody was present when the letter was given to him. He knew the respondent Nageshwur. This man said nothing to him about the letter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy: The letter was folded and gummed. He was not aware how it was he was sent to Deolali. As far as he knew, respondent had nothing to do with his going there.

Dadabhoy Narayen, managing clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, said he was present on the 22nd instant at a meeting at the *Gurakhi* office. There were present the accused, Balkrishna Luximon Joshi Krishna Havildar and witness. Krishna Havildar said that on the afternoon of that day he had gone with Inspector Framjee to see Bhatye in jail. He said Bhatye informed Mr. Framjee that he had been to Pandoli in company with Balkrishna Luxman Joshi Pendoolekar. A letter was written at that interview. After Krishna Havildar had left, the respondent, suggested that Bhatye had not gone to Pandoli on the 25th, but had left Bombay on the afternoon of the 26th for Nasik and that if the Police made inquiries they would find what Bhatye said was a lie. It was suggested by respondent that some one should go to Pandoli and arrange that it should be said that Bhatye and Balkrishna were in Pandoli on the 26th March. Balkrishna then wrote a letter which was suggested by respondent. Balkrishna objected to writing it because he would get into trouble. Balkrishna wrote the letter while the respondent sat along side him. Respondent read the letter after it was written. Respondent proposed that Ramchandra should be sent with the letter to Pandoli. Respondent then gave Ramchandra Rs. 4-4. If Ramchandra said that Balkrishna gave him the money it was quite false. Ramchandra took the letter from respondent and not from Balkrishna. Respondent said that Ramchandra should take the letter to Pandoli to Balkrishna's brother. Respondent told Ramchandra not to leave from Victoria Terminus but from Byculla as the detective police may be on the watch. Balkrishna handed witness a statement to be handed over to the Police yesterday morning and witness handed it to Superintendent Mac Dermott.

Cross-examined: The object of the letter was that the people at Pandoli should make the same statement as Bhatye made to Inspector Framjee, namely, that he was at Pandoli on the 25th March. At the interview he (witness) learnt that an arrangement was being hatched to tutor persons at Pandoli to tell lies. Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble are defending Bhatye and witness was managing the defence. Witness knew that respondent was assisting Bhatye in his defence. Witness met Mr. Sealy yesterday at Mr. Smetham's office and the question cropped up about funds for Bhatye's defence Only witness and three others were present at the interview and saw the letter written. He could not account for Krishna Havildar's presence at the meeting and reporting. Inspector Framjee's movements. He did not report the interview to Superintendent MacDermott but the latter came to him the following evening. He knew respondent as the person who was prosecuting Police sepoys.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the notice, said that it appeared to him that the intent of the writer of the letter was not only to anticipate Mr. Framjee Bhickajee but also to give false evidence in Bombay. He was not deciding whether it was so or not, but it appeared clear to him that a *prima facie* case had been made out which called for inquiry. He, therefore, gave the required sanction for the prosecution of Nageshwur Sitaram Fanseker for ading and abetting Balkrishna in attempting to fabricate false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.—*Advocate of India.*

THE SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR BOUTWELL.

KINDRED to other charges against the anti-Imperialist League is the allegation that we are giving aid and comfort to the Filipinos, and thus that we are prolonging the war.

We are engaged in a contest for free government—free government in America and free government in Asia, if the people of Asia prefer free governments. If our efforts contribute to the advancement of corresponding ideas, whether in Asia or America, we have no apologies to offer, no defences to make. Our contest, primarily, is not in aid of the Filipinos, but for the honor of the United States, and the preservation of free government in America as a model and example to the world.

We lament the loss of American citizens in war—in an unjust and unnecessary war—but we cannot condemn a liberty-loving people, and who are imitators of the men who fought for the independence of the United States. With our means of information, we cannot say whether the Filipinos are influenced by what is said and done by the anti-Imperialists in America. We are engaged in a contest for liberty and justice in the United States, but we welcome converts to our ideas in any part of the world, and we have no words of censure for those who are striving to maintain the equality of men, whether by the ballot or by the sword.

If the opinion of one person upon the question whether the President of the United States or Aguinaldo is in the right is of any value to the advocates of imperialism, I am prepared to make answer. Aguinaldo is contending for that which is his own, the right to self-government, in common with those with whom he is associated and whom he represents. The Presidents asserts a right to govern others, a right which has never been possessed lawfully by any one, and which has never been exercised except through fear, fraud, force, and war. As between Agninaldo and the President, Aguinaldo is in the right and the President is in the wrong.

Aguinaldo can only bring the war to an end by the surrender of all right to self-government in himself and in his people, and by the recognition of a right in the President to govern and to tax 8,000,000 Filipinos in whatever manner shall to him seem expedient; while, on the other hand, the President can bring peace to the islands by the abandonment of a claim to which he has no just title, and which can only be prosecuted for a purpose that is inconsistent with American institutions and with American ideas of freedom, equality and justice.

The President demands of the Filipinos a surrender of all the rights that they possess, and for the enforcement of this demand he is making war; and he offers in return a promise that he will, from time to time, concede to them all the rights and privileges that, in his opinion, they are fitted to use and to enjoy. The President can command peace. By his unjust demands he provoked war. By his unjust demands the war goes on. The responsibility is on him.

I pass abruptly to another topic. The appearance of Gov. Long as the exponent and defender of the Philippinean policy of the adminstration is an event for which the body of anti-Imperialists have occasion to be thankful. What he has said to be accepted as a truthful presentation of the views and purposes of the administration, unless the President shall indicate his dissent from the statement that Gov. Long has submitted to the country. What he omitted to say may prove in the end, and that at a day not far off, of more importance to him, as, beyond question what he omitted to say is of more importance to the state and to the country than all that he did say It must be assumed that Gov. Long has become the endorser of the President's policy and doings, except so far as he may have expressed dissent in his speech to the Essex Club.

What is the policy of the war? The answer is to be found in the proclamations and in the replies of Gen. Otis to the appeals of the Filipinos for a suspension of hostilities looking to negotiations for an adjustment upon a basis of a permanent peace. The war is to be prosecuted until the 8,000,000 inhabitants of unnumbered islands are brought into subjection to the authority of the United States. Until they consent that we may rule them and may tax them, or until we acquire the power to rule them and to tax them against their consent, this war of subjugation, a brutal war of subjugation, is to go on.

I hazard the statement, and without considering wether my voice will reach the Philippine Islands or not, that neither of these results is a possible result. If not by the circumstances of time and of distance from the theatre of war, yet by the authoritative judgment of the people of the United States, these short-sighted conjectures of a misguided administration will be forced, finally into the class of impossibilities. But the war, hopeless as it is, may go on for a period, if not indefinitely, with its sacrifices and horrors, of which as yet the country knows but little.

FISHING ON HORSEBACK.

THE most remarkable fishing in the world is that practised in catching the sturgeon in the frozen rivers of the Ural Mountains. Angling on horseback seems impossible, yet this is literally true of the fishing for sturgeon.

The Russian Cossacks go fishing in large bands. They mount their horses and ride across the frozen river until they are over the place where the current runs strongest. There they dismount and cut through the thick layer of ice until they have formed a little pool of open water, extending across the current almost from shore to shore.

A net which is sunk to the bottom of the river is stretched across the stream at the open space, so that not a fish can swim past It. The horses are re-mounted, and the Cossacks ride up the river for a distance of four or five miles. Here the band turns about and rides down over the thick ice-covered stream, forming a long line across it. They urge their horses at full gallop.

The thundering hoofs of the horses terrify the fish, and they charge madly ahead of the approaching cavalcade. Great swarms of fish choke up the stream in the mad effort to escape the terrific noise that is pursuing them, and in this way they are driven down the stream to the net.

IT is probable that the Viceroy will leave Simla earlier than usual this year. His Excellency, we believe, is more likely to be starting on his autumn tour before the 15th October than after it.

ACCORDING to a report from Kabul, a few days ago one Mohammad Umer Khan, an Ulakzia servant of the Amir, fired a pistol at his master. Fortunately the shot passed under His Highness' arm, and the Amir was not wounded. The man was at once seized, but his fate is not yet known.

IS IT RIGHT

FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES?

From Sylvan Valley News. Brevard. N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhœa Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years For sale by

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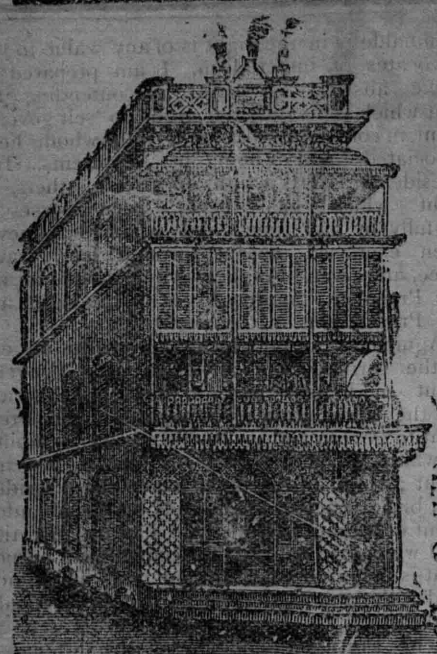

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It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and readers the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intellegence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated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

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A most valuable Tonic and Digestive. It is a wonderful remedy against gastrodynia with indigestion, costiveness, diarrhœa, highcoloured Urine, occasional Diarrhœa, a darty-coated Toungue, Vomiting of green matter, a nasty taste in the mouth, dreadful dreams and sleeplessness, heavy drowsy feeling after eating, alternate constipation and reaxation of bowels, soreness and extreme sensitiveness of the right side of the abdomen, sour taste in the mouth with eructations of wind from the stomach a constipated condition with clay-coloured stools and difficult defæcation, headache accompanied with obstinate constipation or dirrhœa, &c. &c. would be as efficacious in acute as in Chronic caseIt

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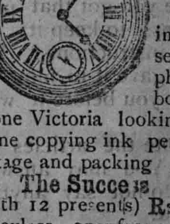

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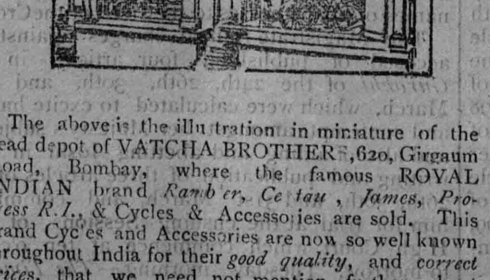

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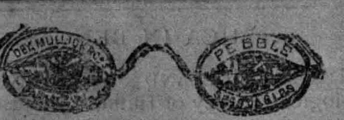

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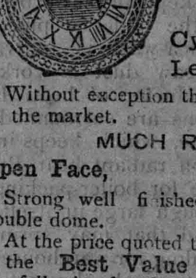

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