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- (12) Babu Amrita Krishna Mullick, Editor, Indian Empire;
- (13) Babu Priy Nath Banerjee, Executive Engineer, Sylhet;
- (14) Srimuty Sarojini Ghose, Lady-photographer;
- (15) Babu Samathia Nath Ghose, Hd. Assistant, Commissariat, Jubbulpur;
- (16) Babu Mohitosh Ghosh Kanungo, Bankura, The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Basumatil the Hitaishi and other papers have also recommended it highly.

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INDIAN FACTORIES IN BENGAL.

The following is the Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in Bengal during the year 1898, published in the last Calcutta Gazette:—

The total number of factories actually at work at the end of the year 1897 was 167. Sixteen factories were brought under the Act during the year under report, viz., 3 in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Hoogly, 1 in Howrah 8 in Dacca, 2 in Purnea, and 1 in Cuttack. At the same time 2 factories in Howrah were removed from the list, and 1 in Jessore remained closed during the year. The total number of factories actually at work at the close of the year 1898 was therefore 180. In 88 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets; in 73 by midday stoppages; in 4 by a combination of shifts and midday stoppages; and in 14 by other means. There is one factory in Dacca, not at work at the close of the year, for which no return was received. The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 33 as against 28 in the previous year. The average daily number of operatives in the mills aggregated, men, women and children, 165,027 against 166,828 in 1897.

The Special Inspector of Factories reports that electricity as an illuminant has become quite general in the large mills and in a few workshops, but that as a motive power it is little used.

The question of the closing of the jute mills early on Saturdays was considered during the year, and a special report was submitted to the Government of India on the subject. The mill-owners agreed to close their mills entirely on Saturdays for six months, commencing from the 1st April 1899, an arrangement which happily obviated the necessity of future consideration of the conflicting proposals on the subject. Subsequently, however, to the great regret of all concerned, this agreement was abandoned by the contracting parties; and the matter stands exactly where it did.

Ten factories were inspected once, 12 factories twice, 41 thrice, and 114 more than three times. Three factories in the district of Dacca, viz., the jute presses of Mr. J. Nicholas, Tanbazar, and of Messrs. Alexander and Company, Sital Lakhya, and the jute factory of Messrs. Watt Brothers and Company, Madan-ganj, were not inspected. An explanation of the omission to inspect these factories will be called for. It is reported that the results of inspections were generally satisfactory, and that the suggestions of the inspecting officers as regards sanitary arrangements, fencing of machinery, and other matters were, as a rule, readily attended to by the mill managers.

The sanitary condition of the factories and the sanitary arrangements in them continued to be generally satisfactory. Factories were, as a rule, well ventilated, and proper steps were taken by mill managers to keep them clean.

There is still much that is unsatisfactory in the reports received this year. The Superintendent, Campbell Hospital, made certain remarks with regard to the overcrowded and insanitary condition of the busters in Cossipore-Chitpur. The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, to whom the matter was referred, reports, however, that he visited some of these busters where cases of plague had occurred, and was generally satisfied with their cleanliness. The Civil Medical Officer of Serampore states that the mill-hands there are mostly low-class up-country people who habitually neglect all rules of sanitation, with the result that their busters become hot-beds of disease. Similarly, the Magistrate of Howrah writes that the mill operatives, chiefly from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces, live in ill-ventilated huts specially set apart for them. They cluster in hundreds on undrained sites, and are a source of danger to others. These men are for the most part drawn from country villages where rules of sanitation are unknown; and it is not strange that they should keep to the rustic methods to which alone they are accustomed. On the other hand, all the best mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta have constructed excellent quarters for their coolies. They find it profitable to do so. Even rustics of the Upper Provinces prefer clean, tidy, healthy dwellings, if they can get them, and the mill which provides these will always command the best supply of the best labour. For this reason, that good housing of the mill hands is to the true interest and advantage of the mills themselves, the Lieutenant-Governor has the hope that the example of the better mills will quickly spread. Meanwhile the Magistrates of Howrah and Serampore will use all their influence to that end.

As a rule no one is admitted into a factory unless he has been vaccinated. Why the practice is not invariably insisted on, appears from the following remarks of the Magistrate of Howrah:—

"The up-country part of the population is, however, averse to vaccination, and unprotected persons are everywhere sufficiently numerous to be a great source of danger when small-pox appears. Attempts to get managers of factories to use their influence in this matter have not, as a rule, been successful. It appears to me that there is a great and, I think, excessive tenderness on the part of managers in doing anything to arouse the prejudices of their employees, and this has undoubtedly been increased by the scares involving a temporary loss of labour which have occurred in recent years. In some respects it seems to me that this is pushed beyond the limits of real prudence. I mean that the employees learn to count on getting their own way and that future trouble is thereby stored up."

The water-supply in most factories, though drawn from various sources was, as reported last year, generally satisfactory.

The general health of the operatives was good during the year. A few cases of cholera occurred at the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn and Company at Raniganj, and in the Narayan-ganj coolie lines in the district of Dacca; but these occurrences were not due to any negligence on the part of the managers to adopt precautionary steps.

There was no material change during the year under review in the rates of wages paid to different classes of operatives, which are generally higher than those prevailing for agricultural labour in the neighbourhood. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the coolies recruited from the North-Western Provinces and Bihar come here to save the greatest sum of money in the shortest time. They rigidly limit their expenditure to the lowest sum necessary to support, not health, but life. They live in the meanest huts, and eat the worst food, because these are the cheapest. Hence there is no necessary connection between the wages received by them, and their physical condition. Last year it was stated that the condition of the operatives in the Kajlia Silk Filature was poor, though the rate of wages paid was fair. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division reports that during the year under report the operatives in this factory received good wages in comparison with those received by labourers employed on other works. Their condition is reported to have been tolerable.

The rules regarding the employment of women and children were duly observed. Light work such as spinning, weaving, &c., was given to them. Women and children were employed in large numbers in jute and cotton mills and presses, where the system of work was carried on mainly by shifts or sets, with intervals of rest, and general and occasional holidays. Special care was taken not to admit children of doubtful ages until they were examined and passed by the certifying surgeons. Accidents to children in cleaning the machinery when it was in motion were very few, and these were due to disobedience of the factory rules.

The number of accidents that occurred during the year was 553 as against 651 and 493 during the two preceding years. Two hundred and seventy-nine were of a serious nature, and 246 were of a slight nature; and 28 proved fatal, nine more than in any previous year.

There were three prosecutions under the Factory Act during the year under report. The proprietors of the Wheel Press at Cossipore, in the 24-Parganas, were prosecuted under section 15 (2) of the Factories Act for neglecting to keep their latrine in a cleanly state and, on conviction, they were fined Rs. 50. The manager of the Sura Jute mill, in the same district, was prosecuted under section 15 (i) of the Act for neglecting to send notice of an accident either to the Magistrate or to the Police. On conviction, he was fined Rs. 32. The manager of the Mugra Bone Factory, in the district of Hooghly, was prosecuted for neglecting to give the notice required by section 14 of the Factories Act, and, on conviction, was fined Rs. 40.

GHOSTS IN REAL LIFE.

WHETHER there are ghosts or not may be an open question, but there is no doubt whatever that many intelligent and worthy persons believe they have seen such things. These persons declare their belief frankly, and offer much evidence to support their statements. Here are a few of the ghost stories to which the members of the Society for Psychical Research, Andrew Lang, the essayist, and other persons who believe all forms and product of mental action are worthy of study have given careful attention. There is a wide field for research in the study of ghost stories, and one that may be cultivated with profit, though scientific investigation of the subject is only just beginning.

General Barter, C. B., of the British army, said he saw a ghost when he was a subaltern in the Seventy-Fifth Regiment, in India. The Society for Psychical Research has investigated the General's story; so has Andrew Lang, who tells it in his "Dreams and Ghosts." Mrs. Barter corroborates the story, and so does Mr. Stewart, to whom General Barter told his adventure at the time. Here is the story.

In 1854 General Barter, C. B., was doing duty as lieutenant at the hill station of Murree, in the Punjab. He lived in a house a Lieutenant B.— had built not long before. Lieutenant B.— died on January 2, 1854, soon after finishing his tour. This house was on the spur of a hill 300 or 400 yards under the only road with which it communicated by a bridge path never used by horsemen. The bridge path ended at a precipice, and a foot-path led up into it from the house.

One evening Mr. and Mrs. Deane called on Lieutenant Barter. About 11 o'clock they started for home. The moon was full and the lieutenant walked to the bridge path with his friends, who climbed it to reach the road. He had them good night and loitered, smoking a cigar. His two dogs were with him.

Just as he turned to go home he heard a horse's hoofs coming down the bridge path. At a bend of the path a tall hat came into view, then around the corner the wearer of the hat, who rode a pony and had a couple of native grooms in attendance.

"At this time," according to the General's statement, the two dogs came and crouching at my side gave low, frightened whimpers. The moon was at the full, a tropical

moon, so bright you could see to read a newspaper by its light, and I saw the party above me advance as plainly as if it were noonday; they were above me some eight or ten feet on the bridge road. On the party came. The rider was in full dinner dress, with white waistcoat and tall chimney-pot hat, and he sat on a powerful hill pony (dark brown, with black mane and tail), in a listless way, the reins hanging loosely from both hands. Grooms led the pony and supported the rider."

Lieutenant Barter knowing they could not go anywhere except to his own house called out, "Quon hai?" (who is it?), adding, in English: "Hullo. What the devil do you want here?" The group halted, the rider gathered up the reins with both hands and turning, discovered to Barter the face to the late Lieutenant B.—. It was a ghastly face—that of a corpse, and had the sort of beard known as a Newgate fringe. The body was stouter than when Barter had last seen the Lieutenant. Lieutenant Barter rushed up the bank to the bridge path only to find it empty. He went along the whole length of it, but saw no sign of any one.

The next day Mr. Deane was talking with Lieutenant Barter, and speaking of the late Lieutenant B.—, said: "He grew bloated before his death, and while on the sick list he let his beard grow in spite of all we said to him. I believe he was buried with it on."

VISITED BY SISTER'S GHOST.
Here is another story which has been looked into by the society. It is confirmed by F. G.—'s father and his brother, who were present the first time it was told:

In 1876 F. G. was in St. Joseph, Mo. He was a commercial traveller and had done a good day's work. He was sending in his orders to his employers and smoking a cigar when he realized that some one was sitting on his left with an arm on the table. It was his dead sister. He sprang forward to embrace her, forgetting for the moment she had been dead nearly a score of years, but she was gone. Mr. G.— stood there, the ink went on his pen, the cigar lighted in his hand, the name of his sister on his lips. He had noted the expression, features, dress, the kindness of her eyes, the glow of her complexion, and what he had never seen before, a bright red scratch on the right side of her face. He took the next train home to St. Louis, and told the story to his parents. His father was inclined to ridicule him, but his mother nearly fainted.

When she could control herself she said that, unscratched to any one else, she accidentally had scratched the face of the dead girl, probably with the point of her brooch, while arranging something about the corpse. She had hidden the scratch with powder and had kept the incident to herself.

Emma S.—, one of seven children, was sleeping alone, with her face toward the west, at a large house near C.—, in the Staffordshire moorlands, England. As she had given orders to her maid to call her at an early hour, she was not surprised at being awakened between 3 and 4 on a fine August morning in 1840 by a sharp tapping at her door. When in spite of a "Thank you, I hear," to the first and second raps, with the third came a rush of wind that caused the curtains to draw up in the centre of the bed. She was annoyed at this, and, sitting up, said: "Mary, what are you about?" Instead, however, of her servant, she was astonished to see the face of an aunt by marriage peering above and between the curtains, and at the same moment her arms reached forward. Whether she herself thrust them forward or they were drawn in an air vortex she does not know. She could feel one of her thumbs pressed between the teeth of the apparition. There was no mark there afterward, however.

Despite all this she kept cool, and rising, dressed, and went down stairs where she found all quiet. When her father came down shortly after he asked her why she was about so early, and joked with her as to the cause. Soon, however, he went over to his sister-in-law's house where he learned she had just died unexpectedly. One of the thumbs of the corpse was marked as if bitten in the death agony.

BOY'S SPIRIT SEEKS HIS MOTHER.
Here is a story vouched for by Newton, Crossland of Blackheath, England, who is interested in psychic phenomena.

Tom Potter, a bright dare-devil of an English lad, joined the British man-of-war Doris in 1865. After a couple of voyages he ran away and came home to his widowed mother, half-naked and half-starved. He was ill for a while and his captain, taking pity on him, gave to him another chance. Tom sailed for the West Indies, and his mother, having married a Mr. Cooper, left the H.— family, with whom she had been living. Some weeks later a woman, whose name was Mary, came to the H.—s to fill the place Mrs. Potter's marriage had made vacant. Mary did not know anything of Mrs. Potter or Mrs. Cooper.

"On the night of Sept. 8, 1866," says Mr. Crossland, "some one rang Mr. H.—'s door bell. Mary answered it. Opening the door she talked to some one outside for a moment and shut it. Mrs. H.— was ill in bed, but could hear what was going on. She recognized Tom Potter's voice. 'Who was at the door?' she asked. 'A little sailor boy,' said Mary. 'He wanted his mother. I told him I didn't know anything about his mother, and sent him about his business. When I told him that he put up his hand to his forehead and said: 'Oh, dear, what'll I do?'"

"Well, Tom Potter's run away from his ship again, that's sure enough," said Mrs. H.— She and her husband tried to find him, but not a trace could they discover. A priest, who was interested in Tom, did not believe the lad had run away. He said he had heard from Tom not long before, and in the letter reported himself as getting on finally. The priest questioned Mary carefully, however, to find out whom she had seen. He showed her a lot of photographs of boys about Tom's age, who were, or had been, pupils in the same school. Picking up one, he asked: 'Is this he?' 'No,' said Mary, instantly; 'this is 'im, as sure as I'm sitting 'ere.' She had picked out Tom's photograph, and was positive it was a picture of the boy she had seen the night of Sept. 8.

The next month a letter from the Admiralty reached the priest. 'We write to you,' it ran, 'because we do not know the address of Tom Potter's mother; and then it went on to say that the lad was doing well until July 24 when he fell from the masthead and hurt himself

badly. A fever set in, Tom was delirious, and on Sept. 6 he died, calling for his mother."

Newton Crossland declares that he has taken great pains to verify the details of this statement and has found them to be facts beyond question.

Goethe says his maternal grandfather, Textor, had a prophetic dream pretending his promotion to a seat in the Senate. "He saw himself," says Frederick Henry Hedge, "in his customary place in the common council, when suddenly one of the aldermen, then in perfect health, rose from his chair on the aldermanic platform, and beckoned to him courteously to take the vacant seat. This man died of apoplexy soon after. His successor, as was the custom, was chosen by lot from the lower board, and Textor won."

And again, when Andre was leaving for America he went to Derbyshire to say goodby to some friends. There he met Mr. Cunningham, who recognized Andre instantly as a person he had seen in a dream not long before. Mr. Cunningham saw this person arrested in a forest and subsequently hanged.

STEREED BY GHOSTLY PILOT.
Robert Dale Owen says that the mate of a bark off the banks of Newfoundland sat in his cabin, working out the vessel's course, when he saw one whom he supposed was the captain writing on a slate in the cabin. The mate went over to him only to find it was not the captain nor any member of the ship's company. He spoke to the stranger, who vanished instantly, leaving on the slate the words, "Steer to the north-west." Her mate called the captain, who was much interested. As the wind was fair for that course, the skipper said, "We'll see if there's anything in this spook advice." He ordered the bark to change her course to north-west, and sent a mariner aloft to keep a sharp lookout, in a short time the lookout sighted an ice-bound vessel whose passengers, officers, and crew were nearly perished of cold and hunger. The skipper reached them just in time. One of the passengers the mate recognized as the stranger who wrote on the slate. According to the other passengers this man had been in a profound sleep at the time the mate saw the vision.

"In 'The Story of My Life' Colonel Meadows Taylor of the British Army, and the author of several novels whose scenes are laid in India, tells the following: "The determination to live single," he says, "was the result of a strange incident that befell me on one of my marches to Hyderabad. I have never forgotten it, and it returns to this day to my memory with a strangely vivid effect that I can neither repel nor explain. I had been devoted to a girl at home and only relinquished hope of winning her when the terrible order came that no furlough would be granted to Europe."

The colonel was a captain then. In England was a woman he loved and hoped to marry. It would seem she cared for him also. At any rate there was a sympathy between the two. This is the colonel's story:

"One evening I was at the village of Dewar Kudea, after a long afternoon and evening march from Muktal. I lay down weary, but the barking of village dogs, the baying of jackals and overfatigue and heat prevented sleep. I was wide awake and restless. Suddenly—for my tent door was wide open—I saw the face and figure so familiar to me, but looking older and white, and seemed covered with a profusion of lace, and glistened in the bright moonlight. The arms were stretched out and a low, plaintive cry, 'Do not let me go! Do not let me go!' I sprang forward, but the figure receded, growing fainter and fainter, till I could see it no longer but the low, sad tones still sounded. I wrote to my father. I wished to know whether there was any hope for me. He wrote back to me these words: "Too late, my dear son; on the very day of the vision you described to me—was married."

Captain Taylor gives another ghost instance from his Indian experience. A soldier enters his captain's tent and begs that the arrears in his pay be sent to his mother in England. The captain, busy with his writing, takes down the address and promises to fulfill the request. Shortly after it occurs to him that the soldier had violated the rules of the service in entering his tent and without saluting. He summons the sergeant. "Why did you allow —to come to me in that irregular manner?" he asks. This query astonishes the sergeant beyond measure. "Sir," he exclaims, "don't you remember—died in the hospital yesterday and was buried this morning?"

LORD BROUGHAM SAW A GHOST.
In his autobiography Lord Brougham, the famous English statesman, tells this incident, which he had recorded in his diary at the time. He was travelling in Sweden:

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 19, 1799, arriving at a decent inn, we decided to stop for the night, and found a couple of comfortable rooms. Tired with the cold of yesterday, I was glad to take advantage of a hot bath before I turned in. And here a most remarkable thing happened to me—so remarkable that I must tell the story from the beginning.

"After I left the high school I went with G.—, my most intimate friend, to attend the classes in the university. We actually committed the folly of drawing up an agreement, written with our blood, to the effect that whichever of us died the first should appear to the other, and thus solve any doubts we had entertained of the life after death. G.— went to India, years passed, and I had nearly forgotten his existence I had taken, as I have said, warm bath and while lying in it and enjoying the comfort of the heat, I turned my head round, looking toward the chair on which I had deposited my clothes, as I was about to get out of the bath. On the chair sat G.—, looking calmly at me. How got out of the bath I know not, but on recovering my senses I found myself sprawling on the floor. The apparition or whatever it was that had taken the likeness of G.—had disappeared. So strongly was I affected by it that I have here written down the whole history, with the date, Dec. 19, and all the particulars, as they are now fresh before me."

On Lord Brougham's return to England he received a letter from India announcing the death of G.—. The date of the death was Dec. 19, 1799.

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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA AUGUST 13, 1899.

HIS HONOR'S SPEECH.

His Honor Sir Woodburn was very much affected when pronouncing the final doom of the elective Municipality of Calcutta, at the Council Chamber. As we have often said, His Honor possesses a tender heart; and he is not the man to give pain willingly, either by words or deeds, to any man. That being the case, when he saw before him the representatives of the Indians, and remembered that the latter were going to be deprived of a privilege which they had enjoyed for about a quarter of a century, His Honor naturally felt a profound sympathy in their disappointment.

Probably the idea was also there, for this disappointment, the Indians were, if not mainly, but very much, indebted to His Honor himself. And, therefore, probably the feelings that impelled Sir John Woodburn to speak so kindly included also a little of the qualms of his conscience. He saw that the Indians were going to be deprived of a privilege; he felt that he himself had his fullest share in bringing about this disappointment; and no wonder that His Honor should be led, not only to feel profound sympathy for the Indians, but also to soothe their feelings by a declaration of that sympathy.

Is it possible that there was another cause which had its share in so affecting His Honor? Was there also a ranking suspicion in His Honor's mind that probably the cause that he had taken upon himself to support, was not a strictly just one? Is it possible that His Honor is not quite sure of the ground that he has taken, viz., that the Indians deserve the confiscation? Can it be that it is some such suspicion which led His Honor to feel so very sorry at their "disappointment" and "vexation"?

Whatever the cause may be, we must say that there are moments when expressions of sympathy, even when emanating from a sincere heart, do not soothe. Take, for instance, the case of a chicken which is being plucked. Says the man to the chicken he is plucking—"Dear chicken! I can't explain what I feel to put you to this torture. But what can one do? You are so good to eat that I have to roast you. And now, my dear friend, just fancy how can I roast you without first plucking you? Or suppose, I don't pluck you at all and throw you into the fire as you are. But how will that help you?" Now, what is the chicken likely to say in reply? Will it not say—"Spare your sympathy, please, and go on with your work of plucking. The plucking puts me to torture and your kind words will help me very little in alleviating my pains."

And such is the situation! Sir A. Mackenzie was too ill to work, but he would not vacate, and that mainly because his Municipal measure had not been completed. He could not go without having it referred to the Select Committee. For, in India, when a Bill is once referred to the Select Committee, its future progress is assured. And thus to accommodate Sir A. Mackenzie, the Bill was allowed to be referred to the Select Committee in a hurry before it had even been studied. Sir A. Mackenzie had to come to the Legislative Council to commit the Bill to the Select Committee and make over his bantling to his successor, Sir J. Woodburn. He leaned in an easy chair, and was then so ill that he could scarcely move or speak.

Sir J. Woodburn accepted the charge. His Honor's position was very delicate. His heart is always kind, and when, therefore, Sir A. Mackenzie, almost in a dying condition, pressed him to accept his dear bantling, Sir J. Woodburn could not refuse to accept it. We freely admit that most men would have yielded, considering all circumstances; and Sir J. Woodburn yielded. Is not that the history of the Bill? Can His Honor deny it?

But we venture to think that if Sir John Woodburn could not disoblige his predecessor, he might have told him that he was a stranger in Calcutta, that he knew nothing of its present and previous conditions, that he had not studied the Bill and that he would, therefore, keep his mind open. But, as soon as Sir A. Mackenzie left this country, Sir John Woodburn was pleased to declare that he could not allow the principles of the Bill to be discussed, and that because his predecessor had referred it to the Select Committee. Was that fair to the rate-payers? Was His Honor, knowing nothing about the Municipal administration of Calcutta, competent to make this declaration? And the fate of the Corporation was sealed as soon as the question of its constitution was not allowed to be raised in the Select Committee.

His Honor brings a serious charge against the Municipal Commissioners, namely, that they have disappointed expectations. Indeed, His Honor bases this change in the constitution upon an imputation on the Commissioners. But would this plea ever have occurred to Sir J. Woodburn if Sir A. Mackenzie had not, pale and trembling by an exhausting disease, besought him to accept his bantling? Suppose, instead of Sir A. Mackenzie, Sir J. Woodburn had ruled Bengal. Would he then have taken upon himself the disagreeable responsibility of depriving Indian subjects of the small right of self-government once granted to them? Let His Honor search his own heart for a reply.

Let, however, Sir J. Woodburn take no thought of the disappointment of the Indians. They are used to it. It is a mistake on the part of the Indians to claim political privileges. In fact, they would never have done it, had they not been taught and encouraged by their rulers to do so. Sir J. Woodburn is a sympathetic ruler and we love him for his good feelings towards us. He means us well and we are grateful to him for it. His Honor did us immense service when the plague measures were sought to be fastened upon the city. We have this confidence in him that he will never willingly do us any harm and will always do his best to help us.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

As has been already announced, the scheme for the reorganisation of the Executive Branch of the Bengal Provincial Service has met with the approval of the Secretary of State for India. We are not familiar with the details of the scheme. It is only known so far that the number of permanent Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors will be increased from 266 to 364 by the creation of an eighth grade on Rs. 200 and the absorption of sub-pro-tem, and officiating officers in the permanent grades. But has the reader any idea of the nature of the wrong hitherto done to the officiating Deputy Collectors in the Service? It is a matter of surprise that the Government had not hitherto cared for these hard-worked and eminently useful members of the Service, who were treated in a most shabby and unjust manner. If the scheme has been sanctioned, it has not been sanctioned one day too soon as would appear from the following brief account of the absurd conditions into which things had been allowed to go.

(1) The permanent strength of the Executive Branch (Deputy Magistrates) was 267 officers. This number was so very inadequate that Government found it necessary to supplement it by as many as 126 officiating and sub-pro-tem officers or about 47 per cent. of the permanent cadre. The permanent Sub-Deputy Collectors number 105, while there are besides as many as 84 sub-pro-tem men or about 80 per cent. of the permanent strength.

We confess we are not aware of any Service which could bear this in point of the abnormal disproportion between the permanent staff and the temporary strength held in reserve to recruit from.

(2) The number of confirmations among Deputy Collectors during the past three years was 11 in 1896, 9 in 1897 and 7 in 1898, thus steadily falling from year to year. Among Sub-Deputy Collectors the corresponding figures were 4, 5 and 4 or an average of 4 only a year. Now, if the average number of confirmations had continued to be 9 and 4 in the cases of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors respectively, the Deputy Collectors should have the cheering prospect of a chance of being confirmed in the short space of 14 years and the Sub-Deputy Collectors, a similar chance in 21 years.

To further illustrate the gloomy state of affairs into which the Deputy Collectors had been driven, let us take one or two particular cases. We take the case of Babu Rajkishore Das (No. 37 in the 7th grade of Deputy Magistrates), who is nearest to his confirmation. This officer was appointed in 1892 and although he has put in full seven years' service, he has not yet reached his turn for confirmation and but for the re-organisation scheme there was no knowing when he would have reached it.

Among Sub-Deputy Collectors, Babu Fatik Chandra Dass (now a sub-pro-tem Deputy Magistrate) who was appointed in July 1889 or about 10 years ago, has not yet been confirmed in any capacity. A side glance into the History of Gazetted Officers (also an official publication) shows that this officer was born in 1848; and if arithmetic be an exact science, he must now be 51 years old and within 4 years of his retirement. This case of Babu Fatik Chandra promised to be the most unique and unprecedented in the annals of any Service, inasmuch as it would have probably established a record of an officer retiring from the service of Government, without having been confirmed in the service in which he had spent more than half a life time. But probably under the new scheme he would yet have a chance of being made pucca.

The cases cited above are those of men who are nearest to confirmation in the list. The chances of confirmation of officers towards the bottom of the list might well be left to be imagined. Let us hope now that all the 126 officers among Deputy Collectors will, under the new scheme, be confirmed immediately.

The absurd condition of things may be further illustrated by the fact that, owing to the reversions of men to the general line from special duties, the places of officers in the list have been, since April 1898, moving downwards instead of upwards. A reference to this blue-book again will show that the first 18 men in the officiating grade on the 1st July 1899, now drawing Rs. 200, had been all in the 7th grade on Rs. 250, on the 1st April 1898, that is, more than a year before.

We have already seen that the number of confirmations among Deputy Collectors has been about nine per year. The strength of the temporary establishment entertained for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the regular establishment is always regulated by the estimated number of casualties per year in every well-organised Service. But in the case of the Deputy Collectors, the temporary strength has been 14 times the number of casualties? How the Government has so long justified such a glaring want of proportion in their methods of appointment and confirmation, we cannot conceive. All the same, the fact remains that unless so large a body of officiating Deputy Collectors was needed, Government would not have entertained them, to all intents and purposes permanently, as it is doing.

The question might be asked, what are the disabilities and disadvantages that this extraordinarily long period of service before confirmation has entailed upon the officiating Deputy Collectors. These are, indeed, such as have practically debarred those officers from the enjoyment of those privileges and blessings of Government service which are so much prized. Let us take only one illustration. The officiating Deputy Collectors come under the class "temporary" in the C. S. Regulations, and temporary service carries no pension and practically little or no leave of any kind. When, therefore, temporary service in this case extends over 10 years and longer, the miscalled 'temporary' officer, for no fault of his own but for reasons entirely beyond his control, finds himself, after even a decade of service, not entitled to put in any claim for leave or pension—a thing which one who has not studied the case would absolutely refuse to believe, but which nevertheless is a grim fact.

So far, therefore, as the prospect of immediate confirmation of the officiating Deputy Collectors goes, it removes the grievances a long way. It is to be hoped, however, that no part of their past services will be treated as temporary and the new scheme will be given a retrospective effect for the purpose of counting the period of confirmed service.

We have not heard anything of the Sub-Deputy Collectors benefiting by the scheme in any way. The disqualifications arising from non-confirmation apply equally to them and men recruited as Sub-Deputy Collectors by competitive examination, at any rate a certain number of them who top the lists and are made only Sub-Deputy Collectors simply to make room for more favoured individuals, are, by no means, inferior to those who are made Deputy Collectors, and it passes our comprehension to think why their claims for recognition should be so persistently overlooked. It is significant that when inditing the resolution on the results of the last competitive examination, Government could not see its way to announce, as it had done hitherto, that "the policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors was being adhered to." But we shall revert to the whole subject when the re-organization scheme is known in all its details.

THE BOERS AND THE INDIANS.

IN his account of the Boers, M. P. Y. Black, an American having full sympathy for them, has yet tried to take a fair view of the situation. We have very little interest in that people, or in the question that has arisen out of their dispute with the Outlanders, but their mode of life is intensely interesting to the Hindus. For, a Boer's life resembles a Hindu life in many respects. Mr. Black's article is reproduced elsewhere; and one can see that, if the Boers differ from all other races in their instincts, customs and manners, they agree with the Hindus in the same proportion. The Boer is a peasant; he has his farm; and he wants nothing else. He never cares for trade or commerce; he never cares for politics; he has no business with law-courts; he does not require any reform. He has heard of railways and telegraphs but his horse is enough for him; he has no need to send a message with the speed of lightning. Nay, he knows not even the value of gold, and the gold mine which belonged to him was worked by foreigners. And consequently he has no desire to be wealthy and does not think it necessary to leave any thing for his children. For, are not their farms there from which the children can, like their predecessors, make their living? He manages to live by his farm. His farm gives him corn for himself and family, and fodder for his flock; his flock supplies him with milk, wool and meat; and what does man want more? And why should such a man want gold or feel any desire for hoarding wealth?

Now compare the above with the life of the Hindu in pre-British days,—we mean only a hundred years ago. He had his farm which supplied him with all his wants. A very few hoarded gold, (not silver, for then *tanka* was almost unknown) but the vast majority had their wealth in grains and cattle. Ordinary business was conducted by means of cowries or shells. Very few had any necessity of purchasing anything, and so a few scores of shells, worth a few pices, on market days, sufficed for the needs of even the well-to-do. The Hindu lived as "Meisra" a life as the Boer does now. He spent his time in out-door and in-door games; in music and religious exercises. The Boer has only one book, the Bible; the ordinary Hindu had also their religious books, though the higher classes devoted themselves entirely to devotional exercises and to the cultivation of the intellect. Indeed, in this respect, the Hindus differed not only from the Boers but from all other races of the world. The higher classes of Hindus lived only, what is called, a spiritual and intellectual life. To realize what the Hindus were in pre-British days, one has to go through the chapters of the Lord Gauranga by Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, where the author describes Hindu life in Nadia.

But this happy life of the Boer has been destroyed by a serpent! And what is it? Gold! They saw the foreigners, who worked their mines, making themselves rich without effort, and riding in carriages and living a luxurious life. They were tempted and gradually led to their fall. The gold, for which the Europeans are braving death in every shape, caused the fall of a race! And who can deny, after this, that the Prophets did not lie when they advised men to avoid temptation, to lead a simple life, and so forth?

So have the Hindus fallen by coming in contact with Western civilization. Our forefathers knew not boots, but used slippers; they used their simple *dhoties*; they lived upon simple diet. Now we have succeeded in introducing many luxuries. Yet, were not our forefathers happier than the present generation? They could sing and dance without the help of liquor; they could eat solid dinners without bringing on dyspepsia. But we have not vitality enough to be able to do all that.

Thank God, the Hindus have not as yet been able to take to drink, but they have acclimated many vices of the West. And the result is their life is getting to be miserable day by day. Now see what this contact with the vices of the West has made of the simple Hindu. Youths in those days spent much of their time in gymnastic exercises, every village having a public and several private gymnasiums. They had their clubs where they whiffed away their time in games of chess and dice. But now not one has the opportunity of taking a moment's rest. Where is the youth to take his manly exercise? The cultivator has to work from morn to nightfall every day; the life of the middle-classes has become harder still. Take the case of the Post-office clerk and see his misery—his struggle for existence. See the life that the Mohurr in the Magistrate's Court has to live. It is a ceaseless exertion for every one, only to secure the bare means of existence. We have no Sunday in India, we have no eight hours' limit, in this unfortunate country, for labourers.

The worst vice that we have imported from the West is a passion for litigation. The Indians do not drink; they do not gamble; but they litigate. They are gentle as lambs in their attitude, but they litigate, and for litigation they will ruin themselves and their neighbours. Take the case of a Bengal village a hundred years ago. The inhabitants lived an uneventful and peaceful life; starvation they had no fear of. The people of this country never allow a human being to starve before their doors. If they quarrelled, they settled their differences themselves. So they had very little need of leaving their village for any purpose. Compare the life of a villager of the present day with that of one of the older times. For their regeneration, the Indians must resort to some of their primitive ways. They must learn to live upon half-a-seer of rice

and give up luxury in every shape. Let them live in villages and depend for their existence upon the proceeds of their farms. Let them live in peace; let them avoid litigation, and then it will be in their power to live a happier life than is enjoyed by a European statesman with a world-wide reputation, or a monarch with big battalions to uphold his authority. Alas! it is the serpent that has ruined the Indians.

WE would draw the attention of Lord Curzon specially to the articles of Mr. R. C. Dutt on the Judicial and Executive services in Bengal which he had contributed to *India* and which are appended to the memorial, now pending before His Excellency for his consideration. Mr. Dutt's scheme has been approved of both by Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Reynolds. The latter suggested a small modification to the scheme, which Mr. Dutt accepted. Now, as there is no higher authority on judicial questions regarding Bengal, than the late Chief Justice of Bengal, and as there is no Anglo-Indian official who can speak with greater authority on executive and administrative questions concerning this Presidency than the late Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, their approval of the scheme is a conclusive evidence that it is flawless. The Government can thus no longer urge the plea of the want of a practical scheme in not introducing the reform. Mr. Dutt's scheme will require the appointment of twenty or thirty additional Deputy Collectors. The reform will thus cost very little. Surely, the Government ought to be able to find 70 or 80 thousand Rupees per annum to carry out this reform, when it feels no difficulty in spending nearly a crore and a-half Rupees for the purpose of increasing the salaries of its European servants. One of the greatest sources of the unpopularity of British rule in India is the union of the judicial and executive functions in the same person. What can be a greater scandal than this, that he who prosecutes a man also tries him? Even angels, under such circumstances, cannot hold the balance evenly. But this monstrous system of criminal administration prevails in Bengal, though it has been under British rule for the last one hundred and fifty years.

To the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association against the Press-Messages Bill the Government of India replies:— Government have not so far had sufficient reasons placed before them for postponing the consideration of the Bill to the Calcutta Sessions. The Select Committee will carefully consider any representations received by the 15th instant.

Yes, those who object to the Bill ought to give reasons, but those who thrust a new measure upon the country has also a duty, viz., to show, before introducing it, why it is introduced at all. The Government wants reasons why the Bill should not be proceeded with, but the country wants reasons why it should be proceeded with at all, when not only nothing like it obtains in the ruling country, but where the matter was considered and found wanting after a deliberation of several years.

British Indian Commerce charges Sir W. Wedderburn and the Parliamentary Committee with apathy in regard to the interests of India. The Colonial Loans Bill, which proposes to empower the Government to invest moneys deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank in Colonial securities and enterprises, has been under discussion in Parliament. Money is so cheap in England that the Postmaster-General, who, of course, relies on his financial advisers, thinks the department can obtain better interests by investments elsewhere within the Empire. As the profits of the Post Office are handed over to the Treasury, and form a not inconsiderable item in the annual revenue accounts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is deeply interested in the passage of the Bill into law. Ostensibly India is not concerned in the measure. When the Bill was being discussed in the Committee stage, however, several very good reasons, why India should be concerned were given, but not by Members closely connected with India. There are a few of them in the House who are perpetually proclaiming their devotion to India and its peoples whenever a merely political party question has to be discussed. They did not seem to remember India when the chance came of doing her substantial financial service. Mr. Dillon, an Irish Member, raised the point in a brief speech, in which he asked why Post Office Bank savings could not be invested in India as well as in Colonial securities. It is obvious, as Mr. Dillon pointed out, that better returns could be obtained from India than from the Colonies, and that India is in want of money for development. Indian stock would give greater relief to the Post Office Savings Bank's treasury, overladen with unproductive money, than any or all of the Colonies. Why, then, was India excluded? Of course, the obvious answer was that India was not a colony; but that seems to be no reason why the Bill should not have been so drafted as to give India the benefit of what is described as the beginning of a great financial policy, the beneficial extent of which no one can at present measure. Sir John Leng, a Scotchman, joined Mr. Dillon in expressing regret at the neglect of India, and expressed a hope that as the result of the experiment of investing in the Colonies the Government may feel justified soon in extending the principles of the Bill to India. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer made no promise. The opinion runs in the House and in City financial circles—and it may as well be here recorded—that if the little army of Indian experts and inquisitives had only backed up the complaint made by the Irish and the Scottish Members, even the imperturbable Chancellor would have been moved to reconsider the claim of India. The Post Office Savings Bank has money which it does not know how to invest, and nothing is more needed in India than money at low interest.

THE only possession of England that does not give her trouble is India. India not only does not give her trouble, but it is a valuable property. Other possessions of England, however, sometimes give her much trouble and sometimes lead to danger. Just now very good feelings exist between America and England. But Canada threatens to spoil all that. A boundary dispute is to be settled between Canada and the United States. If England alone had been in the field, the matter would have been settled amicably long ago. But the dispute is directly between the United States and Canada, in regard to

Alaska purchased from Russia, and Canada is not willing to be satisfied unless it has got from the Americans what they are not prepared to part with. Of course, England might have told Canada that she would never go to war with the United States for its sake. But though England does not care what India may say or do, she has to keep her Canadian colony in good humour. Here then we see the strange spectacle of Canada, a colony of England, which pays nothing to England, but gets much in return, trying to drag the imperial country into war with a powerful friendly Power! While the Indians get no relief even when unjustly treated in British colonies.

PUNDIT MADHU SOODAN GOSWAMI, the learned and pious Vaishnav of Brindaban, who has been giving a series of religious lectures in Calcutta on behalf of the Gauranga Samaj, delivered another discourse, before a large and highly enlightened audience, on Sunday last, at the hall of the palatial building of Rai Yatintra Nath Chowdhury of Baranagore. As usual, he spoke extempore upon a most difficult subject, which was selected then and there, namely, "the Avatar of God and the Avatar of Sree Gauranga," and he kept his hearers spell-bound for nearly an hour and-a-half. It was an awfully hot evening; but no one felt the heat, so captivating and soul-stirring was the speech. Every word he uttered went straight to the hearts of the audience, and all felt themselves ennobled and purified by the exposition of the Pundit. Indeed, his exposition was so lucid and rational that, even a child was able to understand and appreciate the philosophy and science of Avatar as expounded by him. It is a pity that, a public meeting has not yet been held in the Town Hall to give the general public of Calcutta an opportunity to hear him. It is no exaggeration to say that, an eloquent, sweet and rational Bengali and Hindi speaker like him is not to be found in the whole of India. That is the opinion of those who have heard other Bengali and Hindi orators and who are able to speak on the subject with authority.

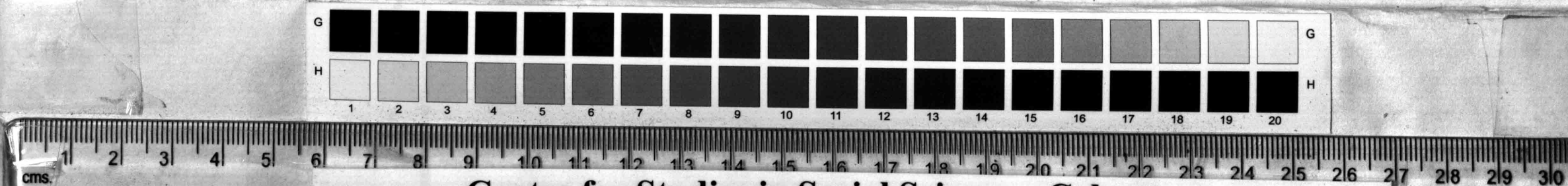
WE have something to say on the following news wired to Reuters:—

"With regard to the Calcutta Municipality, he (Lord George) could offer no hope of modifying the same. The currency proposals, he said, would enable a debtor to tender gold instead of rupees. He concluded by strongly attacking Sir William Wedderburn and his coadjutors, who did everything possible to stir up bad feeling against the Indian Government, and he held Sir William Wedderburn responsible for the gross falsehood which had been circulated in the newspaper *India* and reproduced in the native press of India."

Lord George Hamilton was in his best form when he charged Sir W. Wedderburn and others with having stirred up "bad feeling" against the Government of India, which leads the Indian newspapers to circulate "gross falsehoods." But have the Indians any feeling at all, good or bad? Whether they had it before or not we cannot say; at there is no doubt of it that they have well-nigh attained to Buddhist Nirvana, which enables them to regard with absolute unconcern any injustice, real or fancied, done to them. The British Parliament undertook to govern India when it took the administration of the country into its hands. But there were only twenty men present when the finances of this country were discussed in the House of Commons! Englishmen tax themselves and dispose of the proceeds according to their own will. But, in India, people are taxed by others and the proceeds are disposed of by others, and they are never consulted. Yet when the finances of this poor country were discussed, there were only a score of members present. No other members would have attended, except those who were bound to do so, if the much-abused Sir W. Wedderburn and his friends had not been there. In that case, Lord George Hamilton would have had to speak only to empty benches. We do not see what good the presence of Sir W. Wedderburn and his friends, in the House, during the budget debate, does to India. Why do they not permit the Indians to enjoy the edifying spectacle of Lord Hamilton giving his account to empty benches in an empty House? That is a sight which we here long to see. As a matter of fact they do absolutely no good by their presence. On the other hand, by their attendance they provoke the resentment of our ruler in London and lead him to lose his temper and prefer accusations against themselves and us. Surely if Sir W. Wedderburn had not been there Lord George Hamilton would not have found an opportunity of showing his displeasure to the unfortunate Indians by his onslaught.

SIR HENRY FOWLER also was in his best form. When he delivered his speech, which means only this, that the Indians have nothing to expect from Parliament, either from the Conservatives or from Liberals. Now and then, the glorious news is wired to us that the Conservatives are losing and the Liberals gaining. But, what is it to the Indians whether the Liberals or the Conservatives are in power, so long as Sir H. Fowler is practically the leader of the Liberal party? Candidly speaking, we prefer a Conservative ministry with Lord George Hamilton as the Indian Secretary, to a Liberal ministry with Sir Henry Fowler at its head. An open opponent is infinitely preferable to an unreliable friend. Lord George Hamilton is enjoying his place for a long time; and during his long tenure of office, he has never paid more than scant courtesy to Indian interests. But there is no doubt of it that he was encouraged to assume this uncompromising hostility by the support he had received from Sir H. Fowler.

OUR countrymen should bear in mind that political agitation in this country, at least for the present, is at an end. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean to say that the Indians have any choice in the matter, or that they are going to give up agitation for choice or deliberate intent. The attitude of their rulers is leading them to a policy of silence and utter indifference, and when we say that political agitation is at an end we mean that the responsibility for bringing about such a state of affairs, lies entirely with the rulers. When they have at last taken upon themselves to deprive Indians of the little control over Municipal affairs, which had been granted to them twenty-three years ago, they have, by that hint,



given a distinct intimation that the help of the Indians, in any shape, is not wanted for the administration of the country.

So you see the bacillus of self-government yet remains. Perhaps these elected members are more wanted by the Government than by the people; at least, we do not see their utility in the Council.

There was a grim humor in the struggle made by the elected members of Council to get their "six weeks." They wanted that the Select Committee should consider the Municipal Bill for six weeks, but the President said that they must not do so for more than two weeks.

With regard to the Calcutta Municipal question, Sir J. Woodburn says that he has no voice in the matter, the Viceroy being the absolute master of the situation.

THE speech of the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Aparca has, it is needless to say, produced an excellent effect upon the public mind. Indeed, the Pioneer, realizing the significance of a testimony coming from such quarters, has tried to belittle it.

IN reply to a question on the recurrence of outrages and assaults on women in the district of Mymensingh, put by the Hon'ble Raja Ranjit Sing at the meeting of the Bengal Council, on the 5th inst.

HERE is a curious story hailing from the Land of the Five Waters. We take the facts the Tribune: On the 24th July ten of the accused in a frivolous case—an alleged riot case—were released on bail by the Sessions Judge, Derajat, and warrants of release were sent by him to the Superintendent of Jail at Dera Ghazi Khan.

THE trial of Gunner Love, on a charge of murder, for shooting a man named Sadayan, while out shikaring in the Vandalur jungle, near Pallavaram, at the Madras High Court Sessions, before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer and a special jury, came to a close on Tuesday last.

DEWAN BAHADUR Srinivasa Raghava Aiyengar has intimated to H. S. Higginson the Gawkwar his willingness to return to Baroda on the expiry of his leave.

MR. W. E. JARDINE, 1st Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for two months and 26 days, Captain C. J. Windham, I. S. C., acts temporarily for Mr. Jardine.

THE Rangoon outrage case came on for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate on Wednesday. It was mentioned that Martin, one of the accused, had been removed to the station hospital suffering from enteric.

NEWS has reached Colombo of a devastating insect pest attacking tea in the Morawak Korale. Numbers of insect pests in tea have appeared from time to time, and their progress has been checked by vigilance and care.

Calcutta and Mofussil. LORD GAURANGA OR SALVATION. BY SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE. VOLS. I AND II. The price of each Volume is:— PAPER COVER ... 1-12 CLOTH BOUND ... 2-4 Postage extra. To be had at the Patrika Office Calcutta.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggested to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the advisability of declaring an extra holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881, in the Christmas week of the present year, mentioning Wednesday, the 27th December.

CROP PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.—There has been general but comparatively moderate rain during the week. A break has now set in and has been very beneficial to the transplantation of winter rice.

IMPORT TRADE OF CALCUTTA.—The import trade of Calcutta by sea from foreign countries for the month of July was valued at 275 lakhs, being an increase of nearly fifteen per cent.

DEATH CERTIFICATES.—A complaint has been made to us about the trouble to which people have to submit when they have to procure death certificates from Plague Superintendents.

COMMONSENSE vs. SANITATION.—There are crimes committed in the name of Sanitation as well as in that of liberty. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has found it necessary in a recent circular to issue a word of caution to district officers against overzeal in promoting village sanitation.

HIGH COURT.—It is exceedingly probable that Mr. Justice C. A. Wilkins will be confirmed, vice Mr. Justice O'Kinealy.

ECONOMIC SECTION OF THE MUSEUM.—The Viceroy will open the economic section of the Indian Museum in Calcutta sometime next January.

PROMOTION.—Mr. Birendra Chandra Sen, C.S., acts as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, in place of Mr. H. J. Samman, C.S., who proceeds on privilege leave.

THE COMING CENSUS.—Mr. H. H. Risley is due back from leave at the beginning of October, and he then resumes the appointment of Census Commissioner, and goes on to make arrangements for the actual counting to take place in February 1901.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—It is reported on the authority of authentic eye-witnesses that a woman, a Kahari by caste, resident of Mohalla Maianganja, Aligarh, gave birth to a very extraordinary child.

HIGH COURT SESSIONS.—Mr. Justice Hill presides at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences from Wednesday, the 16th instant. Up till Tuesday last, not a single case had been committed for trial at the Sessions, and there is every probability of the learned Judge being presented with the pair of white gloves customary on such rare occasions.

A DISHONEST POSTAL PEON.—On Monday last Mr. Goss, Inspector of the Watgunge Thannah, charged one Korim Bux, a peon attached to the Kidderpore Post Office, before the Police Magistrate of Alipore, on a charge of forgery, cheating and criminal breach of trust.

A TRUE DOG STORY.—We have, says a contemporary, just heard a remarkable good dog story which, like all dog stories is, of course, absolutely true. A well-trained fox-terrier the property of an officer at present stationed in Darjeeling was accustomed to receive a bone every evening after dinner.

A REMARKABLE STORY.—A correspondent sends to an up-country contemporary particulars of an instructive incident that has occurred in the Azamgarh district. A certain high class young Hindu woman on the death of her relative succeeded to a small estate.

CINCHONA.—From the Resolution on the Annual Report of the Government Cinchona plantation in Bengal it appears that the rainfall for the year was normal. The low temperature which prevailed in January 1899, did considerable injury to the nursery beds of the Mungpoo Division, and the mortality among the seedling plants was so great that the proposed extension of the plantation for the coming year will have to be considerably curtailed.

in the issues of sulphate of quinine is due to a diminished demand on the part of medical depots in the Bengal and Punjab Commands, to the transfer to the Madras factory of the obligation to supply the North-Western Provinces with the drug, and to the falling off in the demand by Government officers and medical missions for distribution to the poor.

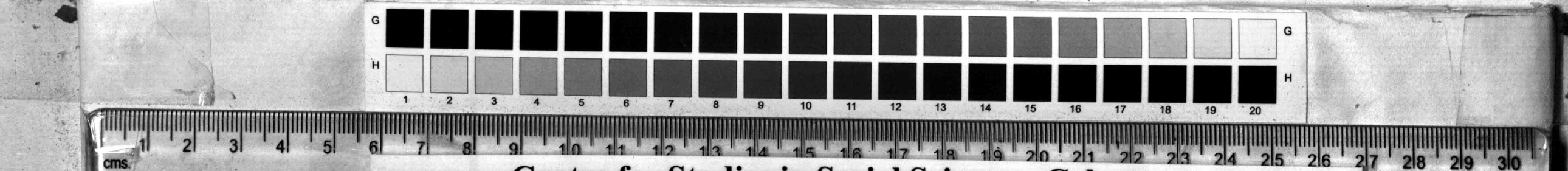
BOER LIFE.

ORIGIN OF THE BOERS.

MODERN common sense is largely on the side of the Englishman; sentiment declares for the Boer. It is absurd, no doubt, that in this crowded world, where men are wrestling for a bare living, so fruitful a country should be partially barred to labor and capital.

YEARS OF PEACEFUL POSSESSION.

In 1852 England formally recognized the Transvaal, or South African republic, as a free state. It is probable that the Boers imagined that now, of them, the millennium had arrived. To realize the height of their beauty, one must study the nature of the people.



takes his Bible very literally from Genesis to Revelation and when he reads therein, "Take no thought for to-morrow, he obeys the grateful order to the letter. He does till the ground leisurely—satisfied that he gets his daily needs from it but with little thought of making a competence from it. The ground, he says, will always be there for his children, its fruits and its meadows. Why should he save up for them? The farmer of the Transvaal, in his lonely stead, wishes for nothing which the farm cannot give him. Its crops are amply sufficient to make his bread and give him a variety of vegetables and fruit. His well-fed stock give him milk and meat. He makes his own "veldtschoen." His women folk weave and make up the cloth he needs. There is not a thing of necessity which he cannot procure on his own acres, and luxuries he despises as effeminate.

THE BOERS' LAND OF CANAAN.
In the many happy years which passed after his settlement the Boer was almost absolutely isolated from the world. I doubt it, for a quarter of a century, a newspaper was published in the land. What cared he for news?

The Lord had led him to Canaan, and he was content. He, of all things, wished to be let alone. He dreaded the advent in any numbers of the Uitlanders (foreigners). This was not because he was inhospitable, for in those days the chance hunter, tourist or prospector found a hearty welcome at the farmstead or the village, but because he feared the foreign vices and their effects upon his children. He did not drink, and he knew the foreigners introduced drink wherever they went. He was fearful of their amusements, their cards, exaggeratedly afraid of their theatres, their dances, and so on. No—he wished to live as Abraham lived, with his many children, his flocks and herds, his Bible—near to God. The world, civilization, he did not want to hear of. Sometimes he communicated with his kinsmen in the Cape Colony or with those who had now established the Orange Free State. Once or twice a year he and his whole family left the farm and attended the nachtmal at the nearest church. There they gossiped innocently and ignorantly of outside things, of new wagons drawn by engines, of telegraphs, and other things they would not understand, nor cared to understand.

He was a great hunter, and the shooting match was his only amusement as the Bible was his only reading. His boys grew up strong, clear-eyed, manly; his girls industrious and comely. The years passed and the Boers awoke to the fact that they were a people—nay, they reverently said: "God's chosen people." It must have been an idyllic life, the only life of our time approaching the lives led by the shepherd fathers of the Old Testament. Can we wonder that the Boer to-day is furious at the thought that it has gone forever?

THE SERPENT IN EDEN.

It is necessary, in a very few words only, to relate how the Boers' trouble began. Their one real annoyance during the period of bliss just described was the everlasting Kaffir trouble. The savages were continually breaking in on the settlements, exactly as the Indians did in the United States. One good thing resulted—the Boer became a first-class bush fighter—as later he proved at the battle with the English at Mojuba Hill. But in 1877 the Zulu tribe became so powerful, hostile, and threatening that the Boers really feared general massacre. In their trouble they had no neighbour but England to give them aid. England gladly came to their assistance—she was very near now, at Kimberley's newly-discovered diamond fields. But England never, never, never did and never will do anything for friendship's sake alone. She desired that vineyard—the Transvaal. Some kind of treaty was made—Cetewayo was whipped, and his Zululand annexed by England—and the Briton, when peace came again, was in the Transvaal and announced his intention of staying there. The Boers claimed they had been cheated; they revolted; they fought Majuba Hill, and in 1881 Gladstone gave them back their beloved garden land. But irreparable mischief had been done. The Boer was now not entirely free as before. England still claimed suzerainty. The end of the idyl was at hand.

In 1886 an Englishman prospected for gold in the Transvaal. The Boers had long known gold was there, but what did they care for a gold mine? The simple farmer of the happy days, if he had discovered nuggets of gold pebbles his ground, would have given them to his children to play with. What need of gold when there is no need to buy anything? The Englishman found what he sought. He bought the piece of land. The Witwatersrand reef became famous. Johannesburg was founded. To his horror and dismay the Boer saw Uitlanders of all sorts—English, American, Australian, German, Dutch, French—pouring into his country in search of the accursed gold—the serpent which had destroyed his Eden, pouring in so fast and in such numbers as to threaten very soon to outnumber in population the original immigrants, the Boers themselves. It was the gold beneath its surface which was the ruin of Boerland. Had it merely been a big farm, the foreigners might have left it in peace.

VOLKSRaad TAINTED WITH CORRUPTION.

The evils for the country which followed the foundation of Johannesburg were many. Chief of them, and this is the sorrowful matter, a large number of influential Boers yielded to temptation. The great majority of them still live on their farms, far from the taint of gold fever, looking on the miners with contemptuous indignation. But the sight of wealth in near by hands breeds envy, and avarice. Some Boers of high standing, among them Stephen Johannes Paul Kruger himself looked and were tempted. They saw the Uitlanders rolling in wealth, and they frowned and muttered. They said: "Why, now, should we be poor and toil all our days, while these verdamter Uitlanders feed on the best and roll in carriages?"

The serpent whispered to them, and showed them how to do it. From being one of the simplest and most upright Parliamentary gatherings in the world, the Volksraad of the South African republic became one tainted with corruption. Wily men schemed, and soon taxes after taxes (some fair, many unfair) were laid on the foreigners. Most unjust concessions were granted, and perhaps worst of all, a business in liquor licenses was established, which filled the pockets of the few and raised sheol with the morals of the Kaffir labourers. From being empty the treasury became full. From being plain men of

honest ways and intentions Kruger and others became wealthy.

It is claimed on all hands that Paul Kruger represents the people. He did once, but he has betrayed their best interests, whether from cupidity or lack of foresight we will not now debate. The evil was done. He had given the English just cause for complaint. He had taxed them more heavily than his own people but would not allow them to become citizens, and behold! as in 1776 in America, arises the old war slogan: "No taxation without representation."

Meanwhile a cloud of dark aspect to the Boers was growing larger and larger on the horizon—the face of Cecil Rhodes, the empire builder. Then Kruger's heart beat quicker. Steadily Rhodes had surrounded the country, and the Boers began to cry aloud: "Give us back our peace of the old days. Paul Kruger, we look to you, who have allowed the Uitlander in, to see that he does not now oust us from our country—our father-land." And Kruger and his followers have listened, and when the Jameson raid—most idiotic of fiascos—happened, they stood back to back, once more Boers, and nothing but Boers, and fought back the invaders. Then it was seen that even the golden serpent had not slain all the old-time faith and zeal of the republicans. They knelt in prayer and sang hymns before going out to fight, as did their noble fathers.—P. Y. BLACK.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL.

THE following resolution on the Triennial Report on the working of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1896, 1897, and 1898 was published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*—

The number of dispensaries rose from 430 in 1895 to 482 in 1898. There is a gratifying increase in the number of Local Fund dispensaries, which have increased from 215 to 289 during the period under review. To this total the District Board of Backergunge contributed no less than 14 new dispensaries. In the same district a system of medical relief was inaugurated which Colonel Hendley rightly regards as being almost as important as the opening of new dispensaries. This is the bringing of medical aid to the homes of the people by entrusting simple medicine chests to the headmen of villages remote from dispensaries. Another system favourably noticed by Colonel Hendley is that by which a medical officer visits certain centres at short fixed intervals. This system has been worked with success in Ranaghat by private agency, and is said to be employed extensively in the more sparsely populated parts of Russia. Both systems seem well suited to Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals can arrange to give them a more extended trial.

An unsatisfactory feature of the administration noticed in the last report was the inferiority of the subordinate medical staff relatively to that of other provinces. During the past three years important steps have been taken towards remedying this, both by improving supervision and by the introduction of several necessary reforms. Of these the most noticeable is the improvement in the position and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons. Seven Civil Surgeoncies have recently been allotted to this class of medical officers, and a senior grade on Rs. 300 per mensem has been created. Unemployed pay, which was felt as a serious hardship, has also been abolished. These changes should go far towards increasing the attractiveness of this branch of the service.

In the matter of the medical education of Hospital Assistant an important advance has been made by extending the course of instruction in vernacular medical schools from three to four years, with the special object of including medico-legal work in the curriculum.

It was noted in the last resolution as a serious defect in medical administration that the power given to the supporters of private dispensaries of engaging any medical men they chose often led to the appointment of unsatisfactory persons. This has since been remedied by making all such appointments subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Colonel Hendley is now of opinion that still more power in this respect should be put into the hands of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and that he should be given authority to remove any man whom he considers incompetent, and to veto the removal of any incumbent. It may, however, be doubted whether the advantages to be gained by a more efficient and centralised control would not be more than counterbalanced by the alienation of sympathy and interest of those who support the institutions, and who would feel that their powers and rights had been impaired. Another change which has been made is the fixing of an average rate of contribution from local bodies for the loan of Government Medical Officers. Instead of paying the actual grade pay of the officer appointed—a charge which often weighed heavily on their resources when a senior officer was appointed to a poor dispensary or was promoted while in charge of it—they are now required to pay a fixed contribution irrespective of the grade of the officer in charge. The advantages of this change are obvious, and the system has worked excellently in practice.

The number of inspections of outlying dispensaries by Civil Surgeons rose from 391 in 1896 to 409 in 1897 and 420 in 1898. Colonel Hendley has paid particular attention to the question of inspections and has treated the subject in a thoroughly practical manner. While reducing where necessary the number of inspections previously prescribed, he has taken great pains to ensure that inspections shall in all cases be thorough, and such as will be of practical resistance to the Civil Surgeons' subordinates. Since his appointment in April 1898, Colonel Hendley has himself visited nearly all the important civil stations in Bengal, and subsequently to the amalgamation of the Sanitary Commissioner's office with that of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, he has had the benefit of Major Dyson's assistance in this branch of work.

In the last Triennial Report the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals had to complain that local bodies generally showed a want of interest with regard to the management of dispensaries. Colonel Hendley now reports an improvement in this respect. He has, however,

still some complaints to make, of which the most important is given as follows in his own words—

"Municipal contribution towards the maintenance of dispensaries is fitful, and is regulated in accordance with the amount of private subscriptions, &c.; that is to say, if the income of a dispensary from these and other sources is sufficient just to meet its bare requirements, the Municipality expends nothing from municipal funds upon it. No great improvement or reform can be hoped for unless it is laid down that, no matter whatever the income from local sources may be, the municipalities must contribute a certain percentage of their income towards the maintenance, improvement, etc., of the medical charities under their care, or that they must meet all ordinary charges, leaving most extensions and all those extra expenses which go to make up the success of a medical institution to the charity of the public."

The Inspector-General has already submitted proposals to Government on this point, and the matter has been separately considered and orders passed. While fully sympathising with Colonel Hendley's laudable desire to remove the deficiencies in dispensary administration which do not doubt exist, the view of the Lieutenant-Governor is that the proper remedy is to be found, not in fixing a minimum for all Municipalities, whose needs and resources must vary according to their circumstances, but in watching individual cases of neglect and in stimulating expenditure in such cases by bringing them to the notice of the local officers. To adopt Colonel Hendley's proposal would be to check the flow of private charity by declaring that it shall in no case whatever suffice. It is to be observed that additional motive power in this matter has been given to municipal expenditure on medical charities by the amendment in 1896 of section 69 of the Municipal Act, under which medical expenditure is now under the control of the Commissioner. That municipalities are, on the whole, not backward relatively in contributing to dispensaries is shown by the fact that in 1897-98 the municipalities of the North-Western Provinces, with a total income of nearly 45 lakhs, contributed Rs. 60,000 to dispensaries, while in Bengal out of an income of 38 lakhs, municipalities contributed Rs. 1,86,000. Moreover, the figures given in paragraph 12 of Colonel Hendley's report show that the proportion of patients treated in municipal dispensaries to the population of the municipalities themselves is 48.61 per cent.—a fact which clearly indicates that the area of municipal charity extends far beyond municipal limits. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that municipalities are on the whole fully sensible of their obligations in the matter of medical charity, and has no doubt that, as opportunity serves, there will be still further advancement in this important duty.

The number of in-door and out-door patients treated in dispensaries during the period under review was 2,684,610, 2,834,112, and 2,679,545 in 1896-97 and 98, respectively.

The increase in the number of out-door patients in 1898 is particularly satisfactory, inasmuch as it occurred in an exceptionally healthy year and one in which the fear of plague measures might have been expected to deter the people from having recourse to Government dispensaries. In other provinces the attendance shows a large falling off, which is ascribed mainly to this cause, and the fact that the contrary was the case in Bengal is testimony to the increasing popularity of the dispensaries and to the confidence felt by the people in their administration.

As has been noted in previous reports, a principal cause of the comparatively low attendance in Bengal is the number and popularity of the local kavirajes and hakims whose paid service are largely preferred by the people to the gratuitous services of the dispensaries. So far as this is evidence of the prosperity and independence of the population of Bengal, and of their reluctance to avail themselves of charitable assistance when they are able to help themselves, it is a matter for satisfaction rather than regret. Colonel Hendley expresses himself as not unmindful of the claims of private practitioners, and rightly disclaims all idea of competing with them. At the same time he considers that the charitable dispensaries have not yet reached all those for whom they are intended, and ascribes the reluctance to attend of those who would otherwise do so as in part due to the low standard of accommodation and the want of additional comforts in them. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals does not lose sight of the fact that the proportionate expenditure on patients is considerably higher in Bengal than in most other provinces.

There was a decrease in the number of in-door patients in 1898.

This decrease was due to the plague scare. The reasons noted by Colonel Hendley for the comparatively low general attendance at dispensaries have particular force as regards in-door attendance. Special attention has been given to the questions of providing pauper wards and of attaching to dispensaries free quarters for the relatives of patients, both of which were noted on in the last triennial Resolution. In accordance with the remarks therein contained, enquiries have been made into both matters. As regards the provision of pauper and moribund wards, it is pleasant to note that great advances have been made, and that all the improvements of which finances would permit have been provided. Want of funds, however, has prevented much being done towards providing accommodation for relatives of patients. Until much more has been effected to increase the comforts of the patients themselves, those of their relatives must for the present remain in the background. The question of abolishing in-door treatment in outlying dispensaries where in-patients cannot be treated as they should be, has been considered and rejected, on the ground that any in-door accommodation is better than none, and that where defects exist, the defects themselves, and not the boom conferred by in-door treatment, should be got rid of.

The continuous rise in the number of female patients is particularly satisfactory, and shows clearly the increasing confidence of the people in the dispensaries. The proportion of females is slightly lower in 1898 than in the previous year, owing to the credence given to rumours that Government plague measures in some way affected the honour and safety of women. Even in this year, however, there

is an increase in the total numbers treated. The number of Hindus treated in 1898 was 1,735,605 as against 1,959,108 Musslimans.

The main sources of income are of course contributions from local funds and private subscriptions. As regards subscriptions Colonel Hendley now renews a suggestion previously made by Dr. Harvey in 1894, that subscriptions for special objects pending to the improvement of comfort in dispensaries should be kept distinct from the fund administered by the local managing authorities and should be administered solely by the Civil Surgeons.

He bases this proposal on the fact that in many cases private subscriptions to a dispensary show a falling off after it has been taken over by a municipality, the reason given being that people are unwilling to pay twice, once in the form of subscriptions, and once in the form of taxation, for the same charity, and that they consider that their subscriptions, intended by them for a special charitable purpose are merely applied to the relief of local taxation. Colonel Hendley's proposal has been separately submitted, and is now engaging the attention of Government.

In the meantime it may be remarked that though in some cases there has undoubtedly been a falling off in subscriptions of the nature indicated, still their total amount in 1898 was higher than it has ever been before, and aggregated in that year over 2½ lakhs. The income derived from subscriptions in the North Western Provinces is slightly over lakh; and after making all due allowances for the difference that exists between the two provinces in wealth and population, it cannot be said that the standard of charity in Bengal is unduly low. On one point in this connection the Lieutenant-Governor is altogether unable to agree with the Inspector-General. Referring to the maintenance of private dispensaries by wealthy individuals, Colonel Hendley says—

"These are not charitable institutions, but such as it is either incumbent on such persons from their position to maintain for their tenants, servants, or employes, or which they desire to keep up for their own convenience. In all these cases the individual is under the same obligation as, and takes the place of, Government. The inclusion of such expenditure under the heading of 'Subscriptions' is likely to lead to a false impression of the amount of charity which prevails in the province."

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot share this view. He has frequently had much pleasure in publicly acknowledging the munificence of the landed nobility and wealthy classes in this respect, and would on no account wish to convey to them the impression that their generous donations are not received in the spirit in which they are offered. Charity is, it is true, an obligation incumbent upon all alike, but all do not equally appreciate the obligation, and the greater credit is due to those who do.

Deducting the amount invested there was an increase of expenditure of Rs. 66,953 in 1896 and of Rs. 78,435 in 1897, and a decrease of Rs. 27,558 in 1898. Under the head of "Diet" there was an increase of Rs. 9,484 in 1896 and of Rs. 28,458 in 1897, and a decrease of Rs. 26,994 in 1898. The variations are accounted for by the famine of 1896-97.

The amount spent on European medicines rose by Rs. 1,743 in 1896, by Rs. 4,952 in 1897 and by Rs. 10,904 in 1898. The large increase in 1898 was due to the purchase of new surgical implements and appliances. The system introduced in 1894 of obtaining the supply of medical stores from Messrs Burgoyne Burbridge and Company, of London, and tinctures and other preparations from Calcutta has been generally approved by Civil Surgeons, but has not led to the decrease in expenditure which was anticipated in the last Resolution.

A LONG LOST ORCHID.

THE orchid world is delighted. The long lost *Lealia Jongheana* has been rediscovered in Brazil by M. Forget, travelling on behalf of Messrs. Sander, of St. Albans, and over 5,000 plants have been imported. These were sold last month in the auction-rooms, Cheapside. The *Lealia Jongheana* was first sent from Southern Brazil about the year 1854 to M. de Jonghe, of Brussels, but it quickly disappeared from cultivation, nothing more being heard of it until 1872, when a plant of it flowered near Paris, and furnished material for the late Professor Reichenbach's enthusiastic description in the *Gardener's Chronicle* in the March of that year. He referred to it as a "first-class novelty and a dangerous rival to the *Cattleya Mossie*." It is a grand and distinct species with brilliant amethyst purple petals the seven elevated crimped rich orange coloured peels on the lip make it extremely conspicuous. The following measure from four to five inches across, and are borne two to five on stout spikes. The plants at last month's sale averaged about three shillings each, although special lots fetched a higher price, one mass with numerous bulbs and leads being knocked down at £3. Messrs. Sander may be congratulated on the successful issue of their twenty years' search, and the enterprise of their collector, who, being prevented from joining an exploring party organised by the Brazilian Government, started afterwards on Messrs. Sanders' account, entered and searched the forest, 600 miles from Rio, and was rewarded by the re-discovery of the beautiful *L. Jongheana*.

TURAN, one of the Gumatti outlaws, has been arrested by the District Police of Bannu.

THE national mosque of the Afridis at Bagh which was destroyed during the Tirah expedition has been re-built on the same site, but on a grander and more imposing plan.

THE Council of the United Service Institution of India have chosen as the subject for their gold medal Essay for 1,900 the following:—The use of light railways (2ft 6in gauge) in Indian Warfare and the organization and working of Railway Corps.

INFORMATION comes from Bombay of an important modification in the manufacture of the Haflikine plague serum. The investigators have succeeded in producing a serum which, it is stated, involves no unpleasant after-effects. Many persons who have been inoculated with the new prophylactic have been enabled to attend work as usual the day following inoculation, there being neither fever, pain, nor inconvenience of any kind resulting from the treatment.

TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, AUG. 10.
The *St. James's Gazette* states that all shipping companies under charter with the Admiralty for transport purposes were notified yesterday to hold their transports ready for immediate despatch.

LONDON, AUG. 10.
The French sugar bounties have been fixed for the coming season at a range of two francs 75 cents to three francs 55 cents, according to categories.

LONDON, AUG. 11.
A *Times* telegram from Rangoon states that a strong anti-French feeling exists at Yunnan, where the tricolour has been torn down. A proclamation of the Viceroy of the province warns the population against molesting the French surveyors.

LONDON, AUG. 11.
The *Times* announces that it is in a position to state that Major Esterhazy as the accomplice of Captain Henry sold to Schwarz Kappen 160 important documents, including the details of mobilization, and that Henry and Esterhazy divided the proceeds. In Parisian diplomatic circles it was known that Henry was the real traitor months before his suicide.

FIGHT BETWEEN A LION AND A BULL.

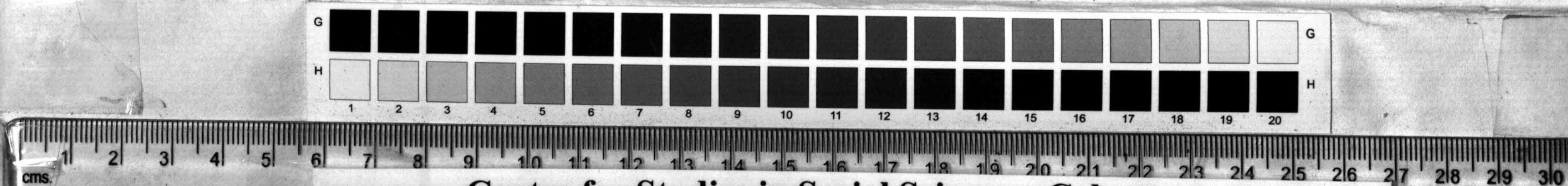
THE much advertised and keenly anticipated fight between a bull and a lion at Roubaix, in the north of France, came off, but fortunately it has been a considerable disappointment to those who expected a series of horrors, although as it was sufficiently exciting scenes were witnessed. The great amphitheatre was packed with people who had arrived from all parts of the world. Special trains, crowded with spectators, had been run from all the chief neighbouring towns and the prices for places had reached enormous figures. Boxes sold at first each seat; reserved seats, first row, and first gallery, 40s. "Lodges de torii" 40s., promenade and amphitheatre, 10s. gallery (standing), 5s. The lion and the bull were brought into the arena. The lion, named Goliath, was a splendid brute, eight years of age, and came from Abyssinia. It was claimed for him that he stood twenty centimetres higher than any lion at present in Europe. He had only been in captivity six months, being sold direct to the arena by Carl Hagenbeek, at Hamburg. The bull, Tenaito, was five and-a-half years old, and very strong, having previously taken part in one or two "corridas," out of which he had come unscathed. Amid breathless excitement the animals were set on one another, but for some time the lion refused to fight, and it was only when the bull advanced and gored him in several places that he sprang upon his adversary and fiercely tore off one of his ears. For a few seconds the fight was terrific, the animals attacking each other with fearful energy. But then suddenly the lion drew off and retired to a corner, and absolutely refused to fight any further. The public grew furious, and the shrieks of men and women were heard demanding the lion's death. This din went on for about twenty minutes, it being impossible to restore order, but at the end of this time the lion was driven out of the arena into its cage, and the bull put to death by a tereador. The crowd, which was almost exclusively composed of well-dressed people, swarmed over the seats and climbed down on to the sand of the arena where for some time they clamoured noisily for the lion to be let loose apparently with the wish to despatch it themselves. Needless to say their wish was not gratified.

A SUM of about Rs. 9,000 has been allotted in the current financial year for acquiring land for military purposes at Dinapore.

ON Sunday just at the evening passenger train from Amritsar to Lahore was leaving the Wagah flag station a man jumped on to the footboard and dragged out a woman sitting at the window of the carriage reserved for female passengers. The other women in the carriage raised an outcry but it apparently did not draw the attention of the Guard. When the occurrence was reported to that official on arrival of the train at the next station he evidently thought the affair too insignificant to be worth notice, although the slippers and things of the woman were pointed out to him.—*Tribune*.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG, as finally arranged, will leave Simla on September 28th and arrive at Murree on October 30th. His Honour will then march through the Gullies to Kohala, there joining the regular Kashmir road to Baramulla where the camp will arrive on October 5th. While in the Valley the party will be the guests of the Maharaja of Kashmir. They will leave Baramulla again on the 18th October and reach Domel the following day. Thence they travel via Garhi and Habibullah to Abbottabad, October 21st, and leave again on October 23rd for Lahore, which is reached next day. It is noteworthy that this will be the first occasion on which a Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has visited Murree since the headquarters of the Local Government were removed from there some seven and twenty years ago.

THE Sericulture Department in Kashmir appears to have done good work this year, about eight hundred maunds of cocoons having been produced. The silk industry in the Happy Valley was started about twenty-nine years ago by Babu Nilamber Mukerji. It proved a great success and continued flourishing for eight years, the income rising to five lakhs a year. Then the great silk-worm plague, which spread almost all over the world gave a fatal blow to the industry which could not revive until after eight years, when it was placed under the charge of Babu Nilamber's brother, Babu Rishibar Mukerji, the Chief Judge. Under his able management the business improved again. In 1897 the appointment of Mr. Walton to this Department led to the erection of a large factory at Srinagore as well as the import of reeling machines and other modern requisites from Europe and work began almost on a new line. The apprehension which was caused by the failure last year has, we are glad to observe, been completely removed by the present success. The whole of the seeds, it is said, will be reported from Europe next year.



PRIVY COUNCIL.

The following appeals have been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

RANI MONMOHINI DEBI AND OTHERS V. MESSRS. ROBERTSON WATSON AND CO., LIMITED.

These were three consolidated appeals from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal of Aug. 20th, 1895, reversing a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Murshidabad. Sir William Rattigan, Q. C., and Mr. C. W. Arathoon were counsel for the appellants: Mr. Jardine, Q. C., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson for the respondents. The arguments were heard recently before a board consisting of Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten and Sir Richard Couch, when judgment was reserved. Sir Richard Couch, in now delivering their lordships' judgment said that their lordships were of opinion that there was sufficient evidence on the part of the appellants to entitle them to recover possession of the lands, and they would humbly advise Her Majesty to reverse the decrees of the High Court and to affirm those of the Subordinate Judge. The respondents would pay the costs of the present appeals and the appeals to the High Court.

LOKNATH V. BISSESEERNATH.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India of Feb. 20th, 1896, modifying a decree of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner. Mr. C. W. Arathoon appeared for the appellant; Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q. C., and Mr. Mayne for the respondent. The arguments were recently heard before a board composed of Lord Watson, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Davey, Sir Richard Couch, and Sir Edward Fry, when judgment was reserved. Lord Hobhouse, in now pronouncing their lordships' judgment, said: Having referred to the circumstances of the case at some length, their lordships thought that the proper course would be to discharge all the decrees below except that of the Civil Judge, and instead thereof to declare that the talook was vested in the respondent, subject to the right of the appellant to hold possession of the eleven villages, and that the respondent was liable for the Government jama and the appellant for the local rates and cesses levied on such villages or on the talook in respect of them. After giving certain directions as to the costs in the courts below, their lordships said, as on that appeal the respondent wholly failed, he must pay the costs of it. They would humbly advise Her Majesty to pass a decree in accordance with that opinion.

DIWAN RANA BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH V. INDAR PAL SINGH.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh of Dec. 15th, 1894, affirming a decision of the District Judge of Rai Bareilly. Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q. C., and Mr. Mayne were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Crackanorpe, Q. C., Mr. C. W. Arathoon and Mr. Leslie De Gruyther for the respondent. The case for the appellant was recently argued before a board consisting of Lord Watson, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Davey, Sir Richard Couch, and Sir Edward Fry, when without calling on counsel for the respondent, their lordships reserved judgment. Sir Edward Fry, in now delivering their lordships' judgment said in every particular, therefore, the appellant's case failed, and their lordships would humbly advise Her Majesty to dismiss the appeal with costs.

MOHESH CHANDRA DHAL V. SATRUGHAN DHAL AND OTHERS.

This was a petition for the protection of property pending an appeal. Mr. Mayne appeared for the appellant. The argument was recently heard before a board composed of Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten and Sir Richard Couch. Lord Hobhouse, in giving their lordships' judgment, said the petitioner was suing to establish his title to land as heir of one Ram Chandra Dhal. His suit had been dismissed by the Subordinate Judge on the ground that Satrughan Dhal, a respondent, was the preferential heir, and that decree had been affirmed by the High Court. Special leave to appeal against the High Court's decision was granted last year. The appellant now stated that the estate of Ram Chandra had been in the possession of a manager under the Encumbered Estates Act, and that the debts had been cleared off, and a balance of 30,000 rs. was in the manager's hands. He further stated that Satrughan Dhal was a man of no means. He applied to the High Court to order that the manager should remain in possession, which they refused on the broad ground that the Code gave them no jurisdiction over the subject-matter pending an appeal not certified by themselves. The petitioner asked the Queen in Council to reverse the order of the High Court, or to direct the High Court to deal with the case, or to give other relief. Their lordships could not direct the High Court to act where they had no jurisdiction, and they were not prepared to differ from the High Court on the question whether or no they had jurisdiction without hearing full argument on the point. They were at present disposed to agree that the jurisdiction did not exist; and, though it might be very anomalous that property should be left without the possibility of interim protection pending an appeal granted by special leave, the case was one of great rarity, and not unlikely to have escaped the notice of the framers of the Code. It was clearly quite impracticable, nor did the petition ask, that the Queen in Council should directly interfere to continue the manager or to appoint a receiver. Interference had been effected here in cases where the courts below had jurisdiction over the subject-matter, and an intimation to them would be effective; or where the appellant being in possession, a stay of proceedings would keep the position of things intact. At the bar Mr. Mayne asked for a stay of proceedings in this case. Their lordships were disposed to accede to his suggestion, because it was highly inconvenient that there should not any interim protection at all pending such an appeal as that, and because, while such a stay of proceedings could hardly be produced of injury to absent parties, the petitioner's counsel was sanguine that it might afford the requisite protection. Their lordships would humbly advise Her Majesty to grant an order staying proceedings, but the petitioner must answer in damages, and any aggrieved respondent must have leave to move for discharge of the order.

MONSOON AND AGRICULTURE.

A BOMBAY telegram says:—Preparations for relief operations continue, though rain in light or moderate showers has fallen all along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also at Veraval, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Madras.

News comes from Lucknow that the agricultural outlook there is beginning to cause considerable anxiety. No rain has been registered during the past nine days, and it is over a fortnight since the last good rain. Prices of grain have risen very rapidly during this week, there having been large exports to the Bombay side. The weather conditions are now very similar to those of May, the temperature in the shade rising over 93° in the middle of the day.

The Meteorological Reporter for Western India says an abnormal chart indicates that the depression notices in Tuesday's report in the Bay of Bengal appears to be moving westwards, whilst the weather to eastwards of the Coromandel Coast is squally and unsettled. The pressure is now relatively abnormally low on and off the Coromandel Coast, and high in Sind, Cutch, Guzerat, and Kathiawar. Weather conditions are favourable for rain in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at most stations in the Madras Presidency. The monsoon girdling on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay is week and rain in light showers is likely in Berar and at inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. Local showers are expected over the high pressure area noted above. The weather is likely to clear up.

A telegram received in Bombay on Tuesday from Tuticorin stated that a strong monsoon had set in there. Other telegrams state that heavy rain is falling at Cannanore and Calicut. The rain on the ghats at Lanauli, Khandalla, and the vicinity has been carried inland as far as Poona. It is expected that a large part of the rice crop of that part of the Deccan will be saved by this timely downpour. It rained very heavily on the ghats, and since Saturday afternoon shows every indication of continuance.

Some welcome falls of rain are reported from stations in the Madras Presidency, and the best of all the Deccan districts are beginning to feel the effects of a renewal of the monsoon on the West Coast; Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, and Nellore, all receiving showers. If the happy change continues, the present tension of anxiety will relax. The last Board of Revenue season reports show how serious the outlook has been.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *India*, which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday from Calcutta, via Colombo, experienced a moderate monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and a moderate north-westerly breeze on the west coast. Rain fell from Mangalore to Bombay at intervals.

The heat in the Khyber lately has been very intense, and from Lalabeg, Jumrud, Ali Musjid and Lundi-Kotal comes news of deaths from heat apoplexy.

A Bhowanagar correspondent writes under date the 6th instant:—The threatened scarcity of rain this year has necessitated the publication of a resolution from his Highness the Thakur Saheb ordering arrangements to be made to meet the impending disaster and to avert the consequences of famine by providing for the necessities of human beings and cattle. The chief points of the Resolution are:—(a) Relief-works should be at once commenced, wherever necessary; namely, the construction of Hingala-Gadhda road, sinking of new wells and tanks, and cleaning of the existing ones; (b) labourers employed thereon are to receive cooked food according to the Famine Code rates; (c) co-operation of private gentlemen to be solicited and thankfully accepted when given; (d) to preserve cattle by allowing them free grazing in Durbari grass lands and to supply fodder to the poor cultivators gratis, or according to takavi rules, as circumstances allow; (e) pursuant to the valuable advice and suggestion of the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, arrangements are to be made to raise quick-growing fodder for cattle on lands irrigated by wells, cattle being utilized to work for their own food and the Durbar supplying gratis the necessary implements for drawing water; (f) to secure advances to cultivators from local money-lenders under Durbar guarantee, and failing that to make advances from the Treasury to enable them to raise irrigated crops; (g) also to make similar arrangements for advances to purchase seeds, etc. in the event of a future fall of rain; (h) Revenue Officers to visit the localities where scarcity is being felt as often and with as small a retinue as possible, to supervise relief-works and to use all their energy and perseverance to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, and to submit weekly reports and make proposals and suggestions. As the greatest anxiety is felt here for the crops, his Highness, accompanied by Mr. Prabhashanker Patni, the Huzur Secretary, left for the districts with a very limited number of attendants, to personally inquire into the present condition of the people and direct the measures to be adopted to meet the threatened calamity.

Our Benares correspondent writes under date the 9th instant:—The prospects here have suddenly assumed a dismal aspect. The prices of food grains yesterday fell heavily, and have caused considerable uneasiness. Probably some heavy export is responsible for the dearth in the grain market. Wheat, which two days ago was selling at 14 and 15 seers for a rupee, is now only 12 seers for that price. The other cereals have also fallen proportionately. The grain bazar is unusually slack. All signs of scarcity are visible and the people are exceedingly exercised over it. No rain has fallen for over a week and the heat is intense. But previous to it, the downpour was great which has greatly damaged all the *bhadai* crops. The public mind is unsettled and all sorts of rumours and fears are gaining credence. The District Officer is presumably incapable to stop the export.

Troublesome to the Army.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief as this.

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INTERESTING ITEMS.

A JEALOUS ELEPHANT.

There is a very jealous elephant in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. The place where he is housed adjoins that in which the camels are located, and a young camel recently introduced has had great attention lavished on him, to the detriment of the elephant, which had hitherto monopolised public favour in that quarter. The elephant grew more jealous us day after day. Failing to attract the attention of a dainty little girl who was caressing his rival the huge pachyderm, says the *Mail*, filled his trunk with water and deluged the offending fair one from head to foot.

MANILA-HEMP.

By far the most important of the fibre plants growing in the Philippines is Manila hemp, or *abaca*. At first sight this plant might be taken for an ordinary plantain, or banana tree, but its fruit is much smaller than the banana and is not edible. According to a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture the Manila hemp crop comes chiefly from the provinces of Albay and Camarines, on the Island of Luzon, and from the islands of Marinduque, Leyte, Cebu, Mindoro, Samar, Mindanao, and the southern part of Negros. The finest quality of the fibre is called "lupis" or "quilot," and it is of a pearly lustre. Other grades are distinguished by their colour and consistency. Nearly the whole crop is placed on foreign markets. The average yearly shipment amount to nearly 1,000 tons, and form the most important item in the Philippine export trade. The United Kingdom and the United States receive the largest shipment, although considerable quantities are also sent to Spain, Australia, China, and Japan.

WHITE TIGERS.

A white tiger is not often heard of, and in these days of scepticism the existence of such would be denied by many, or accounts of its discovery would at least be received with extreme caution. That there have been well authenticated cases of complete or partial albinism in tigers, however, admits of no doubt. There is Major D. Robinson's specimen (11 feet 9 1/2 inches), shot at Poona, and the skin of one was exhibited, if we remember rightly, some nine or ten years ago in London, to go no further back for records. Now we have another instance in the tiger recently shot in the Dibrugarh district Assam, by Mr. Greenish of Nahorkuta. We have inspected the skin and are inclined to think that in this latest instance we have probably the most perfect specimen of the white tiger ever obtained. The hair is perfectly white, the black stripes being in the skin and only visible when the hair is wet, like the body markings on a fox terrier. The skin measures about 9 feet 6 inches from tip to tip and evidently belonged to a fine young tiger in good condition.—*Asian*.

ANIMAL HYPNOTISM.

"LARK GLITTERS," or revolving mirrors, set up in the bright sunlight of France, attract flights of passing birds, which seem powerless to move even when the gunners pour volley after volley into them.

It is said that a hen can be hypnotized by drawing a chalk line on a board and holding her beak to it for a moment.

Although Adirondack deer have been shot by jack lantern for a century, they never get used to it. They will always stop to look at the light, sometimes even approach it, giving the hunter his opportunity.

A rabbit watching a hawk soaring above its head has been known to become so absorbed that a man approaching can pick it up with his hand.

Monkeys are similarly affected by the snake. A monkey has been known to drop in a dead faint in front of a serpent's jaws. It is, however, a curious fact that birds and small animals fed to a snake in zoological gardens do not seem to feel hypnosis. Perhaps the snake doesn't feel it worth while to exercise its power.

ELEPHANTS: THEIR AILMENTS.

It may be news to many of our readers that elephants, amongst their other traits common with humanity, are liable to suffer from corns. In the Ganjam Administration Report just to hand we read regarding an elderly lady-elephant, Kalyani by name, belonging to the Ganjam Agency:—"This elephant, though capable of carrying a fair load, is slow and, owing to corns, is not capable of continued and rapid marching for a long period at a time. There is, however, a lot of work left in her, and she is quite fit for the duties required of her by the Principal Assistant Agent, it is not only in respect of corns that the elephant shares the minor sorrows of suffering humanity, for in another part of the report, regarding another district, we read regarding two elephants that "they have been laid up for a few days with boils, but nothing serious. But the most human elephant, perhaps, of all Ganjam is a lady-elephant named Lakshmi, who apparently goes into hysterics when things go wrong. She is a new acquisition, but has belied her name, for the reporter says that although she works fairly well, she is not a very successful purchaser, for "at intervals she has fits and rolls on the ground." This occurred twice in the course of a single march; and the consequence is that hysterical Lakshmi can't be trusted to carry anything better than tents. She is, however, improving. The sight of a lady-elephant in a fit, rolling on the ground, must be highly amusing.

THE ORIGIN OF FINE PEARLS.

SOME hold that fine pearls are the result of a disease in the oyster, and others that they are caused by the shellfish coating intrusive bodies, such as grains of sand, insects, and even small fishes, which nacre so as to make them agreeable to its soft flesh. According to a paper of M. Leon Digue, presented to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, recently, there is a distinction between fine pearls and intrusive bodies coated with nacre, which renders both views more or less right. It is true that foreign bodies entering the shell and probably irritating the mollusc are coated with nacre, and sold as pearls, often of peculiar and fanciful shape. They occur between the "mantle" and the shell, but are usually, if not always attached to the shell by a neck of the pearly matter. These "pearls of nacre," as M. Digue calls them, have not the fine iridescence of true "Orient" pearl, but only that of the shell or mother-of-pearl. They are the result of an accidental intrusion. On the other hand, the true spherical pearl of Orient lustre is formed in any part of the shellfish except the mantle and has no connexion with the shell itself. It

is a pathological calcification or "stone" and seems to arise from parasites. It begins in a small sac of humour which becomes gelatinous and calcifies in a series of concentric layers. A pearl thus formed is composed of crystalline matter and the substance resembling concholine in alternate layers. At its heart is a cavity holding organic matter and calcareous crystals, with remains of organized creatures, presumably the parasites which have provoked the malady in the shellfish. In course of time the sac in which the pearl is made becomes thin, and the mollusc, breaking it easily, can eject the pearl.

THE PLANET MARS OR BRIHASPATI.

THE only planets where living beings at all resembling those with which we are acquainted could find a home are the planets Mars, and possibly Venus. On all the others the conditions are so entirely different from our own that terrestrial life would certainly be impossible.

Mars is better placed for observation than any other of all the heavenly bodies, the moon alone excepted. Sometimes he comes as near as 36,000, 0 miles, and with our telescopes we were able to make out upon his surface features of great variety and beauty. It has a diameter somewhat exceeding 4,200 miles, the area of its surface being, therefore, about three-fourths that of the earth, and its bulk one-seventh.

By means of its two little satellites we are able to "weigh" it, and we find that the planet's mass is only about one-ninth that of the earth. Then from the planet's size and mass we can easily calculate the force of gravity upon the surface, and it turns out to be only about 37 per cent. of terrestrial gravity—i. e., a man who on the earth weighs 160 pounds would weigh only 60 pounds on Mars. This is a most important peculiarity of the planet, and its consequences are numerous and far-reaching. Creatures which are unaided on the earth would be agile there, and masses which our engineers cannot handle here would be easily dealt with there.

The day of Mars is only a little longer than our own (24 hours, 37 minutes, and 22 2/3 seconds). Its axis is inclined to its orbit almost exactly at the same angle as that of the earth. Mars must, therefore, have seasons in many respects like our own, modified, however, by the effect of the ovalness of its orbit. It is 27,000,000 miles nearer the sun during its southern summer than in the opposite portion of its year, and in consequence the southern summer is much shorter and hotter than the northern, and the southern winter longer and colder.

The surface of the planet is remarkably level; no great ranges or lofty peaks appear, though some minor elevations, perhaps two or three thousand feet in height, now and then show themselves on the twilight-line. The most salient and significant fact with respect to the planet's constitution is the way in which the polar caps wax and wane with its seasons, just as they would do if they were composed of snow and ice. And recent observations have made it no less certain that during the apparent melting of the polar caps the features of the planet undergo marked changes, most of which are such as could be accounted for on the theory that water from the melting collects and moves from the polar regions towards the equator along certain lines of depression, and that as a consequence vegetation springs up wherever the water makes its way. The theory is attractive and appears reasonable, the one chief difficulty with it is that the planet's distance from the sun, and the unquestionable variety of its atmosphere, seem to necessitate a temperature so low that water, if present on the planet at all, could exist only as ice. This objection is fatal, unless for some reason the planet is warmer than the facts at present known warrant us in assuming. The time may come when our instruments will become sufficiently delicate to give us certain indications as to the planet's actual temperature. We must not assume that the inhabitants of Mars must be human in their form and constitution in order to be intelligent and effective. [A French astronomer insists that they are winged creatures.] Mars is very likely a much older planet than the earth so that there the arts may have reached a development which they will not here attain for ages to come. As to the possibility of communication with them if they exist, it may be said that if a colony of *human beings* could be transported there, supplied with all the appliances of our present civilization and by some means kept warm and provided with air dense enough to breathe, and food to eat, they could not make any signals which we with our present instruments could even see.—Prof. Young in *Harper*.

SCIENTIFIC NOTE.

AN ARTIFICIAL EARTHQUAKE.

VICTORIA, Colo., July 4.—An artificial earthquake was successfully produced here to-day by the explosion of a charge of dynamite weighing five tons. The experiment was witnessed by 20,000 persons. The whole city, mountains near by, and those miles away were made to tremble in no uncertain degree. The mines of dynamite were prepared on the summit of Big Bull mountain, about a mile east of the town. Big Bull's apex rises 2,000 ft. above the city. The recurrent vibrations peculiar to earthquake were realized. From beginning to end the experiment was entirely satisfactory. As the mines were regularly exploded heavy masses of granite were lifted high in the air, and the earth trembled at each blast.

LADY CURZON will accompany the Viceroy throughout his autumn tour.

THERE is a proposal to hold the Vaish Conference this year at Lucknow.

THROUGH a blasting accident at the Mysore Mine, Kolar Gold Fields, two men were seriously injured; one has died since.

THE Governments of Bengal and Burma have withdrawn Venice Convention regulations against Penang.

LORD FINGCASTLE, V. C., is on a visit to Simla and is staying at Viceregal Lodge as their Excellencies' guest. He will shortly leave India for Ireland.

MR. HOLDERNES has resumed charge of the Secretaryship of the Revenue Department, and Mr. Finucane, who has been officiating, has left Simla for Europe.

MONSOON AND AGRICULTURE.

A BANGALORE telegram of the 10th instant, says:—The monsoon has fairly set in here, more rain falling yesterday and last night. A portion of the crops has been saved and the famine averted, though the crops will be late and prices rise slightly.

A BOMBAY telegram of the same date says:—Bombay crop reports, which have been made up to August 8th, state that practically no rain has fallen in the Mofussil. In every district there was urgent need for rain as the crops were withering, and transplantations and sowings retarded. As good rain has fallen in several districts since the report was compiled, it is impossible accurately to describe the present position, but the most favourable estimates place the value of the crop at ten annas even with the timely rain.

PLAGUE NEWS.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

PLAGUE figures have gone up again, 11 cases and 11 deaths being reported on Thursday last, distributed as follows over the various wards:—1 and 1 in Ward No. 1; 1 and 1 in No. 6; 2 and 2 in No. 7; 2 and 2 in No. 9; 2 and 2 in No. 14; 1 and 1 in No. 20; 1 and 1 in No. 23; and 1 and 1 in No. 25. The total mortality was 55 against 51, the mean of the last five years.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

ON Thursday plague attacks number 20, and plague deaths 13, the total mortality being 33; last year it was 121, and in 1897, 134.

POONA MORTALITY.

ON Thursday 131 deaths were recorded in the city, the total mortality being 153. In the Cantonment there were 25 cases and 22 deaths, in the suburban area five cases and two deaths, and in the district 28 cases and 27 deaths. A good many cases have occurred in the city among the police force. Government has been asked for a loan of Rs. 14,000 to build temporary huts, also it has been asked for a loan of 150 tents for segregation camps.

IN BANGALORE.

PLAGUE cases continue to be reported from Bangalore city, but there is no cause to fear a recrudescence in epidemic form unless the rains bring it in again.

NEIGHBOUR WOLFF AND OTHERS.

NEIGHBOUR Wolff sitting in any easy-chair in the shade in front of his own door. Sometimes he kills time by reading the paper, but oftener he does nothing but watch the people and the vehicles that pass. I frequently stop and talk with him a few minutes, and he appears to be grateful for the trifling attention. He is a man of about fifty, strongly and sturdily built, and to look at him you see no reason why he should not be up and about as actively as the best of us. He is intelligent and well-informed, has travelled considerably, and is a man in every way worth knowing. His ideas on finance and business seem to be clear and practical, and it strikes a stranger as odd if he does not grapple with his opportunities and pile up a big fortune. Yet he never makes a motion in that direction. He lets the chances all slip by, and just sits there as though the world were no more to him than the Klondyke goldfields are to the resident population of a cemetery. Yet my neighbour Wolff knows what money is, and appreciates what can be done with it. Then why doesn't he "get a move on," as the Yankees say, and make hay while the sun shines? Take a peep at him about nine o'clock at night, when he takes his customary exercise on the pavement—the way being mostly clear of pedestrians by them—and you will need no verbal answer to the question. Stocky and strong as he appears when in his chair, he makes a poor show on his legs. Slowly, heavily, leaning hard on his thick stick, he goes to and fro a few times between the corner and his house—a distance of 200 feet may be—and then with a sigh sinks again into his chair like a man who realises he is out of the race. A paralytic stroke two years ago, and the constant fear of another—that explains it. He is one of the multitude who are in the world and not of it—as this woman was a while since:—

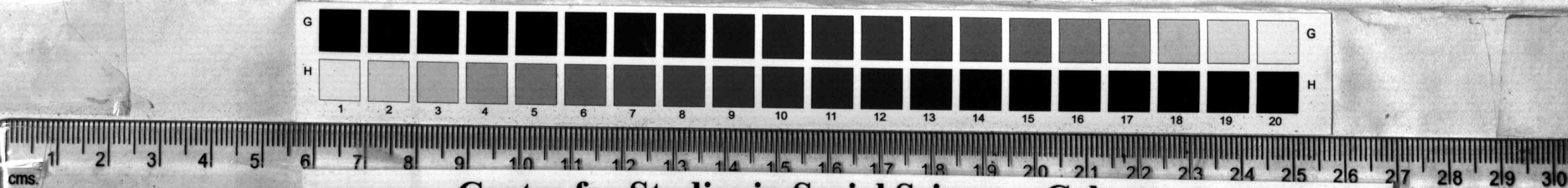
"From my girlhood she says I was always oppressed and hindered by weakness I was habitually tired weary and languid. Like all such persons I lived a kind of life to myself. All pleasures or pursuits which called for energy and vitality were closed to me. I had a feeble and fitful appetite, and what I ate gave me great pain at the chest and back, a sense of coldness, deadness and weight at the stomach. At time there would be also a gnawing, sinking feeling.

"As I grew older I was much troubled with palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Year after year I dragged along in this miserable way, and, being too weak to walk, was drawn from place to place in a Bath chair. Every effort was made to obtain a cure. I consulted doctor after doctor, and took many kinds of medicine and treatment, but got no more than temporary relief. Once doctor said my heart was diseased.

"My sister urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Without any great hopes of its effect in my case, I nevertheless procured a bottle from the stores in High Street and began to take it as directed. The result was a decidedly improved appetite, and I relished and digested what I ate without any pain or distress following.

"As I continued to use this medicine the heart trouble was less frequent and finally ceased altogether. My nerves soon became stronger and I could sleep well. In a few weeks more I was better and stronger than ever before in my life, and have enjoyed good health ever since. My friends were almost as much surprised and pleased as I was at this remarkable result of taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may make my statement public if you think it will do good."

—(Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Ann Welch, 1, Constitution Hill, Luton, Chatham, February 6th 1895. My neighbour Wolff mayor may not recover from his paralysis, but all cases like Mrs. Welch's—indigestion, with consequent weakness and nervous debility—should be curable by the remedy which cured her. It opens and renews the digestion, which is the fountain of life, and puts a wholly new aspect on the world around us. From having been laid aside as lumberers of the ground, we become once more workers with other and sharers of their pleasures.



THE LUMSDEN-AUGIER CASE.

RANEENGUNGE, AUGUST 7.

The further hearing of the Lumsden-Augier case, in which the accused is charged with making indecent gestures to Mrs. Lumsden, and otherwise annoying her while she was a passenger in a train from Dinapore to Calcutta, was resumed before Mr. Emslie, Sub-divisional Officer of Raneengunge, to-day.

The Court was filled with Europeans, even more than on other days. Rai Nursing Dutta, Bahadur, Government Pleader of Howrah, appeared for Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden; Mr. Temple, for the Crown, instructed by Mr. Dossa and Mr. Cranenburgh, with two local pleaders for the defence.

T. M. Cassell cross-examined by Mr. Cranenburgh, said:—I started in charge of the train from Mirzapur. I saw a lady travelling in a 1st class. I did not see Mr. Neville between Mirzapore and Dinapore. Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden were in the train. I saw them first at Dildarnagar; they were travelling in a 2nd class bogie carriage. I saw a lady, before coming to Dinapore, in the carriage in which Mr. Lumsden travelled. There were other gentlemen in that compartment. I could not say how many there were. I cannot say if Mr. Lumsden travelled with his companions after leaving Dinapore. I was too busy, Mr. Lumsden spoke to me at Dinapore; asked me to get him another carriage, but I did not see him after that. I am aware I received two bicycles at Bankipore. I asked Mr. Augier if the bicycles belonged to him. He said, "Yes." I did not know Mr. Augier before I spoke to him on that occasion. The Station Master told me at Mokameh to see about these bicycles, and I satisfied myself that they were all right. They halt, 15 minutes at Mokameh. I did not notice Mr. Lumsden taking his wife to the refreshment room at Mokameh. No complaint was made to me at Mokameh by Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden. The bogie carriage is painted entirely white. It is quite possible for a passenger to mistake one compartment for another. If the venetians are put up in one compartment it is not possible for a person in the next compartment to look into the other compartment. There was no means by which Mr. Lumsden could have, by pressing a button brought the train to a halt. Jhaja was the first station at which I received information of this case from Mr. Lumsden. Mr. Lumsden did not at that time say that Mr. Augier had molested his (Lumsden's) wife. At Lukisera I saw Mr. Augier on the platform, and spoke to him about his bicycles, and said it was lucky for him that I had secured them. I then saw Mr. Lumsden in his wife's 1st class carriage, and told him that he was liable to be prosecuted for travelling in that carriage, but that he could travel up to Jhaja, as the train was about to leave. I am sure that Mr. Lumsden rode with his wife, from Lukisera to Jhaja; there were no halts between, and I told Guard Robinson that a lady was in the 1st class, but that she held a 2nd class ticket, and that I was going to see that Mr. Lumsden left the ladies' 1st class carriage, and he said to me that a gentleman was in the next carriage. I think Augier must have heard this as he was close, as also the soldier (Mr. Neville). I spoke loud enough for them to hear me. Mr. Augier was dressed, as far as I can remember, as he is now, in an Assam white suit.

Re-examination: I did not see Mr. Augier at any time inside of any compartment. On each occasion I saw him on the platform.

Guard Robinson cross-examined by Mr. Cranenburgh, said:—As a matter of fact the train of which I was in charge should not have stopped at Simultala, but it did, to detach some carriages. I did not speak to Mr. Lumsden before I came to Simultala, where he made a complaint to the man at the brake-van. The complaint made was that some passenger was annoying his wife. He pointed out the passenger; it is to say, he asked his wife, is that the man, meaning Mr. Augier. When Mr. Lumsden made the complaint, Mrs. Lumsden walked about five paces before pointing to Augier. She looked well at him. Lumsden then said that Augier had been trying to annoy his (Lumsden's) wife almost the whole night and secreting himself in a bathroom. I understood by this that Augier had annoyed her from Dinapore. Mr. Lumsden did not say how she was annoyed. The train stopped there for only 3 minutes. Mr. Augier was in his shirt-sleeves, leaning on the door of a bogie 2nd carriage. He was dressed in an Assam suit. Mr. Augier came out then. There was one other passenger in the compartment with Augier. He was asleep. Mr. Augier jumped into Mr. Lumsden's carriage, &c. after Lumsden. Augier said: "I will get into that carriage and explain matters to him (Lumsden)." Augier was still in his shirt-sleeves. He did not have on a black coat at Jhaja. I reported the case to the police, but the Head Constable said he would go on to Assensole. Mr. Lumsden wrote a charge in the Station Master's office. The Head Constable said at first that he would detain Mr. Augier. Mrs. Augier was with Mr. Augier in a 2nd class carriage, that is, at Jhaja. I did not see Augier or his luggage being taken out at Muddopore. I did not hear Augier say he mistook one compartment for another, and therefore got into a 1st class. I made a report on the 22nd about this case to the District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah.

Re-examined by Mr. Temple: Mr. and Mrs. Augier got into the 2nd class with Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden at Jhaja. Mr. Neville, cross-examined by Mr. Cranenburgh said: I met Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden at Mogulserai. Mr. Scrimgeur and I entered a 2nd class carriage. Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden entered it afterwards. I was coming from Sialkote. I could not say we arrived at Mogulserai by the same train. I never saw Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden before I got to Mogulserai. We got to Mogulserai at about 3 or 4 P.M. I was talking to the clergyman; there was general conversation going on. I am sure I spoke to Mrs. Lumsden. After leaving Mogulserai I do not remember seeing any of my passengers leave the compartment before we got to Dinapore. I am sure I did not see any whisky, O. V. H. The clergyman may have had some (loud laughter) but he did not offer me any. I saw a lot of whisky at Dinapore at the refreshment-room. I had none. I had a little beer. (Laughter). They all went to the 1st class; I, poor chap, to the bar. (Laughter). I did not see what they had. The clergyman did not appear to be very friendly with the Lumsdens in fact, it was the other

way he objected to Mrs. Lumsden coming into our carriage. Before the train started from Dinapore there were Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Scrimgeur and myself in the 2nd class. Mrs. Lumsden went to the 1st class ladies' carriage there. I am sure at Bankipore, Captain Twiddell, myself and the clergyman were the only occupants of the 2nd class carriage. I remember that after we left Bankipore, Mr. Lumsden came at the next stoppage and took his tobacco, and at the next stoppage he took his tobacco. I can call to mind only two occasions in which Mr. Lumsden came to the 2nd class. I did not get out anywhere after that. I cannot say what time it was that Mr. Lumsden came for the tobacco. Mr. Lumsden was absent for two hours from my carriage. I have no knowledge where Lumsden was during the two hours, I saw tea and coffee being sold at several stations; it is stuff I never drink (laughter). I have no recollection of Lakhesera. It was at about 12 o'clock that Mr. Lumsden asked me to assist him to find Augier. Mr. Scrimgeur got on the top bunk; he was reading; he was in his night suit. I do not know if he was sleeping, I certainly did not hear him snoring. While Mr. Scrimgeur was reading, I was talking to Captain Twiddell. Half-an-hour before Mr. Lumsden came to ask me to assist him the Captain had retired. Mr. Lumsden did not speak to any one but me at that time. I went out with him. It was 3 or 4 stoppages before we reached Assensole. Lumsden had on a sleeping coat. He changed his suit in my carriage. I am not quite certain of this. Lumsden did not in my presence make a report to the Guard or Station Master. Before we went to the 1st class carriage to search for the accused, Mrs. Lumsden came with her husband to my compartment, &c. before Lumsden and I went in search of the accused. I entered the 1st class carriage. I do not remember seeing Mr. Lumsden inside. He was at the door outside. Before I went to search for the man Mr. Lumsden said that some one had been annoying his wife—that is all I remember. It was a moonlight night, the gas was turned down in the carriage, but from outside I could see that there was no one inside, but to make sure I went inside. I did not look under the seat, because I am not used to this sort of job. I am not a married man and therefore not used to look under beds. (Laughter). I did not see any luggage; there might have been some small boxes under the seats. I tried to open the bathroom door. Mr. Lumsden was about 2 or 3 yards away when I tried to open the door. Mr. Lumsden should have heard me because I spoke loudly to Augier. I did not hear the words from inside of the bathroom: "Wait a second. I will be out immediately." It is not a fact that I did not wait on the platform. The train stopped for about 5 minutes at that station. When I said "I am looking out for the man who is travelling in this carriage." I said it loudly, and Mr. Lumsden should have heard me. Mrs. Lumsden was in the 2nd class compartment when I left it to make this search. I could not say if there was a guard on the platform when I spoke to Mr. Augier. Mr. Augier was not standing on the platform when I was looking for him in the carriage. I did not hear Mr. Lumsden say anything to Mr. Augier, when he (Augier) came on the platform. Mr. Lumsden did not tell me why he was silent. I went back to my carriage. Mr. Lumsden followed me. I left Augier in the 1st class and hurried back to mine. At the next station there was a commotion. I do not know the name of the station. The police said that at the next station a charge would be made. While the police were enquiring Lumsden, Captain Twiddell, the Station Master and Guard were present. I was there also. After that Augier came into our compartment. I said: "Augier sit down: This was in our carriage. At that time Mr. Scrimgeur was seated on the lower bunk. I sat near Augier. Augier said: "I wish to explain matters," or words to that effect, and said "don't put in the charge against me," and after that he said he was innocent, and that he could explain his action. He said that his wife was in the same train and that a native friend could prove he had been talking to him, and he said, "Go and ask my native friend. None of us went. Lumsden sat on the box till we came to the next station, except during the time he was kneeling down. I saw a man get up; he was about a couple of seconds on his knees. He said that he was innocent—about fifty times. He made an excuse; it was that he had been to see his wife, and had got into the wrong compartment. The clergyman said something, I am not sure what he said. Mrs. Lumsden spoke to her husband and to me, but nothing in respect of what Augier was saying. I was not accused till Saturday last, that I was the man who was practising some jokes; this was said by the accused's brother, Mr. Minton Augier.

I treated the accusation with contempt, and therefore did not answer him. No such insinuation was made to me before Saturday last. I never left the compartment until Mr. Lumsden took me out. Here Mr. Cranenburgh asked that a day be fixed for the defence. As he had to arrange about Mr. Allen's coming in. The 25th August was accordingly fixed.

The Court was then cleared and Mr. Lumsden was cross-examined:—I have no ill-feeling towards the accused, and if he got off it would be just as well. I expressed my sympathy for the accused because Mr. Allen had not come for two days. I have heard that accused is a man of position, and much respected. Because my wife did not wish to appear in Court, she wished that the case should be compromised; this was said to the police; it was said to Mr. Swain, the Assistant Superintendent of Police. He said there was evidence, and that as a charge had been laid, it could not be withdrawn and must be gone on with. I was asked if I sympathised with the accused, and said, yes, &c., if he got off. I was introduced to the accused by you (Cranenburgh) and therefore shook hands with him; that was on Saturday last and again to-day, when he came up and put out his hand, I had to shake hands. I did not say anything to the accused this morning. I spoke to you (Cranenburgh). I went to Mussoorie to bring my wife down. We passed through Benares, did not alight there. At Assensole I made a written complaint; at that time the facts as mentioned to me by my wife were quite fresh in my memory. I wrote down the complaint in accordance with those facts. As far as I am aware I wrote the facts correctly. She was alongside of me and saw what I wrote. She signed the com-

plaint, and so did I. (Complaint shown, and acknowledged to be the one he wrote.) I did not know where Mr. Augier got into the train. I did not hear about his having booked his bicycle at Bankipore. I have never heard it said "How could Augier annoy Mrs. Lumsden from Dinapore, when he got into the train at Bankipore?" She did not complain to me that she had been molested all the way from Dinapore. My wife complained to me at the station next before coming to Jhaja of her having been insulted. I do not remember the name of the station. I went once or twice to see my wife, &c., immediately after the train arrived at Bankipore, and once after that. On both these occasions she did not make any complaint to me. I did go and stay in the compartment with my wife after she complained to me at a station before Jhaja. At Jhaja I went and told Neville—I do not remember having gone to the Mokameh Refreshment Room, and getting tea for my wife. I do not remember having got tea for my wife from Dinapore to Howrah. I do not remember having given any refreshment to her on the road. I dined at Dinapore at 7 o'clock and saw my wife about an hour after; it was at either Patna or Bankipore that I asked her if she wanted anything, and she answered in the negative. I was not absent for 2 or more hours from my compartment. It is possible it was at about midnight that I sought Neville's services. I might have gone on to the platform—or to refreshment rooms but did not visit my wife off and on. It was Neville and I alone went to search that 1st class compartment I remained on the platform. Mr. Neville went inside of the 1st class carriage. I did not see him look under the seats. The train stopped for a few minutes at Jhaja. No man inside of the bathroom came out, and then on to the platform. I reported the case to the Guard and then went back into my own compartment with Neville. Neville spoke to the man Augier in the carriage. I have not seen Neville's statement in to-day's "Indian Daily News," one copy of which is in the Court to-day. Then accused did not speak to Neville on the platform. I did not hear the whole conversation between Neville and Augier. I only heard "What are you doing here without baggage." I did not hear the answer. The accused said something. I do not know what. I do not remember who came out of the carriage first. Something more was said, but I did not hear, my attention was drawn towards the Guard who was coming. I am sure I saw Augier coming out of the compartment. Neville must have seen Augier in the platform; it is not a fact that the man stopped on in the bathroom. We went back to our compartment. When the accused got into our carriage, I do not remember hearing him say, "Come and verify my statement." I did not hear him say "Come and ask my native friends." He pleaded his innocence and begged that justice would be shown him. He went on his knees and asked for forgiveness. I cannot remember what he said. He said, as far as I can remember, "I am sorry for what I have done. I hope you will forgive me." The Missionary was for some time asleep, that is, when Mr. Augier first came into the carriage; nothing was said about his having gone into the wrong carriage. He may have made a mistake and said, "Forgive me." The first thing Augier did, when he entered the carriage, was to say he was innocent; that is, so far as I can remember. Augier had on no coat; he was in his shirt-sleeves. Augier was for a few minutes on his knees. At Bijanath an investigation was held. I saw Augier on the platform. I do not know if he was present at the investigation. I did not observe his luggage being taken out at that station. I do not remember having seen the Burdwan Inspector. A police officer at Assensole said that this case was within the jurisdiction of Jamoie. Guard Cassells told me that I was liable to be prosecuted for entering a ladies' carriage; it was at the station before Jhaja.

By the Court: The gestures were very obscene. (The Court was then cleared of even all pleaders and others, and Lumsden showed what they were.)

Mrs. Lumsden was then called, and only in the presence of the Magistrate showed the indecent gestures which were made to her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cranenburgh: I have been on good terms with my husband. Once in a way every one has a disagreement. There have been disagreements between us—one very serious. I went to my father's house on account of ill health and on account of disagreement. I have been married about 9 months, and during this time I have been to my parents only once at Mussoorie. I was returning from my parents' house on the 21st [Jan. last. I had been away for about three weeks. I started from Mussoorie on the 18th or 19th. My husband brought me down from Mussoorie. He saw my parents; he reached on the 15th. We both travelled together from Mussoorie to Dinapore in the same carriage. I know Neville. He was a passenger in the compartment with my husband and myself from Mogulserai and up to Dinapore. When I left for the ladies' compartment at Dinapore, I was put into a 1st class compartment. My husband came to see me at nearly every station when the train stopped, and he remained with me as long as the train halted at the stations with the exception of one, when I asked him to stop. I do not remember having taken tea from my husband between Dinapore and Jhaja. I do not know Mokameh Station. The longest halt was at Dinapore. My husband may have remained with me, after we left Dinapore or Bankipore. The annoyance began shortly after we left Bankipore, and my husband got into my compartment the station before Jhaja. As soon as I was annoyed, I told my husband, and he came to my carriage. The first time I reported to my husband was at the station next before Jhaja. The train must have passed one or two stopping stations before the annoyance commenced, and in consequence of this report he came into my compartment. He had been to see me before the station at which the annoyance began. I described to him how I had been annoyed. No one was present at the time. I did not see any one. I may have told him part of what happened while he was inside the carriage, and part while he was on the platform. It was between 9 to 11 P.M. The annoyance I alluded to was the signs. I saw the face of the accused when he looked into my carriage and when he made the signs when I was undressing. I was undressing between 9 and 11 P.M. I began to undress without knowing that there was a man in next compartment. The accused began looking into my compartment from

the right side, that is, the off-side window. I did not put up any blinds; it was too warm. The lights in my carriage were bright; the shades were not put on. I did not mind a bright light. I did not go into the bathroom of my carriage for the purpose of undressing. The accused had his head and hands out while making the gestures. On seeing these I put my clothes on. He did not speak. I did not say anything to him. I avoided looking towards his compartment. I went further away from the partitions. I went to the end of the compartment to avoid him. I was doing my best not to see him. The gestures were repeated. I glanced back, as I was feeling frightened, and saw the second gesture. I saw the accused's face sufficiently well to be able to identify him. I was feeling very nervous at the time. I saw his face distinctly on the first occasion. I had a quick glance at him on the second occasion. I felt shocked and turned my eyes away. On the second occasion there was only one gesture; it was made with one hand. The train reached the next station after this. About 5 or 10 minutes after that nothing further was done. The accused did not say or do anything more; he did not call out to me. My husband came in from the door nearest the station. The remark, "May I come in?" could have been made from the carriage. He must have pleased himself about this. As soon as I saw him on the footboard I ran to my husband in the bathroom. I saw the accused's head and shoulders, I, of course, became afraid. I did not see where his hands were. The train was going at the time very fast. The door of my compartment was towards the bathroom at the other end of the compartment. My husband was waiting for an alarm. I was in the middle of the compartment at the time that the accused came along the footboard. My husband delayed in coming out as the handle of the door was locked. This was the work of a few seconds. I told the man I should inform my husband, and rushed for the door of the bathroom. I wanted my husband to see the man. My husband looked out of one of the windows. I did not. He said he saw no one. I did not look into the compartment to see if it was or was not lighted. I gave my husband a detailed account of all that happened. This must have taken about 10 minutes. While this was being said I was on the left side seated together. At the end of my story I showed him the gestures. The adjoining compartment appeared to be very dark. When the train came to a halt, I left the compartment with my husband. I do not remember seeing my husband looking into the next compartment. I am sure that when we alighted the next compartment was dark. My husband was with me from one station to another. It may have been about 20 minutes. There was nothing to prevent the accused escaping. We went to the 2nd class and my husband asked a passenger to help him to search for the accused. This was at about 8 P.M. I did not notice any passengers alighting from the train at that time. I do not remember seeing any passengers on the platform. There may have been some. The clergyman was up in his bunk at the time. Neville was there. He was on the bunk lower. Captain Twiddell was there. The accused came into the 2nd class where I was. I did not hear the soldier ask the accused to sit down. The accused asked for mercy as he came in and said that he had 13 years' service. He said, "Have mercy, lady." He was on his knees, I said nothing. I do not recollect what he next said; he also said he would be ruined. I do not remember hearing him say "I am innocent." I did not hear him say "go to my native friends in the 2nd class and ask them." He said, "for god's sake, do me justice." I do not remember his saying "I have come to explain matters." I do not remember hearing him say that he had made a mistake in getting into the wrong carriage. He also did not say that the entire carriage was painted white and he made a mistake. What I have said is all that I remember. He was on his bended knees for about 5 minutes. I said nothing all this time. I was talking to the Inspector, in the presence of the clergyman, for about half-an-hour. This was at the hotel on Saturday night. My husband left by the 3 P.M. train on Saturday. I left at 2 A.M. for Calcutta from Raneengunge. I did not see Mr. Swain in this case. I saw him when he came to my house. He came about the statement my husband made at Assensole. My husband wrote the statement. I gave him the information. I signed the statement. When I said that I was molested after leaving Dinapore, I meant any station after Dinapore, Bankipore, or the next station, or it may be the station before that one I did not call on any official to have this case withdrawn, nor did I send my husband. At the request of Mrs. Augier, I wrote to Mr. Swain to drop this case. I am sure it was not after the case was called on for hearing for the first time at Raneengunge. It was about a week after this alleged occurrence. I wrote to Mr. Swain. I saw Mrs. Augier on the 21st or 22nd. I do not wish to withdraw the charge. I do not read the statement which my husband wrote. [Mr. Allen was telegraphed to by Mr. Cranenburgh not to come up to-morrow.]

A CHARGE FRAMED.

RANEENGUNGE, AUGUST 8TH.

The further hearing of the Lumsden-Augier case, in which the accused is charged with making indecent gestures of Mrs. Lumsden, and otherwise annoying her while she was a passenger in a train from Dinapore to Calcutta, was resumed before Mr. Emslie, Sub-divisional Officer of Raneengunge, to-day. Rai Nursing Dutta, Bahadur, Government Pleader of Howrah, appeared for Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden; Mr. Temple, for the Crown, instructed by Mr. Dossa and Mr. Cranenburgh, with two local pleaders for the defence. Captain H. Twiddell examined in chief, said: I remember the night of 21st June. I travelled 2nd class from Bankipore to Howrah. There were 3 occupants in the compartment when I entered it. I have ascertained their names since, they were Private Neville, the Reverend Scrimgeur and Mr. Lumsden. Mr. Lumsden and I got into conversation with Private Neville about sport in the North-West Provinces; we talked till late in the evening; I spoke to no other person. Mr. Lumsden was constantly leaving the carriage. After the conversation with Neville I went to bed. I did not sleep. I cannot say the exact time, but about half-an-hour after I heard a loud conversation going on in the carriage, and a lady came in with Mr.

Lumsden; it was at one of the halts. I saw Private Neville leave the carriage and come back to it after a little while. I do not remember if any one went with Neville. After the train started I asked Neville what was up. He said that the lady now in the compartment with us had been insulted, and that he had gone to see who the man was. Lumsden was then in my compartment. Neville told me the result of the search. I got down from my bunk and said we will find out all about it at the next station, or words to that effect. Mrs. Lumsden seemed to be agitated and frightened. Neville told me that he had gone to a 1st-class compartment in which he had been told that the man was hiding in; he found no one in it. He then tried the bathroom, which he found locked from inside, and after repeatedly trying to open it, it was opened by some one from inside, and that he said to the man where is your luggage, but the man was in his shirt-sleeves, and there was no baggage in the compartment. As the whistle went, he (Neville), ran back to our compartment.

As soon as the train stopped, Mr. Neville, Lumsden and I went towards the bogie carriage. Mr. Lumsden got into conversation with some Railway officials and Neville went to search for the man in the first-class bogie carriage. He joined us again, and as he did so, a man's head appeared at the window of a compartment near our carriage. When Neville saw him he pointed his finger and said "that is the man" (identifies Augier in Court). Very shortly after that the whistle sounded and we went to our compartments followed by the accused. I sat on the furthest seat from the door, and when I turned round I saw the accused sitting on my box near the gangway; he was very excited, and he implored us to hear him; he asked for justice, and that he had a wife in the train, and 13 years' service. The Missionary then got into conversation with the accused and owing to the noise of the train, I could not hear what they were saying. When he asked for justice he appealed to us all, saying—"Justice gentlemen, justice." Shortly after I went back to my bunk and lay down. He was on a low plate chest of mine and appeared to be in a kneeling position. I cannot say that he appealed to anybody in particular. Mr. Neville, Mrs. Lumsden and Mr. Lumsden are the person I saw in Court yesterday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cranenburgh: Mrs. Lumsden was pointed out to me as Mrs. Lumsden, I was not introduced to her prior to that. I was told by Neville that she had travelled in this train. I cannot say when Mr. Lumsden got out of the carriage, he was going in and out, but once he went out for about half-an-hour, and then came back; I did not see any one in the gentleman's 1st class bathroom. Neville said he was not certain if the man he had found in the bathroom had or had not followed him (Neville) out of the carriage. Some one said that the accused had got into the 1st class bathroom by mistake. The Missionary was in his upper bunk till very shortly before the train stopped and I went to search for the accused. I thought that the Missionary was asleep. He did not cover his face but he had a sheet over his body; his face was occasionally turning. I do not remember his (Augier) saying, "I am innocent." I do not remember the accused saying "give me a beating, but don't give me over to the police."

Here witness said, "I am sorry I travelled by that train next time I shall be more careful and not get into an affair like this. I do not remember hearing accused asking for forgiveness or for pardon for what he had done. When accused was seated on my chest, Neville was first seated near him. To some remark which the accused made, Neville moved away and the Missionary took Neville's seat. Lumsden was near the door—near his wife. I was at the furthest end, Mrs. Lumsden was furthest from the accused. Mr. Lumsden was very quiet. I do not remember Lumsden having spoken to the accused. I remember Lumsden waiving the accused off, remarking "it was no good or it is all very fine your now talking." I did not hear Mrs. Lumsden speak at all. Augier was in his shirt-sleeves, his collar was undone and his jersey could be seen. He had on pantaloons (laughter). I cannot say how long the Missionary was seated listening to the story.

Re-examined Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden were about 4 to 6 feet from the accused in the compartment.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Cranenburgh then applied for time to prepare his defence. He said that one of his witnesses was at Port Blair, and it would take some time to get him down. On the consent of both parties, the case was adjourned till 8th September, after a charge had been framed against the accused under section 509 I. P. Code and 120 Railway Act. Accused pleaded not guilty, and promised to put in a written statement later on. He was enlarged on bail of Rs. 200.—I. D. News.

BESIDES the places already mentioned, it is possible that the Viceroy's tour may include Mount Abu, Nasirabad, Bundi, Gwalior, Bhatnagar, Lucknow and Benares.

THE statistics in the recent outbreak of cholera in the 17th Bengal Cavalry at Mian Mir up to the 8th instant show 39 admissions to hospital, including 21 sowars, and two deaths, including two soldiers. There have been 14 cases in camp and four deaths, six cases and two deaths being of sowars among the men of the regiment, therefore there were altogether 27 sowars and four deaths, and among the non-combatants 26 seizures and 11 deaths.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine, it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a grid of numbers 1-20.

