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नहरू जिल्ला

मन्भून वर्गाटस ब्ला था॰ हेकि। क्ष्यक्षवाकाक असिव िकाकिएन आखेरा।

প্রতাহত প্রকাশ।

শীঅবৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় অমুচর ও শিব্য

क्षा चारक जवर खेबरेब उथा इत समाव नी ना विभवज्ञत्भ वर्षि इहेबाद् ।

মূল্য দ০ আনা। ভাক্মাণ্ডল /০ আনা। অমৃত বাজার, পত্তিকা আফিলে প্রাপ্তবা।

अग्रवागवला।

श्रीमत्नाइत वाना व्यति ।

बरे बाबि छिनारमय देवकाव अस इहे म्रा

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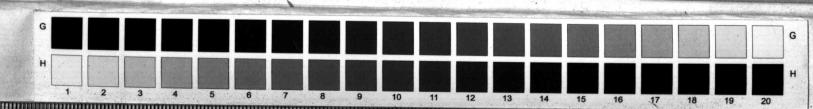
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GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. F. MACBLAINE, Offig Dist and Sessi Judge, Purnea, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Addl Sess Judge of Bhagulpur, during the period of the ensuing Civil Court vacation.

Mr. R. A. Stephen, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, in charge of the Bohmong's Circle, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one month, under article, 372 (a) of the Civil

one month, under article 273 (a) of the Civil

Service Regulations.

Babu Jodunath Chatterjee, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Mymensing, is allowed leave for two months, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Chandra Narayan Gupta, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on furlough, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of the

Sonthal Parganas.

Mr. J. H. Temple, Offg Dist and Sess
Judge, Hoogly, is allowed furlough for sixteen
months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Atal Behary Moitra, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is allowed leave for two months and a half, under articles 266 and 369 of the

Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. E. E. Forrester, Offg Jt Magte
and Dy Collr, on leave, is appointed to have

charge of the Barh sub-div.

Mr. H. F. E. B. Foster, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Barh, is transferred temporarily to Jalpaiguri.

Mr. H. Savage, Magte and Collr, is appointed temporarily to be a Commr of a Div.

Mr. H. Savage will continue to act as Commr of Dacca until further orders.

Mr. G. Gordon, Dist and Sees Judge.

Mr. G. Gordon, Dist and Sess Judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Addl Sess Judge of Tippera, during a portion of the ensuing Civil Court

Babu Tarini Kumar Ghose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under article 291 of the month and ten days, under Civil Service Regulations.

Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb, Dist and Sess Judge, Nadia, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Addl Sess Judge of Jessore, during the period of the ensuing Civil Court vacation.

Babu Manasa Ranjan Sen, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Sonthal Parganas, is transferr d

Rai Saroda Prasad Chatterjea Bahadur, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Hooghly, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil

Babu Bidhi Nath Chatterjee, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, employed as Offg Personal Asst fo the Commr of Patna, is allowed leave for three weeks under article 291 of the Civil Service Personal transfer of the Civil

Babu Girendra Chander Mukherjee, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bogra, is allowed leave for one month, under article of 291 of the Civil

Ser vice Regulations.

Mr. W. Swain, Asst Supdt of Polic, in charge of the District: Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one week, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Tara Prosanna Dass, Munsif, is appointed to be a Munsif of Aurangabad.
Babu Nilalohit Mookherjee, Munsif, is appointed to be a Munsif of Ranchi.
Babu Annoda Kumar Sen, Munsif, is appointed to be a Munsif of Chikandi, but to be on danutation at Moderica.

deputation at Madaripur.

Maulvi Abdul Bari, Munsif of Bhola, and sub pro tem Addl Sub Judge of Sylhet, who is now acting as Sub Judge of Patna, is confirmed in his present appointment. Maulvi Mirza Bedar Bakht, Munsif of

Maulvi Mirza Bedar Bakht, Munsit of Maulvi Bazar, who is now officiating as an Addl Munsif of Gobindpur and Chaibassa is appointed to be a Munsif of Gobindpur.

Babu Jadupati Banerji, Addl Sub Judge of Saran, under orders of transfer to Backergunge, is appointed to be Sub Judge of Manbhum

and Singhbhum. Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, Sub Judge of Manbhum and Singhbhum is appointed to

pur Div.

Dewan Krishna Chander, pro tem Sub-Dy Collr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Ananda Chandra Basu, Sub-Dy Collr, Jamalpur, is allowed leave for five weeks under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

It is notified that the Secretary of State for India had sanctioned the construction, at the India had sanctioned the construction, at the expense of the Baroda State, of metre gauge lines from Kalol Stationon the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Vijapur, a distance of 29.6 miles, at an estimated cost of R. 9,02,547.

Mr. M. Dwyer, Officiating Storekeeper, East Coast Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for twelve months.

It is notified that the Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State, authorised the construction, at the cost of the Native State of Ihind and Maler Kotla, of a rail.

Native State of Jhind and Maler Kotla, of a railway from Ludhiana Station on the North-Western. Railway, via Dhuri Station on the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway, to Jakhal Station on the Southern Punjab, a distance of 80 miles.

The services of Mr. J. J. Cotton, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras. The notification placing the services of Major J. R. Burrows, R. A. M. C., temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay

for plague duty, is cancelled.

The services of Major J. W. Rodgers, I M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Captain A. Grant, 4th Gurkhas, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. P. for plague The services of Captain Maxwell, 16th

Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the isposal of the Government of Bombay for

The services of Captain Cooper, 1st Sikh Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of the undermentioned officers

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for plague duty:—Captain Bourchier, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenant Hobson, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The services of Captain W. Hudson, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, are placed at the disposal of the Punja b Government.

Colonel Gor R. E., is appointed Surveyor-General, in succession to General Strahan.

Major Burrara succeeds Colonel Gore, and during Major Burrard's deputation to Chatham Mr. I. Eccles will officiate.

Mr. Rustomjee Bhunjeebhoy Mehta appointed Consul for Persia at Calcutta.
Colonel P. F. O'Conor Is appointed to the
medical charge of Bundelkhand Political

Agency.
Colonel R. H. Jennings, R. E., is appointed Resident at Indore.
Mr. J. G. Lorimer is appointed Assisant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

THE CYCLONE

A Kurseong correspondent writing on the 29th ultimo, says: -The terrible storm that has devastated Darjeeling passed over our station on Sunday. No damage to speak of has been done in the station itself. There was rather a nasty slip near Dr. Humphrey's house, and the roof was blown off Mr. Mathias' stables; otherwise all the buildings are safe. Great damage has, however, been done to the tea estate known as however, been done to the tea estate known as Magaret Hope," Toong. The tea-house with over 100 acres of tea, has been washed away, together with all the coolie lines. Several coolies have been killed. The loss of life as given first was greatly exaggerated. The Singell Tea Company's turbine has been damaged. The suspension bridge across the Balasun was smashed and mails from the interior delayed. The runner service from Kurseong to Darjeeling is working well. Letters posted at Darjeeling at 6-30 are received at one o'clock and forwarded the are received at one o'clock and forwarded the same day to Calcutta. The up-mail arrives here at about 11-30 and is despatched at once to Darjeeling and reaches the same night. Passengers are arriving daily from Calcutta and going on to Darjeeling on foot. The Superintendent of Telegraphs, accompanied by the Assistant Superintendent, left here at

by the Assistant Superintendent, left here at two o'clock yesterday, and arrived at Darjeeling at ten o'clock last night. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lee also went on to Darjeeling yesterday. Mrs. Lee rode, and it is hoped she and her baby reached there safely. Dr. Wallace came up to-day, and has gone on to Darjeeling. The evolutement and persistence. Darjeeling. The excitement and panic created at Darjeeling in consequence of the terrible disaster, resulting in the loss of so many lives, and especially of helpless children, mostly girls, have considerably abated, and after the first shock things have quieted down. At the same 'time every one is anxious to leave Darjeeling and return once more to the plains. In this respect the greater portion of those who are at Darjeeling have been making preparations, and are ready to leave at a moment's notice on hearing that the roads are passable with safety, and in cases of ladies and children, if dandies or carts are available and the roads sufficiently repaired to convey them in safety to Kurseong. The residents who have been rendered homeless, and others who have had to leave their houses which are not consider-ed safe to be occupied, are overcrowding the places where they have obtained shelter, and are anxiously waiting to here when they can return to Calcutta.

It is expected that people from Darjeeling will be coming down in a stream as soon as the roads are open and no difficulty experienced in getting to Kurseong in safety. Several ladies and gentlemen who went from Calcutta intending to make their way up to Darjeeling are still at Kurseong on finding the difficulties they would have to encounter, while the prices of dandies and coolies are enormously high. The dandies and coolies are enormously high. The Railway authorities are working with great energy to render the roads from Kurseong to Ghoom fit for cart traffic, the journey by dandies being already possible, though at a very high figure. Huge boulders, which have blocked the roads, are being tackled by the Engineering department by blasting them, and efforts are being made to bridge great my gaps and breaches, or fill them up, where this can be done, to enable carts to cross over without danger. In fact what has been done so far is very commendable, and the be Sub Judge of Backergunge.

Babu Sarat Chander Mukerjee, sub protem Sub-Dy Collr, is posted to the Bhagal
done so far is very commendable, and the authorities hope to have the roads in a still authorities hope to have the roads in a still better condition during the next two or three days, either for pedestrians or those who desire

to go riding.
We learn from a private source that in the vicinity of the Testa some hundreds of acres of rice land has been washed away, and that a considerable number of native bustees have been damaged. This is said to have occurred in close proximity to where the boating fatality took place. It is rumoured that one hundred carts, laden with tea, on their way to Siliguri were carried away by the cyclone of Sunday night last, but to what Estate they belonged is

not yet known. Mr. Nolan reports that Darjeeling, or at least a large part of it, is unsafe. Very many slips are only partial, and another downpour will work great havoc. Special attention is drawn to the fact that all the old buildings erected on carefully selected sites have remained

The Viceroy has requested Mr. Nolan to furnish him with a daily report of affairs in Darjeeling, and to especially mention the state of the

weather.

A Berhampore correspondent, writing on Thursday, the 28th ultimo, says numerous corpses of men, women, cattle, and other domestic animals were seen floating by on the Bhagirathi, but it was not known whence they were coming. Heavy showers of rain fell at Berhampore on Saturday and Sunday, resulting in a visible rise in the river.

It is a common practice, in Paraguay, to kiss every lady he is introduced. Roumania has annual kissing fairs, which satisfy the desire for promiscuous osculation for a whole year; and on Easter Day, in Russia, everyone is privileged to his averybody also leged to kiss everybody else.

LEOPARDS have been growing curiously bold bout Simla of late. A correspondent recentabout Simla of late. A correspondent recently stold how a dog, the property of General Wace, had been carried off within a few yards of its master on the Mushobra Road. This has since been eclipsed by a leopard making its way about dawn on Wednesday morning last into the corridor of the Metropole Hotel, as its name implies, situated in the very heart of Simla. In this case a dog was seized, but escaped with some claw marks on the head, the chowkidar appearing on the scene and driving chowkidar appearing on the scene and driving of the leopard. On Sunday night last another dog was carried off from the servant's quarter on the Mashobra estate, but as yet the raids have been confined to this class of prey

English Aotes.

THE coining of sovereigns in India has been delayed by a purely technical difficulty. It appears that until by proclamation the Indian mints are declared branches of the Royal Mint in England no sovereigns can be legally coined in India. Other business may have occupied the Home Government, but the issue of the formal proclamation seems hardly so serious a formal proclamation seems hardly so serious a business as to explain delay, and this is evidently the opinion in India.—Country Gentleman.

MR. GLADSTONE once advised English farmers to take up the manufacture of jam as likely to be profitable. It is now suggested as a promising industry for India to develop. A correspondent, who has been partner in one of the largest firms in Scotland engaged in this busistates that a very handsome profit would certainly be secured if a property conducted jam manufactory were started in India for mango, guava and condiments in which home manufacturers could not compete.

THE Marquis of Salisbury on Sept. 13 resum ed his receptions of Diplomatists at the Foreign Office, which had been suspended during his stay at Walmer Castle. He came to town from Hatfield, and was in attendance at the Foreign Office at about Hatfield, and was in attendance at the Foreign Office at about noon. Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, called and made a rather prolonged stay, Lord Salisbury left the Foreign Office shortly after the departure of his Excellency, but returned at about half-past three, and gave interviews to the Italian Ambassador, the Portuguese, Brazilian, and Chinese Ministers, and the Russian Charge d' Affaires. The Turkish Ambassador also called.

A CRISIS has arisen in the Dundee jute A CRISIS has arisen in the Dundee jute trade in consequence of a demand by the millworkers for an increase of five per cent. in wages. During the week there have been strikes at many of the mills. Upwards to forty-two of the mills are now closed, and about 23,900 workers are idle. The employers have issued notices reserving to themselves power to dispense with the workers without the usual week's warning, and this step is regarded as the preliminary to a general look-out. Although strike aliment is being paid by the Although strike aliment is being paid by the unions, the action of the workers has been condemned by their officials and also by the local trades council. There are upwards of seventy mills and weaving factories in the city, and if the strike should continue it is feared that the factories will have to be closed for want of material. In connection with the strike a meeting of the Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association was held on Sept. 12. It was unanimously resolved that an opportunity of returning to work should be given to the strikers, and that if work be not fully resumed the works of all the members should be closed on Saturday Sept. 16, and kept closed until further notice. Practically all the employers of the city are members of the association.

I MUCH question whether Lord Curzon is a very popular man in India. His methods are apparently those of "The Chicago Hustler, who makes things Hum." Says a correspondent:—
"The Curzon regime has revolutionised Simla. The curzon regime has revolutionised Simia.

The grave Signiors who rule over the Secretariat look back with regret on the Halcyon days when it was their won't to ride down to heir offices in rickshaws in dignified ease at about noon, and return in the same fashion at 3 P. M. Now, alas! these, the salt of the earth, may be seen riding down to the Secretariat at 10-30 in hurried haste, with a hunted, careworn look on their usual inscrutable faces, and Simla Social has been not again ustill and Simla Society knows them not again until the sun is setting over Annandale. Lord Curzon's jocular little way of popping up at the Secretariat unannounced at various hours has effected this change in the even tenor of our great men's ways, and they now cry with the poet:—

"This is the truth the poet sings, That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things."

THE daily average of Immigrants into the

United States is 2,000.

—SIXTEEN ounces of gold are sufficient to gild a wire that would encircle the earth.

—OF, 1,600 deaths in Europe, 16 are by violence; in the United States, 41. —"UNDER the equator, gentlemen, remarked an extensive traveller, "it is so hot that the natives have to put hens in ice-chests to prevent

them laying hard boiled eggs. -"THE next person who interrupts the proceedings will be expelled from the court!" The prisoner, enthusiastically: "Hooray! Now I've done it! Let me go!"

-Young Doctor: " Congratulate me, old man. I'm just preparing to visit my first patient." Young Lawyer: Good, I'll go with you. Perhaps he hasn't made his will."

SIR JUNG BAHADUR, the Prime Minister to the King of Nepaul, has a hat made of diamonds worth over £500,000, and perched on top is a single ruby of incalculable value.

On the 28th September, Mr. D. C. Fernandez, a pleader, and a baker, Babu Maharaj were brought up before the Magistrate, charged with being concerned in an alleged plot to poison with ground glass the guests at a banquet given by the Maharaja to the Hon. Mr. James, Colonel Wray, the Resident, Mrs. Wray, and several others being among their company. company. Mr. Fernandez asked for an adjournment, so that he might engage counsel for the defence. The case was therefore adjourned until Tuesday. Mr. Chunilal H Sitalvad, barrister-at-law, who went to Kolhapur to defend Fernandez, states he was not allowed to have a private interview with his client; and had, therefore, to be contended with taking instructions from his client in the presence of the Police. The Hon. Mr. P. M, Mehta and Mr. Sitalvad are likely to be engaged for the defence at the Sessions Court.

THE German Emperor has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on the Crown Prince

Thegreat success of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhea Remeday in the treat ment of bowel-complaints has made it stand ard over the greater part of the civilized world For sale by*

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

THE STRANGE WAYS OF LOVE

IT would fill a book to tell of all the quee ways in which men have won wives. Not a fe life companions are secured through the mediu of the newspaper; but let it be understood that the class of advertisements referred to is not that which appears under the heading of "Matrimony." They are rather to be found in columns devoted to lodgings, appartments, house keepers, and the like; and not being exactly what they seem, their true purport has to be sought between the lines.

But when one reads that "a young man requires lodgings for a: permanency in the house of a young and amiable widow, where there are no children or other lodgers," or that "a widower is willing to let a part of his large and commodious house to an agreeable widow lady of some means," it can safely be assumed

respectively that the artful advertisers are angling after.

The same may be said of the bereaved gentleman, "with one motherless child," who "needs the services of a refined, cultured lady house-keeper, of good appearance and not over thirty years of age," to whom he promises "permanency and promotion if found suitable."

It will be remembered, too, that a certain notonious much married mentales.

notorious, much-married man, who was recent y sentenced to penal servitude for artful swind ling and heartless bigamy, captured his victims by advertising in the newspapers for accom-modation in private establishments as a pay-

ng guest.
But it not only the newspaper that is helpful to men in getting wives. Very artful wa the ruse of a young man who, for some reason or other, had been rejected by the damsel whom he fondly hoped to make his bride. At a conjuring entertainment, at which both of them were present, the performer expressed his readiness to cut off the head of any member of the audience who felt so in clined; and the rejected lover, no doubt anxious to create the impression that as anxious to create the impression that as he had lost his heart he might just as well lose his head, presented himself for decapitation.

lose his head, presented himself for decapitation. It was a mean advantage to take of the girl's dread of the horrible, and when she broke into piercing screams, rushed to the platform and hauled him away from the place, she was more likely to have been actuated hy feelings of humanity than by those inspired by love. All the same, the young man gained his point, and the pair lived happily ever after.

It is surprising how popular the workhouse is amongst workingmen as a matrimonial agency. One would think that would be about the last place from which any man would desire to take unto himself a wife, but there are few establishments of the kind that have not furnished instances of men making written applications for leave to attend and select partners from amongst the inmates. Some of these effusions are decidedly activated. amongst the inmates. Some of these effusions are decidedly original. There is a delightful candour about the following, which was received by the Gateshead Guardians a few

months ago.

"Dear Sir, - Can you find me a good little housekeeper in the workhouse? She must not be a 'boozer,' lazy, or always tired. She must be able to make a good pot pie, and cook a beefsteak. About forty years of age, able to carry water, coals, letc., upstairs; she must not have a long tongue, nor be above fifteen stone. If she doesn't suit she will go downstairs sharp if she is a good one and does stone. If she doesn't suit she will go down-stairs sharp; if she is a good one and does not pawn things I will marry her. The last one I had pawned two sheets and a blanket, but I did not wish to give her over to the police. If the wife is not a good one she will be left on your hands." Sometimes the guardians are disposed to humour the applicants; but, as a rule, their communications are ordered to lie on the table.

COWARDS AS MADE BY CONSCIENCE.

THE Shakespearian dictum that conscience makes cowards of us all is strangely verified every day. It is the inner voice that causes the that prompts the return of ill-gotten gain, that in many cases brings the guilty to justice. The mainspring of human action, it frequently asserts its power in spite of the dictates of self-interest and of wordly considerations in general.

A curious case in point once happened in Liverpool. Some tobacco which a steward had smuggled from Hamburg was entrusted by him for conveyance from the docks to his residence, to a man whose business lies among shipping. The contraband stuff was stowed away handbag, and it might have been carried about the city for a week without exciting the least suspicion. But the port r turned faint-hearted before he had taken his burden a quarter of a mile. Meeting a policeman, he stopped and held out the bag with the remark—

"I can't do it. There's some sn uggled stuff

Stranger still was the conduct of a cashier. One morning, while he was away on his holidays, his employers—a—well-known Yorkshire firm received a let:er from him bearing the New York postmark. On opening it, they found inside more than £7,000, together with startling confession. The writer said he had embezzled the amount he enclosed, and, instead of going to Norway for a holiday had sailed for America with the intention of stopping there and converting the £7,000 into a fortune. But before he had been two days at sea he resolved to return the money and implore forgiveness.

Thinking there must be real grit in such a man, the firm advertised in all the principal transational and the principal transational a

transatlantic papers, asking him to return, His invitation was seen by the runaway, who again wrote to his late employers, and as a result came back to his work at an increased salary.

In another case a conscience-stricken man disappeared for ever. His premises having been destroyed by fire, he made a very heavy claim on a certain insurance company. Now, claim on a certain insurance company. Now, the manager, although he had his suspicions about the matter, did not possess a scrap of evidence that would incriminate the policy holder. He merely took up the attitude that the claim was excessive, and returned it to the business man with a request that he would amend it. Whether this frightened the assurer or not the fact remains that he took flight, and from that day to this the office has heard nothing from him, nor has it paid a single penny in respect of the fire.

Railway companies see some curious glimpses of the working of conscience. A gentleman who had caused one of them to "smart" for personal injuries made restitution, after an interval of several years, to the extent of £850. Not long afterwards the same

company received 4 ½d. in stamps from a man who humbly confessed that for a certain short journey he had only taken a childs, ticket for his daughter whose real age was fourteen. The 4½d. represented one half the

In another case, a railway policeman who was hurrying down the platform of a certain station one Sunday morning noticed that a young fellow, suddenly catching sight of him, looked startled, and, turning round, walked back. This made the official a little suspicious. He walked after the man, who thereupon took to his heels. After a sharp chase, the officer ran him down, and then, when he had got him, wondered what he should do.

"You've been up to a nice game," he said,

"Oh, this is only the second time," said the

This gave the policeman his cue. Eventually he discovered that the passenger had twice booked by an excursion-train from his home to a station thirty or forty miles beyond that in which he then was. He did not wish to go any further, having taken a ticket for the place referred to, because the fare was lower than that from the starting point to the town than that from the starting-point to the town where he had alighted. The policeman's superiors regarded this as a very smart capture, for he was careful not to tell them precisely what happened.

Not only those who defraud railways companies make restitution after many days. Some years since there was found among the papers of a deceased clergyman a letter from the colonies that set forth a remarkfrom the colonies that set forth a remarkable story. The writer stated that nearly half a century previously he, in company with another man, broke into the church, and carried off the poor-box. Before they had gone very far they were so stricken with remorse that they cast it, unopened, down the shaft of a disused mine. Ever since, the unknown correspondent went on to say, he had bitterly regretted this sacrilegious act, and to give a practical proof of his contrition he begged to enclose a draft for £200 which amount he requested the clergyman to distribute among the poor at his discretion.

Perhaps people make amends for the errors of their youth more often than we suppose. Not long since a man came home on a visit to his native village from Canada, and while he was in England a monument in the graveyard attached to the parish church, that had been attached to the parish church, that had been damaged by somebody unknown many years previously, was renovated. It is not known, except to the vicar, whether he actually bore the cost, but a great many of the older inhabitants firmly believe that he paid the bill. If one only knew everything that happened, one would find that a lot of early follies are repented.

MID-AIR RACES.

SOMEHOW or other pigeon-flying has been regarded of evil of our. Why this should be it is difficult to say. Now, however, that the Prince of Wales has given the sport his approval and patronage the future of pigeon training and flying should be brighter.

Of the nature of the sport few people have any clear conception. The ability of a homer to return to its loft when tossed distances away or, at all events, to instinct as to training or, at all events, to instinct developed by careful training. Keenness of vision and judgment of locality are the faculties which enable it to return home. At a height of 500ft, a pigeon commands a view of the country for twenty-

five miles around.

A bird must be trained to accomplish even short distances, and when three or four months old, it is sent on its first journey. The bird is released about a mile from home, and, after circling round a few times to find its bearings, darts of home. Gradually the distance is increased, the usual stages being 1, 3, 6, 12, 21, 35, 50, 75, and 100 miles from 1, 3, 6, 12, 21, 35, 50, 75, and 100 miles from home. The direction of the journeys must also be varied, if the bird is to be a literally all-round messenger. A pigeon, however, trustworthy it may be in flying from the north to Birmingham, must be trained in southern stages before it can fly from London to

Birmingham.

A bird of high rank is worth £10 or £50 or considerably more than its weight in gold—a standard by which fine pigeons are frequently sold. About 800 yards a minute or thirty to thirty five miles an hour is the average rate of flight. The record speed is 2,200 yards a minute or seventy-five miles an hour. In the north of England pigeon-flying is a very popular sport; and to be a collier and a pigeon-flyer is almost synonymous. The abilities

pigeon-flyer is almost synonymous. The abilities of these northern pigeons are turned to practical account by their owners. They take birds with them to football, cricket, and other games, releasing them with the latest scores during the ntervals of the game.

releasing them with the latest scores during the intervals of the game.

Pigeon-racing is rapidly increasing in popularity, and the way the races are decided is as follows:—All the competing birds are sent by their owners to the club-house, and there they are all stamped on the flight feathers with a secret mark. Of these marks only the officials are cognisant. The birds are conveyed to the starting place by the club secretary and liberated under his superintendence. The owner is on the look-out for his bird, and immediately it, arrives drops into the loft he catches it, and discovers the club mark on its wing. This number, or word, is written on a telegraph form, and taken with all speed to the nearest post-office, and despatched to the club-house. The time which the telegraph clerk enters on the form as "handed in" at the office it taken as the time of the bird's arrival, less a given allowance for the time taken to go from the loft to the post-office.

The distance to each loft from the starting place is known; and this divided by the time of the bird's flight per minute in yards. The bird with the highest average speed per minute is

bird's flight per minute in yards. The bird with the highest average speed per minute is thus declared the winner.

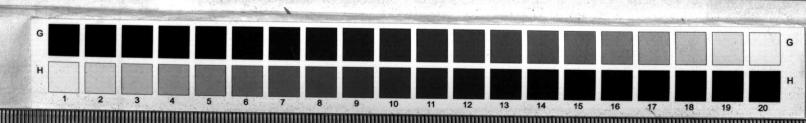
In North-country post-offices one frequently

sees a hot and perspiring boy or man hastily enter and gasp, "Time, please!" handing in a telegraph form the while. The clerk, knowing the message's connection with pigeon-racing, instantly enters the handing-in-time before

reading the message.

All the Continental armies have a pigeon service for use in time of war. In France concription applies to pigeons. A census of all trained birds is taken and the State can use

any or all in time of war.



THE

Amrita Baz v Patrika

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5, 1899.

POVERTY AND ITS REMEDY.

THE currency controversy was closed the other day, making sovereign a legal tender here. We are told that this measure would prove a blessing to India. Does Lord Curzon think in that way? The natural and sure way of improving the condition of India is to relieve this poor country of the tribute imposed upon it by England. So long England continues to draw annually from India twenty to thirty million pounds in produce, a mere patch work can never do any substantial good to this country. India was, of course, at one time immensely rich, but it has been denuded of its wealth by successive conquerors; and now the land of the Kohinoor is a land of paupers. Says Justice in its energetic

way:"Throw enough mud and some of it will stick," says the proverb. "Tell enough lies and some of them will be believed," say we. We have several letters asking us how we can reconcile Lord George Hamilton's statements as to the prosperous condition of India and the coming surplus, backed up as they are by that truculent Liberal Nonconformist consciencer, Sir Henry Fowler, with the views as to the increasing poverty of British India which fustice constantly gives expression to. Thus a Secretary of State and an ex-Secretary of State for India have only to say the thing which is not often a Secretary of State and an ex-secretary of State for India have only to say the thing which is not, often enough and vehemently enough to get people, who ough to know better, to pay them some attention. The answer is easy, however. In order to cover the so-called 'loss by exchange' on the huge remittances of tribute from India to England, heavy additional taxation was imposed on the unfortunate starveling of British India and the old taxation was exacte of British India and the old taxation was exacted more rigorously than ever. The Famine Fund also raised by special taxation for a particular purpose, was applied to general expenses. Now exchange has risen greatly, and the necessity for the additional taxation to cover the loss on that head has quite disappeared. But no reduction of taxation whatever is made: on the contrary the land tax tion whatever is made; on the contrary the land-tax m many districts is being steadily increased; and the Famine Fund, * * is still carried to the general expenses. No wonder in such circumstances a hypothetic surplus can be 'faked' up for a year or two hence. But, meanwhile, India is still suffering from scarcity owing to our deliberate. suffering from scarcity owing to our deliberate robbery, and even the Famine Commissioners ap pointed to make out a case for the Government ar pointed to make out a case for the Government are obliged to admit that the native farmers—four-fifths of the population—in our territory are getting poorer and less capable of meeting a period of drought. As showing that our plundering classes at home have no intention whatever of ceasing to bleed British India to death, it may be noted that the most incapable and mighievans Anglo Indian

financier who ever played fast and loose with the welfare of British India, Sir James Westland, has already been appointed Member of the Council of India at home! Europeans have no idea of the poverty that prevails in India. It surpasses imagination. The vast myriads have no property; they have to live from hand to mouth upon unwholesome and insufficient food. Sometimes they starve for days together. We are assured that the currence measure will lead capital to flow in to India. The idea is that English capital, if properly utilized, can yet make an industrial country of India, and thus find food for operatives and

the most incapable and mischievous Anglo-Indian

We dare say the flow of English capital into India is an advantage. The problem of compensating India is beset with many difficulties, but yet we think District Magistrates (and land-holders in their small way) can do much to better the condition of the country. If Magistrates are so disposed, they can do immense service in many ways. Babu Nanda Krishna Bose, while Magistrate of Rajshaye, founded an Industrial Institute in that district for the improvement of silk-culture. The Magistrate of Rungpore can thus establish a tobacco manufactory and beat America by introducing the proper way of curing the leaves. It is only the curing that makes the American tobacco so superior to the hingly of Hoogly and cochore of Rungpore. The Ma trate of Dacca can revive the weaving industry of that district. At one time Dacca grew fine, long-stapled cotton, and manufactured the finest muslins in the world. The Dacca of old has not been swallowed up by the ocean and to force the creature to vacate the precincts its famous weavers have not been exterminated; of our house, but the stubborn beast would and so Dacca can be made again to take its ace as a cloth-manufacturing town in India. place as a cloth-manufacturing to found brass manufactories, and the Nadia Magistrate may

in a like manner, revive its famous pottery.

Of course what we mean to shew in the above, is how District Magistrates can, with the greatest ease, ameliorate the condition of the people. They think that their principaland perhaps only, duty is, to keep the peace. But they should bear this in mind that crime is bound to decrease if the is bound to decrease if the people are provided with food and made prosperous. It is poverty, hopeless poverty, that mostly leads people to commit crime. What, however, we beg to bring to the notice of Magistrates is that, as they have been made masters of the districts, they are bound to treat the people, within their respective jurisdic-tions, as their children belonging to one family. They ought to know that the peasants have to sell their produce in advance; that they have no proper markets; and that if they are allowed opportunities they can dis-pose of the fruits of their labour in a far better

way than they are able to do now.

The fact is, India is a fertile country, inhabited by an industrious, sober and intelligent people. It is under the rule of an intelligent enterprizing and wealthy nation. Is it not, therefore, a shame that the rulers cannot yet do something to compensate India for its loss in tribute paid to the imperial country? If the Government takes the matter to heart; if instead of acting the part of birds of passage, the rulers really undertake to make India a manufacturing country take to make India a manufacturing country, and allow the raw produce to be sold to the best advantage to the growers; if the rulers stop litigation, which is ruining the country, by a more suitable and cheaper system of administration; if they make use of indigenous talents more largely for the purpose of governing the country, then they cannot but banish famine and the present hopeless poverty from the land.

THE PETITION OF KUAR SING.

THE most impressive, rather convincing, the rial ever sent to the Viceroy by a native of India, detailing the grievances of the Indians, was that submitted by Bhai Kuar Sing. We shall reproduce the petition again:

I most humbly and respectfully beg to submit this numble petition for your Excellency's perusal, consi-I am the religious priest of the Sikhs at Haripur.

came here to see a relative of mine. On Monday the 11th September 1899, at about 6 P. M. I went out for a walk and was passing on the road near the church in Abbottabad Cantonments. Meanwhile Lt. W. D. Villiers Stuart, Station Staff Officer, and Quarter Master, 1-5th Gurkhas, Abbottabad, passed by me. As my attention was not much drawn towards him, I failed to salute him. That officer ordered the Gurkha sentry on duty to arrest me and take me to the Station Staff Office. I, although innocent, ac-companied the sentry through fear. When I reached the office, that officer got down from his carriage and commenced to beat me severely with a cane because I did not salute him. Then he ordered me to salute I did not salute him. Then he ordered me to salute him. I complied with his orders and came away. I was laid up with fever for four days, When fever left me on the 15th September 1899, I reported the matter at the Police Station. On the same date I got a complaint written. On the 16th September 1899, I filed a complaint under Sections 342—323, Indian Penal Code, in the Court of Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C. s. I., District Magistrate, Abbottabad. That officer kindly examined the cane marks on my body and wrote a letter to Colonel Barret, the Officer Commanding the 1-5th Gurkhas, and sent me with his orderly to that officer. Colonel Barret kindly wrote a letter and sent me to Lt. Stuart. Lt. Stuart apologized and gave me Rs. 50 as compensation. apologized and gave me Rs. 50 as compensation. As I had neither any personal grudge and enmity nor spite against him, therefore I was satisfied. On 16th September 1899 I filed another application withdrawing my first application and soliciting the District Magistrate's favour to file the papers. Although through the kindness of Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C. S. I., the District Magistrate, and Colonel Barret, Officer Commanding the Letth Gurkhas, the matter has Commanding the 1-5th Gurkhas, the matter has amicably been settled, but I beg to venture to take the liberty of bringing this matter to your Excellency' kind notice, because hundreds of poor illiterate and gnorant people pass through Cantonments, as the Grand Trunk Road passes through it, and many of them fail to salute the officers through ignorance. I, therefore, humbly solicit your Excellency's favour of issuing orders that no European officer should thrash any person for not saluting him, and for this act of favour I shall ever pray, etc.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excy's most obedient and humble servant,

Kuar Singh, son of Bhai Rattan Singh.

Care of Bhai Dyal Singh.

Abbottabad, Sept. 18.

The facts of the case of this interesting personage are well-known to our readers. There s no doubt of it, he is a man without malice. and he is simplicity incarnate. It is evident from his petition that he did everything him-self; he conceived the idea of addressing the Viceroy, he drafted what he calls his petition and copied it fair, and then sent it direct with-out consulting anybody, in the world. If he had shewn it to anybody the petition would not have been sent and certainly not sent in its present form. To explain fully, why we attach so much importance to the petition we must narrate some incidents of our early life, for which we hope our readers will kindly for-

Well, in those days almost every one, who had read in an English school or college, was either a Brahmo or atheist; in short, none stuck to the religion of his forefathers. We were almost the first in our district to raise the standard of revolt or the banner of reform, and the result was our fame spread like wildfire, far and wide. It was said of us that we had abjured Hinduism, and that we were committing horrible outrages on Hindu society by not only eating unclean food, but also adopting practices odious to the Hindus. Stories were invented; they were improved on, in their passage from mouth to mouth; and our district heard them with horror, and we heard them with amusement. Thus it was circulated and implicitly believed that, instead of cremating her, we had, like the Christians and Mussalmans, buried our mother. But as she was then living, we only laughed at the story. It was further said that, when the family priest had come to our house, we had asked him to fetch water and wash our feet; that we had burnt our family Image of God, &c., &c. But nothing damped our spirits, and the banner of reform that we had raised, continued to be waved from Amritabazar.

our eyes to the dangers of our position. A ferocious bull had fixed its quarters near our house and we wanted to drive it into the open fields With the assistance of servants we were trying not go, and we had to go after it for hours together. In the midst of our exertions, while we were taking some rest, an old and poor Hindu lady approached us. Addressing us, she said almost with tears in her eyes: "Why not spare the poor thing?" We could not understand her and looked askance. She repeated: "Spare that poor thing;" and added, "You have many things to eat." Yet we could not understand her. Gradually she explained herself. Her idea was that since we had given up Hinduism, we were trying to kill the bull for its flesh !

We were shocked to hear this. Bramhoes or Christians, we could never kill such a big animal; our heart would rebel against such cruelty. And then, it was true that we had given up Hinduism, but we had not been able to conquer our Hindu instincts, which taught us to have a tender feeling for all living things, and a loathing for beef. Our zeal for reform received a great shock. So long "the grossest false-hoods" circulated against us, had not touched us in the least. But we saw that libels even when grossly false, had the effect of creating unmitigated mischief. Anyhow we did not like it to be believed by our countrymen, that we hunted bulls for their flesh. So we were, we thought, by our violence, cutting ourselves from our people and making them hate us! How were we to reform them if we succeeded in creating in their minds feelings of aversion and hatred for us?

Thus the Government could ignore "the grossest falsehoods" circulated:by Indian newspapers, but it cannot afford to be an object of ridicule to its subjects. Bhai Kuar Sing's letter shews, without doubt, that the people of this country have come to entertain strange and not at all flattering notions of their rulers. How they have come to hold this notion may be a matter of discussion, but is is certain, Kuar Sing did not get his ideat from the newspapers. One can at once see that Kuar Sing is not a newspaper reading man, his petition shows it unmistabkaly. His petition shews that he is a respectable

man of an Indian town, with fair education, a good and simple heart incapable of bearing

so unjust that they do not even excuse a man who has failed to salaam them from pure ignorance. Kuar Sing further throws all responsibility, for this state of affairs, upon the Government, for he is sure that the Viceroy can stop all that by a ukase. Do Englishmen like the character given to them, that they thrash natives who do not salaam them and that, even when done from ignorance?

We said, in the beginning, that Kuar Sing's petition was perhaps the most impressive, convincing and comprehensive of all that had ever been submitted to the Viceroy, criticizing the acts of the rulers of the land. this short petition, from a simple-hearted Indian villager, shews the unbiased opinion that is held about the rulers of the country. The keenest satire, ever uttered by a man, would be found in the sentence where Kuar Sing promises to pray for the Viceroy for ever and ever, if he would but be so good as to issue orders, that no European officer should thrash any person for not saluting him, as hundreds of poor illiterate and ignorant people pass through the Cantonment and as many of them fail to salute through ignorance !

ONE great objection against the Hindus is that they "preponderate." They preponderate in the Calcutta Municipality. But is not India a Hindu country? Is it then an unnatural arrangement that they do predominate in the capital of their own country? The Calcutta Municipality has been at last thoroughly eliminated of its Hindu element. In the place of the Mussalmans, Eurasians and Europeans are now seeking to enter the Corporaton. If they succeed, and they must, for they have no competitors, the Calcutta Municipality will be in the hands of others than those of Hindus 1 And this is the than those of Hindus! And this is the arrangement which Sir J. Woodburn, who has no desire to hurt a fly, has been forced to make. When the 28 Commissioners resigned, of course, the action was regarded by the Government as an aggression. We have no doubt that the rulers have now sobered down to a proper appreciation of the state of affairs. The Hindu quarter of the city is comprised of wards one, two, three and four. And none has stood for these wards. A few Hindus have no doubt appeared as candidates in other wards, but they will either be selected by a very small number of voters, or be compelled to retire in deference to the opinion of the generality of rate-payers in their respective wards. And this is an intimation how the new system will work when introduced. The new Municipality will have to be managed by others than Hindus. And did not Mr. Risley say that "we are going to extend local self-government by the recent reform?" The beginning was a mistake, so was the middle, and so is the end. Destruction is not statesmanship, but construction. This wholesale destruction—this This wholesale destruction—this struction. This wholesale destruction—this thorough demolition of an institution—does not proclaim loudly the wisdom of those who undertook the vandalism. Because the Outlanders, who are out-siders, have not the same powers as the Boers have in their own country, the mighty British Government is going to force the Republic to do justice to the former. But in India, the inlanders have been expelled by the same British Government, to give place to outlanders! May we enquire how does Sir J. Woodburn like the situation? His Honor, with his kind heart and excellent motives, might have spent a happy four years with his subjects. But that will not be possible now. For, His Honor will see the spectacle of the Muncipality of the chief city of the Hindus controlled by all others, except representative Hindus. And the Hindus will have to witness the same And the Hindus will have to witness the same spectacle. This spectacle is likely to keep the people and their ruler apart. And this Municipality was, for about a quarter of a century, under the control of the rate-payers themselves! What did the citizens do to justify this confiscation? Did they slay any British officer? Did they shew any seditious instincts? What was the offence of the rate-payers, please? The Government has not obtained a victory: its apparent victory is a crushing defeat.

WE take the following from the Pioneer: An incident which is creating a good deal of talk at Agra at the present moment deserves to be at Agra at the present moment deserves to be more widely known as shedding some light on the reason for the frequency of the affrays that are so constantly arising between soldiers out shooting and the village people. The affair occurred at a village called Ujah Bearah, not far from Achnera, on the 24th September. It appears that an officer who had been shooting stopped near the village and sat himself down under a tree. The villagers descrying him dressed in khaki and alone, jumped at the conclusion that he was a private soldier, and proceeded to take advantage of the situation. Supplying themselves with lathies they crowded round him, insulting him grossly, with the obvious intention of provoking him into some act of violence. This failing, the women and even the children, were s.nt. up to him to see if they could lead him into some indiscretion that would give them the advantage. The officer took no notice of the goings into some indiscretion that would give them the advantage. The officer took no notice of the goings on of these creatures until they became outrageously indecent, when he stood up and asked for the lumberder. Then perceiving their mistake the villagers took to their heels, but not before a respectably dressed man had informed the officer that he did not know where the lumberder was. This individual has since been identified as the lumberder himself who took a leading part in this affair. A station dual has since been identified as the lumberder him-self, who took a leading part in this affair. A station order has been issued, notifying that the village s placed out of bounds for the troops "owing to an officer of the garrison having been grossly insulted

there."

Having related the above "incident," the Pioneer thus philosophises over it:—

The case will be a useful warning to the Courts who have to investigate these shooting cases in the future. Had the villagers had to do as usual with a soldier instead of an officer with some knowledge of the country and language, and the self-rescraint of an educated man, we should almost certainly have had by now "another shooting outrage by a British soldier." In all these cases once the gun is fired everything is against the unfortunate soldier: the crowd of lying witnesses with their carefully concocted story, the native police, and even, very often, the sympathies the native police, and even, very often, the sympathies of the civil officers, who finds it hard to believe that the obsequious village folk as he knows them can have ventured deliberately to mob and bustle any white man, while it is very easy for him to believe that they may have been provoked into fury by some insult to their women. And so the unfortunate man, with nothing but his bare word, and perhaps his comrades, stands in a perilous situation. Generally it is true that the jury man of an Indian town, with fair education, a good and simple heart incapable of bearing malice, and that he is an honest and loyal subject of the Crown. His notion of the English rulers is that they are all fond of salaams, so it is their practice to thrash any man who does not salaam them! His other notion is that though there is law in the land, English men have no respect for it. Besides, they are

how methodical and ingenious the provocation may be. If these lines should bring the matter to the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, we should ima-gine that it is not improbable that the villagers of Ujah Bearah will find themselves provided at their own expense with a special police guard for some months to convince them that soldier baiting is an amusement that has its drawbacks as well as its for

It seems, it did not occur to the *Pioneer* that he was not dealing with a case decided in a court of justice, but only a story, which may, after all, be only a hoax. That there are elements in it which are simply incredible will be evident to every Indian. For instance, the public are asked to believe that the villagers, in order to put the officer into trouble, "sent up their women to him to see if they could lead him into some indiscretion." Is the *Pioneer* so very ignorant of the instincts and customs of the people of this country as not to know that they value female honour even above their own lives? And the Pioneer's story is that the villagers brought out their women from their seclusion to tempt and seduce an Englishman, armed with loaded gun, whose presence would cause the boldest Indians to tremble with fear! How could he write such nonsense? Nay, our could ne write such nonsense? Nay, our contemporary is so terribly earnest about the matter that he actually appeals to Sir A. P. MacDonnell to punish the villagers by quartering a punitive police upon them! But His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W Provinces knows the country better than he If the story of the Pioneer were true, it would go to prove that the simple Indians have at last ome to entertain such a deadly and malevolent feeling against the British soldiers that they would not scruple to sacrifice even the honour of their women to wreak their vengeance upon him. Is the Allahabad paper prepared to acknowledge this state of things in India?

BABU ASHUTOSH MOOKERJI, Station-master of Bhawanipur, near Parbatipur, telegraphed on the 29th July to the District Magistrate:

Night 3 o'clock, Parbatipur Police Head-constable

with about thirty constables and chowkidars forcibly arrested Bhawanipur villagers for obtaining evidence against me and took them to Habigunj Kutchery.

oliciting your favour for enquiry.

It will be remembered that the Station It will be remembered that the Station-master was accused of having stolen a door-frame by Sub-Inspector Mathura Nath. An inquiry was made into the matter, by the Railway Police Sub-Inspector, who reported the case to be false. Mr. Garrett, the District Magistrate, was not satisfied with this result. He ordered a fresh enquiry by the Inspector of the Railway Police. The latter official too reported the case to be false. Thereupon the door-frame was returned to the Station-master under orders from the Magistrate. Well, the allegation of the Station-master is that the inhabitants of of the Station-master is that the inhabitants of Bhawanipur, who gave evidence in his favour ncurred the displeasure of the Police, and that the latter on the night in question forcibly arrested a number of villagers and dragged hem to the Howra Cutchery. On enquiry by the Police, this allegation was found to be false, and the Station-master is now being tried under section 211, that is, for having made a false statement. We published a portion of the deposition of Samir Mundal, one of the witnesses in the case, made before Babu Rajani Prasad Neogy, Deputy Magistrate. We publish elsewhere his full deposition which unfolds an extraordinary tale. We publish also the depositions of two more witnesses—Kasimuddi Nasya and Basaratulla—in the Parbatipur Station-master's case. They corroborate all that Samir Mondal said; and they say more. They say that constables had been sent to them to induce them by threats, &c., &c., to give evidence against the Station-master of Parbatipur. They went to Dinajpur to complain about this. When they were returning the Police arrested and detained them.

Many things, though impossible at one time, are now coming to be accomplished ago, that the constitution of the Calcutta Municipality would be replaced by one which had all the disadvantages of the bureaucratic, and none of the advantages of the representative, system? Similarly, who could conceive that the decentralization of the Office of the Comptroller of Postal Accounts would ever be effected? But the scheme has been actually sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, and the fiat has gone forth that at least five hundred Bengalee clerks, who have been doing their work quietly in Calcutta since their entrance into the department, should be packed off to Nagpore and Delhi! We wish' before issuing such an order, the authorities had taken into consideration the cruel hardships to which it would subject these clerks, Well, they are practically going to be banished for ever from their own provinces. For, the short leave of ten or twelve days to which they are entitled, will not enable them to return home and rejoin their appointments in due time, during the course of the whole year. Nor is this all. They will have to keep up two separate establishments, one in their native place for the benefit of their parents and relatives, and the other at the place of their service. This means double expense. How will they manage if their pay is not increased? Because these clerks are helpless and have no option but to stick to their appointments, it does not behove an enightened Government to take advantage of their position and treat them in an unsympathetic manner. The Indian Civil Service is the most highly-paid Service in the whole world. Yet, ample provision has been made for the loss they suffer from the exchange difficulty. The claims of the clerks in the Comptroller's office are still stronger upon the Government, because they are poor and wretchedly paid, and it is simply beyond their power to meet the additional cost which the new arrangement will entail upon them. We hope, Lord Curzon will be pleased to take their case into his gracious esnsideration, and make some suitable provision for them. Allowances are made to clerks who annually migrate to Simla, we believe,

on the following scale:

Rs 60 per head to those who get less than Rs 100 per mensem.
Rs 60 per cent per head who get more

than Rs 100 per mensem.

House-rent of Rs 200 for the season to Moreover, there are family allowances, edu-cation allowances for the children of the

cutta. The former, therefore, deserve special consideration at the hands of the Government. At least they ought to be treated on the same footing with the Simla clerks. We implore Lord Curzon to attend to the unfortunate position of these poor fellows.

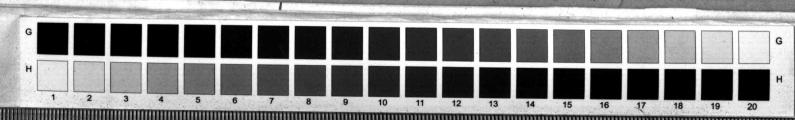
THE Mahratta says that Europeans think that they have an exclusive right to the hill-stations and that "this jealousy is manifested in high-handed orders to Indian chiefs not to bring with them more than a limited number of servants and attendants nor to use more than a particular quantity of water and so on". Here is a strange manifestation of the equality of the subjects and the happy position of the Indian chiefs under British rule. The plague made confusion worse confounded. Indians, however high their position, must subject themselves to a ten divs' quarantine "except those", says the Mahratta, "who paid fifty rupees to the Superintendent." But the European is exempted from all plague rules. Thus the dirtiest Europeans, coming from the most affected parts, are allowed to enter Matheran without challenge. The Governor himself is in charge of the plague operations and ought to be aware of these in operations and ought to be aware of these in-vidious and suicidal distinctions made between Europeans and Indians. His Excellency ought to know that such distinctions are really made. If His Excellency will permit us we can defend him. The real facts are that it is not the desire of His Excellency that a a dirty European from an affected part should enter Matheran without challenge; but the fact is, His Excellency cannot help it. The Europeans will never submit to these plague operations. And if they refuse to submit, H. E. has no power to enforce his orders upon them. Then again, why should the Europeans be paid on a liberal scale and the Indians in a most miserable manner for doing the same duty? "A few titles of honor", says the Mahratta sarcastically, "and bundles of thanks are that the Indian gets for his labour but the Europeans substantial help."

"WE admire," says the Madras Stantara, "the persistence with which the Municipal Bill has been opposed by the patriotic citizens of Calcutta. Any Government with an iota of self-respect would have seriously taken into consideration the opposition the Bill has met with, both in and outside the Bengal Council Chamber." Yes, we remember with pride that Calcutta, as the metropolis of the Empire, has done its duty in this connection. All that was done its duty in this connection. All that was possible was done to stop the progress of the measure without success. It must be borne in mind that the India Office is in the hands of Lord George Hamilton, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie is in England. This Municipal measure has made it plain that mere political agitation in India will do us no further good. We must, first of all, put our house into order, and begin operations in England. India should be prepared to spend half a lac of Rupses per annum for that purpose. We ought to maintain at least a couple of agents in England for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the English people at home.

It will be remembered that the twenty-eight Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta who have resigned, have vacated twenty-one wards. As far as we have been able to ascertain, at least ten of them will go unrepresented, namely, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 21, 22 and 23. No candidates stood for wards one, two, three, four, eleven and twenty-one, and those Hindus who came forward from wards five, six, twenty-two and twenty-three have all withdrawn their candidature. There will be a contest in wards 9 and 25, and if the popular representatives win, they of twenty-one wards, twelve will send no representatives at all to the Corporation. Of course, under the law, the Government may fill up these seats with their own men. If the Government do this, they will only support the popular contention that local Selfgovernment in this city has been knocked on

WHEN we said that "we are glad to learn from Capital that the Government of Bengal have determined to legislate for a day of rest for jute-mill operatives," we did so with the full knowledge of the attempt made in England to handicap any rising industry in India. We are fully aware of the hypocritical philanthropy which led English mill-owners to ween over the hard lot of the Indian to weep over the hard lot of the Indian operatives. But we have faith in Lord Curzon. His Lordship promised protection to our industries and we know that his Lordship will keep his promise at any cost. What the Indians need is not rest so much as food. With them a sufficiency of food, with hard labour, is preferable to starvation with rest. So, if mill-hands were paid for their work on Sundays, they would require no holiday in the week.

THE effects of the cyclonic weather last month does not appear to have been confined to Darjeeling alone. Harrowing tales of woe and misery have just come to hand from the Bhagulpur district. If what our correspondent, whose account will be found elsewhere, says is to be relied upon, it would be no exaggeration to say that the dis-aster in Darjeeling, great as it has been, pales into insignificance before the terrible fate taht has overtaken the poor people of the dis-trict of Bhagulpur and the Sonthal Pergunnas. More than three thousand human lives, we are told, have been lost, not to speak of the great loss of cattle and other domestic animals; and the full extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. It appears that the river Garua rose about It appears that the river Garua rose about 15 feet and the whole country extending over 40 to 50 miles was washed away. The people had no warning and were taken unawares. The morning of the 24th Septemper last was, indeed, a fateful one for them. On the previous evening they had gone to their beds without the least premonition of what was in store for them. In the morning they awoke to find water rushing in and around their homesteads, and before they had time to take in the situation, they were swept away, houses and all. As far as it could be ascertained, twenty-five vilages have been affected more or less, though lages have been affected more or less, though many more, it is feared, will present equally heart-rending spectacles. The strength of the current can be judged from the fact that four elephants were carried away and only one was found living. The Magistrate has taken prompt action in sending relief to the distressed but it



cannot be hoped that he alone can cope with the distress. Darjeeling is a fashionable hill rium and a disaster of a comparatively smaller magnitude at once moved the Govern ment to send special Engineers and other help. And we doubt not, the same Government take necessary action to relieve the sufferers in Bhagulpore. The latter require greater and more prompt attention as they are dumb and live in a part of the country where there are none to bring their sufferings to the notice of the public.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the Tribune, after describing the libel suits, their origin and

after describing the libel suits, their origin and history, observes:—

But what a deplorable and shameful spectacle has the Hitabadi presented? Much as we have admired the pluck, courage and energy which it has shown in ferreting out cases of official oppression and intolerance, we cannot but censure it for violating one of the wholesome rules of the code of respectable journalism, vizz, to descend to personalities. But even if we were to gloss over that, how are we to view its recent action? The that, how are we to view its recent action? The spectacle of one Editor suing another for defamation in a Court of Law is, indeed, new and altogether unseemly. I must say that in thus taking the aggressive, the *Hitabadi* has done a thing which it might have passed over without incurring any harm whatever. But no more of this. The *Hitabadi* versus *Patrika* case is proceeding. The *Patrika*, again, has brought two counter-cases against the *Hitabadi*. Should not Babu Moti Lal have shown a little more tolerance, generosity and endurance?

lerance, generosity and endurance?

The same thing has been said by the daily Chandrika and some other papers, the former alleging that "the reputation of Babu Moti Lal is based upon too solid a basis to be undermined by a paper like, &c., &c." Our kind critics tell us what Babu Moti Lal Ghose ought not to have done; but they would have done a real service, if they had also intimated what he

has been foully traduced in a systematic man-ner; but he never moved in the matter nor members of his family, including a lad, to the criminal court! He would next have them arrested under warrants and their house searched by the police. Our good friends should place themselves in the position of Babu Moti Lal Ghose, and then preach tolerance and endurance. But, as Mr. P. L. Roy said, it is not exactly on personal but public grounds that Babu Moti Lal has been obliged to seek the help of a law court; for, like himself, many other respectable members of society have grievously suffered at the hands of the same man. Somebody must come forward to put a stop to this current of abuse and the demoralization of the vernacular press.

AT the last Bombay Council meeting, the Hon. Mr. Chatre put the following questions regarding the plague operations in Belgaum:

Will Government be pleased to state if they have received any complaints regarding plague operations in Belgaum?

Are Government aware that the local press of

Belgaum has been adversely criticizing the administration of the Plague Committee?

Have Government enquired into the truth of otherwise of the complaints? In reply to these questions His Excellency

complaints have been received, and Government are aware that adverse criticism has appeared in the local press. Ves, the complaints were found to be unjustifiable. If further complaints are received without evidence that complainants have approached the Commissioner they will be referred for disposal to that officer, in whom Government

The Government says that the complaints w aid the Government come to know this? Was any enquiry made into the complaints, and if so, by whom? We may quote here some telegrams sent to His Excellency bearing on the matter

to His Excellency bearing on the matter In public meeting, Plague Committee gave option between inoculation and evacuation, accepting evacuation we stay on Nagzari mal approved site, since September 1898, to avoid inoculation. People in huts, are being forcibly inoculated. Our turn approaching. This is breaking promise. Heavy mortality among inoculated. Nagzari people respectfully solicit prompt redress by prohibiting inoculation." "Since last year we live in Guide's isolated garden to avoid plague and inoculation. Plague Committee now inoculates forcibly camped people. Yesterday they destroyed unaffected huts, lifted people into carts by personal force and people. Vesterday they destroyed unanected buts, lifted people into carts by personal force and segregated them. This is oppression. We shortly fear same. Great anxiety. We pray immediate protection against Committee's oppression by prohibiting inoculation.

prohibiting inoculation.

In the above, specific and definite charges have been made against the plauge officials. If the charges are false, why not prosecute those who bring them? We read in the Mahratta that a gentleman of Belgaum actually went to the length of taking legal proceedings against the District Plague Officer, because of the treatment he received at his hands; but the case was not certained for hands; but the case was not entertained for some reason or other. The above incident shews that at least some of the complaints of the people against the plague regulations were not "unjustifiable."

REFERRING to the Rangoon outrage case the

Bombay Times says:—
The unspeakable horror commonly called the "Rangoon outrage case" has aroused feelings of the deepest grief and humiliation among Europeans in India.

The Bombay Gazette observes :-

The abominable outrage committed at Rangoon upon a respectable Burmese woman of advanced years, by some thirty or forty soldiers of the West Kent Regiment, has excited the indignation of every European in India. The Champion remarks:—
Twenty British soldiers outrage an old woman, deprive her of reason, attempt to deprive her of her good name, and, because of the intricacies of law in

the one case, and so far as we can judge, the perversity of a jury in another case, not one of these soldiers is punished. To-day they—these ruffians—may diers is punished. To-day they—these ruffians—may walk the streets of Rangoon, rubbing soldiers with honest men, and the whole community is helpless to free itself of their salacious companionship. And why have these men escaped? Firstly, because their officer informed them that, if the woman was a prostitute, they had committed no offence, and this remark (suggestion we call it) was held legally to be an inducement, which prevented their confessions rom being accepted as evidence against them. And, secondly, because, presumably, the jury imagined that the woman, through sudden insanity, consented to the outrage of a score of men, and, since, these men did not know that she had thus consented, there-

fore they were guiltless of rape.

The Champion is wrong to introduce the question of race in this connection. The case has humiliated the Europeans, and not the Indians it has humiliated humanity. Who could ever have imagined that men could degrade themselves in this brutal manner?

WE cannot pretend to know how Lord Curz n felt when he read the memorial of Bhai Kuar Sing, who had been caned by Lieutenant Villiers Stuart imploring his Lordship to pass an order, interdicting European officials not to assault people when they failed to sallam them. It was hoped that Captain Villiers would mend his ways after the manner his conduct was commented on by the Press. But would it be believed that scarcely had the ink, with which the petition of Kuar Sing was drafted, dried up, when the same military officer figured in another affair—no less ugly than the previous one? We take the following account from the Tribune:—
Three clerks of the Public Works Department

Three clerks of the Public Works Department were going to office at about 10 A. M., on the 26th instant. One of them unfortunately had an open umbrella in his hand. The trio met Lieutenant Stuart on the way, and it goes without saying that they salamed him at once. But the eagle eye of the Staff Officer alighted on the 'gamp' aforesaid. He snatched it from the hands of the man, shut it withal snap, and threw it away. The scared scribes would have remained for ever ignorant of the cause of the gallant officer taking offence had he not himself explained it in these words:—'Did you not know that you were in cantonments and were going with an open umbrella?'

JUST now Madras seems to be very much exercised over what is known as the Udumalreal service, if they had also intimated what he ought to have done. The correspondent of the Tribune admits that Babu Moti Lal had shewn some forbearance. He says:—

some forbearance. He says:—

alleged that Mr. Mounsey, Collector of the a And ended was the quarrel indeed, though the "Hitabadi" had still been continuing its attacks against Pabu Moti Lal Ghose personally and his public character.

The the last two years or more, his character with shoes on. These gentlemen had gone to with shoes on. These gentlemen had gone to with shoes on the many that the Magnistrate and his wife on the garland the Magistrate and his wife on the occasion of their arrival at Udumalpet. Soon even uttered a word of protest. He bore all in after the appearance of this account in the absolute silence. And having abused Babu Hindu, the Madras Mail in going to con-Moti Lal to his heart's content, his vilifier posed as the wronged party and dragged all the male a volley of abuse on native papers in a volley of abuse on native papers in general and the *Hindu* in particular. What the *Mail* contends is that Mr. Mounsey did not whip the gentlemen, but that he only used his whip in pointing to the shoes which they had the presumption to wear in the presence of himself-the district lord-and presence of himself—the district lord—and his equally august consort. The Madras Siandard has now stepped in and points out that the Collector might not have actually applied the whip on the unfortunate gentlemen, but the fact remains unchallenged that the sight of them with shoes on so much irritated him that Mr. Mounsey "made 1 move to spring to his feet in the dogcart and that he asked the Tehsildar in the dogcart and that he asked the Tensiluar to get the Chetty (one of the gentlemen) fined Rs. 50." Mr. Mounsey is also said to have used unparliamentary language in respect of them. "All these incidents," says the Madras Standard, "taken conjointly prove beyond a shadow of doubt that Mr. Mounsey meant to and did insult the Indian gentlemen concerned." In this connection the Standard publishes the following from a reliable corres-

This is not the first skirmish of Mr. Mounsey in the crusade against shoe-wearing by the natives. The Kollegal, Paladam and Coimbatore incidents have not found publicity in the papers. The Udumalpet incident would have followed suit but for the change of punishment form personnels to corneral. Any respectable gentless from pecuniary to corporal. Any respectable gentle-man, disinterested and independent of the Collector and his hangers-on, will bear testimony to the facts adverted to. Will the Collector himself deny these if adverted to. Will the Collector himself deny these if he is asked? True, he is kind and humane, very genial in society; but mone could deny this weakness of his."

A CRAB case recently came up for consideration in Madras. A fisherman was charged, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, before the Egmore Police Court, with having broken the tentacles of some crabs. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 3. In Calcutta the same question arose 2 years ago, and here too it was decided in favour of the crab. A fisherwoman of the New Market was prosecuted at the instance of the S. P. C. A. for the same offence at the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The woman was convicted and fined Rs. 20. Against this sentence, there was a motion in the High Court. The Judges, who heard the motion, were Justices Ghosh and Wilkins. The point for argument was, whether a crab was an animal as defined in the Act for Preven-tion of Cruelty to Animals. The pleader for the accused argued that crab was not an animal as defined in the Act. The Hon'ble Judges, however, held otherwise. They said that a crab was an animal and upheld the finding of the lower court. But this decision, we fear, has helped the race of crabs very little, for they are sold in large numbers in markets with broken tentacles as usual. According to the Judges, it appears, it is not an offence if you kill a crab outright; but if you meddle with any of its limbs, it is a great sin.

An English merchant of Calcutta, no resident in London, writes as follows to a friend on the latest development of affairs in regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

"The ground taken up and the arguments advanced by the opposition to the measure have since, I see, been powerfully emphasised by the resignation, in a body, of the Municipal Commissioners elected by the suffrage of the rate-payers, as opposed to those who are merel nominees of the Government or of publi European bodies. The news was speciall telegraphed home and appeared in all the newspapers and I await with great interest the effect of this decisive step on local public opinion and on the Government of India I do not see that the native representatives of the rate-payers could possibly have acted otherwise in face of the veiled charges of corruption made by the enemies of Municipal Self-Government in Calcutta and made without being at once and decisively repudiated as false and baseless by the Government. The hypocrisy of our British action in matters of this kind is lamentable. We are now on the verge of war with the Transvaal with the avowed object of securing representation. object of securing representative Govern-ment for Uitlanders, in that country, while

ernment is being rendered a mockery by the action of authority in attempting to stifle or override the voice of the people as

pressed by their freely chosen representatives.

The Commissioners have my full sympathy in this struggle and I hope they will continue it until they force Government to retrace—in their action—all the steps taken which, in any degree, tend to discredit or lower the authority and the position of the elected members of the Municipal Council."

THE rigid and vigorous enforcement of plague measures, whenever and wherever carried on, has been productive of local disturbances. But still there appear to be officers who do not like to take lessons from past experience. For sometime past there has been serious discontent at the harshness with which plague measures have been carried on at Kolhapur. On the 5th August last, a police cordon was placed around the Sudder Bazar, and this has been maintained ever since. Add to this segregation and inoculation and the situation will be at once understood. The other day the people waited upon the ruler of the State and laid before him their grievances and were promised redress. But matters did not improve and on the 27th September last they culminated in serious rioting and the wrecking of the residences of the two plague doctors. The immediate cause of the disturbance appears to have been the removal of a plague patient to a segregation hospital. About 5 o'clock on that day a Hindu boy was being conveyed in an ambulance to the plague hospital. A large crowd objected to the lad being taken away, but their opposition was resisted. Soon after it became apparent that trouble was brewing, and shopkeepers all set about closing their shops. Later on, about three thousand people assembled, and marched to the plague hospital. On the way they wrecked the two doctors' houses, and on reaching the hospital, smashed the dispensing room and set fire to those portions of the place in which there were no patients.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. has issued orders in respect of the trial of cases arising out of affrays between European soldiers and others and Indians, which unfortunately have now become so very common in this country. His Honor has directed that no Magistrate who is of less than four years' standing and who is not a J. P. shall be eligible to try such cases. Where there is no Magistrate possessing these quali-fications the District Magistrate himself has been ordered to try the case.

WITH reference to the recommendation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, to which reference was made in these columns some time ago, for the establishment of a standard time for all India, the Supreme Government have come to the conclusion that the time has not yet arrived for action on the time has not yet arrived for action on the lines suggested by the Society. The Government of India consider that there would be considerable practical difficulty in enforcing one standard time in places like Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi or Rangoon; and that if it is not enforced in such places, it is not worth while enforcing it in other places of minor importance. of minor importance.

WHAT do they mean doing about the Transvaal crisis—the British Government? From the preparations that are going on, war seems to be inevitable. From their Cabinet meetings and from what has leaked out of the proceedings, it appears that they have not yet made up their minds as to what course to adopt. Is it to gain time that they are deferring to declare hostilities or is it that there is any chance of an amicable settlement being come to? Would to God that such were the case. The following is from the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*: "The result of the Cabinet meeting on Friday is that Parliament will be summoned to meet in a fortnight's time. The present despatch contains an indictment of the bad faith of the Transvaal Government regarding the Conventions. The date for the reply is left unfixed, but the despatch is practically an ultimatum. No further Cabinet meeting is expected until the assembling of Parliament, unless the Boers should commence hostilities." This is puzzling after the appropriate made by Reuter of the despatch announcement made by Reuter, of the despatch

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS. I AM much relieved by the better new which comes from India, indicating a good hope of sufficient rain to prevent famine anywhere, though no doubt there will be, in some districts, inevitable scarcity treading closely or the heels of famine. It seems probable that poor Lord George Hamilton's prosperity surplus, about which he spoke so optimistically, is in grave danger of disappearing. It is never safe to be optimistic about India.

"IMPERIAL RULE IN INDIA."

I have just finished the careful perusal of Mr. Theodore Morison's new book, "Imperial Rule in India." It has given me sincere pleasure, though I disagree altogether with its argument. It is one of the ablest and fairest books I have read from the pen of a confirmed Anglo-Indian, and in spite of the strong anti-Congress atmosphere in which it has been composed by the brilliant author, it is singularly fair to the Congress movement as a whole. I sent you last week the two remarkable reviews of this book by Professor Dicey, long extracts of which appeared in last week's "India," written for the "Spectator" with the main argument of Mr. Morison's book. I have no sympathy, nor, indeed, is his conception of a rule o India by rank Imperialism, with the Emperor ten thousand miles away in London, within the range of practical politics, and I do not propose to seriously discuss it in your columns. The to seriously discuss it in your columns The chief interest to my mind lies, in what an honest and capable man like the author, soaked for years in the influence of the best Mahomedan surroundings, has to say about Indian politics. Mr. Morison's voice is now the voice of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, and we must look in the pages of this deeply interesting book, for the formulated

millions of people in this United Kingdom are and matured views of the best educational practically disenfranchised, and while, in the leader in Indian Mussalman Society. For 25 capital of India, Municipal representative government of the best educational leader in Indian Mussalman Society. For 25 capital of India, Municipal representative government of the best educational leader in Indian Mussalman Society. the leadership successively of Sir Syed Ahmed and Theodore Beck, from its cloisters has come the only intelligent and worthy opposi-tion to the Congress movement, and Mr. Morison's book is doubled in interest and importance by the probability that the mantle, which alas! has fallen from Mr. Theodore Beck, is likely enough to rest upon his shoulders in the future.

There is much food for serious and not unpleasant thought on the part of Congressmen in some of the contentions on which Mr. Morison founds his argument in favour of Imperialism for India, built upon a personal loyalty to the Queen-Empress. Mr. Morison's foundations are worthy of deeper consideration than his impossible, indeed, ludicrously impossible, superstructure. For instance, when the author lays down the dogma—"India is wanting in the one qualification essential to independence, inasmuch as she possesses no sentiment of nationality"—I am tempted to in the direction in which Mr. Morison would like to see it travel, but it is undoubtedly there, and is growing stronger every year, influencing largely and increasingly that very element in Indian society which Mr. Morison most justly prides himself on having helped to create,—educated Islam. I have the pleasure of knowing Mussalman gentlemen in this create, who have graduated B. A. from the Congress principles of the Congress movement ought to be on the alert with regard to these visitors. Americans are much freer and broader in their social customs than Britishers, and would welcome the congress movement. I meet with so many time and carnest men, and in of Indian nationality to be, the Congress, and the Mahomedan College of which, I hope, Mr. Morison may be appointed Principal before this letter appears in your college. before this letter appears in your columns.

On the same page of the book as the sentence quoted above, Mr. Morison recognizes that "the martial races of India make brave and

trators, and judges, worthy of such praise as this, are on the high road towards strong national sentiment, and will arrive in time. But I must not undertake the task of reviewing his very able, if somewhat fantastic, book.

will content myself with strongly recommending ts perusal and careful study to all the members the Indian National Congress, as the serious attempt of a thoughtful politician to establish a system of Government for India, the direct antipodes of that advocated by themselves. My own study of its pages leaves me admiring the great ability of the author, but more convinced than ever that political progress in India lies in the direction advocated by the Congress, and that in good time, as education gets a firmer hold on the Mussalman community, its cultured leaders will more and more give in their adhesion to its agency, I note that more than once Mr. Morison quotes from the leading articles of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" with approval, and in reading the columns of the leading Congress journal he sets an excellent example which Congress-men will wisely follow by reading his

clever and attractive volume.

THE LATE MR. BECK.

All friends of India in this country mourn the untimely and unexpected death of Mr.

Theodore Beck, the brilliant head of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.
Mr. Beck was an old personal friend of mine,
and on one occasion I stayed a week with him at the College, and saw a good deal of the fine educational work which he had undertaken. It is impossible to exaggerate the moral influence which Mr. Beck and his colleagues have exercised over the sons of colleagues have exercised over the sons of to the cause they have at heart, than by wealthy Islam, and it is, indeed, sad that this calling upon British and American trave great pioneer of Mussalman education has not ived to complete his work by seeing a great Mahomedan University growing out of his labours. Sir Syed Ahmed, Mr. Beck, Mr. Morison, and the other pioneers of this great College, will go down in history as the educational saviours of the great Mussalman com-munity of India. The Syed, and his able lieutenant have passed from among us, and we can well afford to forgive their enmity to our methods of political progression, and merge it in grateful recognition of their splendid service in education. It is significant of the deep root which the Congress has taken in the affections of educated India that such capable men as the Syed and Mr. Beck have utterly failed to establish any hostile organization and that many of the young Mahomedans who have spent years under their influence at Aligarh have themselves become leading members of the Congress. By the untimely death of the distinguished Principal of the M. A. O. College, India loses one of her best and most devoted friends, and I drop a grateful tear on his grave. It would be well for India if there were more of his sort at her

service. ELECTION FORECAST. I AM glad to learn that there is a prospect of a good Radical Anglo-Indian, with wide frontier experience, being returned by a Scottish constituency to Parliament at the General Election. Sterlingshire has been fortunate enough to secure as its Liberal candidate, Sir George Scott Robertson, who has just retired from the Indian Medical Service, which he entered in 1878, with three war medals for distinguished service, a K. C. S. I., and a very brilliant record of service. He is a man still in the prime of the being 18 years of area and if successful life, being 48 years of age, and, if successful, he will be an important addition to the progressive Indian party in Parliament. His chances of success are good, as Sterlingshire chances of success are good, as Sterlingshire has been steadily Liberal, with large majorities in the elections of 1885-1856, and 1892, having lost by a small majority in 1895. No district in the country has shown a longer swing backwards from the Toryism of 1895 than the west of Scotland. I am glad also to hear that Sir John Jardine, lately Judge of the Bombay High Court, has also found a constituency willing to adopt him, in the west of Scotland. willing to adopt him in the west of Scotland. Sir John is a strong friend of the Congress

movement.
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH INTEREST
IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.
I have been struck with the increasing interest which is taken by the press of the United States of America in Indian affairs generally. Indian gentlemen visiting the States, well ac redited, meet with a warm welcome and hos-

pitality from Indian Society, and even visitors are clever, manage to get taken up and made much of, until their 'bogus' characters are ex-posed. I am glad to say that Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal intends to visit the United States, before he returns to Calcutta, on a short lectur-ing tour which, I have no doubt, will be very successful. The splendid services rendered to Indian education by the various American missionary societies, and the interest taken in comparative religion, especially Oriental re-ligions, by the Christian churches of the United States, account very largely for this wide-spread sympathy with the Indian people, greatly intensified during the last two years by the heavy Asiatic responsibilities the Government has taken over in the Phillipine Islands. I send you herewith two or three articles I have cut from American newspapers

and indeed, even very distinguished and in-fluential men, have spent a winter in India, without having got the smallest insight into native institutions. They see an odd mission-ary or two, they receive boundless hospitality quoted above, Mr. Morison recognizes that "the martial races of India make brave and excellent soldiers, that native civilians are possessed of great intelligence and have proved on the Bench of every High Court in India that they are capable of discharging the highest judicial functions."

A people that can furnish soldiers, administrators, and judges, worthy of such praise as the stretch of the provided and they could have acquired at the trators, and judges, worthy of such praise as the stretch of they freceive boundars hospitalty from soldiers and civilians, from Lieutenar Governors and Viceroys, they have seen the Taj and the Fort at Delhi, have ridden to Amber from Jeypore on the Maharaja's elephant, and had their minds nicely warped into harmony with Anglo-Indian sentiment; but have seen no more of real India than they could have acquired at the Imperial Institute. It has been my habit for many years past, whenever any distinguished politician in particular is announced to be going to India on a tour, to write offering letters of introduction to native gentlemen. In a very large number of cases this offer has been accepted, as my friends among the Congress leaders scattered through India know to their cost, for they always respond nobly to my constant drafts upon their time and hospitality. I have this week received a letter from a young Englishman, who is likely to make his mark in public service, just returned from a long tour in India, thanking me very warmly for a number of introductions, without which, he says, he would have returned not much wiser than before he started. I remember some years ago pressing thirty letters of introduction on a very distinguished politician of high Cabinet rank, who was about to visit India. He declined them at first, saying that he was to be the guest of the Gov-ernor of Bombay, who would arrange his trip for him and give him all the introductions he for him and give him all the introductions he needed. However, with some difficulty, I persuaded him to take them, telling him that if he did not find that the first he presented was useful to him, he might burn all the rest. The first was to Mr. D. E. Wacha of Bombay. When he returned home, he thanked me warmly for having pressed them upon him, telling me he had used 29 out of the 30, and without them he could never have seen India except through coloured spectacles.

Leading members of the Indian National Congress could do no greater service lers at their hotels and Dak Bungalows, and acting as their guides to such institutions as will impress them with Indian culture and progress, educational and political. Intelligent travellers are very grateful, indeed, for such attentions, especially in places like Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, Jeypore, Poona, Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Madura, &c., where an hour's chat on the veranda of the hotel, with a cultured Indian gentleman, is a pleasant relief from the verantees of merculants. Indian gentleman, is a pleasant relief from the weariness of mere sight-seeing, or the pestering attentions of the box-wallah. A little note sent up before the call, explaining the object and telling the visitor who the writer is and why he calls, will prevent any misunderstanding and secure polite reception, whether the offer be accepted or not. We have a proverb that in entertaining strangers "Angels" are often entertained unawares. Such a call as I suggest may prove the first impulse to a warm suggest may prove the first impulse to a warm and friendly interest in the politics of the Congress movement that may secure the lifelong advocacy of some politican of influence and power.

My own humble interest in Indian politics was due to just such a visit as I am advocating. I took India into a trip round the world with my daughter, giving it just four weeks. I entered at Calcutta, took the usual sight-seeing round, via Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpur, Agra, Delhi, Jeypore and Ahmedabad to Bombay During the whole time I never had five During the whole time I never had five minutes' conversation with a native of the country, except hotel servants and box-wallahs. At Bombay, however, two gentlemen, perfect strangers, to whom I had no introductions, called on me at my hotel. They were Mr. Wacha and Mr. Budreddin Tyabjee. I was delighted to see them, found them charming companions; they quickly interested me in Congress matters of which I had never heard and introduced me next day to the Bombay Presidency Association. The result was to present to me, as a Liberal politician, a view of progressive India and its possibilities such as I had never dreamt of before, and to lead me to come out to India again the following winter to spend four months in studying lindian politics, attending the Indian National Congress with which I have been connected actively ever since, returning to India again and again. Looking back to previous sentences, I cannot claim to have been an "unawares angel"! But such a call as I suggest brought me over to the sight of the angels in Indian politics, and may easily do the same with some really important personality. No sound Liberal can look into the Congress demands personally on the spot without accepting them in principle if not in

A PLAGUE STORY.

A PLAGUE STORY.

I heard a very witty story the other day which is worth sending to you, if it has not already gone the round in India. A native gentleman in Poona was recently discussing the all-absorbing topic of the plague with a military officer, and the efficacy of the plague operations in particular. He summed the whole business

up in a sentence:—
"God has sent the plague to India, and when it pleases Him, God will remove the plague; though doubtless some Civilian will claim the credit of it, and get a C. I. E."

THE PLAGUE.

PORTUGAL.

OPORTO, Sept. 8 (Reuter).-Two cases of plague were reported here to-day. The members of the French Medical Mission say that the outbreak is now stationary, and will probably not spread unless there is a heavy They have succeeded in obtaining some characteristic microbes from one of the victims, and made experiments on animals, with a view to ascertaining the virulence of these microbes.

Sept. 10.—One case of plague occurred yesterday. Mr. Irving, the American doctor, has arrived her for the purpose of studying

Lisbon, Sept. 9.—The English Dr. Shadwell has arrived here officially, not in order to confirm the existence of plague at Oporto, but to ascertain what prophylactic measures have been adopted by Portugal to combat the epidemic. He is stated to have expressed satisfaction with everything that he have in satisfaction with everything that he learnt in official circles here, and will shortly leave for

Oporto, Sept. 10.—The official medical bulletin only mentions I death from plague as having occurred yesterday. The report of a second death has not yet been confirmed.

Sept. 11 (Times).-On Saturday there wa there was another case. The workmen unemployed owing to the lock-out continue to receive food supplies from the Civil Governor, and perfect order is being maintained. I have good reasons for believing that the rigours of the cordon will very soon be modified. To-day orders were telegraphed to the wine district for the arrest of some Portuguese, and two Englishmen have been denounced to the authorities for having forced the cordon. If they are found guilty the penalty is imprisonment without the op-tion of a fine, and no bail will be allowed. The central authorities are blamed for not substituting silver for the notes of small denomination used as currency, which, owing to their filthy state, constitute a danger and may spread the disease. The German doctors classify the disease as mild, but seem to anticlpate a recrudescence in the cold and rainy

Sept. 12 (Reuter). - One fresh case of plague Sept. 12 (Reuter). One fresh case of plague was reported here to-day. Two English doctors arrived to-day for the purpose of studying the outbreak. The German doctors now here visited the plague hospital this morning. The transport General Valdes is expected to-morrow. She will take to Spain about 100 Spaniards, who are without work. The American doctor, Irving says that the epidemic is becoming milder.

Oporto, Sept. 13 (Times).—A telegram from the Prime Minister states that a decree has been signed allowing persons to leave Oporto after a medical inspection and the disinfection of their luggage. Since my last telegram there has been one fresh case of plague and one death among the previous cases. It has been ascertained that the true Fredichmen who were realisticated. ed that the two Englishmen who were ordered to be arrested had not violated the cordon, having proceeded to the wine district from the golf links, which are outside the cordon. The attitude of the many thousand men out of work in consequence of the lock-out is most orderly, owing to the subsidies provided by the Government.

GERMANY. Berlin, Sept. 8 (Standard).—The Hamburg Senate has issued the following orders for the prevention of the plague:—"Officers and crews of ships arriving at Hamburg must not leave their vessels till the port physician has carried out his examination. The examination will take place immediately on the arrival of the ships, even at night if necessary." The Bavarian Government has required the universities and hygienic institutes to hold themselves in readiness to examine all suspicious cases of plague.

EGYPT. Alexandria, Sept. 7.—There are now no cases of plague in the town, the last case having been to-day discharged from hospital. The total number of cases from the commencement of the epidemic up to the present has been 89, of which 43 were fatal and 46 cured. RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7 (Reuter).—The Russian Plague Commission has declared the territory of Kwang-tung to be threatened by

its vicinity.

St. Pe ersburg, Sept. 10.—Prince Alexander of Oldenburg, President of the Plague Commission, is about to make a tour of the towns along the Volga for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary arrangements in each, and of taking such steps as may be necessary to the plague. sary to protect them from the plague.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11 (Times).—In view of a report that a disease of an acutely contains gious character has appeared at Samara, the Imperial Commission for taking measures against the plague announces that between Aug. 27 and Sept. 7, 8 cases, including 4 deaths, of a peculiar sickness, which the doctors are una le to define, did occur in that town on the Volga, but, according to information from Prince Oldenburg, the President of the Commission, who is now at Samara investigating the sanitary condition of the Volga region in general, and also from the reports of the local authorities, it appears that the illness in question is not considered dagerous. There have been no

Constantinople, Sept. 9 (Times).—A passenger from Alexandria suffering from the plague is detained in the Lazaretto at Beyrout.

A RIFLE was stolen from the British sentry on telegraphs at Chakdara on Friday night. A SMART shock of earthquake was felt at Ferozepore at 11 A. M. on the 27th ultimo.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

A CROCODILE.—A large crocodile was killed in the vicinity of Baliati, Manikgunje, at 9 A. M. on the 26th ultimo. It was 18 feet in length and 7 feet in girth. It was slain with great difficulty mainly through the exertions of the East House Babus, Baliati. A great number of people, men, women, and children, came to have a look at it.

PRESSURE ON THE TELEGRAPH STAFF .-In consequence of the pressure of work on the Telegraphic Staff at Darjeeling, a requisi-tion for extra hands has been made from the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, and the Dacca office. Four signallers were despatched from here on Saturday, and one from

A POST MASTER IN TROUBLE.-A Mozuffer-A POST MASTER IN TROUBLE.—A MOZUMEr-pur correspondent writes to the *Behar Herald*: —The Post; Master of Motipur, in Mozufferpur, is in trouble. It is alleged that the manager of the Motipur factory sent him 300 Rupees to be remitted to a relative of his in London by money order. The Post Master gave him a receip for Rs. 300 but sent only Rs. 250 to England. Eventually the true facts leaked out and the Superintendent of Post Offices, on being informed of them, sent two Jemadars to arrest the Post Master, who, however, on the pretext of going to ease himself in a mango tope, managed to escape. After 2 or 3 weeks' vigorous search he has been rearrested in Mohulla Barhusupura in Mozufferpur, and is now under trial under Sec. 409 I. P. C.

A NOVEL SUIT.—A Hooghly corresponden writes:—A very important civil suit came on for hearing on the 14th September before Babu Hemanga Chandra Bose, Subordinate Judge of this place. The plaintiffs claimed under the Will of Pabu Sarbeswar Mustafi, of the well-known Mustafi family of Sukrea in the District of Hooghli, a moiety of the large properties left by him. The defendants, who were the other three brothers of the plaintiffs, claimed exclusively those properties under the same Will on the ground that, as the plaintiffs were not born before the death of the testator, they were not entitled to any share of the properties under the said Will and as the defendants were born before the death of the testator, they only were entitled to all the properties under the Will. Babu Jagesh Chandra Ray, Vakil, High Court, came here to conduct the case of the plaintiffs and Babu Baidya Nath Dutt of the same Court, that of the defendants. Judgment was delivered the other day by the Subordinate Judge, deciding the suit in the plaintiffs favour, on the ground that on a proper construction of the Will the plaintiffs were entitled to a moiety of the properties left by Babu Sarbeswar Mustafi, and the defendants were not entitled to have the exclusive possession of the properties.

BARODA GOALINI'S CASE.—The case of Empress on the prosecution of Baroda Goalini vs. Abinash Chander Khan and another is being heard by Mr. B. L. Gupta at the Burdwan Sessions where it has been transferred by the orders of the High Court. It will be remembered that the complainant who is a girl o about 20 years of age and a widow, in her de-position stated that sometime in March last she came to the town of Bankura for the purpose of selling preparations of milk. The accused purchased something from her and told her to accompany them to their house for payment. The complainant did so, and when she was in the house of the accused, she was seized by them and taken into a room where she was outraged successively by both the accused. She could not effectively resist to the outrage as one of the accused held her down, while the other outraged her. At the same time they had gagged her mouth. The case is proceeding.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—Before Mr. Justice Stanley, the following insolvencies were disposed of on Tuesday last:—In re Govindo Nath Dass and Babu P. N. Sen applied for ad-interim protection. The schedule showed that there were large assets. His Lordship granted ad-interim protection. In re D. A. Cohen, Babu Opurbo Coomar Gangooly made a similar application. The attorney also control. You asked His Lordship to excuse the insolvent's side will take. attendance, as he was sick and subject to fits, and very probably he had got one of those fits, in consequence of which he could not be present in Court. His Lordship accepted the statement of the attorney, and granted the application. In re Krishna Lall Dutt, Babu K. K. Dutt applied for ad-interim protection. There was no opposition. His Lordship granted the application. In re Ram Lall Mullick, His Lordship issued a peremptory order upon the insolvent to file his estate paper No. 2 on or before the 18th of November. Mookerjee, and other and se Krishna Chunder Mookerjee, the insolvents were also directed to file estate-paper No. 2.

THE CYCLONE OF 1864.—The storm, which had gathered in the middle of the Bay, and slowly travelled up, first made itself felt at the Sandheads on the afternoon of the 4th October, Sept. 9.—The Plague Commission announces that since Aug. 22 no fresh case of plague has occurred in the village of Kolobovka, in the province of Astrakhan, or in was scarcely a ship in the Hughli which did not break her moorings, and go ashore. The banks on both sides of the river were lined with stately wrecks. But the havoc in Calcutta itself was nothing compared to what occurred on Saugor Island, the Diamond Harbour Sub-division, and in the Sundarbans. The cyclone drove before it a great storm wave, which, to quote Sir William Hunter's account, "inundated the country for many square miles, sweeping over the strongest embankments, flooding the crops with salt water, and carrying away entire village." The wave entered the district from Saugor Island, and rushed over the embankments Island, and rushed over the embankments on both sides of the river, carrying away huts and villages to a distance of eight miles until it reached Achipur. In the Island the wave destroyed every building. The majority of the terror-stricken inhabitants made little endeavour to save themselves, but some escaped by climbing trees and making rafts of the roofs of their houses. It was afterwards ascertained by means of a census that in Saugor alone 4,137 persons were drowned. In the Diamond Harbar Sub-division, a missionary who was engaged in distributing relief after the cyclone, estimated that the loss of life in all the villages within one mile of the river was 80 per cent. The issues of the Englishman for weeks after the disaster contained the most harrowing accounts of the suffering and misery among the natives who had escaped death, for they had lost all their possessions, cattle, and crops.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION. - The Hon'ble Rajah Ranjit Singh Bahadur of Nashipur has contributed Rs. 500 towards the Darjeeling

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY .- The ap ending 23rd September 1899, were: - Coaching Rs. 847; Goods, Rs. 133; Miscellaneous, Rs. 5 Rs. 847; Goods, Rs. 133; Miscellaneous, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 985 or Rs. 31 per open mile. In the corresponding week of the previous year the total earnings were Rs. 1,054 or Rs. 32 per open mile. Total for 12 weeks from 1st July 1899, Rs. 14,967 as compared with Rs. 17,953 total for corresponding 12 weeks of 1898.

for corresponding 12 weeks of 1898.

A REVIEW.—The following is a translation of the review of Babu Kissori Lal Sarkar's "Hindu Systems of Moral Science" and "Hindu System of Religious Science and Art" in a Dutch paper, Theosophia. The translation has been furnished by the reviewer himself;—"Two excellent little works. Many people have become acquainted by a study of the Bhagavad Gita with the abstruse and intricate problem of the Gunas. In the present little works a successful en-deavour has been made to classify and arrange systematically all that is found on the subject who would wish a guide for his own doings and dealings will study these clearly written little volumes with much profit. They offer an arranged anthology from old Indian literature on the Gunas with a commentary by the author. In the first volume the character, the author. In the first volume the character, nature and consequences of the Gunas are treated, then their application to the states of consciousness, following this their connection with moral and spiritual right and wrong, to conclude with an explanation of the means, forms and requisites for moral and spiritual growth and for Yoga. The second volume treats principally of the rational and emotional expressions of man in relation to Deity and explains them by quotations from the and explains them by quotations from the Vedas, from the Brahmanical period, from the Bhagavad Gita from the Darshanas or philosophical schools and from different sects. In the little works a systematical classification is given of religion and morals which is as subtle as practical and which may considerably help any Western to attain to a com-prehension of his own actions which are for the greater part mere mechanical reactions on the moment's circumstances. As a practical guide for daily conduct they are warmly recommended therefor. Both volumes are neatly printed and bound. The quotations the greater part mere mechanical reactions on the moment's circumstances. As a practical guide for daily conduct they are warmly recommended therefor. Both volumes are neatly printed and bound. The quotations the Daroga told them that when they would have been added in Sanskrit text at the foot of the page which furthers the value for Sanskrit text at the page which furthers the value for Sanskrit text at the sanskrit text at Sanskrit students."—The price of the books is Re. 1 each. They are to be had of Babu

THE CASE AGAINST THE HITABADI.

THE case in which Babu Moti Lal Ghose, Editor, Amrita Bazar Patrika, charged Babu Kali Prassanna Kavyabisharad and Aswini Kumar Haldar, Editor and Printer and Publisher respectively of the vernacular weekly called the *Hitabadi*, under section 500 I. P. C. against the first and under section 500 I. P. C. against the first and under sections 500 and 501 against the second accused for writing and publishing several defamatory articles in the said newspaper came up for hearing on Monday before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose with Babu Kali

Magistrate whether he would hear the case before or after the holidays. The hearing of the case was likely to occupy a few days, very probably a week's hearing would do.

The Magistrate: That means two or three hearings more.

Babu Bhupendra Nath : So far as the case for the prosecution is concerned your Worship may accept my word.

You don't know how long the other

on the face of them, but, of course, I can't anti-

cipate the defence.

The Magistrate:—Very well, I shall adjourn the case to Saturday, the 28th instant.

ONE of the interesting sights in the coming Paris Exhibition, will be a representation of Pompeii as it appeared before its destruction A. D. 79. Archælogists and artists have warmly approved of the attempt, and the Italian Minister of Fine Arts has promised to give

all possible aid in insuring accuracy. THE following calculation to determine the total quantity of salt in the Salt Lake in America will be very interesting. The Salt Lake is rica will be very interesting. The Salt Lake is 100 miles long with an average width of 27 miles and its average depth is 60 feet. Its waters contain mostly salt and soda. The cubic contents of this lake, found by calculation is 1,505,433,900,000 cubic feet. Now 16²/₃ per cent. or ½ of this according to analysis is salt and soda. That is, the lake contains 250,905,600,000 cubic feet of salt and soda. Of this mass, ½ is soda and ½ is common this mass, ½ is soda and ½ is common witness as the solar of this mass, ½ is soda and ½ is common witness as the solar of solar weighs 50 pounds and that of salt 80 pounds. Thus we have 784,080,000 tons of soda and 8,789,169,600 tons of salt. Allow 10 tons to a cart load, then it will require 78,408, 1N Sravar ooo cars for soda and 878,016,960 cars for to say that

THE PARBATIPUR STATION MASTER'S CASE.

DEPOSITION OF SAMIR MANDAL. On a Friday night, in Sravan last, I was

leeping in my house. Kasimuddin called me replied while I was lying in my bed in the verandah. He dragged me out. I saw 10 to 15 men in my courtyard. I recognized Kasimuddin, Hadar Sirdar, Padatulla and Jemadar Satish Chandra Ghose of Parbatipur, Angal Singh Constable and Gobindo Chowkidar were amongst them. Kasimuddin and the Jema'ar made me stand erect and they tied my hands and made me over to Angal Singh Constable and Gobindo Chowkidar. I began to cry. The Constable put one of his hands into my mouth and pulled my beard by the other. (The witness corrects himself and says that the Jemadar did so). They took me to the house of Padatulla Sircar. I saw more men in the way. I think the total number of men would be 50 to 60. At Padatulla's house one string for tying cattle was brought in, and with that they tied my hands more tightly. They then took me to Howrah verandah. He dragged me out. I saw 10 to systematically all that is found on the subject tightly. They then took me to Howrah and to show the Gunas in their connection with Cutchery. Angal Singh and Gobindo Chowkidar the doings and the conduct of man. Any one took me to the Cutchery. There was only about 1/2 a prahar remaining of the night when I was taken to Howrah Cutchery. I was there kept in the central room of a building. The constable aroused Mathur Rabu Daroga, who was sleeping in the eastern room. The Daroga then came up, caught me by the beard and dragged me into the room in which he was sleeping. The Daroga then uprocted some of sleeping. The Daroga then uprooted some of my beards and beat me with shoes and made me over to the constable again. I was again

me over to the constable again. I was again kept in the central room.

After the day dawned, Nibhaya Beat Sircar and 5 constables and about an equal number of chowkidars brought up Basaratulla Faquir, Janulla Mondal, Kadimulla Mondal, Sara Nasya, and Kasi Nasya. Their hands were not tied. They were brought into the central room. The Jemadar had come up with these people and he began to beat me.
After him the Daroga again beat me with shoes sitting on my neck. I was not examined on that day. The Daroga then told the men of our village who had been taken to the Cutchery that, unless they deposed that the Station-master was a thief, a badmash and that he had given a sleeper to me, they would be were then examined and let loose. I was kept in charge of Kasimuddin and a chowkidar and Sarasi Lal Sarkar, at 121, Cornwallis Street, taken by them to the house of Mutia, his Calcutta.

brother-in-law, and there Kasimuddin washed my body with hot water. I was released a little before sunset, and I returned

home just at evening.

On the following day Kali Babu, Inspector, went to investigate. He sent a pointsman to call me. I was examined at 9 A. M. The Jemadar of Parbatipur was present then. My statement was recorded at the Railway station. I deposed exactly what I have said here. The Inspector then asked me to take my witnesses and the persons of my village who had been arrested at night to the Cutchery. I refused to go and the Inspector told me that if I did not go of my own accord he would summon me. A constable was left and at his call before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose with Babu Kali Charan Palit appeared for the complainant and Babu Hemendra Nath Mitter for the accused.

Babu Bhupendra Nath enquired of the Babu Bhupendra Nath enquired of the Magistrate whether he would hear the case he also repeated the same threats. I complained he also repeated the same threats. I complained

about all this to the Magistrate. Exhibit E, is the complaint that I filed. I filed a petition.

Q.—Did you file any petition in Ashar?
(This question was objected to by the Inspector of Police and disallowed as the Pleader for Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee could not satisfy me The Magistrate: But really you have not (the Court) how it was relevant.)

I was taken to Howrah Cutchery once before by Gobindo chowkidar and a Mahomedan t abu Bhupendra Nath:—The facts of the constable. I was there told by Babu Mathur case are simple and there are not many with a sleeper was given to me nesses to examine. The articles are defamatory by the Station-master and that the Station-master and the Station-m master was a thief and a badmash. I told so for fear as I was ill-treated at the thanna, where I was taken under arrest from Parbatipur Railway station.

Cross examined:-I heard constables say that H. H. THE MAHARAJA of Patiala arrived in Simla on Sunday and stays a fortnight.

ORDERS on the subject of mining rules in Native States will issue almost immediately.

The Bombay Presidency Association has memorialised the Government with a view to have the first reading of the District Municipal Bill postponed till the end of January next so that the public might have time "to offer anything like intelligent criticism thereon before it goes into the hands of the Select Committee."

Padatullah and others were C. Class Dagis. I did not know who the way did not do anything. I did not know who they were. I did not make any enquiries as to why I was being taken away until I had been taken a distance of about 10 rasis. I did not make any attempt to flee. My hands were tied with a piece of cloth. When I was taken from my house I did not know where the Daroga went after beating me. The Railway station is 3 to 4 rasis from my house The Daroga took into custody a railway sleeper from my house. I did not abscond after Padatullah and others were C. Class Dagis. 1 from my house. I did not abscond after that. My step-mother Rani is living. She is living in a separate mess from me. My mother is not a *Dharam* daughter of the Station-master. I do not know Farid Mirdha. Jamullah formerly owed me money. Kachi does not owe me money. Kachi's daughter is my Dharam daughter.

Exhibit F read over to the witness, he says -I made the above statement for fear of being beaten. I showed the Inspector the marks I had on my person at the Railway station. The Daroga examined me about a sleeper being found in my house. I told the Daroga that the Station-master had given me the sleeper. I said so under the instructions of the Daroga. the Daroga. I promised to produce witnesses in support of the fact of the sleeper having been given to me, but I did not produce any witness as the fact was not true.

Re-examined.—I was not allowed to stop in the way so I did not ask anything to the men

DEPOSITION OF KASSIMAMOOD NASYA.

IN Sravan last, Mathur Daroga pressed me
to say that a certain door-plank, prepared in
the house of Samir at the request of the ooo cars for soda and 878,016,960 cars for common salt. Taking 30ft. as the total length of a freight car, we should have a train of 445,500 miles long or nearly to the moon and back and a train of salt 4,988,730 miles long or long enough to reach 196 times around the earth and leave an 8,000 mile string of cars over on a side track, Running 20 miles an hour and never stopping, night or day, it would take the salt-laden train 28 years, 5 months and 23 days to say that a certain door-plank, prepared in the house of Samir at the request of the Station Master, was the property of Samir. The Daroga also sent constables to me every day to induce me to make the statement. I came to complain against the Daroga. There were six other men with me. Muktear Jeheruddin advised us to bring in more men to sign the petition and so we could not file the petition. When we were returning Basaratulla and Samir Mondal were arrested by a constable and Gobindo chowkidar. They

also attempted to arrest us but we fled away. About 5 to 7 days after this I was sleepng at my house. Kasimuddin Sardar called me. I did not reply. He pushed open the door and dragged me out of the room. I saw Hadar Sardar, Padatulla Sardar, Gamir Mondal, Jeharuddin Pear and many other men whom I could not identify. Hadar Sardar and Gamir Mondal, tied my hands and brought me Mondal tied my hands, and brought me lout to my khuli. I saw an elephant and a man with a gun, a large number of constables, Janulla Mondal and Kadimulla Mondal, Basaratulla and Sare with their hands tied down. I enquired why my hands were tied down. The Jamadar said that I must go to Howrah Cutchery. We were then taken to the house of Basaratulla Sircar and thence to the Cutchery. The day dawned at Howrah hat. There our hands were set free in order to enable us to say our namaz. After being taken to the white-washed building of the Cutchery we saw Samir there. His hands were tied down. A constable and a chowkidar were keeping watch over him. The Jamadar beat Samir. The Daroga came and also beat Samir Mondal. The Daroga then told us that unless we made statements exactly like the one made by Samir at Parbatiexactly like the one made by Samir at Parbatipur, we would be beaten as severely as Samir
had been beaten. I was told to say that the
door planks belonged to Samir. Janulla Mondal
Kadimulla Sare and Basaratulla Fakir made
the same statement as they were told to say
so. We were let loose in the afternoon. Samir
did not come with me. He was not allowed
to come. On the following day I was again
taken to Howrah Cutchery. Daroga Mathur
Babu, Jamadar and the Naib of the Cutchery
told me that if I said anything about our being told me that if I said anything about our being taken to the Cutchery at night and our hands being tied down, we would be severely beaten. I deposed accordingly before the Inspector out of fear.

Cross-examined :- I did not 'tell the Inspector about the threat held out to me. I did not hear Samir depose. Samir was in another room when I was examined. All except Samir were taken simultaneously before the Inspector for examination. Basaratulla, Kadimulla, Sare told the Inspector simultaneously about the threats. I was taken to Howrah in the night against my will. I do not remember if the night was a dark one or not. The elephant and the man with the gun came to my Khuli. I do not know Farid Mirdha. I know Samir. I call him cousin by courtesy. The Inspector recorded the statements made by me. (Ex F being read over and explained to the witness, he said) I made the above

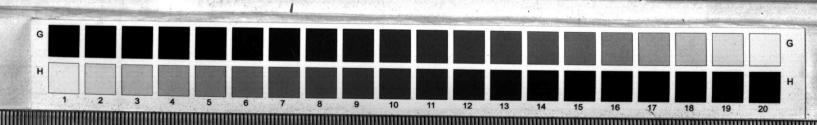
Re-Examined:-As the Jamadar Babu and he Daraga Babu threatened to beat me, I made the above statements to the Sub-Ins-

DEPOSITION OF BASARATULLA FAKIR.

I came to Dinajpur in Ashar last to lodge a complaint against the Sub-Inspector of Parbatipur as constables came and told me that I must go to the Daroga and depose against the Station-master. A comlpaint was drawn up but not filed, I was then returning home via Parbatipur. Samir was with me. We were arrested by a constable and a thowkidar and taken to the thana. On the next morning I was taken to Howrah Cutchery and there Sub-Inspector Mathur Babu asked me to depose that the Station-master of Bhawanipur took harbest and extented money. bribes and extorted money from the Beparis and that he sold one sleeper to Samir Mondal. I refused to depose so. On this the Sub-Inspector threatened to beat me. For fear I deposed as the Daroga Babu told me. A personal recog-nizance of Rs. 100 was taken from each of us and we were released. We did not go as promised in that bond. About 5 or 6 days after the execution of the bond I was sleeping in my house. I was aroused from my sleep by the cries of Kasimuddin. He told me to come out as the Jamader had come. I came out and Kasimuddin Sardar caught hold of one hand of mine and the other was caught by Gamir Mondal. The Jamadar of Parbatipur by name Shatish Ghose or some thing like it, ordered Hadar Sardar to bring a trans. were tied by the Jamadar and I was dragged to my khuli. The string tying me was then made over to a constable. I saw a number of men assembled at the khuli. There were men assembled at the knutt. There were constables, chowkidars and an elephant and a body of lathials. The hands of Janulla Mondal and Kadimulla were tied down by a string. We were taken to Sare's house. Hadar Sardar, Kasimuddin, Padatulla, Gamir Mondal, Joharuddi Pear and the Jemadar the pentared into the interest. dar then entered into the inner apartment of Sare's house and brought him out, his hands tied down. We were then taken to Kasi's house and the above-named persons made a similar entry into Kasi's house and brought him out. We were then taken to Padatullah's house and thence to Howrah Cutchery. We arrived there at day-break. Our hands were then unfastened for enabling us to say our namaz and after saying our prayers we were taken to the Cutchery, but our hands were not tied again. We were then taken into the central room of a building. We saw Samir Mondal and Mathur Babu Daroga there. Samir Mondal ard Wathur Babu Daroga there. Samir was assaulted by the Daroga and Jemadar. They then took him into the eastern room, and subsequently they called me also into that room and the Daroga took down the depositions of Janulla Mondal, Kasi, Sare and Kadimulla. After that we were released. I did not file the complaint as I was advised by muktear Jeharuddin to bring in more men.

Cross-examined.—I have not lodged any complaint against the Daroga yet. I went to Howrah from Parbatipur against my will. I was not questioned at Parbatipur about matter relating to which I was asked at Howrah. I met Peru and Rahim on the night we were taken from Bhowanipur to Howrah, I did not speak to them. I deposed before Babu Kali Prasanna Dutta, Inspector of Police. I said to the Inspector of Police that yesterday morning at about two dandas of the day I was sent for by the Daroga of the thannah. He was holding an enquiry into the case of Cross-examined.-I have not lodged any day I was sent for by the Daroga of the thannah. He was holding an enquiry into the case of Samir Mondal about the finding of sleeper in his house and I was cited by him as his witness for defence. I made the above statement for fear of Mathur Babu Daroga who was standing there at the time of my examination. (Ex. D read out and explained to him. The witness said that he made that statement to the Inspector for fear of Mathur Rahu, who was Inspector for fear of Mathur Babu who was present at the time of the examination.) I made the above statement in Sravan. I have not lodged any complaint against the Police for the treatment I have received at their hands. Bhowanipur Railway station is 10 to 12 russis from my house. I generally come to Dinajpur by Railway train.

more men.



Re-examined.-Mathur Babu threatened to give me as good a beating as he gave to Samir in case I deposed about my being taken away by night and of Julum being done to me. I deposed before the Inspecto at Howrah. A constable and a chowkidar came to take me there and Samir Mondal asked me to do so, I did not complain for fear of being beaten by Police on the way at

FLOODS AND THE CYCLONE.

IN BHAGULPUR DISTRICT.

KULADA KANTA GHOSH of Jogsur Cottage", Bhagulpur, writes under "Flower Cottage", Bhagulpur, writes under date, the 29th ultimo:—It is a matter of great surprise to us that none of the Calcutta papers speak any thing about the sad catastrophe that befell certain villages in the Bhagalpur District and the Sonthal Parganas on Sunday last. As I am in a great hurry and as I have not as yet been able to gather full particulars, I would only give a mere outline from which you will be in a position to realise the actual state of things.

Those of your readers who are the inhabitants of the Bhagalpur district know very well that through some parts of it and the Sonthal Parganas runs a river called Garua issuing from a hill in the Sonthal Parganas. Across the same river, there is a Railway bridge (E. I. R. Loopline) situated midway between Ghoga and Colgong Railway stations.
On Saturday last (23rd Sept.) there was a

heavy rainfall and it continued up to Sunday evening. On Sunday last, ere the morning dawned, there was a considerable rise in the said river and within an hour the water rose to the alarming height of 15 ft. and inundated all the villages situated on its banks. The villagers, taken unawares, were swept away in a few minutes—the fortunate and the plucky alone woman, possessed of considerable woman, possessed of considerable. not as yet been able to gather, but I append herewith the names of only a few which wards evening on the same day the water began to subside; and what a woeful spectacle the moraing of the following day presented I have no heart to describe. The whole countryside covering 8 to 9 miles was a wilder-ness of dead bodies—of men, women, all sorts of these ill-assorted unions. side covering 8 to 9 miles was a wilderness of dead bodies—of men, women, all sorts of cattle and domestic animals. No less than 30 or ed creatures, and is moving the zemindars to lend their helping hand. Nearly a hundred methers have been sent from Bhagulpur to remove the dead bodies and to save the surviving villagers from an additional pang. No description can give any idea of the loss

Here are some of the villages affected by the floods:—1. Ramkol, 2. Sarkanda, 3. Telwara, 4. Amdia, 5. Bayajachok, 6. Madarda, 7. Nunak-handhatra, 8. Bathani, 9. Dovi, 10. Anandkitta, 11. Maheshkitta, 12. Gothore, 13. Belsor, 14. Jogia, 15. Bhuria, 16. Pathia, 17. Bysa, 18. Bishanpur, 19. Sreematpur, 20. Bongong, 21. Sakrama, 22. Doomaria, 23. Bhishaskhani, 24. Biswaspur, 25. Bastakia.

After further enquiry I come to learn that a considerable extent of land ranging between 40.

and 50 miles on the banks of the river has been d. The dead bodies are being thrown into the Ganges; no other arrangement could be made for disposing of them. Fields lie strewn with dead cattle—buffaloes, cows, bulls and other domestic animals. All of these animals were found dead except an elephant. Three

other elephants, however, found dead.

The cause of this sudden rise in the river has not yet been determined. Some say that lated rain-water came down from the hills and there was also a rush of water from the river Channay. The Railway lines between Ghoga and Colgong have been opened from

returned from Ghogha, this afternoon, after examining the progress of the repairs and arrangements are now being made to tranpassengers and mails from to-morrow. Trains will run as far as the collapsed bridge from either side. The water has greatly subsided and the lost girder spans have been found out. I understand that the villages on both sides of the line have been completely washed away and there is no knowing as to the number of people drowned. The corpses are becoming visible, as the flood-water is subsiding on the banks between Colgong and Ghogha, where up to yesterday three dead bodies were found lying. Besides, three dead bodies were found lying. Besides, the carcasses of cows, pigs, goats, bullocks, sheep, etc; were seen scattered all over in heaps. It is also said that a good many of the power over all the others. people drowned have been carried through the bridge into the Ganges. As a matter of fact the disaster in this part of the country is no less shocking than that at Darjeeling, only no European life has been lost here. IN DARJEELING.

The special correspondent of the Englishman writes from Darjeeling under-date the 1st ins ant : A panic was caused here yesterday afterant: A panic was caused here yesterday afternoon by the statement made in the presence of
a number of ladies and gentlemen that within a
few daysDarjeeling would fall a prey to typhoid,
diphtheria and other frightful diseases. It was
argued that, the water-supply being cut off and
the people being compelled to drink impure
water, serious disease would be the result; and the unhealthy state of the station would be considerably aggravated by the fact that there being no water-supply, drains could not be flushed and the atmosphere would be rendered impure. It was further stated that these opinions were shared by Colonel Lewtas, I. M. S., Principal Medical Officer here. This intelligence

issued notices and post cards warning peop'e to boil their drinking water. The result was that many people made hasty preparations to leave Darjeeling without a moment's delay.

I interviewed Colonel Lewtas this ng and he flatly contradicted the whole story He said Darjiling was in no worse a condition now than it was two years ago when there was no filtered water supply. There was no particular danger of typhoid, diphtheria or any other disease, and as there are no sewers here there was no need of flushing. In a few days the water-supply would be restored, but in the meantime it was necessary for sanitary precautions that peo-ple should boil their drinking-water. At the

sieged with anxious enquirers. Still the rumour caused immense excitement, especially among the ladies, and a large number of people hurried away from Darjeeling early

this morning.

No fewer than ten bodies—one of a child two of women, and seven of men—were found floating down the Hughli on Saturday by the Calcutta River Police—ghastly evidence of the great floods up-country. The river water is at present of an unusually yellow colour.

LOVE IS COLOR BLIND.

MISS SEWALL'S marriage to Prince Lobengula, son of Chief Lobengula of the Matabales, in South Africa, is only one of many marriages between well-born English women and African,

Miss Sewall was a young and pretty white woman, possessed of considerable fortune and moving in one of the best social circles of Lonsaving their lives anyhow by climbing on trees or on the top of their houses. How many villages have been inundated I have received some attention in London as the son of the African monarch. The English rector to whom the couple first applied declined to per

for his taking a keen interest in the surviving Among titled women who have followed her few. He has paid Rs. 200 from his own pocket and has sent five cartsful of rice to those wretched creatures, and is moving the zemindars celebrated Countess of Ellenborough and the French Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne. The present Lord Gardiner is the son of a Hindoo mother, and is married to a woman of the same dusky race, while the only son of the fifth Earl of Milltown is wedded to an Indian woman at Bombay, who is destined to become Countess of Milltown, Viscountess Russborough, etc.
JILTED MUSTAPHA PASHA FEHMI.

One titled English woman jilted her royal Egyptian fiance at the last minute. The story has been remembered for the singular chain of circumstances connected therewith. The woman was a Miss Gordon, a near relative of the Marquis of Huntley. She was on the point of becoming the wife of Mustapha Pasha Fehmi, the Premier of Egypt. She refused him, however, on discovering that the reason why he always kept his right hand gloved was to conceal an ugly-looking semi-circular scar, the result of a bite which he had received from the former Minister of Finance, Mustapha Pasha

Fehmi got the bite while strangling Sadyk by order of the late Khedive Ismail, after a supper on the Khedival yacht on the Nile.

It is to the frequency of such unions among old world aristocracy that so many cases are found of people with Asiatic or negro blood in their veins bearing full-fledged Eupopean

Thus, the Dowager Countess of Stamford, Ghoga and Colgong have been opened from to-day' transhipment arrangements having been made.

Our Asansol correspondent writes under the she attends court at Buckingham palace, is a coal-black Hottentot. Had it not been to be a coal-black Hottentot. Our Asansol correspondent writes under is a coal-black Hottentot. Had it not been date the 29th ultimo:—Mr. R. S. Highet has for a little mistake in the arrival in this world of her grandson, a very dark-colored mulatto would be at present peer of the realm, as Earl of Stamford and Lord Grey of Groby, the titles of the late Earl, a person who had abandoned his calling and had taken to squatt-

well-born Scotch girl, possessed of a fortune of her own, a first cousin of the Duke of Athol, married a full-blooded Chinaman, an attache of the Chinese embassy in London, bearing the name of Tseng Chao Kwung.

And among the most conspicuous figures at court entertainments in England are the Indian Prince Dhuleep Singh and his full blooded white wife Lady and Coventry, daughter of the Earl of Coventry and sister-in-law of that Viscountess Deerhurst, who is a daughter of Mr. Bonynge of New York and San Francisco. In Germany, Austria, France, and Italy several white women of titled families have be-

come the wives of Japanese diplomats.

The children of Count Henry Coudenhove, head of one of the grandest Austrian houses,

Countess Frederick de la Rochefoucauld was the daughter of an East Indian sovereign Prin-cess and of a French adventurer of the name of Perron, who abjured Christianity to become commander-in-chief of the army of the Moslem King of Gowalior.

And the Japanese court is now deeply offended because a deaf ear has been turned by the reigning houses of Europe to its requests for a marriageable Princess to become the wife to the heir of the Mikado, the future Emperor of Japan.

THE FAR EAST.

ple should boil their drinking-water. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Lewtas would not advise people to come to Darjeeling just yet, as if the dry weather set in, the watersupply might run short.

As soon as it was known that I had interviewed Lieutenant-Colonel Lewtas I was besieged with anxious enquirers. Still the gan has telegraphed that he is leaving Genoa on Sept 19 by the steamship *Bayern*, and ex-pects to reach Pekin at the end of October. He

will bring with him a large staff of geologists under the direction of Dr. R. L. Jack, late

Government geologist of Queesland. FRANCE AND CHINA. Pekin, Sept. 7 (Reuter).—The Tsung-li-Yamen has refused to ratify the mining concessions granted to the French by the Vicercy of Sze-chuan, on the ground that the regulations made by the Sze-chuan Mining Bureau have not been complied with. However, when they are,

the concession will be ratified. THE NEW ERA IN JAPAN. Washington, Sept. 7 (Reuter).—Mr. Buck, the American Minister to Japan, has notified the United States Government that Japan has opened twenty two additional ports to foreign trade under the new treaties.

NEW RUSSIAN TOWN NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

The Russian journal Rossia publishes a description of the site of the new town of Dalny which the Russians intend building in the Far East. The town will take the place of the small native villages which now partly surround the bay of Ta-lien-wan, some twenty miles from Port Arthur. Each of those villages consists of a dirty narrow street of badly built stone houses, furnished generally with a straw roof, and in these wretched houses the Russian troops are at present quartered. Among the larger buildings are two Buddist temples, one of which is used as a military hospital and the stelle and domestic animals. No less that the same, as regards human beings, is also the interest of the same, as regards human beings, is also the interest of the same, as regards human beings, is also the same as regards human beings, is also the same and the same, as regards human beings, is also the same and t it makes a satisfactory harbour, but the question arises whether it will not be necessary here, as at Port Arthur, to deepen the harbour on account of the large draught of some of the vessels. At present at Port Arthur the larger ships have to stand out more than a mile from the town. When Dalny is built Por Arthur will continue to be the administrative centre, but in commercial and industria affairs Dalny will take the leading part. The majority of the wretched Chinese houses men-tioned above were abandoned by the inhabi-tants at the time of the Japanese occupation

> IT is estimated that the consumption of been in the world amounts to 1,080, 000,000 dollars or nearly 21/2 times as many rupees. The quantity comsumed in one year will make a lake

3% miles long, I mile wide and 6 ft. deep! WE have heard a good deal of about the cruelty of field sports in general and of fishing in particular. "The in the Orange Free State, where the Burghers charge," says Sir Herbert Maxwell in the are concentrating. September : Blackwood, "is made by people entitled to respect and is altogether too serious to be disregarded. It is well to have a clear understanding on the ethics of the contemplative man's recreation. Fish, if they are to be taken at all, and not left to devour one another, must be captured either by nets or by hook and line, and I am prepared to defend the opinion that no more actual suffering to the fish is involved by the one method than by the other. It has been already observed that it is the fear of man, not the species of the keek that the release of the fish is a second of the list in the release of the fish is a second of the list in the release of the fish is a second of the list in the release of the release pain of the hook, that makes a fish fight for

THAT animals also commit suicide when they grow tired of life is a fact which, though paradoxical, has been borne out by numerous ing in the wilds of South Africa, descending to his nephew, who was then earning a livelihood as usher in a school in Trinidad.

WHITE WOMAN WEDS A MOOR.

An English woman of excellent birth married the late Shereef of Wazan, hereditary ecclesiastical chief of the Mohammedan church in Morocco, and her son by the late Shereef his followed to squatt-instances. In this connection we would request the curious reader to read Captain Slessor's interesting paper on Dargai which appears in the Macmillan's Magazine. "Fransport officers, says the writer, "and others familiar with the ways of the mule, will tell you that instances are not uncommon when mules, is weary of carrying heavy loads over fright." the late Shereef of Wazan, hereditary ecclesiastical chief of the Mohammedan church in Morocco, and her son by the late Shereef now wields sway over the Moorish church in his father's stead. His mother was by no means the only wife of her dusky husband, but she was the principal one, and enjoyed power over all the others.

It was only in May last that a pretty and well-born Scotch girl, possessed of a fortune of her own, a first cousin of the Duke of York the Honorary Colonet Lancers which will he the Duke of York's Commit suicide over the nearest precipice."

Two mules, it is said, on the road up Dargai, made a desperate attempt to pumping over a precipice; but their lives absolutely refusing to depart, they were brought back by their dogged followers, it is whispered by the worse for the Bothas miles from Newcastle.

The Duke of York the Honorary Colonet Lancers which will he the Duke of York's Commit suicide over the nearest precipice."

In the coming yac will allow the Shamro seconds.

A Boer force of 5, three guns holds Sand

An extraordinary exhibition of natural phenomenon in the shape of a remarkable geyser recently took place in Southern California. A farmer named Myers wanted to sink an artesian well. When the heavy drill descended to a depth of 500 ft. a loud roaring sound was heard Charlestown.
issuing from the well accompanied by jets of It is rumour The column of water that issued from the well attained an elevation of 500 ft. The flow of water was accompanied by vast quantities of gas smelling of sulphur strongly and igniting when fire was applied, burning with a strong blue flame. Oil in considerable quantities was mixed with the flow. The stones were hurled to an equal height as the force exerted was equal to a thousand

TELEGRAMS. [INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

THE POSTAL ACCOUNTS DEPART-MENT.

MENT.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

Consequent on the decentralisation of the Postal Accounts Department the following appointments are made. Messrs. G. O'brien and E. Burke, Deputy Comptrollers in charge of the Bombay and Punjab Circles and Mr. Obyrne to be Assistant Comptroller of the Punjab Circle

WELCOME TO LORD CURZON. (From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, SEPT. 1. Both the Delhi Piece-goods and the Delh Hindustani Mercantile Associations have un animously decided at the motion of Mr Juggernath Khannah to present an address of welcome to Lord Curzon on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to the imperial city.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

A Cabinet Council duly assembled to day, and, in the absence of the Transvaal's reply to the last despatch, it was agreed to draft a despatch formulating the Cabinet's own despatch formulating the Cabinet's own proposals, which will probably be communicated to the Transvaal in a few days. Parliament will be summoned shortly to con-

sider the situation. The military movements are being kept profoundly secret by the Government. This evening's papers, however, report that the Cabinet to-day decided to despatch an Army Corps to South Africa immediately.

The British Forces and the Boers are strong ly concentrating on the northern frontier of Natal. All the burghers have been warned for immediate service.

A Conference of military Commandants of all the Australasian Colonies, except New Zealand, is sitting at Melbourne, to discuss the equipment and despatch of a force for service in South Africa. Volunteers are coming forward in large numbers in all the colonies.
Fourteen hundred Victorians have already

The Grenadier Guards are not to be detained at Gibraltar, as was reported, but have sailed for England.

LONDON, SEPT. 30. General Joubert and his staff have arrived at Volkrust. The British Batteries of artillery which left Ladysmith, ostensibly for Dunded have been suddenly ordered to Newcastle ordered to Newcastle nearer to the frontier. The British troops a Colenso are occupying a *kopje* in the vicinity, and strong breastworks have been erected on top. The railway bridges are guarded day

One thousand Boers at Utrecht have cut a route through the high bank of the Buffalo River, and are ready to cross into Natal.

LONDON, SEPT. 30. Horses and provisions were commandeered from Johannesburg yesterday, and one thousand four hundred burghers left for the front. A large force including the artillery, has also left Pretoria for Volkrust.

LONDON, SEPT. 30 The Durban Light Infantry and three gun detachments of Naval Volunteers left Durban today for Colenso and had a most enthusiastic

London, Sept. 30.

The revenue for the quarter shows an increase of £1,613,295, and for the past six months an increase of £3,482,452.

LONDON, OCT. 1. Two thousand Boers are mobilised on the frontier near Mafeking. A Boer camp has also been established near Vryheid, where a great force will be mobilised probably on Monday.

Hostilities are regarded as imminent.

The Natal Volunteers have reached Lady-

smith, and a portion of them have proceeded to Help-Makaar to defend the border.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Price of Consols fell one per cent. in London to-day, chiefly owing to the general impression that an issue of twenty-five millions is impending. The Queen will hold a Privy Council on

agoa Bay line of railway forced a number of refugee passengers in a train to uncover their heads during the singing of the Volkslied, and severely kicked and trampled upon several Englishmen.

Englishmen.

The transport Lalpoora arrived at Durban last evening with the 21st Battery of Field Artillery, which lands to-day.

The Orange Free State Artillery, under Commandant Albricht, is moving towards Kimberley. The Free Staters have also occupied the Bothas Pass, situated twenty miles from Newcastle.

The Duke of York has been appointed to the Honorary Colonetcy of the 1st Bengal Lancers which will henceforth be known as the Duke of York's Own.

In the coming yacht race the Columbia will allow the Shamrock three minutes ten

A Boer force of 5,000 men and twentythree guns holds Sandsprint, and a force of 4000 men holds Mullers Farm.

Three squadrons of the Natal Carabineers have hurriedly mustered at Ladysmith, and started in the direction of the Orange Free State border.

The Natives have looted the stores at

It is rumoured that the Duke of Conmuddy water and the outburst of heavy stones. naught will accompany Sir Radvers Buller to South Africa.

PROFESSOR DEWAR and his able assistant. Mr. Lennox have liquified hydrogen, the most refractory of all the so-called permanent gases. siderably aggravated by the fact that there beng no water-supply, drains could not be flushed and the atmosphere would be rendered impure. It was further stated that these opinions
were shared by Colonel Lewtas, I. M. S., Principal Medical Officer here. This intelligence
spread like wild fire, and colour was lent to it
owing to the authorities here having yesterday

siderably aggravated by the fact that there beng no water-supply, drains could not be flushed and the atmosphere would be rendered imbeing a Japanese blood, the'r mother
being a Japanese lady, O Mitsu San. Both
the historic house of Borghese, in Italy, and
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of one of the grandest Austrian houses,
long envoy of Austria to the court of the
Mikado, have Japanese blood, the'r mother
being a Japanese lady, O Mitsu San. Both
the historic house of Borghese, in Italy, and
the family of Dela Rochefoucauld, in France,
spread like wild fire, and colour was lent to it
owing to the authorities here having yesterday INDIAN NEWS.

IT has been definitely settled that Mr. E. C. Pritchard, C. S., succeeds to the appointment of Accountant-General, Kashmir.

THE Government of India have received intimation that the Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukteswar was burnt down on Wednesday night.

MR. BRERETON, Director of Railway Traffic, visits Lahore, Karachi, and Lucknow during his autumn tour, leaving Simla about the 19th Octoper and arriving in Calcutta about the 9th

November.

A GENTLEMAN, by the name of Rogers well connected, has been arrested by the Police at Henzada for roving about the towns and villages in the districts, blackmailing and posing as a Deputy Commissioner.

THE Government of India have decided that the boat bridge over the Indus at Khushalearh

the boat bridge over the Indus at Khushalgarh shall in future be maintained throughout the year instead of being dismantled, as heretofore during the monsoon.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR of Baroda has, says a Rajputana paper, set apart a sum of Rs. 7,000 for presentation to Prince Ranjitsinbji in recognition of the fame he has won in the world of cricketers.

MR. RISLEY, the Census Commissioner, will arrive in Bombay on 7th October, and, after conferring with the local authorities, will travel round India in connection with the Census preparations.

THE Government of India are drafting two Bills, one dealing with the Indian Copyright Acts, and another a Consolidation Bill of the Indian Penal Code. The Bills will be introduced during the winter Legislative Session.

THE Hon. Mr. James introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday a Bill to amend and consolidate the Bill relating to Municipalities in the Presidency. There is a good deal of opposition to the measure among the native members.

MR. BOMMENT, of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, has been selected by the Bombas Government, and approved by the Government

Government, and approved by the Government of India, as the commercial member on the Standing Railway Commission, for Western India. He may also go as far as Madras. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GORE, R. E., is gazetted Surveyor-General in India, vice General Strahan, who vacates on the 1st. October, Major Burrard succeeds Colonel Gore as Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys, Mr. Eccles, officiating during Major Burrard's deputation to Chatham.

THE construction of the metre gauge railway from Kalol station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Vijapur, a distance of 29 miles, at a cost of about nine lakhs at the expense of the Baroda State, and the construction from Ludhiana to Jakhal on the S. Punjab Railway of 80 miles, at the cost of the Jhind and Maler Kotla States have been sanctioned.

A POLICE Committee, of which the Financial Commissioner, the Inspector-General of Police two Deputy Inspector-Generals and two other two Deputy Inspector-Generals and two other Civilians will be members, is likely to assemble in Lahore early in November. Mr. Maynard will act as Secretary. The question of frontier police regulations will among other matters, come under the consideration of the Committee.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Management for the proposed new sanitarium for Simla, Mr. Walker's gift of Gorton Castle was gratefully accepted. It was decided that the Government of India be asked through the Punjab Government to provide a new building, at a cost of about one lakh, while the public shall equip the same.

OWING to the scarcity existent or impending in the Punjab, all projected expenditure not absolutely essential has been vetoed for the present. It is anticipated that at least half a crore may be required owing to the scarcity in the Province, of which some fourteen or fifteen lakhs may be wanted during the current financial year. One result is that the completion of the new Punjab Secretariat buildings at Elder-slie, Simla, will be indefinitely delayed, and Benmore will not be sold for a year or two.

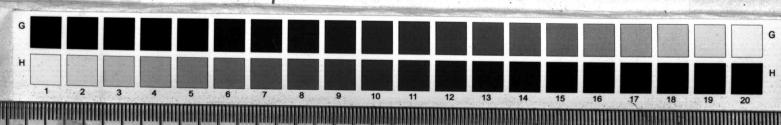
So great is the increase in Indian Railway traffic that the earnings from the beginning of the official year to the middle of September have overtaken those of the corresponding period in 1898. The receipts for the week ending the 16th are eleven lakhs more than in the same week last year. The East Indian, the Rajputana-Malwa, the North-Western, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay-Baroda, and the Eastern Bengal Railways are the principal contributors to the increase.

AT a special meeting of the Rangoon Municipality to be held to-morrow, Mr. Coath will call attention to the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in threatening the withdrawal of the municipal contribution to the Dufferin Fund. The Commissioner will question His Honor's power to order such a withdrawal, and, depending on the replies, will also move a resolution recording the dissatisfaction and disapproval of the Committee at the Lieutenant-Governor's action.

AN arrangement has just been concluded with the Adam Khel Afridis, whereby a road will be constructed through the Kohat Pass from Peshawar to Kohat, which has hitherto been merely a track, though it has frequently been necessary to utilise it for the passage of troops. It will be constructed by an engineering party under a British officer, with labour recruited as much as possible from the local tribesmen. much as possible from the local tribesmen.

At the request of the Home Government, a regiment of the Bombay Native Cavalry which will be selected by the Lieutenant-General commanding the army, will proceed directly to Berbera on the Somali Coast, where a mullah is causing a good deal of local disturbance by giving out that he is a Madhi. Four hundred infantry will also proceed to Somaliland from Aden as a preautionary measure.

On Saturday twenty-one nurses and nine doctors arrived from England to take up plague work in India. Definite arrangements have not yet been made as to where the nurses will be individually located, but it is understood that about twelve will remain in Bombay, ten being stationed at Parel. Another party of nurses and medical men are on their way out, and when these arrive, altogether about nineteen trained nurses will be engaged in Bombay. The medical men are staying in Bombay temporarily, but will eventually be despatched up-country to various plague centres. The nurses and doctors will be inoculated in the course of a few days.



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

in the extreme northwestern part of old Mexico just south of Arizona and New Mexico. For many years these Indians have oeen a source of trouble to the Mexican government. They have been fighting against Spanish and Mexican control ever since 1735, and are just as aggressive and even more power and are just as aggressive and even more power ful than they were 150 years ago. According to the New York Tribune, the Yaquis as a race claim descent from one of the original seven emigrations from the North, having closely followed the Toltees of the sixth century or before, who founded their kingdom on the site of Tula, about fifty miles north of the City of Mexico. They claim by tradition an earlier origin than the Azteees, who built cities and possessed a civilization which was at its and possessed a civilization which was at its height in the time of the first expedition of Cortez. The Mexican government has an-nounced a policy of extermination against

these Indians. The present uprising is the sixth in their story. They revolted against Spain in 1735. The hidalgos were worsted in battle, but they made up for their failure in arms by their art ful duplicity. The Yaquis revolted again in 1825, and again in 1832, against Mexico, when, armed with bows, battle-axes, and spears, and led by their celebrated chieftain, Banderas, they made it lively for the government troops, they made it lively for the government troops, were finally overcome. They made another attempt in 1861, and defended their mountain fastnesses with Spartan valor, and for years held the government at bay. Order was restored by a compromise. In this treaty the Yaquis alleged they were deceived and the conflict this time will be to the death. In their ten years' war the Yaquis were still using almost wholly their primitive weapons. To-day they are well armed.

To-day they are well armed.

They Yaquis derive their name from their peculiar habit of loud talking, their verbal designation Yaqui meaning. "He who shouts." The Yaqui, or Huaqui, is one of the chief rivers of Mexico being about 400 miles in length and is formed of several streams which rise close to the American boundary in the Sierra Madre mountains. The Yaquai has its outlet in the Gulf of California, about twenty-five miles southeast of Gunymas, the principal Mexican seaport of the gulf. The state of Sonera has an area of about 71,000 square miles, or nearly 25,000 miles more than New miles, or nearly 25,000 miles more than New York, and a population of about 155,000. The assessed value of its property is about \$7,500,000 It consists in mines, cotton weaving, china potteries, cattle ranches, and other branches of pastoral industry. The valley of the Yaqui, which is the scene of the present disturbances, according to American scientists and explorers, embraces about 12,000 square miles. It is one of the most mountainous parts of Mexico.

General Nelson A. Miles, who knows the Yaquis well, says of them: "They have a deep-seated love for their ancient habits and customs, and a firmly-rooted attachment for their native soil. That is saying a great deal for a half-civilized people defending their haunts and the hills and valleys of their ancestors. They and the fills and valleys of their ancestors. They are splendid fighters. They are quick witted, as a single instance will show. A few years ago when a company began to build the railroad south from Benson Ariz., on the Southern Pacific to Nogales about sixty miles on the Mexican boundary, and thence due south to hermosillo, the capital of Senora about one hundred and fifty miles, more and thence couth again about eighty miles farther to Guaymas, on the gulf of Mexico, giving the Southern Pacific and Arizona anoutlet at Pacific tide-water, Pacific and Arizona anoutlet at Pacific tide-water, the Yaquis who are an industrious people, flocked to the region along the line of the road and offered their labour, which, of course, was willingly accepted and well paid for. With the money they obtained which was of little or no use in their own country, they purchased rifles of the latest patterns and a large supplyof ammunition. Many of them continued to work along the road, and thus kept up the supply of funds for the purchase of munitions of war.

"I find by the latest advices that the Mexi-

"I find by the latest advices that the Mexicans have had some engagements with these Indians, and have lost many of their men, while the Indian losses have been very small, I see that 2, 000 Mexican troops are to be sent into the country. The reason is mountainous and the notions are familiar with extensions. and the natives are familiar with every defile and fastness suitable for defence. The Indians are determined to regain every foot Indians are determined to regain every foot of territory taken from them by treaty three years ago. The Mexican government seems to be desirous to put an end to hostilities in the future by taking the whole of their territory and completely breaking their ability to make further mischief. One account says that over a hundred miners and many soldiers have been killed by the Yaquis. That means some bloody work on both sides. From what I know of the heroism endurance, and bray-I know of the heroism endurance, and brav-ery of these people, you can understand that this war will not be over for months, and may drift into years, although with railroads and telegraphs even savage wars cannot hold out as long as they did a few years ago
"I judge the Mexican government will pro-

secute hostilities vigorously, as it is proposed to advance into the mountains and give the tribes no chance to rally. At one time the Yaquis were friendly to the Americans, but mixing in Mexican troubles, with their own Indians on the frontier, the powerful arm of the United States has made all these aboriginal races more or less hostile. There was a time when American miners in the wild Mexican mining regions were treated in the most friendly manner by the natives. It is very different now. Many of the murderous committed now are of Americans.

"I do not see, however, how we can be drawn

into active hostilities, even for the protection of our own citizens, if necessary, as the scene of this guerrilla war is about 300 miles away from our own territory, in a foreign country, and, therefore, primarily it would become a subject of serious diplomatic consideration. The conduct of a million campaign there a does not binvolve any serious t

roblems in the matter of operations and supplies, not any more so, in fact not so much so, as the campaigns against our own Indians a few years ago. With rail and water facilities to Guaymas, the chief difficulty is in military operations, transportation, seems reduced to a minimum.

In regard to the diplomatic features of the conflict, Acting Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee said: "I cannot see that there can be any more than mere routine in this matter. The Mexican government has railroad facilities from its capital through Chihuahua, the capital of that state, on the frontier of El Paso, Texas. From that place the Southern Pacific railroad runs west. At Benson on that road a line runs south,

west. At Benson on that road a line runs south, and leaves the United States territory at Nogales, but continues south to Hermosillo, the capital, and Guaymus, the chief seaport of Sonora. The Mexican government made a formal request of this government to grant permission to transport troops from El Paso to Nogales by the root which I have described across United States territory. The recribed across United States territory. The request has been granted. So that seems to be all there is to say about it. There can be no violation of international customs, as this is simply the uprising of a half civilized race. I believe they have their own laws in: the form of customs, possibly like the ancient common law of the Prices. of the Britons, but they have no government, nor it is an uprising such as often occurs in some recognizable quasi governmental form. The government of Mexico proposes to put down an insurrection covering a very limited area of his own jurisdiction. It is presumed the conflict

will be carried on, as far as possible, according to the usage of civilized war."

Dr. W. J. Magee, acting chief of the bureau of ethnology, who is familiar with the Yaquis, having made researches in Sonora, said: "The Yaquis are a pastoral people but in a rude way they are somewhat skilled in the arts. They are ruled by their own laws, follow their own are ruled by their own laws, follow their own customs, and are deeply rooted in their ancestral pagan faith. They have towns, which are often asylums. A refugee having sought safety among them, they will never surrender him. Their language belougs to one of the branches which evidently came originally from Asiatic sources although now more closely resembling the Eskimo. They are a hard-working people. They work for money and expect their pay. As a rule, half civilized people have no ideas of exchange except by barter in kind. The Yaquis change except by barter in kind. The Yaquis know a dollar and what it means.

"Aside from the sentimental side, I would not be surprised if religion did have something to do with the uprising. I found these people attached to their natives forms of worship, and by no means entirely submissive to the priests. Among themselves they have their ancestral ceremonial rites of birth, marriage, and sepulture, as well as fasts and festivals. They have a government of their own, and crave what cannot be had in these days by half-civilized and weak people in dependence. They are naturally a hospitable race. The men are kind to their women and children. The women wield great influence. There is no question about their bravery. They made matters pretty warm for the Mexican troops in former insurrections when they can troops in former insurrections when they had few firearms for those days, and those were antiquated. I am inclined to think that this one will be a harder nut to crack. In my stay at Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, about a hundred miles from the Vaquai valley, I met a number of Indians. I employed them, and found them very tractable. They are mostly pious."

A PRIVATE PROSECUTOR'S Tab aid PRIVILEGE.

IT is a salutary rule of law that under the Criminal Procedure Code a private prosecutor is debarred from appealing against acquittal. It is equally salutary that the High Courts have never allowed him to move for enhancement of sentence. The only case in which an exception was made was the case of Norton vs. Prince Jani Mirza and another. The facts of this case must be fresh in the minds of e reader. Justices Prinsep and Hill in con travention to all rules of practice not only allowed a private prosecutor to move the Judges for enhancement of sentence on the accused, but permitted counsel to appear on behalf of such private prosecutor. This was done in the last week of July. On the 18th of that month the Lord Chief Justice Sir Francis Maclean addressed the following letter to Mr. I. T. Woodroffe the Adversary to Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, the Advocate-General:

My Dear Advocate-General. I brought before a Full Court, on Friday, the matter upon which you spoke to me the other day, viz., as to appearances in Revision Cases before the Criminal Bench.

No one except the accused, has any right to be heard in these cases, but it has always been the practice to hear Counsel or a Pleader for the Crown. If actually, and not nominally, instructed by the Legal Remembrancer or the Crown Prosecutor, and this practice we do not propose to disturb.

In any other cases, the matter must rest with ludges of the Court, to whom a discretion is

Judges of the Court, to whom a discretion is given under section 440 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but the view of all the judges is distinctly against exercising such discretion in favour of private prosecutors. Nor will the circumstance that any party has obtained the leave of the Legal Remembrancer to appear, —as opposed to an actual instruction to appear for the Crown,—place such party in any better position for the Legal Remembrancer has no power to say who shall, or who shall not, have a right of audience in the case before the Court.—Believe me, Sin-cerely yours, (sd) Francis W. Maclean.

The italics are ours. Happening as it did immediately before the Norton case this meetimmediately before the Norton case this meeting of all the Judges and the view recorded by them proved a stumbling block in Mr. Justice Prinsep's way in setting at naught the long established salutary practice of the Court, and his Lordship had to bring forward the following excuse for the conduct of his lordship and Mr. Justice Hill in that case: "We took and Mr. Justice Hill in that case: "We took up this matter not at the instance of a private party. The matter was simply brought to our notice by the private prosecutors and we took it up at our own motion." Curious argument this. We need not follow it up further. The case of the second accused Reza Khan upon whom notice could not be served at the time will be of the second accused Reza Khan upon whom notice could not be served at the time, will be shortly heard before Justices Sale and Stanley. It is needless to add that the public will watch with keen interest the action of their Lordships in this matter, viz. whether they will follow the example set by Justices Prinsep and Hill or follow the long established practice.—Indian Empire.

The Gnglish Press.

INDIA OFFICE OPTIMISM.

IF anybody at this time of day is taken in by Lord George Hamilton's optimism about the country which pays his salary, he must have been rudely disappointed by recent telegrams from India. In the debate of the Indian Budget with which the Parliamentary Session was wound up Lord George Hamilton was very flowery indeed about "record surpluses" and all the rest of it. The British public, always too prone to complacency where India is con-cerned, was invited to contemplate once more the fat and prosperous peasants who make up the mass of the Indian population. Hardly had these soothing phrases been uttered when news about the failure of rainfall in certain parts of India instantly threw our officials on the spot into a state of alarm. The question inevitably occurs-why, if India is in the prosperous condition which Secretaries and ex-Secretaries of State invariably represent, should a brief failure of rain, or the respect of it, spread such consternation? Why should Lord Sandhurst have to say, as he said at Poona the other day.

The monsoon had failed, and not only had they the plague in their midst, but the grim

visitor famine was staring at them. He hoped that September rains would come as a relief; but in the meantime arrangements had been

made to open relief works. The answer is of course that the Indian The answer is of course that the Indian peasantry who constitute nearly 80 per cent. of the population are miserably poor. They not only possess little or nothing but, as a rule, are hopelessly in debt. Hence at the first threat of famine they are helpless. Lord George Hamilton's amiable views, we see, are not shared even by the most loyal English observers in India. The Anglo-Indian Times of India takes him to task for his absurd optimism, and points out that his comfortable optimism, and points out that his comfortable theories are more easily held in Whitehall than theories are more easily held in Whitehall than in India. Sooner or later—and, we hope, rather soon than late—the British public will see that the first and greatest problem of statesmanship in India is, by a prudent and unselfish policy, to permit the Indian people to work out for themselves a sound economic position. -Morning Leader.

OUR: INDIAN UITLANDERS.

AT the present moment it is of special interes watch the developments of the Calcutta Municipality trouble. Some two years ago, it will be remembered, Lord George Hamilton, under the groundless pretext that the municipality was unequal to its sanitary duties, carried through a measure which deprived the corporation of all control over its executive committee. As it was the executive committee which really did the work of the municipality this meant laying the axe at the roots of Indian self-government. The result was an angry protest from the people of India. This, in its turn, led to the re-instatement of the committee under the corporation's control, coupled, however, with provisions which placed the elected members of the corporation. this reactionary proceeding the Viceroy did not scruple to go to the length of accusing members of the corporation of corruption. When information was asked for on this serious charge it only elicited a discourteous reply, with the result that twenty eight of the ablest members have resigned as a protest. Thus we make Uitlanders in their own country of the pick of our Indian fellow-subjects .- Star.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.

Why do we import our jams and jellies? asked the Times of India. The develop-ment of the resources of India is a subject highest aim they can set themselves is to usually scarce, it was natural to supp with which the country is already amply supplied from Europe. In some cases the very materials must be imported. This is developing the resources of the country in a very limited sense. Why is no serious attempt made to produce a commodity which Europe cannot give to India and India can give to Europe? The fruits of India are its own. There is no doubt room for difference of opinion as to their room for difference of opinion as to their value. In the days of the Mutiny an honest Scotch woman, who had come out with her husband's regiment prepared to hate "the blacks" and everything that belonged to them, blacks" and everything that belonged to them, gave her verdict on Indian fruits concisely and emphatically. "There's no one o' them fit to eat," she said, "but the banana, and it's like saft sape." More recently a globetrotting divine compared the banana to "sawdust and honey." But those estimates are not universal, to say the least. If mangoes and guavas and Indian plantains, red and yellow, and custard apples and pummaloes could be offered ripe and sound on the fruitstalls of London, almost any price on the fruitstalls of London, almost any price might be asked for them. Witness and prices obtained for West Indian bananas of a quality which no Bombay butler would put on the Sahib's table. Unfortunately, few fruits can bear the voyage from India to England. But many of the fruits of India are conver-

tible into jams and jellies and preserves which only need to be known. It is superfluous to say anything in commendation of guava jelly, and mango chutney has established itself, but mango jelly is not so well-known as it should be. Tipperah, or Tipparee, or "Cape County mango jelly is not so well-known as it should be. Tipperah, or Tipparee, or "Cape Gooseberry," makes a jam which is not surpassed by any that Europe can show. The Currunda, or Corrinda berry, which grows wild on all the hills of this Presidency, and is sold by old women on the roadside at a measure for a pice, makes a jelly as delicate as red currant jelly, and superior to it in flavour. Rozelle jelly is not quite so good, but it is very good, and so is rozelle jam. Citron marmalade is certainly superior to orange marmalade, and pommalo marmalade is as good. There are other fruits, not so well-kown, the resources of which have never been properly resources of which have never been properly tried. The kumruk, a golden-green fruit, the size of a plantain, but starshaped in cross section, is known to comparatively few Englishmen either by sight or name, but it has quite a unique acidity and makes such a delicious stew, or tart, that there must be great possibilities in it for a skilful confectioner. We need not speak of tomatoes and tamarinds and rose-apples and papais and other furits, which, though not equal to those Sery Comange Semal, a Ananda Chaterjee's Street Hadimohan Booc's Lane

named above, can be converted into delicacies not to be despised. But we must not confine our view to jams and jellies and preserved fruits There are other preparations, chutneys, syrups, and especially pickles, for which the fruits of India are peculiarly well suited. And in connection with pickles it may be noted that not only the materials, but the treatment might be novelty at home. For the natives of India are adepts at picking fruits, and have many domestic recipes totally different in character from any that are known in Europe. And, in we may judge by the samples that come in our way occasionally as offerings from grateful subordinates, there is little fear that they would fail to please.

There is some ground for the hope that a manufactory for the production of Indian jams and jellies and desert fruits and preserves of all kinds might meet with like success if started on right lines and carried on with enterprise. It may be said that there are some in existence now. Well, in a sense this is true. In many Indian stations there appear to be retired butlers and messmen, in whose cells in the bazaar is elaborated a preparation called "Best Gowaver Jelly," with others distinguishable from it by the label more easily than by the flavour. And there are also a few old makers who have really established a reputation for Indian condiments. These Indian condiments cost about twice as much dian condiments cost about twice as much here as articles of the same nature import ed from Europe. And, here is, perhaps, the principal cause of their failure to come into general use. They will never do so even in India still less become an article of export to Europe, until they meet on equal terms the foreign commodities which enter into competition with them. But it is difficult to see any reason why they should not easily do this. Fruit is ridiculously cheap in India compared with what it costs in England; sugar pace Mr. Maclean, is surely cheap enough, and labour s notoriously so. And no very expensive mach nery would be required. We see no reason to doubt that an enterprising man with some talent for starting a new business and advertising it, might open up a new industry along the line we have indicated with profit to himself, advantage to India, and pleasure to us all.—Globe.

SHARKS ABOUT NEW YORK.

INQUIRY was made in Fulton Market to-day among the fish dealers and owners of fishing-smacks, in regard to a published state-ment that "sharks are quite plentiful in and about New York Bay," with the addition that "some of them are man eaters but the "some of them are man-eaters, but the majority are harmless sand-sharks." It was said by those in a position to know the facts that fishermen had not reported any unusual number of sharks in this neighbourhood this season. There are always sharks off the near-by coast, as in the vicinity of Seabright and Long Branch, but they usually stay in deep water a mile or a mile and half off shore. Maneating sharks, it was said, were very seldom seen anywhere near here, though one experienc-ed man remembered having seen a big man-eater killed off Seabright a dozen or fifteen years ago. He did not believe that even the sand-sharks come up the bay at all, as they kept out of waters where there were many craft, and where there were many craft, and where they were disturbed by noise. These sand-sharks were alleged to be "ugly fellows," and likely to frighten a man, but not really dangerous. Of course, in pursuing a shoal of fish, sharks would sometimes come closer in shore than usual, an old fisherman said, and he described an interesting scene he witnessed on a moonan interesting scene he withessed on a moon-light night some years ago, when he saw, in clear water, a shoal of moss-bunkers pursued by a shoal of bluefish, and the later, in turn, chased by a number of sharks. As for the hammer-headed and shovel-nosed shark, he said they ment of the resources of India is a subject which has pro uced a rice crop of talk within recent years, and also a little action. Here and there an enterprising man has attempted to start a paper mill for soap works, or some other novelty. In Bombay we have even a cigarette factory. But most of these enterprises are of such a nature that the highest aim they can set themselves is to usually scarce, it was natural to suppose that sharks were fewer in New York and New Jersey waters, instead of more plentiful than in preceding years.-Sun.

THE LATE STRIKE IN "THE eldar SUN" OFFICE.

AT to o'clock on Saturday night, August 5
the sun's printers, at the order of the
Typographical Union, left their work and went out into the street. They did not went to go, but from the orders of the Union there is no appeal, even when those orders, as in this case, violate the Typographical Union's own laws.

They were ordered to leave work at the particular hour of the night which would involve the greatest damage to the Sun, preventing its publication, if possible, and causing it to incur a loss of many thousands of dollars. The sun, thanks to the extraordinary and heroic efforts of its staff, managed to appear; and the next day, gaining help from all sides, it became apparent that its publication would not be interrupted.

No one disputes the right of workmen leave their employers, but it is the practice the Typographical Union to make the act of throwing up employment as destructive to the employer's property as possible. In this instance the Union sought to suppress

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA. A PROMINENT VIRGINIA EDITOR.
ALMOST GIVEN UP, BUT WAS
BROUGHT BACK TO PERFECT HEALTH
BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA
AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY.
DIARRHŒA NEMEDY. READ HIS EDITORIAL.

From the Times, Hillstille, Va.

I suffered with diarrhea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man today and feel as well as I ever did in my life.

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DE H. BISWAS,

Our men who went out, as we have said, did not want to go. Ninety per cent. of them, as they have since told us, would have voted to tay in if they had had a chance to express their wishes. They were ordered out; and they went. It was the belief of the Union that they would be asked to come back in half an hour at the latest. The officers of the Typographical Union did not know, and could not believe that the Sun would, if it were necessary,

suspend publication rather than yield.

They tyranny of the Typographical Union in the Sun Office had become intolerable. When we made rules for the guidance of our employees the Union overruled them. We had employees the Union overruled them. We had no control of our men. We could not give an order in our own office in any particular that concerned its management and have it obeyed unless it had the sanction of the Union. Money was extorted from us weekly in large sums for work that was fictitious work that was never done. When we add to this that the Union's orders were conveyed to us in the Union's orders were conveyed to us in terms of insolent effrontery and despotic brutality it will readily be seen that it had come to pass that we could no longer continue to conduct our business in such conditions and maintain our self-respect.

We decided some time ago to introduce typesetting machines in our office. Every other newspaper in the country uses typesetting machines of a certain character, very effective machines as to work and economy but, for reasons sufficient to us, undesirable for the sun's use. The officers of the Typographical Union had urged us to introduce this machine, but we failed to be persuaded and presently we adopted another.

Union determined to show its power. Many people remember the characteristics. people remember the shoemakers' riots in Massachusetts over the introduction of wachines for making shoes. The promoters of those machines were simple minded people.
There need not have been any riots.

The machine which the Sun chose to

The machine which the Sun chose to adopt consists of a keyboard operated by a compositor, or by a typewriter, or by anybody of reasonable intelligence, the action of the lettered keys being to make corresponding perforations in a ribbon of paper. This ribbon of paper, when perforated throughout its length, is affixed to what is called a casting machine which, when put in motion, casts individual type in even lines, each as long as the Sun's column is wide. The operation of the casting machine is purely automatic; the ribbon of paper governs its action and a mechanic looks after it, oiling, adjusting the parts when looks after it, oiling, adjusting the parts when required, and taking away its product when delivered. The relation to it of a printer, or of any one else, other than a trained mechanic, could b only that of spectator.

We were peremptorily ordered by the Union to discharge the mechanics attending Union to discharge the mechanics attending to the casting machines and put printers in their places. Failure to comply at once meant that the men would be called out at the usual critical hour, and that we should be compelled to suspend publication until we yielded to the Union's orders or succeeded in getting other men to fill the vacant places. As we have already said, to continue the publication of the sun under such conditions was impossible and snn under such conditions was impossible, and steps were at once taken to secure a force of men who would work for the sun and not for

any one else's bidding.

Although the number of printers who are Although the number of printers who are out of work is very large, owing in great part to the efficiency of the officers of the Typographical Union in introducing typesetting machines into printing establishments and throwing men out of work it is not by any means an easy task to get together on short notice the large number of men, some 200, required by the Sun. Intimidation, the fear of vice by the Sun. Intimidation, the fear of violence itself, and the widespread dread of the methods of the Union, make it a matter of no small difficulty. The Sun, however, succeeded, and its search for men received over 1200 applications for employment. It has now a capital force of good, self-respecting workmen gelting the highest wages paid in the trade, secure in their places and treated with the respect and the consideration which every self-respecting employer invariably shows to the respecting employer invariably shows to the en who work for him.

There are no better paid men than the men who work for The Sun. That is well known in every newspaper office in the country, and "a place on *The Sun* has always been quoted as one of the best things the trade had to offer. Our new men know that they have gained the right to sell their labour for its price as free and independent workmen to whom it is guaranteed under the constitution that may do so, and that no man may say them nay. In that right The Sun will protect them, and in their enjoyment of it there shall be no hinderance.

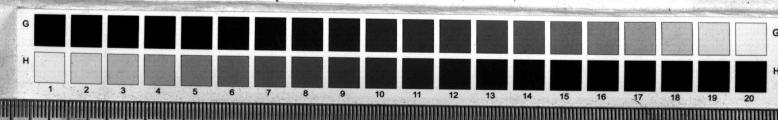
THE "cigar bean," of Batavia is a wild frui recently discovered in Batavia. The pod is like a cigar in shape and colour, but only an inch long, and when put inch water it rests on the surface for several minutes, then explodes like a torpedo, hurling the seed in all directions. If allowed to ripen in a warm place the pod gradually splits lengthwise from point to base. If left to ripen on the plant it splits open more coddenly.

Two new discoveries in the realms of wireless telegraphy are announced. One of these comes from Denmark, where, it is said, a means has been discovered of telegraphing by means of an ordinary printing telegraph without either wires or the high masts hitherto used by Signor and Marconi and his fellows. As a syndicate has been formed to work the invention we shall probably hear more of it. The other announcement comes from an Austrian savant, who says that he has succeeded in telephoning without any visible means of connection between the transmitting and receiving instruments. If this be so newspapers would seem to be doomed, and the "babble machines, portrayed by Mr. Wells in his clever book "When the Sleeper Wakes" within measurable distance.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many oreign lands. For sale by*

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Mfr Muns i Fultan Mahomed Khan, Secretary of State to the Ameer of Afghanistan, is at present travelling in Scotland.

A PARTY of Doctors and Nurses for plague work in India started on Wednesday. The former includes the son of Dean Farrar.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph on Sept. 8 received in special audience in Vienna the newly-appointed Japanese Minister, M. Nabuaki Nakino, who presented his credentials and the letters f recall of his predecessor.

THE Lord Mayor has remitted a further, sum of 1,250/ to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous, hurricane in the West Indus. The Mansion House Fund now amounts to

THE strike of the Dundee millworkers for the increase of five per cent, in wages further extended to Saturday when six additional mills closed. Altogether 42 mills are affected and about 22,000 workers are idle. The factory workers union at Forfar yesterday demanded a five per cent, advance.

In order to make arrangements for the reception of the Queen on Nov. 17 or 18, when her Majesty will open the Royal Jubilee Convalescent Home at Bristol, the Lord Mayor of Bristol on Sept. II called a meeting in that city. A representative committee was chosen and the route for the royal procession was decided upon. In all probability the royal visit will be paid on the 17th, the Queen arriving at two o'clock and leaving at half past four. The sum of 100,000% is being subscribed for the hone; of this 93,000% has been received.

THE British Association assembled at Dover on Wednesday. Sir Michael Foster, in his presidential address, referred to the great changes in the external conditions of life during the last one hundred years, and the effect of discoveries in physical science. He claimed for science a great influence in diminishing the asperities of a struggle between races. Sir George King, as President of the Botanical section, devoted his address to a sketch of Indian botany. He complained that Forest officers barrived in India without a sufficient knowledge to enable them to recognise from their botanical characters most weil-marked Indian trees, and after arrival, are not encouraged to tamiliarise themselves with the contents of the forests under their charge. Sir William White, the Chief contractor of the Navy, gave an address as President of the mechanical science section and maintained that the department of steamships had not yet attained the maximum, nor are the possibilities of a further increase of speed exhausted.

A BLUE Book has been issued containing the final report of the Commission which recently inquired into the subject of the system of intermediate education under the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878. The re-commendations of the Commissioners include the following:-- I. That an public general examination of students should be retained as the basis of the calculation of the school grant, but that this examination should not be competitive. 2. That the papers set at this examination should be of such a character as— (a) to test true educational work, as distinct from the mere overloading of the memory, and (b) to be within the capacity of a well-taught pupil of average ability. . . 9. That to guard against the inconvenience otherwise likely to result from sudden changes in the amount of result from sudden changes in the amount of the yearly school grant, the grant should be given each year, not upon the results in the examination in one year only, but upon an average taken on a triennial period, 10. That, to enable a school to have before breaking up for the summer vacation an exact knowledge of its financial position as affected by the grant from the Board, the three years preceding each current year should be taken as the triennial period—so that, for interest of the property of the summer vacation as affected by the grant from the Board, the three years preceding each current year should be taken as the triennial period—so that, for interest of the property of the period of the summer vacation as affected by the grant from the Board, the three years preceding each current year should be taken as the triennial period—so that, for interest of the property of the period of the peri taken as the triennial period—so that, for in-stance, the grant for 11904 should be fixed by the results of the examinations of 1901, 1902 and 1903—a special provision being made for the transitional period intervening between the old and the new systems.

THERE was a serious plagu riot in Kolhapur on the evening of the 27th instant when the residences of Drs. Whatway and Gadgill were wrecked and ransacked. Arout 5 o'c ock a Hindu boy was being conveyed in an ambulance to the plague hospital, and a large crowd objected to the lad being taken away, but their opposition was resisted. Soon after it became apparent that trouble was brewing, and the shop-keepers all set about closing their shops. Later on about on about 3,000 malcontents, assembled and marched to the plague hospital. On the way they marched to the plague hospital. On the way they wrecked the two doctors' houses, and on reaching the hospital smashed the dispensing roomand, set fire to those portions of the place in which there were no patients. Mr. Fernandez, pleader of Kolhapur, and the baker, Babu Moharaj, who are believed to be concerned in the Kolhapur plot were placed before the Magistrate on the 28th instant. The first defendant asked for an adjournment on the ground that he wished to engage council for his defence. The case was accordingly remanded till the and proximo

EFFECTS OF VIOLENT EXERCISE.

A CERTAIN Doctor Steins claims to have discovered a method by which blind people may "see" by means of electricity.

OBSERVATIONS were made of thirteen: participants in the annual Marathon running race of the Boston Athletic Club, the distance run being twenty five miles. Before the race the radial pulse was strong and full without the radial pulse was strong and full without exception, and ranged from 72 to 83. After the race eleven showed a weak rapid pulse, ranging from 104 to 120; two showed exhaustion with slow pulse, 60 to 70, one irregular, the other intermittent. The temperature taken before the contest ranged from 98 2 to 100 degrees after the race; in every case it decreased from two to fine decrees the work in India stritted on Wednesday. The former includes the son of Dean Farrar too degrees after the race : in every case if decreased from two to five degrees, the minimum temperature being below 94. Loss of weight as low as 1/2 hs, and as, high 35 and as high 35 high 38 and as high 38 an downward in a line corresponding to the left bor-der of cardiac dulness; in some they were trans-mitted to the apex, and in all heard in the back. These murmurs disappeared within a short time. The writers shew the results of the examinations can be summed up as showing an extreme condition of general muscular exhaustion, the muscular structure of the heart participating with other muscles,—Journal of the American Medical Association.

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Rajshaye.

by Property Could put on abit. few fruits

sear the voyage (companies to England. काम है दिलंदिन संस्था और काम-लाक विक

वित्र केवेटकटक ४ वेटक वर्गा अद्यक्त अस्य विवरम कार्शाहर जान नज मिनियों बार्शाकर बाहे ipperah, or Tipp: washir eye presing wars

क्षित्रीक प्रतिबंध र (गार्गिक्स मार्ची ।। अले कि के मिलियन देवामां क विकासिता

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

foreign makes fairly.

Mr. Manohar Lal, Lahore.

Your Kuntaline has been recommended to me by my friends here as the best hair oil

in existence.

Mr. Justice P. C. Chtterji, of Lahore.

I have used the perfumed oil Kuntaline manufactured by Mr. H. Bose, as well as his Essence Chamel, and consider both exceedingly good. At the same time they are cheaper than articles of similar quality prepared by European manufacturers. I hope the public generally and native community in particular will largely patronize Mr. Madan Gopal, Barristar-at-law, Lahore. I have much pleasure in saying that Kuntaline is an excellent hair oil ond the ladies of my family consider it to be an excellent pre-

my family consider it to be an excellent pre-paration, The "Delkhosh" Essence I con-sider to be very superior to English perfumes

Lala Lajpat Rai, Pleader, Chief Court I have used Mr. H. Bose's Kuntaline oil and

M har jah J g dindra Nath Bahadur of

N tore.

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

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji, President of the Eleventh Indian National

Ongress.

I tried Mr. H. Bose's Essences, and have no hesitation in recommending them both on account of their excellence, and also because home-made articles of this kind should be encouraged.
Rej -I-Rajman Maharaj Asaf Nawzawant

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