



GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

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

Colonel G. R. E., is appointed Surveyor-General, in succession to General Strahan. Major Burrard succeeds Colonel Gore, and Major Burrard's deputation to Chatham Mr. I. Eccles will officiate.

THE CYCLONE

A Kurseong correspondent writing on the 29th ultimo, says:—The terrible storm that devastated Darjeeling passed over our station on Sunday. No damage to speak of has been done in the station itself.

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 two o'clock yesterday, and arrived at Darjeeling at ten o'clock last night.

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.

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 huts have been damaged.

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.

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.

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.

English Notes.

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.

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.

THE Marquis of Salisbury on Sept. 13 resumed his receptions of Diplomats at the Foreign Office, which had been suspended during his stay at Walmer Castle.

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.

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."

"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.

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.

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

THE great success of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel-complaints has made it stand far above the greater part of the civilized world.

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

THE STRANGE WAYS OF LOVE

It would fill a book to tell of all the queer ways in which men have won wives. Not a few life companions are secured through the medium 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."

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 that it is a wife more than a landlady and tenant 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."

But it is not only the newspaper, that is helpful to men in getting wives. Very artful was 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.

It is surprising how popular the workhouse is amongst workmen 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.

"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, etc., 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 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 Shakespearean dictum that conscience makes cowards of us all is strangely verified every day. It is the inner voice that causes the failure of many a deeply-laid scheme of plunder, that prompts the return of ill-gotten gain, that in many cases brings the guilty to justice.

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.

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 letter from him bearing the New York postmark.

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.

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 1/2d. in stamps from a man who humbly confessed that for a certain short journey he had only taken a child's ticket for his daughter whose real age was fourteen. The 4 1/2d. represented one half the fare.

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.

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

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 where he had alighted.

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 damaged by somebody unknown many years previously, was renovated.

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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 is due not so much to instinct as to training, or, at all events, to instinct developed by careful training.

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 home.

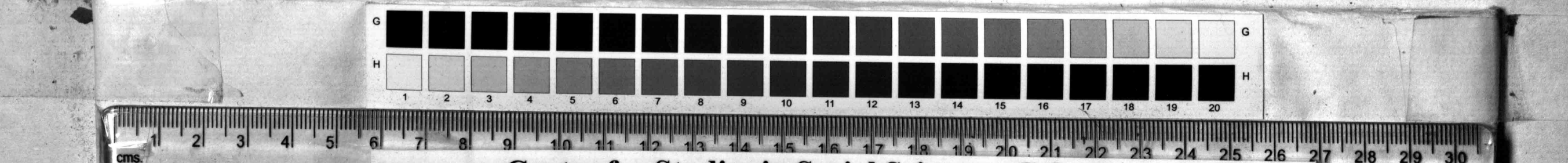
A bird of high rank is worth £10 or £50 or considerably more than its weight in gold—a standard by which fine pigeons are frequently sold. About 800 yards a minute or thirty to thirty-five miles an hour is the average rate of flight. The record speed is 2,200 yards a minute or seventy-five miles an hour.

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.

The distance to each loft from the starting place is known, and this, divided by the time of the bird's journey gives the velocity of the 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 conscription applies to pigeons. A census of all trained birds is taken, and the State can use any or all in time of war.











YAQUI WAR IN MEXICO.

FOR the first time since the subjugation of the Apaches fifteen years ago, the people of Arizona and New Mexico living near the Mexican frontier are experiencing the excitement and dangers of an Indian war.

The Yaqui reservation is in the state of Sonora in the extreme northwestern part of old Mexico just south of Arizona and New Mexico.

The present uprising is the sixth in their history. They revolted against Spain in 1735. The hidalgos were worsted in battle, but they made up for their failure in arms by their artful duplicity.

They Yaquis derive their name from their peculiar habit of loud talking, their verbal designation Yaqui meaning, "He who shouts."

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."

"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 judge the Mexican government will prosecute hostilities vigorously, as it is proposed to advance into the mountains and give the tribes no chance to rally."

"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."

problems 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.

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."

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."

"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."

A PRIVATE PROSECUTOR'S PRIVILEGE.

It is a salutary rule of law that under the Criminal Procedure Code a private prosecutor is debarred from appealing against acquittal.

"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 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."

The English 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.

The monsoon had failed, and not only had the plague in their midst, but the grim visitor famine was staring at them.

The answer is of course that the Indian peasantry who constitute nearly 80 per cent. of the population are miserably poor.

OUR INDIAN UTILANDERS.

At the present moment it is of special interest to 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.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.

Why do we import our jams and jellies? asked the Times of India. The development of the resources of India is a subject which has produced a rice crop of talk within recent years, and also a little action.

But many of the fruits of India are convertible 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.

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 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.

SHARKS ABOUT NEW YORK.

INQUIRY was made in Fulton Market today among the fish dealers and owners of fishing-smacks, in regard to a published statement that "sharks are quite plentiful in and about New York Bay," with the addition that "some of them are man-eaters, but the majority are harmless sand-sharks."

THE LATE STRIKE IN "THE SUN" OFFICE.

AT 10 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 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.

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

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 DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

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 stay in if they had had a chance to express their wishes.

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 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 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.

We were peremptorily ordered by the 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.

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.

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.

THE "cigar bean," of Batavia is a wild fruit recently discovered in Batavia. The pod is like a cigar in shape and colour, but only an inch long, and when put into water it rests on the surface for several minutes, then explodes like a torpedo, hurling the seed in all directions.

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 Marconi and his fellows.

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.

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

