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পত্রিকা

দলপল হইয়াছে

বঙ্গ ৩০ টাকা।

পত্রিকা

তত্ত্বাবধায়ক পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

গ্রন্থাবতরণ।

বন্ধন ও মৃত্যু।

আমার নিজস্বের প্রথম গ্রন্থ-শাস্ত্র বিজ্ঞান হইল; ইহার পূর্বে মায় বিদ্যাজ্ঞান কীর্তনের আর পর লিখিত গ্রন্থের মত বন্ধন ও মৃত্যুর গ্রন্থ হইবে।

কবিতা রচিনার সৌন্দর্য্যে খাঁচী
১৮৯৬ ১৮৯৮ তারিখের বোধ, কলিকাতা।

শ্রীঅভেতপ্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅভেত প্রায় অশ্রুচর ও শিখা

শ্রীশ্রীমানসিংহ কৃত।

শ্রীমৎপ্রভুর লোগা সম্বন্ধে অনেক নতুন

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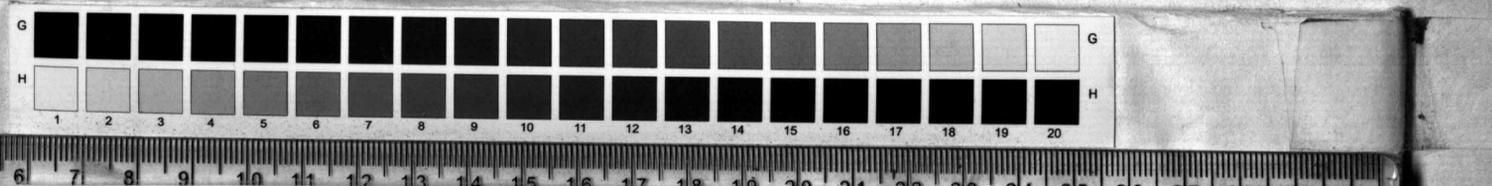
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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

4.—The first news of war from the western frontier following telegram is War Office:—From the Commanding, Cape, to the State for War.

Cape Town, Oct. 13, 1-40 P.M.—Armoured train from Mafeking escorting two seven-pounder guns sent from here to Mafeking was attacked last night at Kraaipan, about 40 miles south of Mafeking. Apparently the rail had been removed and the train left the rails. Boers fired into it with artillery for half an hour and captured it. Communication by telegraph is interrupted with Mafeking at Kraaipan. The women and children have been sent to Cape Town.

The guns referred to belonged to the colony and are light guns of an old pattern. "We have no details as to casualties."

The Daily Mail correspondent at Cape Town states that Capt. Nesbitt was in command of the train, with local troops. Reuter stated that all the men in the train were captured except the engine-driver.

A Reuter telegram from Mafeking (Oct. 12) says:—

The Boers are reported to be moving restlessly in the vicinity of their laagers, but there is as yet no sign of their advancing across the border.

The searchlight at the fort is working across the Veldt. Three Boer spies have been arrested.

A man has arrived from Roodepoort who has been a prisoner in the hands of the Boers. He says that they are preparing to attack the town.

A train with 300 persons from Mafeking and sixty from Vryburg had gone on from the latter place to Kimberley on Oct. 12. It had been escorted by Vryburg by the armoured train which was destroyed in returning to Mafeking.

A telegram to the Argus says that the demeanour of Kimberley is one of calm confidence. The whole town guard has been called out for active service. Arrangements have been made for the protection of women and children at the Town Hall.

NATAL SIDE.

The following telegrams are from the Natal side:—

Ladysmith, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—A free State force is advancing over the Tintwa Pass, south-east of Harrismith and about thirty-eight miles distant from here. Seventy men of the Border Mounted Rifles have been sent to support the Cavalry outposts.

Durban, Oct. 12.—The Public Works Department has received a telegram stating that a considerable force of Boers has entered Natal by way of Laing's Neck.

The free State Boers have seized Albertina station, near the Natal frontier, in the Free State.

The excitement at Ladysmith is increasing, and the troops there are ready to act at a moment's notice.

The transport "Avoca" has arrived at Durban.

The "Avoca" has brought details of the 1st and Gloucester Regts., a total of 1,100 men.

The transport "Nevada" has now arrived. The Manchester Regiment has reached Ladysmith.

The military headquarters are being removed to Ladysmith, whither Lieut.-Gen. Sir George White, Major Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. Symons, with their Staffs, have already gone.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT STEYN. The Agent telegraphs from Bloemfontein, Oct. 11:—

President Steyn to-day issued a proclamation to the burghers of the Orange Free State, in which he says that the sister Republic is to be attacked by an unscrupulous enemy who has long looked for a pretext to annihilate the Afrikaners. He goes on to say that the burghers of the Free State are bound to the Republic by many ties, as well as by formal treaties, and solemnly declares, in the presence of God, that they are compelled to defend their kith and kin. Steyn obligingly continues the proclamation, "have not the Transvaal against an annexation of the Orange Free State as an immediate will be meaningless. Experience has shown that no reliance can be placed on promises and obligations of Great Britain. The Administration at the helm is to be attacked by the wrongs which have been done to the Transvaal."

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Great Britain are to deprive the Transvaal Republic of its independence on account of the gold-mining industry on the Rand. The manifesto goes on to say that Great Britain has offered two alternatives—a five years' franchise or war. It points out that the difference between the two Governments of two years in the matter of the franchise has been considered as a sufficient justification for her Majesty's Government to endeavour to swallow up the Republics, but it reminds the Afrikaners that God will assuredly defend the right.

The manifesto, which is signed "Francois Willim Reitz, Secretary of State," has undoubtedly created a profound sensation. A million copies have been printed in Dutch and English.

Monday, Oct. 16.—The most interesting war news to-day is from the Natal side. A telegram to the Daily Mail from Dundee, dated yesterday, 12-35 P. M., reports that the Boer entered Newcastle on Saturday, but General Joubert remained at Laing's Nek.

The Daily Mail's war correspondent telegraphed from Ladysmith on Saturday:—No fighting has yet taken place between the British force at Ladysmith and the Free State Boers who on Thursday crossed Tintwa Pass. The enemy have withdrawn the face of a British reconnaissance in force.

The Boer movement appeared to be the best planned and the most determined that we have noticed up to the present. A force numbering about 4,000, having with them quite a large number of guns, and followed by a long train of waggons, advanced through the pass to Acton Homes (Freers), where they struck the road to Ladysmith. This was about twenty miles from the base camp at this place. Our scouts had meanwhile fallen back, but immediately on hearing of the advance the greater part of our brigade, under General Sir George White, moved out to meet them yesterday morning. The force proceeded westwards about ten miles, the main body being in battle order and the cavalry being pushed forward in order to get in touch with the enemy. The Boers, however, declined to face the British troops, and retired beyond the pass, thus evacuating British territory. Sir George White, however, was enabled to effect very successful reconnaissance.

It is suspected that this movement of the Boers was with the object of drawing the British force to attack them in the broken country near the border. Had they stood their ground they would have met with a very warm reception on our soil, as everything was in readiness.

It is believed that the Boers of both republics are acting in concert, their object being to draw the troops from Ladysmith and Glencoe camps, and then to attack them in the open, in the hope of inflicting a crushing blow.

The men who took part in the reconnaissance are in splendid condition, and were playing football this morning.

The weather last night was cold and rainy, but the Indian troops are busy and cheerful, and seem quite unaffected by it.

Brig-Gen. Yule has assumed command at Glencoe.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Glencoe telegraphs (Oct. 14):—

The Boers, who have suffered much from the heavy rain, which is still falling as I write, are massed at different points on the Free State and Transvaal borders, Ladysmith and Glencoe camps, it is believed here, being the objectives.

The Free State Boers, with their Transvaal allies from Standerton, are lying at Botha's Pass and Malle's Pass, above and opposite the town of Newcastle, and also at various points to the Tintwa Pass opposite Ladysmith. The Boer camp in the northern border has been broken up, many of the detachments having left Sand Spruit for, it is believed, De Jagers Drift, which is on the Buffalo River, also opposite Damphauser, and to the north-east of Dundee.

The Boers declared sometime ago their intention of coalescing the Free State and Transvaal forces in the vicinity of Dundee and Ladysmith, and there is no doubt that such an idea still prevails, though the Boers show their characteristic chicanery of appearing in any country which does not afford them protection in the shape of boulders and rocks.

THE WESTERN FRONTIER. Flow of the engine-driver of the train destroyed at Kraaipan, gives the following account of the affair:—

I left Vryburg on Thursday evening in charge of a pilot engine attached to an armoured carriage containing fifteen police, a small truck of ammunition, and a bogie truck containing two big guns and a quantity of Lyddite shells. All went well until the Maribogo siding was reached. Here we were warned that the Boers were in possession of the line at Kraaipan. Nothing, however, would dissuade the officer in command from proceeding, and it was agreed that I should run forty yards ahead, carrying the ammunition.

I proceeded slowly, until suddenly the engine left the rails. On examination, I found that a pair of rails had been bodily removed. These we succeeded in replacing, and then we tried, by means of a jack, to lift the engine back into position. Our efforts had lasted about half an hour when the Boers commenced firing from a slit in the embankment. Several of our men were wounded, the enemies' bullets pierced the tender and the engine, and thus allowed the engine to escape. This gave us time for replacing the engine on the line and for the armoured carriage to reach Mafeking.

The transport Nairrang, with a portion of the 9th Lancers on board, has arrived here.

Oct. 15.—Mr. Conyngham Greene, with his wife and staff, arrived here yesterday evening, and was accorded a magnificent reception at the station. There were 3,000 people present, who cheered Mr. Conyngham Greene again and again, and sang "Rule Britannia" and the National Anthem. Mr. Evans, her Majesty's Counsel at Johannesburg, was also loudly cheered on his arrival here.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty stating that her Majesty's ship Terrible, a cruiser, arrived at Simon's Bay on Oct. 14.

CAPE TOWN NEWS. The 1st and 2nd regiments in the Colony have been ordered out. The Volunteer Force will do garrison duty in the place of the imperial troops.

Reuter telegraphs from Johannesburg:—The Boers are generally rising in the north, and it is a matter of time before they will be driven into the interior.

2,000 yards. He says the Boers continued shelling the wrecked train long after all resistance had ceased. Though there was no longer any sign of life on the train the storm of shot and shell continued.

The Secretary of State for War has received the following telegram from the general officer commanding at the Cape:—

Cape Town, Oct. 14, 2-35 P. M.—The engine driver and a native have escaped from the armoured train—former has been wounded in hand. Lieut. (?) Nesbitt, in command, was slightly wounded, and the party in train, number unknown, captured by Boers, and are believed to be unharmed. An armoured train, which was sent to Vryburg with the two seven-pounder guns, has returned to Kimberley safely, having handed over the guns to train which was lost.

The Daily Graphic says:—There appears to be little or no doubt that the officer in charge of the armoured train which was captured by the Boers at Kraaipan is Capt. Randolph C. Nesbitt, who was granted the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry and heroic conduct in rescuing Mazoe refugees at the beginning of the Mashona outbreak in 1896. The gallant officer is a son of Major C. A. Nesbitt, who has long been a resident in the Cape Colony. Capt. Nesbitt was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and in 1885 joined the Cape Mounted Rifles. He purchased his discharge from that force in 1889, and in the following year joined the British South Africa Police, and with that organisation served in the Pioneer expedition. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1891 and on the disbandment of the force in 1892 was appointed chief constable at Fort Beddico, in Cape Colony. A year later he joined the Mashona and Mounted Police as sub-inspector, and was sent to Gogoland on special service, subsequently he was promoted Inspector and commissioned as a Justice of the Peace. He is now serving with the Bechuanaland Field Protectorate Force.

The Boers are reported to have begun an attack on Kimberley, where Mr. Cecil Rhodes now is. They have destroyed the railway in two places, twelve and fifty miles south of Kimberley. The telegraph wire has also been cut. Fighting is also reported to have taken place at Border Siding, while the Boers further threaten to march on Fourteen Streams, north of Kimberley. Mr. Rhodes says that Kimberley is as safe as Piccadilly.

There is no news whatever from Tuli, where Col. Plumer is encamped, nor there is from Mafeking, but it is supposed that Col. Baden-Powell is in any case safe. The Boers have blown up the railway bridge across the Molopo River, thus cutting off railway communication between Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking and Col. Plumer at Tuli.

A TREASONABLE CIRCULAR.

Mr. Chamberlain has been informed by Sir Alfred Milner by the telegraph that the following is the material part of treasonable circular which was being circulated widely in the Cape Colony some weeks ago:—

Circular issued in English and Dutch signed by Viljoen, Fied Cornet, Johannesburg, headed "Appeal to Afrikaners. Address to compatriots on both sides of the Orange River." Asks them to decide what they will do in the uncertain future. Recites England's proceedings with regard to Slachtersnek, Diamond fields, Jameson Raid. England desires to avenge Amajub, and destroy Afrikaner nation. Owing to existence of two independent Afrikaner Republics, the Afrikaner in the English colonies is still tolerated. If Republics fall into hands of England, Boers of Cape Colony and Natal will be disarmed. Hotentots will sit with them in Parliament. We are men belonging to our race that live under the British flag, know and understand full well that the destruction of the Boer Republics means the destruction of the Afrikaner nation; if the Republics go under, the Afrikaner will merely be referred to as a nation that once existed. Know that in that event England's iron yoke will press upon and plague you to the last day. Wherefore I ask will you allow England to employ your colony, your money, your cattle, yea, even yourselves, to destroy your brothers and compatriots? Afrikaners be true to your people."

PROCLAMATION BY SIR A. MILNER.

Cape Town, Friday (Reuter).—A Proclamation, which bears the signatures both of Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Schreiner, has been issued, declaring that, inasmuch as a state of war exists between the Imperial Government on the one hand and the Republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State on the other, it is expedient to remind British subjects and other of their duties and obligations to the Queen. The Proclamation exhorts all persons to observe loyalty to the Queen and her Majesty's Government, and to abstain from treasonable and seditious acts and from all words and acts tending to excite disaffection.

British subjects are warned not to enlist nor engage in the military service of either Republic nor to aid, abet, or assist the prosecution of hostilities by the enemy nor to carry or supply goods or wares to them. Anyone, it is declared, who shall commit such acts is liable on conviction to the punishment provided by law.

Oct. 14.—The troops brought by her Majesty's ship Powerful have been landed.

The German Consul-General here has issued a Proclamation enjoining German subjects to hold aloof from participation in the hostilities between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The transport Nairrang, with a portion of the 9th Lancers on board, has arrived here.

Oct. 15.—Mr. Conyngham Greene, with his wife and staff, arrived here yesterday evening, and was accorded a magnificent reception at the station. There were 3,000 people present, who cheered Mr. Conyngham Greene again and again, and sang "Rule Britannia" and the National Anthem. Mr. Evans, her Majesty's Counsel at Johannesburg, was also loudly cheered on his arrival here.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty stating that her Majesty's ship Terrible, a cruiser, arrived at Simon's Bay on Oct. 14.

CAPE TOWN NEWS. The 1st and 2nd regiments in the Colony have been ordered out. The Volunteer Force will do garrison duty in the place of the imperial troops.

Reuter telegraphs from Johannesburg:—The Boers are generally rising in the north, and it is a matter of time before they will be driven into the interior.

war. It is stated in official circles in the Transvaal that definite assurances of active support were received from the bond leaders. This is not believed in Cape Town.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

The Times correspondent telegraphs from Ottawa, Oct. 16:—

The publication of the text of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of Oct. 4 to the Administrator of the Government has intensified the uncertainty of the public regarding the real attitude of the Dominion authorities in connection with the Boer war. The despatch expresses high appreciation of the signal exhibition of the patriotic spirit of the people of Canada shown by the offers to serve in South Africa. It then goes on to furnish information for the purpose of assisting the organisation of the military force. The Opposition Press says that this despatch was elicited, not by any offer on the part of the Government of the Dominion, but in reply to individual offers of service.

Interviews with prominent citizens show that Liberals and Conservatives alike desire the Canadian contingent to be offered by Canadians and paid wholly by the Dominion. The Government's present attitude is undoubtedly due to the powerful influence of Mr. Tarte, who, despite his boasted advocacy of imperial unity, has shown, through the newspapers which he controls, a strong antipathy to Canada's furnishing a contingent.

Reuter telegraphs from Montreal:—Among the large number of Canadians who are volunteering for service in the Transvaal, French Canadians form a respectable proportion, the keenness on their part being on a par with that of their fellow countrymen, notwithstanding the antagonism of the majority of the French Press and of the French Liberal members of Parliament.

WESTERN FRONTIERS.

Cape Town, Oct. 17 (Reuter).—An armoured train, under the command of Lieut. Webster, of the Royal North Lancashire Regt., was sent out to reconnoitre. When it reached Spysfontein the Boer artillery began shelling it. They fired thirteen shots but their shooting was wretched, and not a single shot struck the train which thereupon approached nearer and opened fire with the Maxims upon the burghers who returned a heavy rifle fire. Their shooting, however, was again wild, and only three or four bullets struck the train. It was afterwards learned that five Boers and two horses had been killed and several Boers wounded. Not one of the British was touched.

The following private telegram has been received here from Kimberley, via De Aar Junction:—

"Everything going well. Feel well protected. Excellent officers, Men very cheerful."

Pretoria, Oct. 14 (Reuter).—Heavy fighting was going on this morning to the north of Mafeking. An armoured train which had been sent to repair the line opened fire on the Boer commandos. One burgher was killed and two were wounded. A second engagement took place in which the British casualties were nine wounded.

Later.—Further despatches received by the Transvaal Government from the Western frontier state that fighting continues to the north of Mafeking. The British after the second engagement, retired in the direction of the town, but shortly afterwards returned and resumed the attack. Two burghers were killed and three were wounded. The Boer commando engaged was impeded by the want of heavy artillery. This was subsequently obtained from commandant Cronje.

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 16.—It is reported by refugees who have just arrived from the Transvaal that the Boers have been repulsed at Mafeking, and that they have sustained heavy losses.

Pretoria, Oct. 14 (Dalsiel).—During Friday night the Boers destroyed the Bechuanaland railway from Labatsi to Aasvogel Kop.

Oct. 13. A corps composed of experienced Continental ex-officers of Engineers has left for the south-western borders with a commando of picked Boer shots. The corps is on special service, the object of which is probably to conduct large dynamiting operations.

A Reuter despatch of Monday's date from Pretoria says that the French, German, and Italian Consuls have issued a notice calling on all citizens of their respective nationalities to remain neutral. Guns are said to have been found in the Robinson Deep mine, and food stuffs in the Robinson Deep; all have been confiscated. Up to the present about 300 British subjects have been granted permission to remain in Pretoria; 909 left by special train on Monday for the Cape.

A Dalsiel despatch asserts that President Kruger strongly opposed the delivery of the ultimatum to Great Britain, but was out-voted the secret session of the Executive.

BOER AMMUNITION STOPPED!

Port Said Oct. 17 (Reuter).—The Deutsche-Ost-Afrika Line steamer Kaiser, from Hamburg is disembarking at the entrance to the Suez Canal 4,000 cases of ammunition for the Transvaal, in order to avoid seizure in the Red Sea by British cruisers. The ammunition will probably be re-embarked for Hamburg in the steamer "Herzog," which is shortly expected here. The "Kaiser" has been watched by her Majesty's cruiser "Thetis" through the Mediterranean to this port. The cruiser entered the Canal this morning. It is reported that several German officers who are going out for active service in the Transvaal, are on board the "Kaiser."

NATAL SIDE.

Thursday, Oct. 19.—The following has been issued from the War Office:—

News has been received from Sir George White that he anticipates that the movement of the Boer forces across the Drakensberg, already reported, from several quarters, was likely to be continued on the 17th in which case some of them might be expected to arrive at Blaauwbank that night and would probably come in contact with our Cavalry between Ladysmith and the passes of the Drakensberg.

On the north the Boer force from Ingagane was advancing, and was accompanied by a few batteries of artillery.

On the Buffalo River the Boer force from Vryheid was moving towards Vant's and Roke's Drift.

The cavalry remain in observation and report movement.

The Free State Basutos are said to manifest a hostile attitude towards the Boers, and may neutralise a certain number their forces.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 18, 2 P. M. (Reuter).—Our reconnoitering parties have sighted the enemy's scouts at Hating Spruit, seven miles from this camp. It is believed that an engagement is now imminent.

Ladysmith, Oct. 18, 5-25 P. M.—The British troops have come into contact with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Acton Homes and Bester's Station about sixteen miles out. The first shots were fired about ten this morning, and our cavalry patrols have been engaged with the Boers since midday. The action is still in progress. Some casualties are reported. Supports are leaving the camp. A general action is expected to-morrow.

WESTERN BORDERS.

The Times this morning publishes:—A telegram from our special correspondent, dated as far back as last Thursday which has reached us via Beira, contains some interesting particulars about the Boer concentration around Mafeking, which seems to have been invested at both from the south and the east by forces of the enemy estimated at 9,000. Our correspondent says that the defence is completely organised and that a magnificent fight is anticipated but all that can be expected is that the British force will hold the position. He states that the enemy's supplies are short, that they are suffering from dysentery, and that dissatisfaction is resulting from the delay of their commanders in advancing.

A Reuter despatch of Monday from Johannesburg reports the occupation of Labatsi by the Boers on Sunday, and states that an armoured train from Rhodesia approached and fired on the enemy, who returned the fire.

A Pretoria despatch says that Commandant Cronje reported that on Monday afternoon two commandos took up a position above the Mafeking racecourse and opened fire with their artillery on the town.

Private telegrams received in Colesberg on Tuesday, affirm that a report that the Boers had been repulsed from Mafeking with great loss emanated from Free State burghers. Of this report, however, there is as yet no confirmation.

Another Pretoria telegram declares that water supply has been cut off, and that shelled Mafeking on Monday afternoon obtained no response. There seems to have been some partial successes and besieged. The railway from Vryburg and Taungs—a strip of forty miles—has been destroyed.

The official Boer organ, the "Succes," claims "success everywhere," and the sack of the British camp at Labatsi, a little to the north of Mafeking, it was probably deserted at the time.

There is now little doubt that the borders of the Dutch Republic are festering with considerable restlessness, and are likely to cause trouble. The Basutos, the Zulus are collecting arms, and eager old scores with the Boers, who will try to detail part of their forces to keep their movements.

The Transvaal authorities have taken possession of the Bonanza and Robben mines and are said to be making arrangements for continuing the working of mines which have been closed since the exodus of Englishmen from the Rand, practically complete.

President Kruger, with all his obstinacy, does not appear at any time to have deceived himself as to the strength of England, and views his burghers held. A Cape correspondent relates one of his staunchest friends asked him why the Transvaal did not begin hostilities at once. The President looked at him and said: "Are you a horse? Certainly," said he, "I have 800 horse, and eight days' rations, as required." "Have you got three months' food?" "Yes, I think I can hold out with what I have for three months." "Have you six months' food?" said the President. "Well, I could hardly hold out for six months." "How about twelve months, then?" "No that I can't do," said the country visitor. "Well, why are you talking about war then? Do you know that the British have already six months' food for their people into the country, and have not begun to ask money from their Volksraad for any expenses?"

SIR ALFRED MILNER AND MR. SCHREINER.

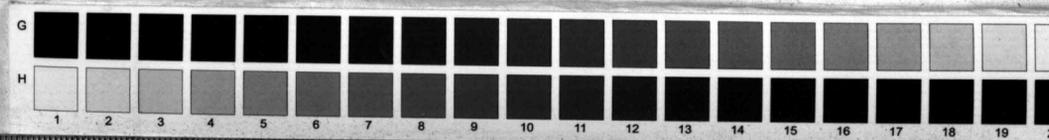
A Gazette Extraordinary was issued at Cape Town on Monday afternoon, signed by Sir A. Milner and countersigned by Mr. Schreiner, containing a proclamation on the subject of the war. It specifically mentions the fact that the colony has been invaded by the enemy. Another proclamation declares martial law in the districts of Mafeking, Vryburg, Taungs, Barkly West and Kimberley. The correspondent of the Daily News says:—After considerable pressure Sir A. Milner gave Mr. Schreiner the opinion of signing the proclamation or resigning. The phrase referring to the invasion of the colony by the enemy was inserted to save Mr. Schreiner's face.

The inflammable state of public feeling at Cape Town was instanced on Sunday, when two well known Dutch ventured to speak in contemptuous terms of England and the British soldiers. They were immediately hustled and chased some distance by an excited crowd, being eventually rescued by the police. Mr. Hofmeyr, it is reported, was also mobbed on Saturday, or it may be he was with the above mentioned party.

In Negapatam some policemen stand charged with extortion, etc., by a widow whom subsequently they tried to implicate in a case of petty theft, so as to prevent her from pressing the charge.

A CRIMINAL case is pending in the Court of the District Magistrate of Gurgaon in which one Golap, convicted under Section 34 of Act V of 1861, charges K. Shams-ud-din and Rao-Lal Singh, Honorary Magistrates, Rewari, with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 50, said to have been realised from the accused on account of fine, the amount actually credited being Rs. 5 only. The case has naturally caused some local sensation.

CAPTAIN Gerard Beechey Howard Rice, who was wounded at Ladysmith, is the Adjutant of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and son-in-law of Sir A. Power Palmer, K. C. B., commanding the troops in the Punjab. Captain Rice was rowing with Miss Palmer on the Ganges at Allahabad when the boat capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the water. The gallant Fusilier managed to bring the lady safely to shore, and a few months later he led her to the altar.



INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, OCT. 20.

THE WAR.

We are living in an atmosphere of War. The papers have their columns teeming with all sorts of "alarms and excursions" on the Transvaal and Orange Free State frontiers. The evening papers are hysterical, the morning papers historical. Everybody who sympathises with the Transvaal is "seditious", every one who rages for the blood of Kruger is a patriot. Nothing in this world amazes me more than jingoism. All nations seem alike in this respect. The sober American Republic has just gone stark mad over Admiral Dewey's return from Manila, where he did a piece of very good but very safe work in its way, without losing the life of a single American sailor. He has been given a reception as wildly enthusiastic as if he were George Washington, Lord Nelson and the German Emperor rolled into one. Here, we are at war with the two smallest States in the world, whose entire male population, from 15 to 60 years of age, only totals 40,000. If we were at war with France and Germany the excitement could not be more intense. Folks who don't know whether the Transvaal is in Siberia or Patagonia, below "Rule Britannia" in Music Hall and street, and the two thousand members of the Stock Exchange march through the city waving Union Jacks, and shouting "Death to the Boers!" Everybody who presents a strange or foreign appearance in the public thoroughfares is hooted at as a Boer; an excellent old Quaker, the other day, who sticks to his drab shorts and broad-brimmed hat, had to take refuge from the roughs in a police station, and my excellent friend, Bepin Chandra Pal, has been obliged to give up his turban and wear a cloth cap, to escape the constant jeer of "Kroojer!"

It is sad to see a sober and Christian nation go to war, even with the most ample justification, but it is a thousand times sadder when the war is made upon a weaker people, in obedience to the insensate clamour of the populace, and in the interest of sordid gold-grabbers. However, the die is cast, and it only rests with those of us who have steadily protested against the war to join with its authors in bringing it to as swift and bloodless a conclusion as possible, and to secure the best terms we can for the vanquished. Of course, there can be only one end, and the sooner the end is reached the better for civilization and humanity. The Transvaal and Orange Free State Republics will soon be things of the past and form an integral portion of that vast and unwieldy conglomeration of peoples and territories, held together by the strength of the British race, which presents the strangest Empire the world has ever seen.

Of course, the air is full of rumours of the interference of other Powers but you may dismiss them from your mind as idle wind. The British fleet is quite free, and the interest of the most interested Power in South Africa is far too remote to induce any action that would be pressed to a quarrel. But all the same we shall when our 70,000 men are all engaged in South Africa, find that the great Powers will give us unfriendly squeezes here and there and take advantage of our occupation to get things for themselves that perhaps otherwise they would hardly venture upon. France will no doubt ask us to "fix a day" for the evacuation of Egypt; Russia will take a good long step forward in China; and Germany will express the opinion that we really ought to clear out of Samoa; but none will risk war.

On Tuesday Parliament met to consider the situation and vote £10,000,000 for the war. The lowest estimate of its eventual cost is 25 millions, and if the Boers fight doggedly on the defensive, and do not allow themselves to be drawn into a pitched battle, it may easily draw itself out to 40 millions. When all is over, we shall find ourselves compelled to keep a permanent garrison of 30,000 soldiers in South Africa for the next 20 years, which represents a capital sum of about fifty millions more. Taking into account the injury done to mines, farms, and commerce, the final cost of this insensate war will be little short of 70 or 80 millions sterling. The Bill comes in to the tax-payer, he will want a very rigorous investigation of the origin of the war. The glory will be forgotten if there is any to forget, and unless the Government can furnish better cause than appears from the Blue-books and the debate in Parliament, it will fare very ill with them at the coming election.

A BYE-ELECTION. A vacancy has been caused in a constituency in the metropolitan area, at Bow, owing to the resignation of Mr. Lionel Holland, Conservative, who carried the constituency in 1895 by the substantial majority of 1200. It is being very gallantly fought by a well-known journalist, Mr. Harold Spender, and the result will show what support the Government really possess in the electorate. London is always more jingo than the rest of the country.

THE BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE. I am glad to say that the British Committee of the Congress is devoting more attention to lecturing this winter, than for a long time past, though it is only touching the fringe of this all-important work. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has given some excellent addresses the last week or two, in connection with the Yorkshire Federation of Liberal Clubs on "Can British Rule be popular in India," on the lines that if India were governed on true British principles the popularity of that Government and the attachment to it of the native population would be beyond all conception. Mr. Naoroji always commands large audiences wherever he goes, and enjoys the profound esteem of Liberals throughout the Kingdom. Miss Alison Garland is also delivering many lectures on behalf of the British Committee. This lady sails for India next week, and will be present at the Lucknow Congress travelling through India, returning to England fitted for the good work she has to do.

SERVICE EXAMINATION. The Service Commissioners have announced that candidates who have passed the examination for the provinces of the Indian Army in all, the provinces, in 1898, and the

We learn from the Lahore Tribune that the remarkable memorial of Bhai Kaur Singh to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief has borne fruit. An enquiry has been ordered into the subject. This is the reply which the Bhai has received from the Government of India. Copy of an Office Memorandum, dated Simla, the 25th October 1899, No. 1798 A, Government of India, Military Department.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM. The undersigned is directed to acknowledge the receipt of the petition, dated the 18th September 1899, from Kaur Singh, Priest of the Sikhs, regarding his ill-treatment by an officer of the 5th Gurkha Regiment, Abbottabad, and to say in reply that the matter is being enquired into.

(Sd.) E. G. BARROW, Col., Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India. To Kaur Singh, Priest of the Sikhs, C/o. Bhai Dyal Singh, Abbottabad.

We expected as much. Indeed, H. E. Lord Curzon could not go through that memorial without taking some prompt action in the matter. We have every reason to hope that the Viceroy will be led to pass such orders as to make it very inconvenient for English officers in this country, both military and civil, to behave in the future in the violent manner in which Lieutenant Stuart behaved towards the Sikh priest, simply because he failed to salute him.

It is a great relief to learn that Ladysmith is safe, though it is not likely that the British troops will be in a position to take the aggressive before several days have passed away. We are also glad that it is not correct that General White has been wounded, though proud as he is, he would not mind effacing his apparent disgrace by engaging in desperate acts and courting his death. British Generals have excessive powers; they are besides adored by the people, and in return they are bound to be always successful. They have, therefore, to sacrifice themselves without reserve for the glory of their country.

NOW-A-DAYS the army has, generally speaking, very little to do, and officers still less. But British officers do not lead that easy life which those of other nations do. For, in England, the Temple of Janus is rarely shut. Russia, it is quite true, followed an aggressive policy since the days of Czar Peter. But latterly the Russians have fought little, and indeed, after their war with the Turks they have done very little in the military line. The French and the Germans had at one time a great fight, but they are now leading peaceful lives. The French of course, had a fight with Madagascar, but that was scarcely a fight at all. But the British, have rarely any respite. Of course, they have not fought any great battle of late in Europe, but yet they are constantly fighting, either in Asia or Africa. This keeps their army in a state of efficiency, and their officers in active service. The result, however, is not very satisfactory for the latter; for, as we said, a British officer has to carry his life in his hand. If his troops flee, he must face the enemy to be shot down. He has to stand his ground so as to induce the troops to stand by him. He has to sacrifice himself to rally troops disorganized by the onslaught of the enemy. Thus in every battle the British suffer heavily in officers. They do so suffer during the Sikh war, and they are now so suffering in this Transvaal war. The number of officers slain is quite disproportionate to the number of soldiers.

In the seat of war the British forces are apparently just now in some difficulty and are likely to remain so till the arrival of re-inforcements. As Mr. Chamberlain never expected war, the number of troops in South Africa, which was not adequate for the defence, was not strengthened. This number has been reduced by the war, for considerable numbers have been wounded, slain or captured. Then the British forces have not only to keep the aggressive Boers in check but also the disaffected in British territory. Of the disaffected many are of Dutch origin and have blood relationship with the Boers. Many are foreigners who have nothing in common with Englishmen, and there is the native population to be taken into account. The natives outnumber the whites. Here is a table:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Whites, Natives. Rows include Transvaal, Basutoland, Cape Colony, Bechuanaland.

Natal contains within its boundaries no fewer than 5,30,000 natives, almost all Zulus, and 50,000 white folks. These black men were never treated generously by white men, and therefore it is not likely that they will love their white brethren. On the other hand, this is their opportunity. The Matabele, the Basutos, and the Zulus are all fighting men, and have been conquered and kept in check by brute force. Of course, they are not likely to make any distinction between Boers, who always treated the natives with exceeding cruelty, and Out-landers, but the former are in power and position to protect themselves. It is likely, therefore, that the British forces will have not only to keep the disaffected British subjects, but also the natives, in check, so that these may not return to their savage practice of massacring the whites.

More correspondent relates a story which does not appear reflect much of the party concerned in it. A letter is said to have been written from the crowded streets of Bombay crossed his path. It was no doubt a letter of inquiry required for the care of. We are told that the poor helpless man, who was found, the day after, without any help.

Service Commissioners have announced that candidates who have passed the examination for the provinces of the Indian Army in all, the provinces, in 1898, and the

lowest 992. The 32nd candidate gets 1370 marks. There are seven Indians who have passed, 5 of whom obtaining more than 1370, thus making a better average of passes than the European candidates. The following are the names, assigned provinces, and places in the list, of the 7 successful Indians. It is gratifying to see the first place occupied by one of them, and the fact that he is a Mussalman is, I hope, a sign of the increasing interest of the Mahomedan community in higher education.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Province, Marks. Includes Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Manmatha Krishna Deb, Gokal Chand Badhwar, Jotindra Nath Roy, Charu Chandra Dutt, Byramjee R. Mehta, Pratap Chandra Dutt.

TRANSVAAL WAR IN PARLIAMENT. THE Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was adopted last night by a majority of 227 against Mr. Stanhope's amendment—362 votes against 135. This amendment was one aimed at Mr. Chamberlain's policy and methods, which, the Liberal party contend, have been framed with the set intention of driving the two South African Republics into war, with the object of eventual annexation and absorption into the Empire. The following are the exact words of the amendment:—"But we humbly represent to your Majesty our strong disapproval of the conduct of the negotiations with the Government of the Transvaal which have involved us in hostilities with the two South African Republics."

Mr. Chamberlain yesterday made a speech of 2 hours and 40 minutes in defence of his policy, but entirely failed to convince his critics or secure their votes. On the division, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Mr. James Bryce and the main body of the Liberal members voted in favour of the amendment, Mr. Leonard Courtney and Mr. Maclean going with them into the lobby.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Sir Edward Clarke, while expressing their entire concurrence with the resolution, did not feel justified in embarrassing the Government at the outset of a formidable campaign, so did not vote at all. But by far the most damaging criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's fatal policy came from Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Leonard Courtney, both warm supporters of the Government on their general policy. If you want to present to your reader the "case for the Opposition" in this Transvaal muddle, you cannot do better than print these two speeches of the Government's own supporters. Only two Liberal Front Benchmen voted with the Government, Sir Henry Fowler (of course), and Sir Edward Grey. Mr. Chamberlain last night was in the tightest place in which that slippery and adroit politician ever found himself, and he had a very tight squeeze indeed. He was, as he always is, full of courage and resource; but the verdict to day of every thoughtful politician is, that he utterly failed to give any satisfactory reply to Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Courtney and Sir William Harcourt's speeches of the previous day, and that what defence he was able to make was simply dynamited by Sir Edward Clarke, who followed him. Sir Edward declared that the war was a breach of national faith, a crime against civilization and that had Parliament been sitting to criticize Mr. Chamberlain's crown policy, there would have been no war, and we should have secured a five-year franchise.

Mr. Chamberlain, indeed, gave away his whole case by an admission in his speech that the despatch of September 8th was intended by the Cabinet to be practically an acceptance of the Boer offer of a five-years' franchise, subject to the dropping of the suzerainty controversy, the acceptance of arbitration, and the admission by the Government that British interference in this instance was not to be regarded as a precedence for future intervention. Sir Edward Clarke at once claimed this admission as a full and complete justification of Mr. Stanhope's amendment. What does the admission mean? The Boers took the despatch as a refusal of their offer and thereupon tried to revert to an earlier proposal of Mr. Chamberlain's for a joint enquiry, which Sir Alfred Milner had clearly declared to be open. The Times, as well as other newspapers, construed the despatch in the same way as the Boers. Yet now, when Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded in getting loose the dogs of war, he gets up in Parliament and says this clumsy despatch was intended in the direct opposite sense to that in which the Boer Government construed it. Now, why on earth did not Mr. Chamberlain at once and at the time proceed to explain that the Boers were under a mistake, that the difference was now trivial and might easily be settled? He did nothing of the kind. He sent instead another despatch, reviving the preposterous suzerainty claim of 1881, clearly abused in 1884, and "declined to further discuss" the franchise proposals. Nothing more is wanted to fasten upon Mr. Chamberlain irrevocably, the charge of the opponents of his policy, that from the beginning he has, by crooked methods, forced this war upon us. We are going to destroy the independence of two free nations, lay waste their country, and slay thousands of Britons and Boers, because Boer diplomatists did not understand Mr. Chamberlain's tortuous methods, and that he, knowing himself to be misunderstood, never explained, allowing three nations to embroil themselves in a bloody, useless, and totally unnecessary conflict. A careful study of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, fully explains how the Boers have come to lose every shred of confidence in any single proposal made to them by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and been driven to a declaration of war before the British Government could mass their forces to overwhelm them at a blow. The only right and honourable course for Lord Salisbury to pursue would be, the prompt dismissal from his Cabinet of the man responsible for such discreditable diplomacy and the proposal of an immediate truce, with a view to the reconsideration of the whole matter in dispute. This war is unnecessary and unjust, and if it goes forward after Chamberlain's own admissions, it will be a crime. A great omnipotent power like Britain need take no shame in making overtures of peace to an enemy she can crack like an egg. Mr. Chamberlain's speech makes it the first duty of the Liberal leader to follow the splendid precedent set them by Mr. Gladstone in the Majuba treaty, approved at the time by Mr. Chamberlain himself, both inside and outside the Cabinet, of which he was then a member. It may perhaps be difficult to call a truce while the Boer forces are in the ascendant as they must be for a

while, and with ourselves on the defensive, but surely the landing of the Army Corps will present just such an opportunity of avoiding further bloodshed, as was presented after Majuba. It is clearly the duty of the Liberal leaders so to appeal to the conscience and reason of the people of this country, as to make such a course easy and possible to the Government, when the opportunity comes.

INDIAN REFORMS.

I was at Manchester on Tuesday and Wednesday this week with Bepin Chandra Pal, who had a great ovation from the great annual conference of the United Kingdom Alliance under the presidency of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Mr. Pal addressed large meetings at Birmingham. The Sunday evening meeting was crowded with over 2000 people, and Mr. Pal was helped in his eloquent appeal for Indian reforms by the illustrations of his address with fifty-five lime light pictures of Indian incidents and portraits of Indian reformers. I have arranged meetings for him at Nottingham, Farmworth, Leeds, Lincoln, Boston, Bury, Kilmock, Dumbarton, Renfrew and many other places, and am looking forward to a very vigorous and comprehensive campaign for him during the winter. His eloquence and earnest patriotism rouses the enthusiasm of his audience to a very high pitch indeed.

COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

I see the Indian newspapers expressing the natural anxiety of the Indian people with regard to the cost of the Indian contingent of 10,000 troops which is taking part in the Transvaal campaign. I do not wonder at this in the light of past experience. Yesterday Mr. Buchanan in the House, asked Lord George whether he could undertake that no part of the expenses connected with the despatch and transport of the forces from India to South Africa, or of their pay or maintenance during such service, shall be borne by the Indian revenues. Lord G. Hamilton replied—"Yes Sir, her Majesty's Government have approved of all the charges, both ordinary and extraordinary, being defrayed out of the British Exchequer."

I am myself somewhat relieved at this reply for Lord George Hamilton is quite capable of advocating that part, at any cost should be charged upon India, of the oppressed state of the Indian in the Transvaal, and Sir Henry Fowler is quite capable of supporting such a proposal. The only really satisfactory result of the miserable war is that the Indian Council are able to spare soldiers from the Indian army, and I am sure that this depletion of either precipitate an invasion of a Mahatta revolt headed by Natu, am delighted to see that "man" deploras the force which troops gives to the argument ordinary circumstances the British India is unnecessarily large. They may be quite sure that we shall most of it in this country; I say that I shall be grievously disappointed if this year the Indian National Congress do not bring forward the resolution which urged so often in your hospitable calling for the transfer of the 10,000 soldiers from the Indian to the Exchequer, on the just ground that not needed for the defence of India, really a reserve force for the British Empire. I hold that 20,000, not 10,000 British Army in India would never be but for the existence of our South African colonies, our position in Egypt and Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and great trading interests in the Far East generally. This is one of the battles, I hope to fight India, if I get back to Parliament at the General Election.

A REPORT is current at Simla that a message has been received by the Commander-in-Chief from Sir George White, saying that the position at Ladysmith is unchanged.—L. D. News.

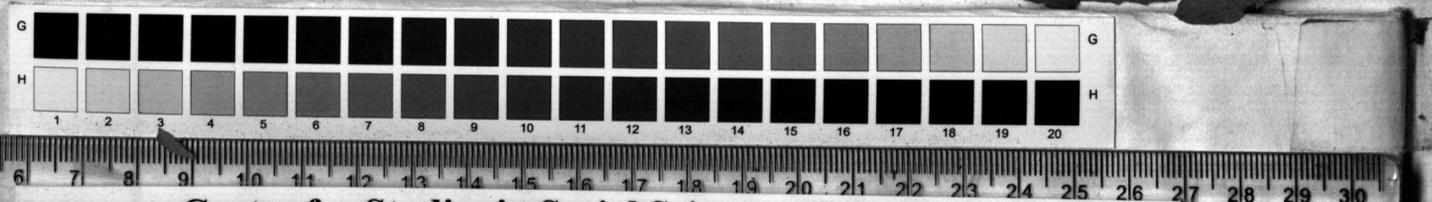
SIR TREVOR PLOWDEN visits the Wandan Gold Mines on the 21st instant, and then proceeds further into the country to have a look at the new and rich gold reefs, recently discovered by the Deccan Mining Company. Sir T. Plowden stays out a week.

A BURTLE with webbed feet is being exhibited at a hpoonyi kyaung in Rangoon. The owner is said to have refused Rs. 300 for the curiosity. The Burmese call it a "flying turtle," and affix gold leaf to the feet, which probably affords a better return to the owner than any investment he could make with Rs. 300, the price offered.

THE Directors of the South Indian Railway Company have decided to recommend the payment, on the 1st January next, of a dividend out of surplus profits of 20s. percent, which with the guaranteed interest, will make a distribution of £2 10s. for the half-year, or at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, the same as for the corresponding half of the previous year.

THERE is a rumour that the Government is to relieve the Darjeeling Municipality, and will take charge of the roads in the station. The move will be a good one, taking a burden of debt from the Darjeeling Municipality, while allowing no personal feelings as to houses and private property from causing doubt. If a site is unsafe it will be so pronounced, no matter to whom it belongs.

The Madras Government has passed orders on Mr. Nicholson's scheme of Agricultural Banks. It remarks that the foremost question to solve is that of State subventions, and "it has no hesitation in rejecting the suggestion of a Government subvention or guarantee," which is "opposed to the essential principles of a rural bank on the Raiffeisen's system." It decides, therefore, that each village bank must be self-supporting, and has requested Mr. Nicholson to arrange for starting one such bank in some large and typical village as an experiment. The only concessions that it finds itself able to grant are relief from stamp duties on memorandum and articles of Association; relief from charges for registration under the Companies Act; reduction of stamp duties on documents within the bank; reduction of registration fees on certain classes of documents. Correspondence with Government offices is to be subject to postal rates for official correspondence. Banks are to be permitted to open public accounts with the Savings Banks, and to place their sealed strong boxes in the nearest Government treasury or police station for safe custody. Government has also decided to draft a bill for the proper Registration and inspection of Audit and publication of accounts existing in the midhi of loan societies.



[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL WAR

THE FIRE AT KIMBERLEY

LONDON, NOV. 8. The fire at Kimberley is reported burnt itself out. Fortunately, beyond destruction of the grass for some round, no damage was done. The fund started in Paris in aid of the contingent of French and other Continental Volunteers it was intended to despatch to help the Boers, now amounts, after extraordinary efforts, to a sum sufficient to equip twelve men.

THE NATIVE ACCOUNTS EXAGGERATED PREPARATIONS OF ANOTHER DESPATCH.

LONDON, NOV. 8, MORNING. An armoured train found Tugela bridge intact on Saturday, and the Boers seemingly considerable distance off. The native accounts possibly exaggerated Friday's fighting, but it appears that the commando advancing on Colenso was severely smitten. It is understood that preparations are actively proceeding for the despatch of another division to South Africa.

A SMART ENGAGEMENT AT BULWANA. BOMBARDMENT AT MAFEKING.

BOMBAY, NOV. 8. A Bombay Gazette cablegram states that General Brocklehurst disabled a Boer gun at Dewdorp. Simultaneously a smart engagement occurred at Bulwana. The British losses were eight killed and twenty wounded. News from Mafeking states that there was a terrific bombardment on Wednesday, three hundred shells being thrown into the town thirty-six hours. Our losses are unknown.

THE UNPREPAREDNESS OF THE WAR OFFICE.

(J. D. News Correspondent) LONDON, NOV. 6. The unpreparedness of the War Office, and the egregious want of resource exhibited by it in the beginning of the war with the Transvaal, have greatly exasperated military critics; the Boer investment of Ladysmith, which is complete, has discovered another serious fault in the equipment and information of our intelligence Department. Neither in South Africa nor in England before the war did any suspicion exist that the Boers were supplied with siege artillery; on the contrary, it was loudly stated they were woefully deficient in this respect, and the deficiency was attributed to their somewhat primitive mode of warfare and utter disinclination to undertake fighting which would necessitate exposure or deliberate and open attack.

It now turns out that they are fully equipped with siege artillery of the newest and the most powerful calibre, and are as loud and deep here of the remorseless authorities in not learning this in time. It is providential that the Naval force from the Powerful, with big guns, part of Sir George White's force, in the position of the beleaguered garrison extremely precarious. It is probable that the possession of artillery by the Boers is the ground for a tactical belief that the Ladysmith will be late, and in some quarters here the events seem to give colour to that apprehension.

CESSION OF LADYSMITH. LONDON. An official despatch from Lord Estcourt and dated the 6th, states that there has been a cessation of hostilities at Ladysmith. FIGHTING AT DEWDORP. BULWANA. General Joubert refused Sir Buller's request for non-combatants to be taken sick have been removed to a Special Hospital. A smart action took place at Friday when General Brocklehurst disabled a Boer gun at Dewdorp. Fighting also took place at Ladysmith. Our losses were Captain Knibbs, Brabant and six men killed and wounded. Hitherto the only killed Boer has been Kaffirs. The position is believed to be favourable. The defences have been strengthened. Stores are plentiful. CONSTANT.

THE KOLHAPUR POISONING CASE.

As briefly telegraphed, the accused Fernandez and Babu Maras appeared again before the City Magistrate, at Kolhapur, on the 30th ultimo, charged with attempting to administer powdered glass to the Resident.

The Public Prosecutor announced that he had no further evidence to call, and he, therefore, wished the Court to decide on the evidence already recorded.

The Magistrate asked whether this was not tantamount to a withdrawal?

Mr. Brewin: No, no. It does not mean a withdrawal from the case. We gave all the evidence we had in our possession, and we ask the Court to decide on that evidence. We won't have a withdrawal. We want the Court to decide under Section 252 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Magistrate could not see that the section applied, his point being that the word "produced" would naturally involve the police papers put in by the Bombay Police.

Mr. Brewin: Our case is concluded. There is no further evidence, therefore we cannot go on.

The Magistrate: If I insist on your proceeding with the case you will be bound to go on.

Mr. Brewin said that the course he suggested was such as the Bombay High Court adopted every day. The other witnesses were not relevant to the issue.

The Magistrate: That is withdrawal then?

Mr. Brewin: No. If we withdraw it might mean acquittal.

The Magistrate: If I say the evidence taken down by the police ought to be brought before me, you will be bound to bring it.

Mr. Brewin: Of course, if the Court is desirous of calling evidence not relevant to the issue, it rests with the Court to decide whether the evidence is relevant or not. It is only the duty of the prosecution to produce in Court evidence they believe to be trustworthy, if they know the evidence is not trustworthy, it is not a portion of their duty to lay it before the Court. That contention of mine is supported by the High Court rulings.

The Magistrate: I do not at all disagree with what you have said up till now.

Mr. Brewin: That being so, we have no desire to waste your time or the public time by producing witnesses who have absolutely nothing to say affecting the issues of the case.

The Magistrate: The point is whether you will not be compelled to go on if the Court compels you.

Mr. Brewin: After what I have said I do not think the Court will go on. The statements of the other witnesses are utterly irrelevant to the issues, and prima facie absurd.

The Magistrate: Now you have said something more. You now say you do not believe the statements made before the Police, and that you are not prepared to bring more before the Court.

Mr. Brewin: No. If the Court desires it, the witnesses shall be produced. I do not take the responsibility of putting forward evidence which I do not believe.

The Magistrate asked that an application leaving it to the decision of the Court should be put in.

Mr. Brewin (to the Public Prosecutor): Put in an application.

The Magistrate: Being perfectly informed of the aspects of the case, you are in a position to say that the other evidence is perfectly irrelevant?

Mr. Brewin: That is so.

The Magistrate: Therefore, the law gives you the right to apply for a withdrawal.

Mr. Brewin: We are prepared to put in a written statement.

The Magistrate: I do not know why you should insist in putting in an application for withdrawal and not acquittal, seeing the evidence was irrelevant.

Mr. Brewin pointed out that acquittal closed the case. He might with a withdrawal have more evidence to go on with.

In the course of further argument, the Magistrate insisted on definite action being taken. He would have the application made under Section 492, to which Mr. Brewin agreed.

The Public Prosecutor asked for half an hour to consider.

This was granted.

On the Court resuming the following application was put in:—

Further evidence than what has already been produced is useless, and we request under Section 494, Criminal Procedure Code, that they may be permitted to withdraw from the prosecution. They also request that the property (glass and powder) may be retained, as the same is required by the police.

To application was granted.

Fernandez wished to put in a statement condemning the Political Agent for "prosecuting him."

This was recorded, and the case concluded, the prisoners leaving the box acquitted.

Mr. Brewin has been recalled by Government to his ordinary duties.—Times of India.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

BARU Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Dy Mag and Dy Collr and personal Assist to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for one month and five days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Syud Nurul Huda, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Noakhali, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Faridpur during the absence, on leave of Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, or until further orders.

Mr. W H Lee Dist and Sess Judge is apptd to be Dist and Sess Judge of Patna.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee, Offg Dpty Mag and Dty Collr, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it, on being relieved of his appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer Orissa.

Babu Braja Durlab Hazra, Dpty Mag and Dpty Collr, Jajpur, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he was relieved.

Babu Rajkishore Das, Dy Mag and Dey Collr Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Jajpur subdv of that dist during the absence, on leave of Babu Braja Durlab Hazra, or until further orders.

Babu Gagan Chandra Das Dy Magte and Dy Collr on leave is posted to the headquarters station of the district of Cuttack.

Babu Ram Niranjan Prosad Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr on leave is posted to the Kishanganj subdivision of the Purnea district.

In modification of the order of the 31st October 1899, Mr P. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Div is allowed furlough under article 34 (b) of the Civil Service Regulation from the 5th December 1899 to the 15th October 1900.

Babu Gati Krishna Neogy Dy Mag and Dy Collr, Magura, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Nongendra Nath Dutt sub pro tem Dy Mag and Dy Collr, Jhendra, Jessore is allowed leave for one month and twelve days under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Maulvi Mirza Ashraf Ali, Lecturer on Arabic and Persian in the Presidency College, is appointed to be Lecturer on the same subject in the Hooghly College, vice Maulvi Abdul Ali.

Mr H. R. H. Cox, Dis and Sess Judge, on furlough, is appointed to be Dis and Sess Judge of Hooghly.

Mr J. H. Bernard, Mag and Collr on furlough, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Champaran, during the absence, on deputation of Mr D. J. Macpherson C I E or until further orders.

Mr N Bonham-Carter Joint-Mag and Dpty Collr on furlough is appointed to act as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, during absence on furlough of Mr E. H. C. Walsh or until further orders.

Mr. C. A. Bell Joint-Mag and Dty Collr is posted to head-quarters station of the District of the 24-Parganas on being relieved of the present appointment as Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Champaran.

Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Dist Supt of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 24th October 1899.

Mr. F. L. Halliday, Dis Supt of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 25th October 1899.

Babu Bepin Mohan Sehanavis, Sp Sub-Reg of Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for one month under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kripa Nath Dutt, Rural Sub-Regt of Sealdah, in the dist of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Spl Sub-Regt of Alipore, in that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bepin Mohan Sehanavis or until further orders.

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Ray, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to the second class of personal allowances with effect from the 15th September 1899, vice Mr J H Gilliland deceased.

Shams-ul-Ulama Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, Asst Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burwan Divisions, on leave, is appointed to be Prof of Arabic and Persian in the Presidency College.

Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, Suptd of the Dacca Madrasah, is up pointed to be Asst Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burwan Divisions.

Maulvi Abdul Munim, Suptd of the Chittagong Madrasah, is appointed to be Suptd of the Dacca Madrasah.

Maulvi Abdul Ali, Prof Arabic and Persian, in the Hooghly College, is appointed to be Suptd of the Chittagong Madrasah.

Babu Monmohan Chatterjee sub pro tem Sub-Deputy Collr, Bhagalpur Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of the Sonthal Parganas.

Babu Amrita Lal Gupta sub pro tem Sub-Deputy Collr is allowed leave for thirty-nine days under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 29th August 1899.

Babu Nagendra Nath Dhar, Munsif of Gaya, is appointed temporarily to act as an Addl Munsif in the district of Saran for three months.

Babu Bhupal Chandra Sen B L is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Balughat, during the absence on leave of Babu Brajendra Lal Dey or until further orders.

Babu Jogendra Chunder Maulik, Munsif of Jessore, is appointed to act until further orders as an Additional Subordinate Judge of Burdwan.

Babu Sarat Chandra Roy, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Brajendra Maulik, or until further orders.

Mr. A S M Ziaur Rahman, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Additional Subordinate Judge of the district of Dinajpur, in place of Mr. Kantha retired.

THE HITABADI DEFAMATION CASE.

BEFORE Mr. P. N. Mookerjee, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, the case of Dinanath Rai vs Debendranath Sen, Kaliprosonno Kabya-bisharad, Nanda Lal Ghose and Aswini Kumar Haldar, in connection with an alleged defamatory article published in the Hitabadi newspaper, came on for hearing on Tuesday.

Mr. K. N. Sengupta, with Messrs. Hirendra Nath Dutt, P. M. Guha, Rajendra Lal Mookerjee and Priya Nath Ghose, appeared for the complainant and Mr. P. Mitter with Babu Hemendra Nath Mitter for the defendants.

On the application of the prosecution the Magistrate had sent for certain letters forming exhibits in a defamation case at Saugor. It was with reference to one of these letters, about the receipt of which in Calcutta the complainant, Babu Dinanath Rai, had given evidence on behalf of the prosecution in the Saugor case, that the alleged defamatory article in the Hitabadi, the subject-matter of the present case, had been published imputing that the complainant had given false evidence. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor in reply to the Magistrate's letter wrote that the accused in that case having been convicted and having appealed against the conviction, the whole record had been sent to the Sessions Judge of the Nerbudda Division and consequently the letters in original could not be had at present.

Mr. Sengupta, under the circumstances, applied for permission to prove the contents of those letters by secondary evidence, that is to say, by certified copies of the same.

Mr. P. Mitter.—Under what section do you apply?

Mr. Sengupta.—Under section 65 clause (e) of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Mitter.—You have not exhausted all your attempts to secure the originals.

Mr. Sengupta.—If the Sessions Judge be written to, he will give the same reply. He can't part with the record so long the appeal is pending. The accused will then probably move the Judicial Commissioner and that means another couple of months after the appeal is disposed. I submit that this will simply cause unreasonable delay in the disposal of this case and that it will not be due to any fault on our part.

The Magistrate, however, decided that the Sessions Judge should be written to before he came to any decision on the point.

A clerk from the Presidency Magistrate's Court was examined to prove the authenticity of two declarations made under the Printing Press Act, one by Upendra Nath Sen and the other by Aswini Kumar Haldar.

Both Mr. P. Mitter and Babu Hemendra Nath Mitter objected to the declaration made by Upendra Nath Sen being made an exhibit in the case on the ground that Upendra Nath Sen was not an accused in this case.

Mr. Sengupta.—This will be evidence against his brother Debendra Nath Sen as they are members of the same joint family and have been carrying on business together.

Babu Hemendranath.—I am surprised to hear a counsel seriously arguing that in a criminal case evidence against one member of a joint family may be used against another.

Mr. Sengupta.—Well, if you will press that point I shall be compelled to renew my application for summons against Upendra Nath. My client had now no mind to proceed against Upendranath but as you have been throwing obstacles in my way because the Court had withheld the issue of summons against him, not because there was no evidence against him but because the Court thought that summons against one of the proprietors would be quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the case I think I would be justified in renewing my application for summons against Upendra Nath.

An application was then put in containing some fresh materials.

Babu Hemendra Nath opposed it on the ground that as the Court had not issued the summons before it should not issue it now, as the case in that case would have to be gone into de novo.

The Court observed that it was no fault of the complainant that summons had not been issued against Upendra Nath. The complainant had at the very commencement applied for summons against him but the Court had withheld issuing one on the ground that as both Debendra and Upendra were charged as proprietors, summons against one would be quite enough and so the elder brother was only summoned. It had now been seen that evidence about the connection of the two brothers with the paper was to a large extent against Upendra; the Court was therefore of opinion that summons should issue against Upendra. An order for the issue of summons against Babu Upendra Nath Sen was accordingly made.

Before the court adjourned, Mr. Sengupta observed that in case any application were made for the attendance of Upendra Nath by agent or pleader the Magistrate should take into consideration the fact that Upendra Nath, though not yet an accused in the case, had been regularly attending the Court at each and every hearing of the case.

The Magistrate.—I do not think you are justified in bringing this matter to my notice now. It is entirely premature. But I wish to suggest before the parties depart that this matter may be settled out of Court.

Mr. Sengupta.—That is highly desirable, no doubt.

The case was adjourned to the 21st instant.

THE Madras Government has go happily out of a trouble with the ladies in the matter of getting documents registered with thumb impressions. Indian ladies generally object to their fingers being touched by the registering peons, and as they cannot make a clear rolled impression if left to themselves, they are now allowed to make the finger print by merely pressing the thumb on the document and in the register.

JAN MAHOMED, a merchant at Bombay, has made a report to the police that about a fortnight ago a Purdese accosted him on the road and expressed a wish to be converted to Mahomedanism. Jan Mahomed brought the Purdese to his house, where he was being instructed in the Mahomedan faith and fed at Jan's expense. The Purdese had also expressed a desire to adopt the name of Abdulla. On Monday morning a box containing six packages of opals, valued at Rs. 600, and Rs. 68 in cash and some papers was missed. On making enquiries the Purdese was found to have made himself scarce and a search is being made for him.

Calcutta and Howassi.

MIGRATION.—Mr. Finlay left Simla on Sunday morning for the plains.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT.—Mr. J. Young-Craig, Personal Assistant to the Protector of Emigrants, has been appointed Registrar of the Bengal Secretariat, vice the late Mr. T. A. Counsell.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—No date has yet been fixed for the next Census, but it is sure that the choice will lie between the 3rd February and the 5th March, 1901. It is also interesting to note that the date on which the last Census was taken was 26th February.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Khowang at 2-55 P.M. on Monday. The direction was from North to South apparently. A severe earthquake shock occurred at Tezpur on Monday at 3-55 P.M., lasting fully a minute, accompanied by a rumbling sound. This was the most severe shock since the great earthquake of June 1899.

DACOITY AT PANIHATY.—A dacoity of a serious nature was committed in the house of Babu Nitai Charan Nundan, a rich money-lender of Panihatty near Barrackpore, on the night of Wednesday before last. The dacoits, numbering about forty men and armed with deadly weapons, invaded the house and after subjecting the inmates to severe torture, decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 8,000. No trace of the culprits has yet been found.

BENGAL DUARS RAILWAY.—Mr. Montague Indian Engineering says, has been appointed as Manager of the Bengal-Duars Railway. We understand that the question of making over the working of this line to the Eastern Bengal State Railway agency is receiving the serious attention of those concerned. The unfortunate casualties which recently happened to this line has, it seems, brought this question of transfer of management to the fore, and it is very likely that a definite understanding will be come to shortly.

RATHER THAN WORK-HOUSE.—R. Webb, European, having recently been released from a workhouse where he had been committed for his idleness with hard labour for having deserted the Government Work House, was taken to that place. He, however, appears to be all to the Work-house for he had not been there for long ere he again left without a word. He was arraigned on Saturday, before the Magistrate, by the Assistant Magistrate, Syed Ameer Hossein, who is long to get back into the Presidency for a further period of six months.

MURDER.—A correspondent writes to the Editor of a sensational murder case in the Serampore Sub-division, on the last Kalipuj festival. One Balai was killed by a quarrel with an innocent boy and on being remonstrated with by Adhya Nath Banerjee alias Khudiram, quickly home and returning with a first wounded a Brahmin baker, and a second Khudiram in the chest, who fell dead. Next the elder brother of Khudiram Balai's own brother, too, were more or less wounded. The culprit is still at large.

DEPARTURE CEREMONY.—The Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga will visit Gya about the end of December with 15,000 Hindus of the caste, to perform the yearly Sradh ceremony of his illustrious brother, the late Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga. Those accompanying His Highness will, it is reported, be allowed to travel free of charge from Durbhanga to Gaya and back. Further they will get assistance from the Maharaja Bahadur to perform religious rites at Gya in honour of their parents and relatives on condition they offer "Pindi or sacrificial offerings, in honour of the late Maharaja as well.

CONVICTION OF A BOGUS POLICE OFFICER

On Tuesday, before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, one Mahendra Nath Mitter of Budge Budge was charged with false personation, cheating and extortion. It appears that accused had for some time in the garb of a Police Inspector, been systematically cheating and extorting money from the poor villagers of Bistooopore and neighbouring villages. He used to threaten people with imprisonment if they refused to satisfy his demand. Accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTION OF RIOTERS.

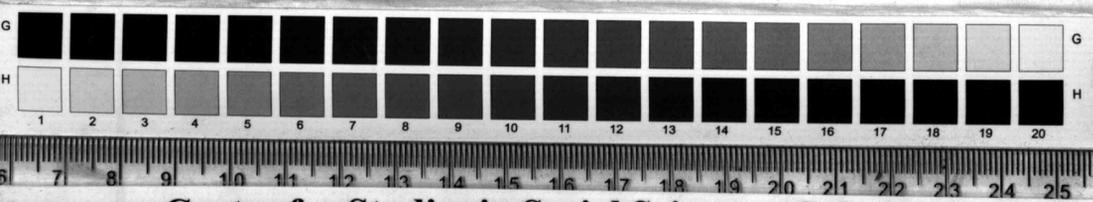
On Tuesday before Babu C. N. Singh, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, one Ejaruddy Gastic and four of the others servants of Messrs. Gogon Chandra Poddar and Company, the rich rice merchants of Baliaghata, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing hurt. It appears that a country boat laden with rice was coming from Jessore by the Baliaghata, Canal for delivering the cargo at the firm of another merchant and dropped anchor at the Chingrihatta Lock Gates. The accused in a body trespassed into this boat and attempted to compel the crew to unload the cargo at the firm of their masters. On the refusal of the complainant he was severely beaten by the accused. They were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Mr. Pargiter, the District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, delivered judgment in the criminal appeal preferred by Babu Beni Madhab Mukerjee, late Station Master of Ballygunge and Babu Sidheswar Ghose, a clerk in the Examiner's Office of the E. B. S. Railway, who were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, on a charge of having defrauded the railway under circumstances already reported. It was contended on behalf of the prisoners that there was no evidence of any dishonest intention, particularly as they were willing to refund all monies that would be found to have been overpaid on an examination of accounts. The Judge in acquitting the prisoners observed that while there was strong suspicion of their guilt, there was no legal evidence sufficient for their conviction and that the trial in the lower court had been very incomplete.

As at present arranged, the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla direct for Calcutta on the 6th of December.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay returned to Bombay on Saturday from tour through the famine districts of Guzerat.



TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 3. The Boers acknowledge 73 killed and 20 wounded at Rietfontein.

REDVERS BULLER'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

From the Bombay Gazette correspondent. BOMBAY, Nov. 3. Monday the war correspondent of the Daily News agency visited the scene where the conflict took place.

They saw twenty dead and over one hundred wounded collected, and it is computed that the Boers total 870.

General Charles Beresford has been appointed second-in-command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

From the Pioneer's Correspondent. LONDON, Nov. 2. The objective of Colonel Carleton's ill-fated expedition was to seize Licholson's Nek, a narrow neck of the Bellspruit, a tributary of the Klip River, a few miles from Ladysmith.

The stampee of the mules it would have been wiser to retire on Ladysmith; but Carleton doubtless determined to push his orders and engage the enemy's flank until reinforced.

The Boers at daybreak with bayonets fixed to their rifles, hurled a volley of ammunition for ten hours; but at the enemy, strongly reinforced, pressed the Boers back, and at shortened range mowed the deadly turreted.

Messages have been received since Sir Buller's ill-worded despatch on Tuesday and it is explained that the East London is broken at Delagoa Bay.

The nation is bearing the present strain with equanimity which evokes the admiration of the Continental press.

speaking at Edinburgh last night, he said that the usual beginning of a war is a maleficent influence which spreads its influence.

LONDON, Nov. 3 (9-50 P.M.). The list of the casualties in the Ladysmith gives forty-one men missing, and 100 men of the 1st Natal Battalion missing in the Boer attack.

The morning newspapers are still publishing belated telegrams concerning the fight at Ladysmith on Monday last, which was of a desperate character, especially on the 1st and 2nd instants.

The Boers have proclaimed the Upper Tugela Division of Natal to be Free State Territory.

General Buller telegraphs on the 5th instant by despatch by pigeon post, dated Ladysmith, that the Cavalry Brigade under Colonel French went out to the front and effectually shelled the Boer positions.

has sent in Major Kincaid and nine prisoners for whom he has offered a ransom of £1000 in exchange.

TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

THE REPORT APPROVED.

LONDON, Nov. 4 (1-15 A.M.). The Washington Cabinet has approved the report of the Philippines Commission.

The London correspondent of the Bombay Gazette cables, London, Friday November 3rd, 1-50 A.M.—

A telegram from Ladysmith despatches on Tuesday night gives some idea of the nature of the recent engagement. In addition to the heavy loss on the British side, the Boer losses are terrific.

A local armistice was concluded after the battle on Monday evening in order that the wounded might be attended to and the dead buried.

The same correspondent, wiring yesterday at 12-50 P.M., says:—The report which emanated from Brussels, about the investment of Ladysmith, and occupation of Colenso, is unfounded.

According to latest advices the Durban-Ladysmith Railway is intact this morning and the enemy has not even arrived at Colenso.

A despatch received at the Colonial Office states that the British troops have withdrawn from Colenso and are concentrating further south.

The War Office has received no information of an engagement in that neighbourhood.

The second battalion of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, one thousand strong, started to-day for the Cape in the Servia.

The new liner Kildonan Castle has sailed with 3,000 troops, and about six more transports sail during the next few days.

SITUATION CONSIDERED SERIOUS AT NATAL.

LONDON, Nov. 4. The public anxiety here is intensified by the unsatisfactory character of the service of news from the seat of war.

For two days practically nothing authentic has been learned as to the position of affairs at Ladysmith.

In Natal, however, it is clear that the situation is considered serious.

On the other hand, the position is viewed with equanimity by military experts here.

The weather having moderated, those transports which have been detained have now sailed.

The Nineveh with the New South Wales Lancers has arrived at Capetown.

News from Colenso, dated the 2nd instant, in the morning states that the Boers are bombarding Fort Wylie, which defends the bridge over the Tugela river.

News from Ladysmith, dated ten in the morning of the 2nd instant, states that an artillery duel began at six that morning and was still going on, but no damage was done as our fire prevented a good practice being made.

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TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER AT LADYSMITH. COMPLICATIONS IN MOROCCO.

(From the J. D. News Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 5. The recent activity in the naval yards and the mysterious movements of the Mediterranean Squadron have at length been explained.

Despite the denial of Lord Charles Beresford, that he has been appointed second-in-command of the Mediterranean Squadron, it is generally believed that he will have a good deal to say to the direction of operations against the Moors, should these become necessary.

Fuller details of the disaster at Ladysmith are gradually filtering through the press.

When the terrible position of the column was discovered from the main body, the anxiety was intense, and it was realised that the only thing to save it was an immediate retreat.

Colonel Carleton's orders to clear the left flank had, however, been so explicit and his determination to give them effect so well-known, that Sir George White saw that nothing short of a direct order from himself would make the devoted leader act otherwise.

The difficulty of conveying such an order to Colonel Carleton was almost insuperable; but when it became known in the camp how matters stood, two Natal cavalymen heroically volunteered to carry to Colonel Carleton the order to "fall back."

Sir George White declined, however, to make martyrs of these brave men. The mission in his opinion was hopelessly dangerous, and he would not send the impatient Natalians to certain destruction.

There was nothing left for it, but to resort to the inadequate method of flag signalling. It is evident, however, that the signals were not seen by anybody in the ill-fated column, or the greatest disaster to British arms during the present century would have been averted or at any rate greatly mitigated.

The enthusiasm evoked by the exploits of the Naval Brigade is boundless, and will undoubtedly be an eloquent theme in forthcoming Naval celebrations.

The Bombay Gazette cablegram of November 4th, 9-20 A.M. stated from Ladysmith that on Wednesday at 10-25 A.M. the outposts report all quiet.

No movements of the Boers are discernible. The batteries are silent, but are believed to be preparing for an attack to-morrow.

The Boers are continuing their march South. Their scouts approached a station near Frere but were driven off.

The Boers have again mounted a forty-pounder but have not again fired.

The troops from Colenso have withdrawn South.

The Rumoured Evacuation of Colenso.

A despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Colenso, dated the afternoon of the 2nd instant states that the Boers have planted batteries at Groblers Kloofa hill about midway between Ladysmith and Colenso and from which they are bombarding both places.

The War office has communicated nothing since last evening's news of the withdrawal of British from Colenso and is altogether most reticent.

Rumours of the capitulation of Ladysmith are circulating freely throughout the continent of Europe.

The Official list of losses suffered by General White's left flank in last Monday's action gives 843 men missing, 32 Gloucesters, ten Irish Fusiliers and ten gunners killed, and 150 wounded.

A hundred men subsequently escaped to Ladysmith.

The Temps positively affirms that the Transvaal has issued letters of marque both in Europe and America.

Telegrams from the Grand Canaries say that British men-of-war are closely watching the shipping.

INVESTMENT OF LADYSMITH. BOER SHELLS FIND LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 6. General Buller telegraphs on the 5th instant by despatch by pigeon post, dated Ladysmith, that the Cavalry Brigade under Colonel French went out to the front and effectually shelled the Boer positions.

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[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

The despatch adds that the troops are in good health and spirits, and the wounded are doing well.

Lieutenant Egerton of the Powerful is dead. ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT AT LADYSMITH.

The Bombay Gazette cablegram states that a Ladysmith telegram, dated Thursday noon, records a further engagement, during which the Naval Brigade again played a prominent part.

Our gunners were able to fire three shots to the enemy's one, and at so excellent an elevation and timing, that all the enemy's batteries were silenced within four hours.

The Cavalry got to close quarters and the Boers were put to flight, losing heavily.

A report is received from Cape Town, but it is unconfirmed, that the Basutos have risen against the Free State Boers.

THE COLENSO GARRISON SAVE THEIR EQUIPMENT.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Deaar and Orange River.

The military authorities at Maritzburg have accepted the services of one thousand more volunteers.

The annexation of the Tugela division of Natal by the Boers has been officially proclaimed void.

The Sirdar has returned to Cairo. TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

Her Majesty the Queen has given £1,000 and the Prince of Wales £250 to the Transvaal War Fund.

THE EXETER ELECTION.

The election for the seat at Exeter, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir H. Northcote to the Governorship of Bombay, has resulted in the return of Sir Edgar Vincent, Conservative candidate, by a majority of 659 votes over Mr. Bright, the Liberal candidate.

FIGHTING ROUND LADYSMITH. REPULSE OF BOERS.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Escourt (a station on the line four stations South of Colenso), on 4th instant, states that heavy fighting took place on Thursday and Friday round Ladysmith, when the British drove the Boers back to their camp.

The railway road and bridges at Colenso remain intact.

Persistent rumours are current here this afternoon of a Basuto rising against the Boers, but the truth appears to be that the Basutos are only burning with a desire to attack their ancient enemies.

Large parties of Boers have entered Cape Colony at various points on the northern frontier. General Buller has ordered a withdrawal of small garrisons likely to be isolated.

PLAGUE NEWS.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA. On Monday there were only 5 cases and 5 deaths—1 and 1 in ward No. 3; 1 and 1 in ward No. 4; 1 and 1 in ward No. 11; 1 and 1 in ward No. 13; and 1 and 1 in ward No. 23.

SUNDAY'S ATTACKS NUMBER SIX AND DEATHS TEN, the total mortality being 121; last year it was 85 and in 1897, 111.

FIVE cases and 5 deaths were recorded in the City on Monday, of which three cases were imported. There were one case and one death in the Cantonment, and in the district 71 cases and 58 deaths.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS, WHY NOT YOU? My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years.

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

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

It is more than possible that our enemy is not only in sufficient force to invest this important meeting of the ways, but has been able to carry the war still further south and is now threatening our other positions if not the port of Durban itself.

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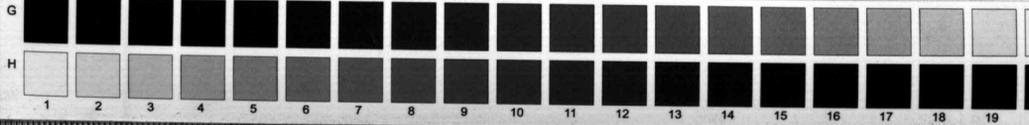
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THE FAMINE.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following memorandum with regard to the measures taken for the relief of people in districts suffering from famine.

It says: During the week ending the 21st ultimo there was no rain in the districts of Guzerat and in Kolaba. Only six talukas of Dharwar, two of Kanara, one of Belgaum, one of Bijapur, one of Satara, and one of Ratnagiri received good rain measuring from 50 cents to 3 inches 27 cents. Elsewhere the rainfall was generally insignificant.

The progress statement of relief measures for the week ending the 21st ultimo is appended. The numbers on relief have considerably increased, as will be seen from the following figures: Workers 77,579; Dependents 10,217; gratuitously relieved in villages 1,602.

The following new works were started as relief works during the week under report; Ahmedabad—Narsingpura Drainage Channel; Broach—excavation of Rahad Channel and Amod-Palej Road; Khandesh—improving Mhasavad Neri Road. In addition to these the Jamba Canal silt clearance work has been opened as a test work for the Chalisgaon Taluka of the Khandesh district, and the Collection of metal has been begun on the Kolhar-Bari Road Akola Taluka of the Ahmedabad district.

At present, however, the regular work in the Panch Mahals and grass lands provide sufficient work for relief. Work has been provided in the Sind for 2,000 distressed persons from Thar and Parkar. Immigrants in the drought-stricken districts of the Frontier district of Upper Sind is hoped that full employment will be available for all persons requiring it without any actual relief works in Sind, save on a very small scale in Thar.

Following allotments have been sanctioned: Rs. 80,000 for tuccavi advances in the districts of Guzerat; Rs. 10,000 for work on kitchens attached to relief works in Khandesh; Rs. 5,000 for gratuitous relief in Bijapur; Rs. 4,000 for improvement of the supply in Nasik; Rs. 500 advanced to the Government of Broach for expenditure in relieving refugees from Native States.

In a view to enable district hereditary officers and village officers to tide over the present scarcity, authority has been given to pay their annual allowances to the former in two instalments instead of one and to the latter in four instalments instead of two. In consequence of the high prices now prevailing the grant of grain compensation to low-paid employees of Government has also been authorised.

Allotments aggregating Rs. 1,00,000 have been placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, for expenditure on the operations for supply of grass to the affected districts. A new source of supply has, it is hoped, been tapped in Damoh, from which the quantities to be given to the Northern Division may be increased. In this case the whole of the grass which is being collected from the Thana forests adjoining the G. I. P. Railway will be assigned to the Central Division. Large quantities of grass which is being imported into the affected districts from Government forests both within and without the Presidency, it is believed to be insignificant as compared with the vast quantities which are being imported on private account from Thana, the Rajpilla hills, and the Dangs.

The cutting of grass is providing an abundance of employment for the labouring classes of the tracts named, and in Thana, it is hoped, will, at any rate, postpone for some time, if it does not altogether obviate the necessity of starting relief works. Another unlooked for source of fodder-supply is the vast extension of irrigation by means of kutchha wells in Guzerat. It has been ascertained that the Thana forests can supply grazing for at least 10,000 cattle, which it is proposed to import by train from Guzerat and of which 4,000 have already been received. As the result of all these efforts, public and private, it is trusted that the mortality among cattle will be materially less than was at first apprehended.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BARODA.

A Baroda correspondent writes: About a month back a short account appeared in your paper of what the Baroda State had done towards relieving the distress of the people. Hopes were then entertained that the country would be favoured with some rain in the month that has just closed. But none has fallen: the cold weather has set in and the State is now prepared to face fully the worst famine that could possibly oppress the land.

During the last month pure relief works were sanctioned as below. For Baroda City and district, Rs. 11,439; for Amreli district, Rs. 37,444; for Kadi district, Rs. 13,434, and for Ohhamaudal, Rs. 40,936; making a total of Rs. 2,08,253 in addition to the 2 1/2 lakhs mentioned last month. According to the latest statement, the numbers weekly employed on relief works were: 5,156 in Baroda City; 13,391 in Baroda district; 8,489 in Kadi district; and 1,170 in Naosari district, and 79,038 in Amreli district, giving a daily average of 15,320 for the State. For tuccavi advances it was stated last month that in addition to the usual sum of three lakhs, His Highness was pleased to grant Rs. 1,63,000 more. During the last month he has further extended this grant by Rs. 2,47,500, making a total of Rs. 7,10,500 for tuccavi advances this year. But the most noteworthy part of this tuccavi grant is that facilities are thrown in the

way of cultivators to induce them, almost compel them in a way, to resort to demands for tuccavi.

So soon as large relief works open, gratuitous relief will have to be thought of. But that during the interval in order that there may be no loss of life by starvation, each Valhoatdar (of whom there are 40) is allowed a sum of Rs. 50, and each Subha Rs. 100 to use for the rescue of any persons found starving. The village officials are held responsible that the cases are at once brought to notice. The amounts will be replenished when exhausted. Other valuable indulgences are granted to the cultivators. Cultivation without permission in Government uncultivated or waste lands is to be condoned this year; no fine will be levied, and only as much assessment is to be demanded as will be due for the bit cultivated. There is only one extensive forest in Naosari division. But parts of it, like those at Nanchhal, are so many miles away from the railway station that it is not profitable to cut the grass there and transport it by carts through rugged and difficult jungle tracks to the railway station. As much grass, however, as could be cut is being cut for over a month by contractors. Parts of the jungle are reserved for the military and the khangi, and a large area is reserved for supplying the wants of the riots. The demand on the railway traffic is immense; there are naturally not so many wagons obtainable daily as would clear all the grass brought to the station by diverse channels. The grass is stacked at the station, and as many wagons are sent off every day as can be obtained. The Khetiwadi Kamdar of the State has undertaken to have the grass cut and sent up by train to the different places where a demand exists, charging only the actual expenses. After the grass is cut away, it will be considered whether cattle from distant parts of the State can be conveniently taken for grazing in the Songhad Forests.

Cattle camps are in contemplation. Sanction is given for opening one to the Subha of Baroda, as first trial. The Subha of Kadi is asked to report if half-a-dozen such camps could be started in his division.

MR. COTTON ON TOUR.

The Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Cotton left Shillong on the morning of the 1st, and on their arrival at Gauhati were received by the local officials, the principal native gentlemen, and a vast crowd of people who accompanied the Chief Commissioner through the town. Bands were playing, and the streets were tastefully decorated for the occasion on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Cotton has devoted himself to the usual inspections. It is observed that the buildings, which have been erected to replace those destroyed by the earthquake, are a great improvement, and that the town is now presenting a far nater appearance than it formerly did.

On Thursday an address was presented to the Chief Commissioner at a meeting attended by about a thousand persons in which he was thanked in highly eulogistic terms for what he had done on behalf of the province and especially for the establishment of a college at Gauhati.

On Friday evening there was a grand display of fireworks and illuminations in honour of the Chief Commissioner's visit. Mr. Cotton left Gauhati on the 4th for Luming returning to Gauhati yesterday.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

AHMEDABAD, NOV. 4. The Viceroy arrived at Ahmedabad at 12-30 and was escorted to the house of Mr. Lely, Commissioner, by the Bombay Cavalry. This afternoon His Excellency visited what may be called the cattle famine relief camp where thousands of cattle are being fed, the Government supplying grass, private charity supplying the establishment and attendants. There were some splendid specimens of Gujerati bullocks, some very valuable animals well worth saving from extinction. Gujerat is a country famous for its cattle, and the movement for saving them from starvation is extremely popular among the people. Mr. Lely, Commissioner, is said to be the originator, and is a warm supporter of the scheme. The camp is under the able management of Mr. Mollison. After a long and detailed inspection of this camp, which lies across the Sabarmati river, His Excellency returned to another camp on the Ahmedabad side which was inspected with equal care.

WADHWAN, NOV. 5. Last night the Viceroy held a large reception of Europeans and natives in Mr. Lely's house. All the guests were introduced to His Excellency who spoke to most of them.

This morning at 7-30 the Viceroy visited the Changola Famine Relief Works. About 3,000 people are employed here on the execution of tank under the direction of Mr. Fitzgibbon of the Public Works Department. The other principal officers are Mr. Ferzanji and Mr. Shepherd. There have been many arrivals from the Native States where relief operations have not so far advanced. The Viceroy fully enquired into the details. It has been found difficult to ensure all workers receiving their own proper wages. The Viceroy afterwards visited the sight of the city including the Chalamar gardens and showed great interest he feels in the restoration of the monuments.

His Excellency left Ahmedabad at 4 o'clock and arrived at Wadhwan at 7. He was received on the platform by Colonel Hunter, the Raja of Dhrangudra and others. His Excellency spoke to most of them on the platform and afterwards received several persons in his carriage. A guard of the Kathiawar Agency Police was drawn up on the platform and was inspected by the Viceroy. The Vicerogal party leave Wadhwan for Dolia in the Thakur Sahib of Morvi's special train at 10 o'clock.

THE trains conveying mails from Madras and Poona for the Central Provinces, Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Bengal missed connection on the 1st instant at Maumad, G. I. P. Railway. The letters and papers from Madras and Poona will, therefore, be delivered a day late.

THE trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda are arranging to have the Pagoda regilded. That portion of the Pagoda immediately below the *hti* is to be covered with gold leaf to the thickness of the sixteenth of an inch while the remaining portion is to be sprinkled with gold dust. The cost of this work is estimated at about five lakhs of rupees. The work will be started early next month.

THREATENED MAFEKING.

WHEN the Boer Ultimatum was received in London the British post on the Boer frontiers about which most anxiety was felt was Mafeking. The Daily Mail published a description of it. It is not perhaps altogether fair, said our contemporary, to call Mafeking defenceless, for during the past few weeks of tension we have heard that the place has been more or less protected by sandbags and hastily thrown up earth works. But Mafeking lies entirely in the open, bare on the veldt, which is as flat as a pancake. A few isolated kopjes, an anthep every here and there, a clump of bushes under three feet high—these are the only things that break the monotony of the landscape. The veldt runs right away to the far distant skyline, and only a few scattered tin shanties mark the line of railway.

If the traveller were adventurous enough to travel by the through express from Capetown to Bulawayo, away up in far Rhodesia, he would find Mafeking practically half-way between the two. To be exact, it is 870 miles from the former and 803 miles from the latter. Kimberley is 144 miles south. This railway, by the way, is the main Cape to Cairo route, and will one day carry the unavoidable globe-trotter right through Africa from end to end.

There is nothing palatial about Mafeking. Normally it is a simple little township of a few hundred souls. Primarily it is a trading station with the far north, and there are many stores greater of less importance. Grain stores, furance stores, tinned goods, saddles, rifles, ammunition, even furniture, can or could be bought there. In the centre of the main street is the market place, surrounded by galvanised iron houses and stores, each with its little raised veranda before it painted green and white, and many of the more miscellaneous shops bearing weird Indian names. For the enterprising Mahomedan trader has found his way throughout South Africa, and computes very keenly and successfully with the white men.

The main street of Mafeking is a long, wide and straggling thoroughfare, with plane trees, eucalyptus and diminutive oaks at intervals. The houses all stand in little plots of ground, and there are attempts at cultivation here and there, a few sunflowers, or a potato patch, or a hanging trail of the grenadilla or passion flower fruit. There is a church—in fact, there are three, of different denominations—there is a club, there is a prison, and—highest point of all civilisation—there is the Salvation Army.

A good deal of horse-buying and selling takes place at Mafeking. It is rather a centre and a market for the surrounding farmers, who bring in their ugly-looking but very useful and untirable nags to the weekly auctions on the market place. A good horse may often be picked upon in time of peace, of course for £6 to £8 and though he may be an ugly beggar to look at, he can do almost anything that is asked of him, and will outlast many a handsomer looking animal. Colonel Baden Powell that veteran South African warrior, is in command of an irregular, but wholly reliable, force of some 600 men encamped near Mafeking. He is an excellent officer, a good sportsman, an immitable, entertainer, and a bit of a literary swell to boot. He went through the Matabele wars, and gained experience, honour, and—no wounds. In some way he seems to bear a charmed life, because he is a reckless sort of fellow, and fears no amount of danger. He also has a quite remarkable gift of locality. That is to say, he is able by some extraordinary instinct to find his way about a totally unexplored country, and always to turn up just where he wished—or thereabouts. The natives think he is "uncanny." He has had adventures of all sorts in many different parts of the world. He played polo in Malta when he was A. D. C. to his uncle, General Smythe, and nearly got killed. He has shot big game wherever big game was to be shot and then come home quietly and written books about it. His great works on pig-sticking is a classic. He is also a very clever actor and musical entertainer.

Supporting the gallant colonel and his compact little force there is an armoured train of engines and trucks, all protected within, armour of boiler plating. It carries an electric searchlight a number of quickfiring guns, and 120 men. At present it is patrolling the line between Mafeking and Fourteen Streams, and should prove of great service in protecting the line from being torn up. The railway bridge near Mafeking across the river is a very recent erection, and, in view of its being easily dynamited by the Boers, it is being watched day and night, as once broken down, it would take a long time to repair, unless, indeed, by a lucky chance an engineering train with pontoons happened to be handy. The railway is the property of the Cape Government, and is pretty fairly run. The fares are terribly high; but that is inevitable in a new country. The officials are mostly ex-English railway officials, and are uniformly polite, a great contrast to the railway servants on the Dutch lines.

Mafeking may be attacked at any moment; but it is quite certain that Colonel Faden-Powell and his men, reinforced as they may be at any moment by troops from Capetown, will be able to give a good account of themselves. That there is danger, it would be absurd to deny, but the ultimate result is amply secured.

GRAVE concern is felt at Secunderabad with regard to the water-supply. The great Hoosar-Saugor tank is reduced to practically a pond and its supply cannot last out till June next. All the other tanks are little better than marshes. The oldest resident has no recollection of a parallel to these distressing conditions, nothing but a second and good monsoon would relieve them.

A BANKIPORE correspondent writes: Luchmi Narain, Deputy Magistrate, died last Thursday at Benares, of B. P. at the age of 54. Deceased was highly respected for his piety and magnanimity. Behar has lost many worthies late in losing many worthies. The late Babu Luchmi Narain was a devoted servant of the Government and a noble son of the circle of his widow and children. He raised a number of labouring people.

A SUCCESSFUL VENTURE.

Things were about as bad as they could be, and Dick Kenyon felt a bit sick of it all, and was beginning to think seriously of giving up altogether. What was the use of being a doctor if you could get no paying patients? Yet Rushfield was not such a remarkably healthy locality; on the contrary, there had been several epidemics lately, and there were swarms of children, so that a doctor ought to be able to have a decent practice; and after all Dick only wanted to pay his way and to buy a present now and again for that pretty little wife of his and take her out sometimes. Why they hadn't been to a theatre for a twelve-month, and as to going anywhere of an evening, he might as well pawn his dress clothes for all the wear he got out of them.

"Kitty, I think we shall have to emigrate," said Dick one evening. "We can't go on like this, can we? Kitty made a wry face, as if she didn't like the idea at all. Are you afraid of roughing it?" asked her husband.

"No, it's not that but I'm in terror of spiders and all these creepy-crawly things that one reads about that swarm in those outlandish countries," replied Mrs. Kenyon.

"And yet you are a plucky little woman in real danger, and can face trouble like a brick."

"Yes, Dick, but spiders—ugh! Don't talk about emigrating just yet; wait another six months, at any rate, and our luck may turn," pleaded Kitty. And every day when her husband was out seeing poor patients who didn't pay, or studying in his spic and span surgery that no body visited, Kitty was shut in a little room she called her den, absorbed in something that flushed her cheeks a brighter pink, and kindled a fire in her blue eyes and hope in her breast.

What was she doing? Dick began to suspect that she was practising dressmaking with a view to making her fortunes one day as smart couturiere. Whatever it might be, he guessed that she wanted to keep it secret, so he pretended not to notice her repeated absences from the drawing-room, or the random replies she gave sometimes to his remarks. "An interest—no matter what—that will take her thoughts from the butcher's bill and other worries is the best thing for her just now, and will keep her from brooding over the loss of that baby, too," he said to himself. One day Kitty made a mysterious journey to town. She carried a brown paper parcel under her arm, and had taken care to put on her most becoming hat.

She's going to take some of her work up to show at a shop, I expect," thought Dick looking through the wire blind of the surgery and watching his wife down the road. What a dainty figure she had! and how well she walked. What a lucky chap he was to have won such a wife. And with a sigh the young doctor went to his writing table, for he was trying his hand at a medical work, hoping to make money in that way. And Kitty returned without her parcel and with a beaming face, and was so merry that evening that Dick made up his mind that she had sold her work and got another commission, and he expected to see her come out in a smart new gown. But for the next few months Kitty still wore the old serge coat and skirt and bought nothing new in the way of wearing apparel. What she did do was to keep the bills back from worrying Dick, and she even went round to the most pressing tradesmen, and asked them as a favor to her to wait a little longer.

"You'll all be paid in time," she said: you need not fear, if you will only trust me." And so she gained time, for they "did" trust her. How could they help it? She'd in any one with her bright, frank face and confident manner. But Dick became more and more depressed. He hated owing money—he had never been accustomed to it, fortunately for him, so it seemed a sort of disgrace, and his heart failed him whenever he passed through the suburban streets where the shops seemed to glare at him on either side.

It was only a few weeks to Christmas, and then the bills would come in with a rush, and there'd be dons and bailiffs and heaven knows what he thought, as he lay through the hours of the night longing for sleep. How calmly Kitty was sleeping? He felt almost angry with her, her breath came so evenly and gently, and she lay so still. How could she sleep so peacefully when rain was staring them in the face?

The light from a gas lamp by the gate flickered over the ceiling, and cast weird shadows round the room. He could hear the rain pattering against the window, and a moaning wind had risen. There was a door banging to and fro downstairs, and a dog howled in a neighbour's garden.

Dick Kenyon tossed and turned in his wretchedness; at last he slipped his arm round Kitty and hid his aching eyes against her shoulder. She moved in her sleep, clasped his hand in hers, and after a little she slept.

It was a day or two later that he was lying intensely worried and irritated, when he was, for he had been all day, sitting a woman down in the slums. It was a bad time, but it was over, and he was lying weak and exhausted on the sofa, his young doctor who had been through her trial, sitting in the room cutting the bills. He was so absorbed in his thoughts that he did not over the page of his husband's letter. He had "down" his head on the pillow.

ing but a sandwich since a break when she returned she found him at the new novel. After dinner he lay again and became absorbed in it. Kitty smiled that lit up her whole face. At the post came, and the man brought a batch of business-like looking letters.

"I suppose they are all bills or something," said Dick, opening the first letter on the table. Kitty's eyes were watching him, and he parted in eager expectation. His face was a puzzled look. "This is a receipted bill, I do understand it," he cried. "There must be some mistake." Then he tore open another envelope and another: they were all receipted bills.

"Kitty! What does it mean?" He turned to her pale and wondering.

"It's—it's that book," she faltered, stammering confessedly. "Foolish rot pays sometimes."

"But—"

"We shan't have to turn out just yet, Dick. I had a big cheque for it on account, and shall get another soon, as the publishers except the first edition will soon be exhausted—and aren't you pleased, Dick?"

"Pleased! Oh, Kitty, you clever little Kittykins." And this was all that Dick could say, so taken aback was he at discovering that she was the author of the most talked of novel in London at the present moment. "Let's have a treat, Dick; we can afford it," said Kitty coaxingly.

"Well, what's it to be?" asked her husband. "I'm so tired of hashed mutton. Let's be extravagant, and dine at the Savoy to-morrow night."

"And drink to your health and success in Vouve Cluquet, eh?"

And this they did.

LORD ROBERTS'S FAMOUS CHARGER.

THERE is in the October *Girls Realm* a very interesting article on famous horses. Lord Roberts's late charger, Vonolek, of course, comes in for notice. When the Queen awarded medals to her officers and men who had taken part in the Afghan campaign and in the expedition to Kandahar, she did not forget Vonolek. Lord Roberts hung round the gallant horse's neck the Kabul medal, with four clasps, and the bronze Kandahar star. The gallant horse wore those medals on that day in June when the nation celebrated the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Another decoration was awarded to Vonolek in memory of that day: he received from the Queen the Jubilee medal. Vonolek was twenty-nine when he died. Lady Roberts says "he is buried near the Royal Hospital, Dublin, in the rose-garden."

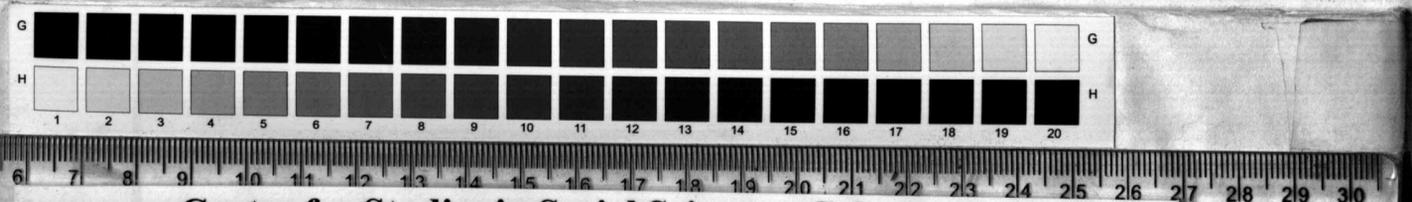
MAJOR-GENERAL Sir Edwin Collett, a Member of the Viceroy's Council, is now on tour, will embark from Chittagong with Lady Collett, in the Royal Marine steamer *Dalhouse* on the 10th inst. for Rangoon, where he goes on inspection duty.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the levy of two consolidated taxes—one per cent on annual value of house and building and the other of two per cent on the value of land which is not built upon, in cantonment of Purandhar, Bombay Co.

A SCHEME, which provides for carrying the drainage of the Mandalay cantonment, is now before the Government of Burma and will probably be sanctioned before the end of the year.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy is expected to arrive at Bombay at 2-30 P. M. on November, at Churni Road Station during his stay in Bombay, residence at Malabar Point. His Excellency will leave Bombay for Poona at 4 P. M. on 10th November. The arrival at Poona will be private.

DEWAN BHADUR K. S. Deputy Magistrate of the District of the judgment in an extortion case. The 1st accused, a Station House Officer, was accused were sentenced each to be imprisoned for a term to be simple, and a fine of Rs. 100. The 2nd accused was sentenced to be imprisoned for a term of 12 months, and a fine of Rs. 100.



HAT THE WAR WILL COST US.

few hundred pounds of dynamite can, if they so choose, imperil investments amounting to hundreds of dollars.

"Necessarily gigantic sums of money have been sunk in the digging of these great holes. Think for yourself what a loss would be occasioned if they should all be permitted to fill up with water.

"It should be remembered, incidentally that British investments in the mines of the Rand do not represent the aggregated millions of capitalists merely, but the small savings of tens of thousands of English people who have put their little all into shares of stock hitherto regarded as admirable security.

"Naturally the choicest locations for the mines are directly upon the outcropping edge of the great reef. Other properties are located at short distances from the reef's edge, but in the direction of its slant, so that vertical pits may strike the ore body further along, after passing through barren surface strata.

The mines of the Witwatersrand, to give the district its full title, employ to-day some what more than sixty thousand labourers. I understand, all of whom would be thrown out of employment for an indefinite period by the destruction of the works.

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"THEIR BATTLES O'ER."

The last resting-place at Majuba of some of the British soldiers who fell at the disastrous engagement on February 27th, 1881, will have a melancholy interest for our readers.

The details of one of the saddest stories in the annals of the British army will be fresh in the minds of most people. It will be remembered that Sir George Colley, who was at the head of her Majesty's forces, led his troops in the dead of night to the top of Majuba mountain, which placed him in command of the whole Boer position!

The Boers, in waking at dawn were disheartened to find out the march which the English had stolen upon them. They were agreeably surprised however to discover in reconnoitering that the British had neglected to put out scouts. This was a calamitous oversight on the part of the British officers, and the Boers were quick to seize upon the advantage which the omission gave them.

The positions taken up by the Boers were absolutely impregnable. The British troops had had nothing to eat after a terribly trying night march. Moreover, they were vastly outnumbered, only 350 being engaged. Altogether, the odds were fearfully against them, and the issue of the battle was never for a moment in doubt.

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