Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXI. CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898. NO 62.

পদকল্পতরু।

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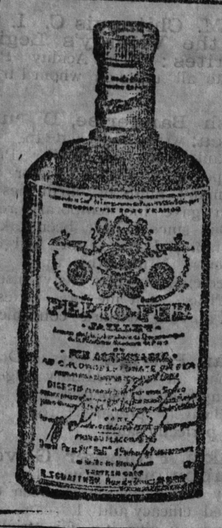

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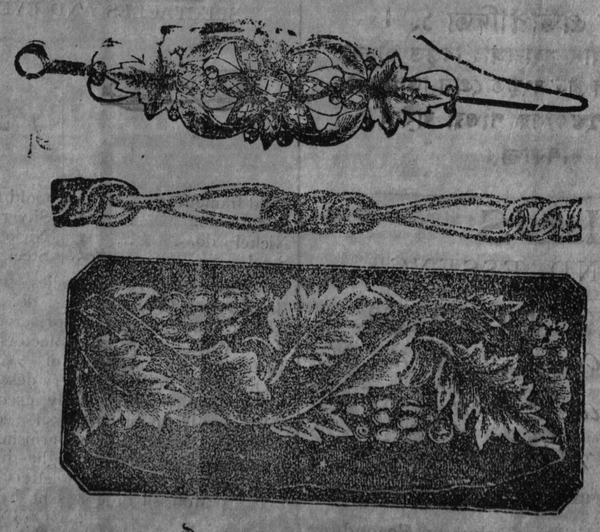

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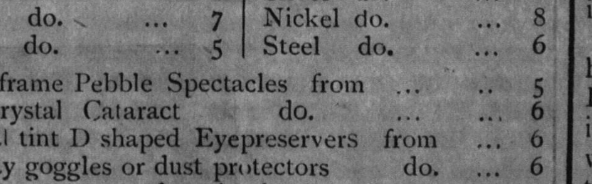

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THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIAN THREAT TO CHINA.

PEKIN, July 7 (*Reuter*).—The Russian threat to seize the province of Ili or Kuldja has caused some consternation here. Up to the present negotiations had been conducted in an amicable spirit. The Chinese based their arguments on Article III. of the convention signed in St. Petersburg on May 7 last, which permits China to use foreign capital and engineers for the Northern Railway, while M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, insisted upon the Cassini Convention. The Chinese state that the Russian menace was conveyed more in the nature of a hint, and consider it uncertain whether M. Pavioff in using the threat exceeded his instructions with a view to summarily bringing the negotiations to a close, or whether Russia intends embarking upon a new policy of spoliation. A strong feeling prevails among the Chinese, who declare it to be better for China to die immediately than to be tortured to death, losing limb after limb.

The Chinese *conessionnaire* for the Tientsin-Chin Kiang Railway has now only ten days left for finding the capital for the line. In the event of his failure to secure it the concession will be given to Herr Cerlowitz, a German, who has been vigorously supported by Baron von Heyking, the German Minister.

July 10.—The Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister in St Petersburg announcing that Russia has withdrawn her opposition to the Northern Railway Extension loan with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank on learning that no mortgage upon the permanent way is given to the bank, and that the control of the line remains in the hands of the Chinese. Russia also abandons the idea of occupying Ili.

The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Pekin (July 11):—I have just returned from a visit to the Northern Railway. The earthworks are completed to Kinchow, 110 miles north of the Great Wall. Work is in active progress under Mr. Kindar's superintendence. The completion of the extension to Niuchwang depends upon the loan from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Huyufen, the Director General of Railways, has announced that according to a telegram from the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg, Russia withdraws her protest against the loan on certain conditions. These are that the line is not mortgaged as security, and that there is no foreign control or management other than exists on Chinese railways already open.

Reuter's Pekin agent says that there are indications that the threat to seize Kuldja if the Northern Railway extension is persisted in was made by M. Pavloff of his own initiative without having been suggested by the Russian Government.

CHINA.

BLACK FLAG RISING.

There is news of a Black Flag rising in the province of Kwang-is. The rebels have been victorious in their first encounters and are reported to be marching on Wu-chau. Many *likin* officials have been killed.

The situation at Wu-chau is reported to be critical. There is a great exodus of wealthy natives.

Six gunboats have been despatched from Canton to Pak-hoi with from 2, 000 to 3, 000 Manchu troops which are to march overland to Wu-chau. A British gunboat is going up the West River at the request of our Wu-chau Consul.

A Paklan magistrate, who offered a reward for the capture of the rebel chief, was himself captured by the chief who ponred kerosine over the magistrate and then set fire to him. He afterwards butchered the magtrate's family and flung their corpses into the river.

It is stated that 460 rebels have been slughtered, and that the head bodies have been seen floating past Wu-chau.

Several acts of piracy on the river are reported.

Sir Cladle MacDonald has insisted on the immediate restoration of order among the population in the neighbourhood of Chin-kiang whither he has despatched her Majesty's gunboat Algerine.

According to news received from Canton on Tuesday, the rebels had then captured nine towns, and had defeated the Imperial troops west of Wu-chau. In the latter town placards have been posted up declaring war against the officials and warning the citizens to leave before the rebels attack the place.

The perfect of Wu-chau reports the loss of the Imperial troops to have been 1,500 killed, and says that unless reliefs arrive at once he will be forced to surrender.

The rebel leaders great the people well, and distribute a portion of the loot among the peasants and small shopkeepers. They declare their intention to overthrow Manchu rule in the province, and on ample reward is offered to each city and village supplying recruits.

It is rumoured at Canton that the French have hinted to the Imperial Government in Peking that they are ready to resort to armed intervention in order to quell the rebellion, which is a menace to French commercial interests in the southern provinces.

The Shanghai *Daily News* publishes the following telegram, dated Chung-king, July 8.

"The Protestant and Catholic missions at Chungking have been attacked by rioters. Yuengchong and adjacent cities are much disturbed. A French priest has been captured by brigands, who have demanded a ransom of 10,000 taels. Several natives have been killed and much property has been destroyed. The situation is critical. The Consuls at Chung-king are on the alert. Chungking itself is quiet."

REGARDING the Bajour affairs, it is likely that the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai, as representatives of the rival factions, will appeal to the British Political Officer there, to lay down some boundary line in the Jhandoul Valley. This may lead to the restoration of peace among petty local Khans; but it is by no means certain that the Nawab of Dir will hold his hand forthwith, as he labours under what appears to be a clear misapprehension that all, the clans are really hostile to British interests.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4, 1898.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

MR. SINNET was the then Editor of the *Pioneer*, and he was conducting his paper ably in the usual way, though betraying almost in every sentence a contempt for the unfortunate people of this country. Just then a letter from him was handed to us by either Madame Blavatsky or Colonel Olcott—we don't remember by whom, probably they were both present on the occasion. In that letter, addressed to Madame, Mr. Sinnet had expressed his surprise at the audacity of the contention of the Theosophists that there was anything in the East which was worth the study of the West. Madame smiled, and said, "He is ours. We can't manage those who stand aloof. But this man comes to us as an enemy, and he is under our control." And surely, Mr. Sinnet at last came to acknowledge that not only the East had knowledge which the West had not, but that the West has no or very little knowledge of things, really useful to man.

This is what Mr. Stead says (*vide Borderland*, Vol. III, No. 1) : "The list, published elsewhere, of the lodges and circles of the Theosophical Society is a remarkable testimony to the world-wide spread of a movement which more than any other in our time has popularised the study of occultism, and compelled the materialized West to bow before the fascination of the mystical studies of the Orient."

And do you call it fascination? The soul hankers after bread, and the West gives stones—X'rays, and the phonograph! The East has ever been after bread. The East knows what it is about, which the West does not know. The West tries to find happiness in gold, power and worldly success, only forgetting that man is but a temporary resident of this world. Mr. Stead himself says the same thing in his *Borderland*, Vol 1, No. 6, page 511 :—

Still more remarkable has been the success with which this remarkable woman (Madame Blavatsky) has succeeded in driving into the somewhat wooden head of the Anglo-Saxon the conviction—long ago arrived at by a select circle of students and orientalists of whom Professor Max Muller may be said to be the most distinguished living representative that the East is—in matters of religious and metaphysical speculation—at least entitled to claim as much respect as the West. That indeed is stating it very mildly. "The snub-nosed Saxons," as Disraeli used to love to describe the race which made him Prime Minister, are learning somewhat of humanity and self-abasement before the races whom, by use of material force, they have reduced to vassalage.

Here is the cause of the friction between the Hindus and their rulers laid bare. The English master of India has no doubt of his superiority over the Hindus. Sir Charles Elliott called them "a half-civilized" and "inferior race." He said that if the English rulers even oppressed them, that was more than compensated by the Christianity that they have offered their subjects. Of course, Sir Charles Elliott holds extreme views on the subject. But there is no doubt of it that almost every Englishman thinks that he is in every respect superior to the Hindus, and that he has a moral right to the submission of the Hindus to his will.

If the Hindus had thought in the same way, there would have been no friction. But though the Hindus give great credit to Englishmen for many of their estimable qualities, they cannot help feeling, in their heart of hearts, that in a fair field they are quite a match for their masters. Thus to their claim as of right, viz., that as a superior race they have a right to keep them under vassalage, the Hindus yield with a silent protest. That is precisely the situation.

The *Borderland* continues :—

Down to quite recent times the average idea of the average Englishman—notwithstanding all the books of all our pundits—has been that the Hindus were benighted and ignorant pagans, whom it was charity to subdue, and a Christian duty to attempt to convert. To-day, even the man in the street has some faint glimmerings of the truth that these Asiatics, whom he despises, are, in some respects, able to give him points, and still leave him far behind. The Eastern sage who told Professor Hensoldt that the West studied the stomach whereas the East studied the soul, expressed strongly a truth which our people are only beginning to assimilate. We are learning at last to respect the Asiatics, and in many things, to sit at their feet. And in this great transformation, Madame Blavatsky again figures as the leading thaumaturgist. She and those whom she trained, have bridged the chasm between the materialism of the West and the occultism and metaphysics of the East. They have extended the pale of human brotherhood, and have compelled us to think, at least, of a conception of an all-embracing religion, with wider bases than those of which the re-unionists of Christendom have hitherto dreamed.

Yet the East has learnt many things from the West, and some of them are valuable. Thus the West has taught the East that every one beyond India is not a *mlehcha*. The West has also taght the East arts and sciences, and several other things.

But we have not the slightest wish of deprecating the West. In India the position is this. A European Assistant Superintendent of Police has to direct a Police Inspector, an Indian, the superior being young and inexperienced, and the subordinate every way fitted to lead his master. The position is thus unnatural. We find this arrangement in all departments of the State. Give a fair field, and the subordinates in many cases would have been superiors.

Then there is another arrangement which causes the friction. We have here Regulation and non-Regulation districts. It is supposed that the latter, by reason of their being inhabited by half-civilized races, are not in need of all the rules of a civilized Government. But why are the Regulation districts also deprived of those principles, necessary in an enlightened rule? Thus even in Regulation districts, nay, in the most advanced ones, the officials are supreme, and the people have very little power. This is not the case anywhere else in the British Empire. Now this arrangement might have been necessary, if the people were really what Sir Charles Elliott thought them to be, *viz.*, semi-advanced in civilization and inferior in intellectual and moral qualities. But the people themselves, as we have said above, have no such notions; and, therefore, they feel that they do deserve more liberty and privileges than the present arrangements permit them.

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

THE following sentences are culled from the letter of our London correspondent :—

There is no factor which has tended more to the disintegration of the Tory party in the constituencies than Lord George Hamilton and his fatuous policy in India.

Here is another paragraph :—

If Congress circles throughout India would send home verified particulars to the editor of the *New Age*, London, he would publish them in his columns; and if they were also sent to Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, M. P., House of Commons, he has undertaken to interpellate the Secretary of State with regard to any *well-authenticated* outrage upon natives by Europeans. It is quite time this mischief was put an end to.

Here is yet another :—

I rarely read one of Lord George Hamilton's shifty and evasive answers on the discredited Poona policy of the Indian Government, without a feeling of amazement at the imperfect and inefficient information which is possessed by the India Office about Indian affairs, and a sense of wonder whether or no any information reaches it at all until it is definitely asked for.

Now it is not inefficient information or indolence that leads Lord George Hamilton to give evasive answers. It is contempt, utter contempt, for his opponents. He vouchsafes replies, as a matter of form; for, his Lordship is not yet absolutely free from the trammels of Parliamentary rules. Mr. Curzon, the other day, refused to give any reply at all! If the Radicals cannot show more strength, it is possible that in time Lord George Hamilton will learn to imitate Mr. Curzon, and refuse to give any reply at all.

Here is part of a paragraph from the letter of our London correspondent :—

The first Notice of Motion on going into Committee on East India Revenue Accounts, has just been placed on the Order Book of the House by Mr. Herbert Roberts, who will move: That, in the opinion of this House, the recent alterations made in the law relating to sedition and the control of the Press in India, being a distinct departure from the traditional policy of the Indian Government in regard to the Press and to public criticism, demand the immediate attention of Parliament.

Below is a remarkable letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, dated the 12th July, over the signature of Babu Romesh Chander Dutt, on the same subject :—

I am a constant reader of the *Manchester Guardian* and have read with considerable interest the editorial remarks in the issue of this morning, relating to the circular issued by the Russian Minister of the Interior for dealing "with politically untrustworthy persons." Permit me to quote one passage from the editorial note:—"The Russian police are to look out for agitators, and having one, they are to search him. If proofs can be found against him, he is to be tried and sentenced; if no proofs are forthcoming, he is to be sentenced without being tried." Englishmen naturally consider this procedure unjust, illegal, despotic and barbarous. Suppose, sir, that a Russian newspaper wrote on the new Sedition Law of India in similar words, thus:—"The Indian police are to look out for editors of newspapers in India, suspected of exciting 'contempt' towards the Government. Having caught one they are to proceed against him. If proofs of exciting disaffection are forthcoming, he is convicted and sentenced to hard labour under the Indian Penal Code; if no proofs of commission of any offence are forthcoming, he is not convicted, but may still be sentenced to hard labour in default of finding security for good behaviour, under the Criminal Procedure Code." If a Russian paper wrote thus, Englishmen would scarcely believe it; but nevertheless it would be describing pretty correctly and accurately the new law of sedition for India. There is a double provision now against an editor of an Indian newspaper, suspected of exciting disaffection. If no specific offence is proved against him he can be sentenced to hard labour in prison under the Penal Code. If no specific offence is proved against him, he can nevertheless be sentenced to hard labour under the Criminal Procedure Code for default of furnishing security for good behaviour.

You describe the Russian circular as "despotic justice in a nutshell; always ready to give a man a fair trial if it can prove his guilt, and only driven to withhold trial when no proof is forthcoming." Does not this remark apply to the Indian Sedition Law, as I have described it above? I have been a Magistrate in India for twenty years and more; and I will not say that British rule in India is like the Russian rule, or that British judicial procedure in India is like the Russian procedure. So far from it, British administration is carried on with a degree of toleration for the expression of free criticism and with a regard for the liberty of the subject, which is rare even in many of the advanced countries in Europe. But I do maintain,—and the facts I have stated above justify me in maintaining,—that the new Sedition Law of India is despotic in its conception and despotic in the shape in which it has been passed; it is contrary to the principles of equity which we have learnt in English schools from our boyhood, and it is unworthy of a civilised nation and a civilised Government. Since the publication of the Blue-book on this Sedition Law, there has been no discussion on the subject in Parliament, probably because the provisions are such that they do not bear the light of discussion. It will, no doubt, be discussed with the Indian Budget before empty benches in the last days of August, when there will be few to hear the discussion.

If they had made Babu Romesh Chander Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the arrangement would have been advantageous to all parties concerned. It would have strengthened British Government in India, and made, (we don't mean any disparagement to Sir John Woodburn when we say so) the people happy. It is quite possible that Sir John Woodburn would prove a more beneficent ruler than Babu Romesh Chander if put in his place. But though it is the beginning of the 20th century, sentiments have not yet been completely abolished from the human heart. What an excellent tactical move it would have been for the British Government to put an Indian in charge of a Province! Englishmen expect the Indians to identify themselves more thoroughly with the British Government than they are supposed to do now. But they ought to have benefitted by the experience of the Moghul sovereigns who succeeded in gaining the hearts of the people by appointing Hindus as Governors of Provinces. Babu Romesh Chander Dutt, as the ruler of a Province, might have benefitted both the British Government and the people much more, than he can possibly do now. But still the presence of a trained administrator like him in England is an advantage, which is beyond calculation.

Babu Romesh Chander's letter was noticed by the *Manchester Guardian* in an editorial which is as follows :—

A well-known Indian, living in England asks us to-day whether all that we said the other day in condemnation of the Russian Government's way of dealing with "politically untrustworthy persons" does not apply with equal force to the Indian Government's short way with editors. It does. The new Sedition Law is perfectly Russian in its spirit. It has been our own complaint against it that it brings into India methods of repression which all Englishmen regard, when they see them practised in Russia, as odious and contemptible. To give India a humane and scientific code of law, we employ men like Macaulay and Stephen, and then, in a passing panic, we throw away their handiwork and go back to the use of the old instruments of half civilised despotisms It is as if English weavers tried to cope with a period of bad trade by going back to the hand-loom. Worse still, there is something pointedly infatuated in a policy which drives it home into the minds of Indians that, harsh as Russian rule is, British rule may be no better. The authors of this policy are never tired of telling us that Russia menaces India. Their whole military policy is one of nervous preparation to keep Russia out. In their wisdom they do what they can, at the same time, to make Indians feel that they might be no worse off if Russia got in.

Referring to the Sedition Act, an occasional correspondent writes to us from London by the last mail the following :—

Though the Liberal Front Bench has not yet spoken (I believe, through Sir H. Fowler's baneful influence) we have succeeded in ranging the whole mass of Liberal opinion in Parliament and in the country against the new Sedition Law; and there is every reason, therefore, to hope and believe that the law will not be permanent.

Here we see Sir H. Fowler again to the front! We, who are interested in the maintenance of the British Government, has nothing to fear from sedition, either bubonic or otherwise; but we are just now under extreme apprehension on account of another threatened calamity. The people are not able to transplant paddy for want of rains. If the rains fail, there will be an end of every thing.

WHO is primarily responsible for the revolutionary changes in Section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code? A writer in *India* sometime ago exonerated the Government of Lord Elgin from all blame in the matter, and threw the entire responsibility upon Lord George Hamilton and his colleagues in the India Council. From the two Despatches on the subject, presented to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Herbert Roberts, it will be seen that the honour and glory of this revolution belong equally to both. It is quite true that the Government of India, in their letter, with apparent innocence, suggested that "we consider that it is not necessary or desirable to amend the section," and that what they wanted was a mere re-drafting of it; but this re-drafting practically meant the changes which the Secretary of State asked them to adopt. What happened was this. The Government of India represented that Section 124A. should be recast on the lines laid down by Mr. Justice Strachey, and the Secretary of State supplied them with a draft for that purpose. Lord George Hamilton, however, left it optional with the Government of India to adopt it entirely or partially, or make such alterations as they liked. As a matter of fact, the Government of India did not accept the draft as it was; and if it were really their intention not to "amend" the section, they had full liberty to do so. When the Government of India informed the Secretary of State that the section should not be amended, they assigned, as the ground of their decision, that "two of the highest courts in India have laid it down that section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code does in substance reproduce the law of sedition in force in the United Kingdom." The plain meaning of this was that the India Government was desirous to put the same construction upon the law of sedition as was done by Mr. Justice Strachey, and the Secretary of State only gave effect to this desire by helping them with a draft based on the interpretation of the Bombay High Court. So, properly-speaking, the change, effected in the substantive law relating to sedition, originated rather with Lord Elgin's Government than with Lord George Hamilton, though it is clear that the latter not only accepted the suggestion with delight but made some improvement upon it in order to more effectually curtail freedom of speech. The Secretary of State, however, is entirely responsible for the indecent haste with which the changes in the criminal law were hurried through the Legislative Council. On the other hand, the other serious changes in the law, namely, those relating to section 505 of the Indian Penal Code and sections 107 and 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as making the sedition cases triable by Magistrates were due entirely to the recommendations of the Government of India. And, we think, these changes are more dangerous to the liberty of the press than those introduced in section 124A.

THE *Dacca Gazette* drew the attention of Sir John Woodburn to some special grievances of the people of the Dacca Division, during His Honour's recent visit to Dacca. We shall notice two of them. The disarmament of Burrisaul is not only a standing reproach to that district, but the measure is fraught with great mischief. It was inaugurated with the laudable object of putting down gun-shot murders which for some time prevailed in Backergunge. It is, however, very doubtful whether such a remedy was of any use for such a crime. For, it was admitted by the officials themselves that, several of these murders were effected by bamboo guns which, of course, could be made and used by any resident of the district, in spite of the disarmament. What is needed to put a check to these murders, is to secure their perpetrators by some efficient detectives. But this policy has never been adopted, though it was urged in these columns several times. The withdrawal of the privilege of holding arms has, however, caused untold miseries to the agriculturists of the districts. They need guns to protect themselves and their crops from the depredations of wild beasts. Since the last two or three years they have been suffering terrible losses in this way; and we think, it is time that the Government should withdraw the drastic measure.

The other matter to which the *Dacca Gazette* refers, is the unpopularity of the Deputy Magistrate, Moulvi Fuzl-ul-Karim. In Faridpore he played so many pranks that the Government found it necessary to transfer him from there to the sudder station of Dacca. But, he has been again put in charge of a Sub-division and the *Gazette* says that he has again managed to come into collision with the people. Recently, we received a number of allegations against the Moulvi; but they were of such serious character that we advised the parties who sent them to us, to submit them direct to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. And we learn from our Dacca contemporary that a representation, numerously signed, is actually going to be submitted to His Honour. This is what the *Dacca Gazette* says :—

Moulvi Fuzl-ul-Karim of Munshigunge is virtually a resident of this district, he having settled in his father-in-law's place, in Thana Nawabganj, where his wife has inherited big properties, a portion of which is situated within Thana Srinagore, which is within his own jurisdiction. He naturally looks after his wife's properties and is constantly at loggerheads with some of his neighbours. Some cases have been transferred from his file on this account in spite of his objection.

It is both in the interests of the public and those of the Moulvi, that he should be transferred elsewhere. The question should also be decided whether, judging from his previous career, he is fit to be placed in independent charge of a Subdivision or not.

THE rumour about Mr. Tilak's release is again prevalent This time it is to be traced to a visit which the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent paid him in jail. A rule was framed last year, authorising the jail authorities to recommend for release any prisoner whose unexpired sentence is within six months and who has borne a good conduct. It is believed, Mr. Tilak may be set free under this rule. It is, however, now of very small moment whether Mr. Tilak is released or kept confined. For, he will serve out his term in December next. We have, however, no faith in these rumours; and probably the present is a canard like its predecessors.

WE doubt very much whether a scandal like the Hooley affair is possible in this country. The details have not yet reached us; but some idea of the stupendous character of the scandal may be formed from the special telegram to the *Pioneer*, re-produced in another column. It appears that some of the highest men in England were bribed to countenance a project which will prove the ruin of many a family. It will also be seen that respectable papers like the *Pall Mall Gazette* received large sums of money, according to Mr. Hooley, to delude the public. Even the humblest paper in India is incapable of doing anything of the kind. Yet, when the Gagging Act was passed by Lord Lytton, the charge of blackmailing was hurled at the devoted head of the native press of the country. The Government of India, however, only made the allegation, and failed to show a single case in which a newspaper had extorted money from anybody. Here is, however, proof positive, if Mr. Hooley is to be believed, that even most respectable papers can be bought in England by money.

WE regret to hear of the death of Babu Woomesh Chander Battabyal, District Magistrate of Maldah. He was a member of the Native Civil Service, and by dint of his ability, rose high in the estimation of the Government. He took a good deal of interest in the improvement of the Bengali literature. Unfortunately, he gave offence to many by his aggressive way of writing, specially regarding subjects, held sacred by the Hindus.

MR. BECK, of the Aligarh College, considers "the condition of the Indian Universities as a political evil of the first magnitude." The *Pioneer* does not agree with all that Mr. Beck says; but yet, he has no doubt that the University education is "a scandal." And though we happen to differ from some of the views put forth by them in regard to this matter, we fully agree with both in considering that the University education in this country is an evil of the first magnitude. By the system of education that prevails "the teaching body," as Mr. Beck justly observes, "has become the slave of the examining body. The examination has crept over and corroded every part of education; from a servant it has become a tyrant; the means has grown into an end; and true ideals of education have been extinguished, and the result is the degradation of the whole profession. This is a misfortune not only for India but for the British Empire." This is very well put. Yes, the result of the present system of education is that a student learns very little, and loses much of his vitality and flesh. He enters school as a sprightly boy, but comes out of the ordeal as a consumptive young man, without much real knowledge of anything. Mr Beck further says :—

By the University standard for the B. A., is meant an intellectual standard only. A true standard of education includes four other things: (1) loyalty, (2) morals and character, (3) manners, and (4) physical development.

In the above, Mr. Beck speaks like a true friend of India, though we don't understand what he means by teaching loyalty. Loyalty is a sentiment; and we do not know how it can be taught or cultured, and how Mr. Beck manages to sow the seed of that estimable feeling in the hearts of his students. Of course, there is a negative method, viz., of ostracising such books from the curriculum of the institution as foster radical ideas in the mind. But even this would be an impossible task, considering that English literature is saturated with ideas which are antagonistic to the sort of loyalty that Mr. Beck would teach to Indian students. After all, this is a negative method and can rarely be effective. A woman may be confined in a convent and not allowed to see the face of a man; but still that would not eradicate that natural attraction that she has for the other sex. In short, we would like to know how Mr. Beck is "cultivating" loyalty in his institution. If the students are made to stand in a row and go through even a very agreeable pastime, such as, repeating a prayer to God, the holy practice very soon comes to be disliked by the actors. In the same manner, if Mr. Beck makes his students hear a lecture, say, once in a week, that their first duty is loyalty to Englishmen, the possibilities are that the majority of the students would come to regard the sentiment with aversion. We fear that the very efforts which Mr. Beck is so earnestly making to sow the seed of loyalty in the hearts of the students, would produce rather a baneful than a beneficial effect. We are, however, glad to see Mr. Beck trying to introduce reforms.

THE mail to hand brings information that Babu Ananda Mohun Bose has engaged his passage by the P. and O. S. S. "Oriental" which leaves London on the 11th instant. He joins it at Marseilles on the 18th, changes to the "Clyde" at Aden, and, travelling with the mail, hopes to reach Bombay about the 3rd of September. When the mail left, Babu Ananda Mohun was residing at Harrogate, a town in the north of England, in Yorkshire, well-known for its healthy situation and mineral springs. He had gone there a fortnight before for change and rest as well as for some baths, preliminary to turning his steps homewards. We are glad to learn that he had an opportunity of preaching the gospel of India to Mr. Morley, and he took full advantage of it. This was at a meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation, held on the 22nd of June at St. James' Hall, London. It is the largest hall in London, and the meeting was a crowded one. It was, we are told, perhaps the largest meeting Mr. Bose has had the honour of addressing in England. Mr. Morley was the chief speaker; and, after his speech, there was only one resolution be-

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

the meeting, thanking Mr. Morley and expressing confidence in the triumph of Liberal principles, to which Mr. Bose was called upon to speak. And this gave him an opportunity to devote the greater portion of his speech to describing the grievances of India, and how, in this unfortunate country, every Liberal principle was being trampled under foot. After that Babu Ananda Mohun had another meeting to address, also in London, on the 4th of July, the American Independence Day. He was not in very good health; but he was obliged, at the earnest and pressing request of the promoters, to go and speak at the meeting. His name was specially mentioned in the hand-bill, distributed all over the city. Our readers may be interested to learn what sort of bill it was, and we publish it below :—

On the 122nd Anniversary of American Independence, Monday, July 4th, at 8-30 P. M., a demonstration of desire for the Unity of the English-speaking world, will be addressed, among others, by Henry George, of the United States, son of the author of "Progress and Poverty," and Ananda M. Bose, President of the Sadharan Brahmo-Somaj, Calcutta, and Representative of English-speaking India. A message of sympathy will be read from Justin McCarthy, M. P., Chairman: W. T. Stead, Editor of *Review* of *Reviews*. American and Colonial Music by the Browning Hall Band.

The meeting was held to further the growing feeling of unity amongst the English-speaking world; and Mr. Bose pleaded for a growing feeling of unity, sympathy and solidarity between England and India, in the place of the present policy which is producing a contrary and disastrous effect. Mr. Stead was to have presided; but owing to a carriage accident, he could not come. This was the last meeting addressed by Mr. Bose in England; and our correspondent says that though there were representative speakers from Canada, Australia and the United States, Mr. Bose's remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm of all.

SAYS the *Philadelphia Inquirer* just to hand:

The American citizen has never looked upon war as a profession of the highest rank, as have nearly all the other nations, past and present.

This is not quite correct. In India, the Brahmins, that is to say, the intellectual and spiritual classes, always held the first rank, and the military and governing classes, the second. We are further told that the American soldiers, who are fighting now, were only civilians before :—

The point to be made is that it is American volunteers—men who, a few months ago, were active in civil life,—who have accomplished so much with so few casualties, but not without great bravery and tremendous exertion under trying circumstances. Even half the so-called regulars were civilians a few weeks ago.

This fact, no doubt, conveys an important lesson to those who spend such huge sums upon standing armies and their training. The reason why the American citizen, though a civilian, yet fights so well, is that he fights for his own country, and the standing army fight for material greed for the benefit of others. Says that paper :—

Do the Americans bear charmed lives? Not at all. The American soldier is no machine. He is not drawn from the dregs of society. He is not drilled to the extent that he is an automaton. No; he is a patriot and a man of intelligence. When he fights, it is for his country; and to love one's country, is better than three years of service as a conscript.

But now the tempter is before America. If now America is tempted to become the lord of men, then all its virtues will evaporate in time.

THE Government of India have been pleased to give the following reply why the natives of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been ostracised from the Rurki College :—

The revised rules are calculated to secure the most suitable men for the various Engineering appointments throughout India. Natives of Bombay are not debarred from their fair share of the available appointments, as will be seen from the statement (Madras 31: Bombay 31; Bengal 42; and North-West Provinces, Punjab, Burmah, Minor Administrations, and Railways 24) showing the percentages of appointments held by Indians of each Province as compared with the whole strength of the superior Engineering staff. It had been foun from experience that in the absence of ruled such as those in question, there was a greats tendency for Indian candidates to obtain appointments on the Upper India and Railway lists for which they were not constitutionally fit. By the introduction of the revised rules, it is intended that such candidates as succeed in obtaining appointments, should serve on the lists and in the Provinces to which their College of origin is attached and where they are best fitted to serve.

The general impression is that the Rurki College is meant for the benefit of the Europeans; and as the Europeans cannot compete with the Bengalees, Bombayates and Madrasees in examinations, hence the latter are excluded from the College! There is no doubt of it that it is the Europeans, and not the people of the N.-W. Provinces who will benefit by the present arrangement.

HERE is an amusing revelation made by *Rais* and *Rayett*: Mr. James, Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary to the Charitable Famine Fund, thus thanked the newspapers which published the subscription lists, free of cost :—

Amongst the many kind services which have been rendered to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee, is one which the public may perhaps overlook or forget. The Committee are anxious, therefore, to mention the generosity of the newspapers which insert their subscription-list *gratis*. By kindly setting apart a portion of its columns during a long series of months for advertising a charity, a newspaper not only renders it a most valuable service, by keeping its claims before the public and advertising the names of those who have subscribed, but it incurs positive outlay and deprives itself of a return on its capital, all in this good cause.

Professional aid to charity is indeed not uncommon, and the Central Executive Committee of the Fund have received assistance of the kind from many quarters which will in due course be suitably acknowledged. The Committee are, however, desirous on this occasion of specially tendering their grateful acknowledgments to the proprietors and managers of the newspapers, as it has just come to their notice that the bill of one alone, *Capital*, would by this time have amounted to no less than Rs. 2,054. The proprietors of other newspapers, the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, *Statesman* and *Pioneer*, have been equally generous and always most obliging, aiding the officers of the Committee on every occasion. Did the rules of accounting permit, the actual value of the services, so rendered, might have been shown from time to time as a subscription. When, however, the Central Committee winds up its affairs, the amounts will be ascertained and publicly stated. Meantime the Central Committee can only thank the Press for the expenditure which it is constantly incurring on their behalf and the kind services which it is also generously rendering to the Fund.

The native papers also allowed their columns to be utilized for the above purpose, free of charge; but, being only "native", Mr. James naturally thought it preposterous to acknowledge their services. That is, however, a small matter. One of the papers, thanked for circulating the subscription list *gratis*, is the *Pioneer*. This is, however, what one finds on the Expediture side in the Account of Receipts and Expenditure to the end of October, 1897: "*By amount paid to the Pioneer Press for circulating the monthly Subscription Lists to the subscribers to the Pioneer, Rs. 1,167-3-0.*"

WE said the other day that it is very doubtful if all the plague officers knew that it was a sense of moral duty which had impelled the Government to enforce these plague rules with such rigour. Here is a case to show how some of them at least were kept in total ignorance of this noble desire on its part. Sindh is one of the places where the operation of the plague regulations was carried on very stringently; and Mr. Clements is a Sub-divisional Magistrate of the district. On the 15th of June last, he convicted one Ebrahimji Valiji, because, it was alleged, he had disobeyed the orders of the District Magistrate by failing to vacate his house, and sentenced him to 14 days' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The man appealed; and some startling facts were brought to light. Under the plague rules, if the members of a family got themselves inoculated they were not required to vacate an affected house. It transpired in course of the trial in the court of the Sessions Judge that some members of the accused's family, residing in the house in respect of which the prosecution was instituted, had been inoculated. In consequence of this the accused committed no offence at all. But this is not all. The Sessions Judge, before disposing of the case, called upon the Magistrate for the production of an application, said to have been made for the accused by his pleader on the 14th June. The Magistrate was further asked to explain why the application was not attached to the record. The Magistrate totally denied the submission of any application by the accused for postponement. In his judgment, the Sessions Judge, however, declares that the statement of the Magistrate, that no application for postponement was made, is "erroneous." "The application", continues the Sessions Judge, "endorsed with an order of refusal, initialled by Mr. Clements, has been found in the papers of another case in the records of the Sub-divisional Magistrate." So, the accused really made an application for postponement, and the Magistrate rejected it; and when pressed to explain by the superior court why he did such a thing, he at first denied the existence of the document, and afterwards found it in the records of another case! And the honour and liberties of tens of thousands of people are entrusted to the care of such an officer! But let the Sessions Judge speak for us :—

Apart from the fact that the pleader for the accused, having been kept waiting on the 14th June several hours in consequence of Mr. Clements' mistake, was entitled to some consideration at his hands, the grounds, assigned in the application, were, if true, reasonable; and the Magistrate in his order gave no reasons whatever for refusing the request. The accused was entitled to have time to arrange his defence; and the desire to strengthen the hands of the Executive ought not to have been allowed to operate, to the prejudice of an accused person.

No words of our own are required to add to the poignancy of the above remarks. So it was to "strengthen the hands of the Executive" that the man, though innocent, was sent to jail! He was, no doubt, acquitted by the Sessions Judge; but one can easily imagine the trouble he had to go through, to secure his liberty.

Now that a man, thoroughly acquainted with Moffasil affairs, like Raja Shasee Shekhereswar, has come to the Council, it is likely that he will unearth many of the evils, the existence of which is not known to the authorities, yet which tell severely upon millions of innocent villagers. The Raja, though a nobleman, is a friend of the ryot; and so sincere a friend is he of the ryots that he organized People's Associations for their advancement. The question that he asked about pounds, may appear insignificant to a cockney, but it means much to the agriculturists. But the Raja has much to do. Do Choukidars, the Raja may ask, perform their legitimate duty, though paid by the villagers? And how rigorously this direct tax is levied from the poorest of the poor! There is not a villager, though he may be starving, who is exempt from this cruel tax. One of the conditions of things now obtaining in the Moffasil villages is the increase of thefts. It is no wonder that such should be the case. The terror of detection and punishment, which so long kept evil-disposed persons in check, has been removed, thanks to the police administration in the Moffasil. Villagers now scarcely send information to the thana when a theft is committed; for, they have come to know by bitter experience that such a procedure does them no good. On the contrary, they only bring on additional sufferings by this means; for, the first thing they have to do, in many cases, when Police Sub-Inspector or the Head Constable comes to enquire on this information, is to gratify his greed; and they are sought to be put to trouble, if they fail to do so. When such a state of things prevails in the Moffasil, it is but natural that thieves should flourish in the interior, though the Magistrates, who are no longer in touch with the people, are kept ignorant of the fact.

MRS. LESTER, who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for shooting her husband by the Bombay High Court, and who was incarcerated at the Yerrowda Jail, has been removed to the Sassoon Hospital seriously ill.

THE latest news states that the situation in Jandol is unchanged. No fighting had occurred up to the evening of the 27th ult., though both sides had been strengthened by reinforcements.

THE Natu brothers are not faring well in body at Belgaum. The elder Natu is said to be suffering from a serious malady, contracted at Ahmedabed; while almost every other member of the family is sick.

THE following telegram appears in the "Englishman" from Silchar, under date the 30th ult.—The Wilde murder trial at Hafflong was concluded to-day, without pleaders appearing on either side. The Superintending Engineer wires: "Prisoners say they are not going to appeal," evidently implying that they have been sentenced to death.

IT will be remembered that ten persons were sentenced to transportation for life in the Broach rioting case. On appeal, the High Court of Bombay has made great reduction of sentence,—one life sentence being reduced to three years, and nine others to one to two years.

THE Members of the Viceroy's Council and of the Councils of Madras and Bombay can not get compensation allowance, inasmuch as their pay is regulated by Statute. Such is the ruling of the Secretary of State for India; but what, after all, is the practical value of the ruling? Why, the pay is to be raised all round, Members of the Viceroy's Council getting Rs. 6,666 in place of Rs. 6,400 monthly, and Members of the Bombay and Madras Councils, Rs. 5,333, in place of Rs. 5,120!

A QUESTION having arisen as to the conditions under which heads of departments whose head-quarters are at the presidency towns, are permitted to reside on the Nilgiri hills during the Government's stay at Ootacamund, the Governor in Council has ruled that such officers may be permitted to spend not more than two months with the Government at Ootacamund provided no extra expense to the State is incurred thereby.

Anent the revised rules for admission to the Thomason Civil Enginering College at Rurki, the Government of Bombay, in reply to the Bombay Presidency Association's memorial, says that the Government of India are not at present prepared to re-open the matter. The letter of reply thus concluds:- It had been found from experience that in the absence of rules such as those in question there was a great tendency for Indian candidates to obtain appointments on the Upper India and Railway lists, for which they were not constitutionally fit. By the introduction of the revised rules, it is intended that such candidates as succeed in obtaining appointments, should serve on the lists and in the provinces to which their College of origin is attached and where they are best fitted to serve.

OUR Karimganj correspondent writes under date July 28:—An unfortunate incident took place at Mukhamcherra Tea Garden in this subdivision. One of the garden clerks, a young man, aged about 20 years, had been confined to his house, ailing from fever for some time. One day, during the working hours, when all other Babus, living with or near him, were away to their respective avocations, the young man, suddenly seized with a fit of insanity, as his actions later on showed, took possession of a *dao* and was going to apply it to his own throat, apparently bend on committing suicide, when a female relative of his, with a child in her arm, went forward to stop him. The *dao* was hurled upon her, causing serious hurt to the lady and her chiid. She then ran away to the adjoining place—the family quarters of the doctor Babu. The man followed her thither, bandishing his *dao* and giving serious cuts to four other persons, who came in his way. A hue and cry being raised, the European manager of the garden was on the spot and managed to stop further mischief. Thereupon the man at once recovered his senses and looked penitent. He is now lying in the Karimgunj Charitable Dispensary, the illness and the recollection of his actions evidently preying heavily upon him. There were six persons wounded, of which 3 were females, 2 children and 1 servant. None of the cases has, however, proved fatal.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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MONETARY.—Quotations yesterday were 1-3-13-16 for demand and 1-4-1-16 for six months.

THE L. G.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and staff are expected to return to town this afternoon.

WATER-RATE RULES.—The *Gazette* publishes some proposed amendments of certain rules regarding the water-rate for Sone Canals and the Eden Canal.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.—The Calcutta Corporation are inviting tenders for a loan of thirty lakhs, repayable after nineteen years. The last date on which tenders will be received is the 29th instant.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP LIST.—Yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the juuior scholarship list. A student from the Dacca Collegiate School heads the list; and of the ten first grade scholarships as many as nine have been carried oft by moffusil students, a student from the Hindu School getting the one left.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY.—A Government Notification is published to the effect that nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash and kainit salts are exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. A. N. Wollaston, Assistant Secretary of the Revenue and Statistical Department of the India Office, has been appointed Registrar and Superintendent of Records in the place of Mr. F. C. Danvers who has just retired. He is succeeded in the Revenue and Statistical Department by Mr. Henry Hill, Assistant in the Public Works Department and Assistant Government Director of Guaranteed Indian Railway Companies.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—There was general rain in all parts of Bengal during the week, ending 1st August, but more rain is still wanted in many districts in the Burdwan, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions for purposes of transplantation. The condition of *bhadoi* crops and of sugarcane and jute is favourable. The transplantation of *paddy* is still going on, and the harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. The prospects of indigo are good. Prices are almost stationary except in Patna, where they are reported to have risen slightly. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Condition of cattle is generally good, but disease is still prevailing in several districts.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—The following students have passed the Final or Diploma Examination: From Campbell Medical School.—Jyotish Chandra Basuari, Jotindra Nath Basu, Mohit Krishna Basu, Manmatha Nath Sinha, Surendra Nath Mazumdar, Pulin Bihari Deb, Ram Chundra Roy, Benode Behari Roy Chaudhuri, Mohendra Nath Mukerjee, Uttam Chandra Pal, Mohendra Nath Bagchi. From the Cuttack Medical School.—Pran Krishna Maiti. From Temple Medical School, Patna.—Thakur Prasad Barman, Ram Chandra Dhondha, Charu Chandra Sur, Mohamad Maim Khan, Jogendra Nath Kolley, Dakshina Pada Bhuttacharjea, Jotindra Nath Ghoshal and Abdul Haleem.

THE BENARES COLLEGE.—Our Benares correspondent writes: The Benares Queen's College is doomed. Last year an attempt was made by the authorities to abolish the Science chair from the College; but owing to the strenuous agitation of the Benares public, the proposal was dropped. This year the examination results of the College and its school department have been simply disastrous. There are four posts of teachers vacant, but there is little prospect of their being filled up. An application was made by the Principal of the College for the promotion of certain teachers, but the Government has summarily refused to sanction it, on account of the bad results. This is no wonder, considering the great change that has come over the College since the transfer of Mr. Siddons, the late Head Master. The number of students in Mr. Siddon's time was 600, but it has now come to half hat number.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

BARRISAL, JULY 30.

The Lieutenant-Governor and suite arrived here at about 3. After inspecting the Kutcheries and offices, His Honour proceeded to the Zillah School, where addresses were presented by the District Board, the Municipality and the local People's Association. The last-mentioned body also took the opportunity of presenting a memorial to His Honour protesting against the general disarmament and begged that gun licenses be given to honest people for protecting themselves and their crops against wild animals. After distributing prizes at the Brojo Mohun Girls' School, and visiting some other schools, His Honour and party returned to the *Rhotas*, at dusk.

COMILLAH, JULY 30.

The Lieutenant-Governor reached here on the 28th instant and received the Municipal and District Board addresses, and received and returned the Maharajah's visit. His Highness entertained the Lieutenant-Governor at a *mekhli* nautch and dinner. Next day, His Honor visited the Cutcheries, Schools, Jail and Hospital. A garden party was given by the Maharajah with fire-works and illuminations. His Honour and the *elite* of the Indian and European community were present. The Lieutenant-Governor left last night, and the Maharajah this morning. The public were highly pleased with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Maharajah for their kind and sympathetic treatment.

COMILLAH, JULY 30.

The Maharajah of Tipperah reached here on the 27th instant, and was received at the railway station by the Political Agent and the *elite* of the town. Addresses were presented by the District Bar and the Tipperah public. The Bar expressed gratitude to the Maharajah for the valuable books, presented to their library, and the donation of Rs. 1,000 for improving the library house in Tipperah. The public prayed for permanent leases in town and the establishment of a college, and received hopeful assurance.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Friday the 29th July one suspected case and two deaths were reported. On Saturday and Sundap following there was no fresh case and no death. On Mondan, the 1st August, there was one suspected case and two deaths; the total true cases up to that date being 191 and deaths 155.

THERE are indications of a possible recrudesence of the plague in some of the Deccan districts in the Bombay Presidency, and special watchfulness is being observed to prevent its spread eastwards and to the south into Hyderabad and the Madras Presidency.

AT a general meeting of the Kurrachee Municipality on the 29th ultimo it was resolved to levy a tax called the plague tax of three per cent., on all houses, buildings and lands whose annual assessment is over Rs 100, and which are the sole ratable property of thier owners for three years beginning from the 1st October 1898.

THE results in Karachi for the 2nd show 3 cases and 2 deaths; totals to date, 3,069 cases and 2,410 deaths.

THERE were seven attacks and five deaths from plague in Bombay on Tuesday. The total mortality from all causes was 88, as against 157 last year and 99 the year before.

IT is officially reported that a recrudescence of the plague occurred in the Nizam's Dominions and 16 cases and 6 deaths occurred at Hubulgaon, and 16 cases and 26 deaths at Koragaon, a village not hitherto infected. Mr. Stevens, Deputy Plague Commissioner, has been ordered to proceed to the latter place to investigate the cause of the outbreak. Dr. Lawrie, Plague Commissioner, has applied to the Nizam's Government for an immediate deposit in the Bank of Bengal of Rs. 20,000 to meet plague expenses, and rather than be continually worried for money, suggests that the Nizam's Government allot Rs. 10,000 per month for plague expenditure. Dr. Lawrie declares that the danger to Hyderabad from plague is as great as, or even greater now than, it ever was. It were owing to fortuitous circumstance, he says, that the village of Hubulgaon is infected on this occasion and not the City of Hyderabad itself, and unless systematic measures to prevent the disease from entering Hyderabad is maintained, not a likely place will escape. A Committee will decide the money allotments for plague expenses.

THE GARHSHANKAR RIOT.

THE judicial enquiry into the origin and circumstances of the Garhshankar Riot appears to be attracting much attention in the Indian Press, both English and Native, especially, as is perhaps natural, the Native. It is difficult from the published reports of the evidence and the conflicting comments thereon to ascertain precisely what occurred, but, without possessing accurate information on all details, it seems unfortunately only too clear that it was a case of serious blunderings on the part of the Government officials. And every blunder made in dealing with the plague among the native community materially increases the future difficulties of an already sufficiently difficult matter. It appears *prima facie* from the evidence given on the Government side, that two grand primary blunders were committed. We have repeatedly in our columns insisted on the necessity, if unpalatable measures are to be successfully enforced on individuals for the public good—especially in the case of a population too ignorant to understand their object and utterly devoid of public spirit or sense of duty or the slightest idea of inconveniencing themselves for the greater good of the greater number—of taking every care that the practical hardship of their imposition shall be reduced to a minimum. Yet in this case this most obvious precaution against opposition dictated by the simplest common senses seems to have been unaccountably neglected. It is stated that order was given that a large village should be evacuated, and "that the people should be turned

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

into the fields at the end of April without any previous provision for their shelter." It is difficult to believe that this statement can be true—that anything so preposterous could be attempted by persons sane enough and old enough to be entrusted with authority under Government as the turning of a whole community of families—fathers, mothers and children—out of their only homes without providing them with temporary homes as a substitute. What population would not have resisted it? If this is true, then, it is but another and conspicuously striking instance of "the little wisdom" with which the world is governed. And alas! for a good cause committed to such imbecile hands. Those men did their best to create difficulties for themselves, and unfortunately also for others, by their monstrous folly, and certainly deserved all the brickbats they got. Let us only hope that the statement will receive authentic and unqualified contradiction.

The second grand primary blunder was that of investing with authority and fire-arms men who were "undisciplined and very excitable." To attempt to rule a populace or quell a mob with such an instrument as this under the name of a Police Force is to court riot and bloodshed. It is simply opposing mob to mob, one mob being armed with carbines while the other is armed with sticks and stones. "Police constables" who first begin firing on a crowd without orders and then refuse to stop firing on the most emphatic orders of their own officers, are not fit to be entrusted with carbines, and so far from quelling disorder are only likely to increase it. They are no instrument of civilised government.

But still another error, hardly less serious in practical consequences, although certainly less egregious in principle, appears to have been committed in dealing with the unfortunate people of Garhshankar, viz, vacillation in enforcing the preventive measures until it was obvious that the people would resist them, and indeed until the disease had made such headway that, even if not resisted, the measures had but a diminished chance of success. It is distinctly stated that at the commencement of the epidemic the people were docile and amenable to the sanitary authorities. But the disease was reported at Garhshankar on March 29th, and time went on and the plague increased, and passive resistance began, and increased until it changed into action and on April 28th, a force of about 250 constables, 50 of whom were armed with carbines and six rounds of buckshot, with five European officers (who could not control them) marched into the town to evacuate it by force. It would be interesting and instructive to learn precisely what were the causes at work to change the docility of the people into resistance, first passive and then active, within a month; but this is by the way.

By all means let the authority of the Government be vindicated and upheld with powder and short if necessary; but let it first be exercised with justice and mercy and common sense. Armed resistance to the representatves of the Government must be put down with armed forced if need be; but let us take care that the need be really is, that it is not apparent only, of our own manufacture provoked by our policy of vacillation or bullying, that is to say by the exercise of authority hesitatingly arbitarily and without tact and consideration. And when the undoubted need for force arises let us exert it through a reliable agency that we can measure and control and in the minimum effective amount—*Simla News* July 21st, 1898.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.S

Mr. J J Platel, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Sirajgunj, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. F J Jeffries, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy. Collr, Rajshahi, acting for him.

Babu Girish Chunder Dutt, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Manickganj, is allowed leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Babu Chandra Sekhar Kar, Deputy Magistrate and Dy Collr, on leave, acting for him.

Babu Satya Taran Mukerjea, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Muzaffarpur, Babu Surendra Lall Mittra, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, acting for him.

Mr D. Weston, Offig Jt-Magte and DyCollr, Dacca, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. P. Shirres. This cancels the order of appointing Mr. E. M. Konstam, Offig Dy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.

Mr. E. F. Mondy, Offg Principal of the Dacca College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Babu Gopal Chandra Ganguly, Professor, Rajshahi College, is allowed leave without allowances, under article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations for six months, Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra, M. A. Lecturer in the Chittagong College, acting for him.

Babu Hari Prassad Das, Munsif of Sylhet, has obtained leave of absence for thirty-five days, viz, four days under article 309, and the remalning period under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bhattacharyya, Additional Subordinate Judge of Mymensing, is allowed an extension of leave for two months under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Joubert, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-two days, Surgeon-Captain C. R. Stevents, Resident Medicial Officer, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed, in addition to his own dutiesacting for him.

MR. JAMES, Commissioner of Sind, succeeds the Hon'ble Sir John Nugent as Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

NAWAB MUMTAZ-UD-DAWL MOHOMED Faizaz Ali Khan, member of the N.-W.P Council, has been appointed member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, vice Pundit Bishumber Nath, vacated.

A BELGAUM correspondent writes to say that the Natu brothers are still dragging their time wearily in Belgaum. They are, as it has now become patent, watched by the police and their visitors are marked off. Meanwhile their house here has become a regular sickward of an hospital. Sirdar Bala Saheb has sent some further *yadees* from Belgaum to the District Magistrate and also to the Government of Bombay.

NOTES FROM BENARES.

(From our owa correspondent.)

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN A SWAMI AND THE HON'BLE MR. LA-TOUCHE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, Acting Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is well acquainted with men and affairs of Benares. So it is no wonder that His Honour should pay a visit to Swami Bhaskarananda, while lately on tour in this holy city. His Honour presented the Swami with a gold *Mohur*. The Swami accepted the gift, but surely not to use it for earthly purposes. He put it on his arm, and then on his belly, and said that the coin would not like to stand on his body, and as he had no other place to keep it, he would part with it. His Honour good-humouredly answered that the present was not meant for the Swami but for his attendants. Saying this, His Honour handed over the *Mohur* to one of the by-standers. It may be noted here that this is not the first occasion on which the Swami, whose fame has travelled to such distant countries as Germany, America, England and Russia, &c, has been visited for the first time by a high official of the position of Lieutenant-Governor. Many Lieutenant-Governors and Viceroys paid their respects to the Swami. I may mention the fact of having received myself from him a present of plantain-fruits which he said he had received from an admirer in China. The Swami's exact likeness, both of stone and clay, are largely sold in Benares, and may be had from Babu Mongla Prosad, Buriar Sinha Gardens, Benares City.

AN ANECDOTE REGARDING MR. LA TOUCHE.

The above reminds me of an old story regarding the Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche. Only a few years ago he was Commissioner of Benares. In front of his house there is up to this day a small plot of land where villagers unload themselves of their burdens and take rest before entering the city proper. One day Mr. LaTouche saw an old woman approach the spot with a heavy load of *bhusa* on her head. The burden was too heavy for her strength; and, in taking down her huge basket, she let fall a good portion of it on the ground. This put her to additional trouble; and when all was collected, it was a heavy thing again. She could get no man moreover to assist her in lifting up the burden to her head. Mr. LaTouche who was watching her difficulties from his garden, stepped forward, and placing a small silver bit in her hand, raised her basket to her head and bade her take her way amidst her blessings. During his Commissionership Mr. La Touche abolished cow-killing in Bajardiha village; but his successor Mr. Finlay, revived it!

A GHOST STORY.

A few days ago, a young married lady, of a respectable family here, was proceeding to Jounpur, with a number of her relatives, from the Benares Cantonment Railway Station. She was a very sober girl, and was well-known or her modesty and other virtues. Well,s it so happened that when she reached the Railway Station, she commenced shivering and muttering; and in a short time, it became clear that she was possessed. Her friends, of course, tried their best to bring her round, but in vain. The girl then gave out that she was a high-class ghost, who had become enamoured of her beauty and won't leave her. Since then the poor creature falls into fits now and then; and all her family members are greatly exercised over her condition. Although her relatives took her by force that day to Jounpur they have now been compelled to bring her back and the girl is once again in Benares.

SPECIAL LEAVE.—Surgeon-Colonel Ranking, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is granted six months' special leave from the 8th of August. Captain W. Haig is being recalled from furlough to officiate.

THE VICEROY.—The *Englishman* has the best authority for stating that all the rumours current regarding the Viceroy's intention to visit Kashmir and leave Simla on the 22nd of October are incorrect. So far no definite tour programme has been arranged.

"JUNIOR" AND "SENIOR".—Recently a Medical Officer and an Executive Engineer of the Military Works Department, refused to attend a Committee as Members, as the President of that Committee was their junior. Their conduct was reported to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief iu India, with the result that his Excellency has ruled that these officers were within their rights in declining to attend the Committee, the President of which was junior to them in army rank.

A. B. RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have recorded their opinion that Government wonld not be justified in expending the large sum of money required for the proposed extensions of the Assam-Bengal Railway from Hajiganj to Shatnol below Naraingunge, and from a point opposite to Goalundo to a ferry station midway between Naraingunge and Shatnol.

HADDA MULLAH has not joined in the fray in Jhandol. He is reported to be suffering from illness. The story that he had called upon the Mad Fakir to raise a force and attack Dir from the east is believed to be untrue. The Fakir is on extreme northern confines of Upper Swat, and he has so far made no sign. The whole of Swat is peaceful, and the people do not appear to have been much excited by the news of the fighting in Jhandol.

DACCA NOTES.—Babu Kali Prasanna Bose, a Mooktear, and another man were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each by the Deputy Magistrate of Munshigunj, for giving false evidence in a case tried by him. On appeal, the District Judge confirmed the conviction; but, considering that residence for two or three days in jail was a sufficient punishment for their offence, has ordered their discharge.—The Deputy Magistrate of Munshigung has demanded of Babu Harendra Lal Ray Chowdhury, a zemindar of Bhagakull a bail-bond of the value of two lacs of rupees.—Mr. Shiries, the Magistrate of Dacca, has taken with him to England a thousand rupees worth of the articles of local manufacture. Some of the articles are of excellent workmanship and are sure to commend themselves to the approval of those o whom Mr. Shirres intends to show them.

Motussil News.

GYA, JULY 31.

THE *Patrika* of the 24th July contained a small sentence regarding our new 2nd Munsiff, to the effect that the Munsiff did not pull well with the members of the bar. In connection with this sentence, the following conversation took place between the Munsiff and a respectable member of the bar, in open court,on Thursday the 28th July:—

M.—A friend of mine has shown me a copy of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in which some thing has been said against me

P.—I don't know what it is.

M.—It says that I am not pulling well with the members of the bar.

P.—I have not seen it, nor do I know anything about it.

M.—I don't mean to say that you have written it; but it is certain that some one of your number has done it. Well, I simply do my duty, and if it annoys the members of the bar, I don't care. Moreover, it is my habit, and I cannot change it. Any amount of criticism in newspapers will not change me, nor will it have any impression upon my mind because I don't want to take farewell dinners at the time of my departure.

The above proves that the Munsiff is determined upon continuing his own mode of treatment, to the pleaders, and that he prides in his being above all criticism. I cannot, however,approve of his determination; for, he is not a wise man who does not improve himself when his faults are pointed out to him in a friendly spirit.

As for the Munsiff's doing his duty, nobody grudges him that. He is welcome to show any amount of strictness in the discharge of his duties, and he will be respected all the more for his strictness. But strictness should not be confounded with discourtesy. There was a time when Gya had Babu Sham Chand Dhar for its Sub-Judge. He was *very* strict in the discharge of his duties. He spared none when on the Bench; but at the same time he knew how to respect the members of the bar. He could be accommodating, and strict to a degree, yet unknown to our Munsiff. In his private room and outside the court house, he showed all the virtues which make a private citizen honest and respected. Babu Sham Chand is at present in a higher grade of service with Sessions Court powers. Need I tell what transpired at the time of his departure? The whole bar subscribed a handsome amount for giving him a suitable farewell dinner; but he refused it on the ground that Government officers were forbidden from receiving any public demonstrations. He was, however, privately entertained by his private friends. Hundreds of persons assembled at the Railway Station to bid him good-bye. Many of those present actually shed tears; and it was reciprocated by the Sub-Judge himself. His peons on whom he was often very strict, wept outright, and they said they were losing their best patron. Up to this day he is still remembered by the members of the bar with feelings of respect. Such is the force of politeness, such is the charm of sweet words and tender feelings. It is the only thing that is left behind in this world, and nothing else.

Now, there is another expression in the utterance of the Munsiff which calls for some remarks, viz. "I don't want to take farewell dinners at the time of my departure." Does the Munsiff mean to say that because he does not want to take farewell dinner, therefore he need not be polite? This is not a happy expression nor a sound principle. This moreover imples some taunt against the bar. It is *not* true that the members of the Bar, by giving farewell dinners, want to bribe the *Hakims* into submission, but as a token of their sense of respect and gratitude for the particular individuals. Love is always blest and humanity ought to possess at least a fractional portion of it. Tender words and lively countenance must always be kept up, inasmuch as they keep the man in good cheers and merry at heart. It does him noharm but rather good. A peevish man is always diseased and sickly. He never finds rest in anything;and nothing in this world can satisfy him. I, therefore, beseach him to be of good spirits, slaken a little of his stiffuess to the members of the bar, and in return for this concession, he may, if he likes, double his amount of strictness in the discharge of his duties. Let us hope that this letter will be received by the Munsiff in the same friendly spirit in which it is written, and that he will extort gratitude from all by the sweetness of his conduct.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Chief Justice of Bengal will, it is stated, spend the Durga Puja vacation in England.

THE Hon. Mr. W. H. Grimley, senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, returned from leave and resumed his seat at the Board on Monday last.

SOME enterprising Parsee gentlemen in Bombay are issuing the prospectus of a new Cotton Mill Company with a capital of Rs. 8,00,000. The object of this mill is to make practically a new departure by means of superior skill and expert knowledge, to compete not with the local industry that is overdone, but with European manufacturers who have at present the monopoly of the market. The promoters have secured the services of Mr. Chhoi of the Chhoi Silk Mill in Bombay and Professor Gajjar, a high-class chemist.

IT will be welcome news to Indian attorneys that a Bill will be introduced into the House of Commons—next season presumably, for Parliament has its hands full for the present session, and the early victims in "the slaughter of the innocents" have already gone to their doom—placing Indian attorneys on a more equitable footing. It is proposed that Indian attorneys and attorneys of the English, Scotch, and Irish Courts, shall be on the same footing as regards being able to practise in any court within the British possessions. The Draft Bill, we understand, has been referred to the High Court and the Attorneys' Association for opinion. —*Englishman.*

NO further news of importance has been received from Bajour. It would appear that the Nawab of Dir is resting on his arms, doubtful as to taking further action since he has learned how much the Government of India disapproves of these conflicts. With regard to the Khyber arrangements it has now been settled that Colonel Mahomed Aslam Khan will retire forthwith and that Mr. Donald of the Punjab Police will succeed him *sub pro tem*, as Political Officer in charge of the Pass.—*Pioneer.*

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The Secretary of State for India has called for a statement of administration of excise for the last thirty years.

Surgeon-Colonel Warburton, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, North-West Provinces, and Oudh, leaves Simla about 15th August and joins his post relieving Dr. Hall.

Proposal of reducing the number of troops maintained at field service strength along the frontier, has been deferred, pending the receipt of the Secretary of State's decision on despatches sent home by the Government of India.

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Colonels Hill and Tucker who are enquiring into the smuggling of arms on frontier will leave for frontier about the 18th of the next month. The enquiry is likely to be a protracted one.

The Government of India is likely to depute another officer to examine Hyderabad finances and to report upon the means of establishing an equilibrium between receipts and expenses.

It is now certain that Surgeon-Colonel Stephen, Assam, will officiate for Dr. Raye when the latter goes on furlough.

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The office of the Comptroller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, will be removed from Calcutta fo Lucknow in 1901. Plans and estimates for over two lakhs of rupees for building have been sanctioned by Government.

KUSHTIA, AUG. 2.

(From Secretary Bar Library)

This morning the pleaders, on entering the Munsiffs' Court, found that the benches had been removed. The Second Munsiff intimated that pleaders, not engaged, must not remain. A petition was filed before the First Munsiff, but no order was passed. There were only six chairs in the First Munsiff's Court, and four in the Second. The number of pleaders is ninteen, for whom Mr. Handley granted eighteen chairs, besides benches. It seems the District Judge's remarks yesterday have been ineffectual.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JULY 29.

The garrison of Ponce, Puerto Rico, surrendered to the American forces yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A Washington telegram announces that President McKinley's Cabinet have decided upon the following conditions of peace: The cession of Puerto Rico; recognition of the independence of Cuba; the cession of one of the Ladrone Islands; and a coaling station in the Philippines. There is to be no armistice.

The United States refuses to assume Cuban and Puerto Rico debts.

LONDON JULY 29.

The Cabinet unanimously opposed the acquisition of the Philippine Islands as a whole. The future Government thereof will probably be settled by a joint American and Spanish committee, subject to a guarantee of reforms.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Tsung-li-Yamen has agreed upon revised regulations for the inland navigation of Chinese waters.

LONDON, JULY 29

The Irish Local Government Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Lords.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The American reply to the Spanish notes requesting the opening of peace negociation has been handed to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington. It is understood that the reply embodies the conditions telegraphed yesterday except the cession of coaling-stations in the Philippines. A demand is made for the immediate evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the future of the Philippines being left to the decision of the Hispano-American Commission, America in the meanwhile controlling Manila and the vicinity thereof; also Cuba, pending the establishment of a stable Government in that island.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The reported intention of President Mc Kinley to abandon the Philippines has provoked strong protests from many parts of America.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

By the order of the Emperor William a Guard has arrived at Freidrichsuch. The jEmperor is expected to return on Wednesday, and has expressed a desire that the body of the late Prince Bismarck shall lie in state in Berlin. The English papers publish long articles and biographies of the deceased, extolling his colossal genius as the creator of the German Empire, comparing him with Napoleon, Pitt, and Cromwell, and belauding his services in the cause of the peace of the world by the establishment of the Triple alliance.

LONDON, AUG 1.

General Merritt has cabled to Washington that the situation in the Philippines is of the gravest character. An open rupture with the iusurgents is expected at any moment.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Emperor of Germany, has ordered a week's mourning in the army and navy for the late Prince Bismarck. The Kaiser has also offered a sepulchre in Berlin Cathedral among His Majesty's ancestors for the interment of the deceased Prince, but it is doubtful if the family will accept the offer.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury, replying to a question by the Earl of Kimberley regarding British interests in Yangtsze, said that the Chinese are well disposed towards British enterprise, but it had been suggested that they were being threatened by other Powers to give them the preference. Hence on the 22nd of July the British Minister at Pekin was authorized to inform the Chinese Government that Great Britain would support them against any Power committing an act of aggression upon China for permitting British subjects to construct or support Railways and Public Works in China.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The *Washington Post* states that President McKinley intends to call an extra Session of Congress on Spain's acceptance of the terms of peace, with a view to passing special legislation to maintain an active army of one hundred thousand men.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The American troops have occupied Juana Diaz in Puerto Rico, amid the acclamations of the inhabitants.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Russia recently intervened and forbade Persia to conclude the loan which had virtually been arranged with a group of British banks, making an offer to advance a large sum on the security of the Customs.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The House of Commons has passed a grant-in-aid of the West Indian Colonies. In the course of the discussion on the vote Mr. Chamberlain said that Government will continue its efforts to secure the abolition of the sugar bounties. He denied that countervailing duties would be contrary to free trade. The Government, however, did not contemplate imposing such duties at present, but reserve freedom of action in this matter.

MM. Deandreis and Turate, members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, have been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for complicity in the Milan riots.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have visited Friedrichsruh and attended the private service in the death chamber. Their Majesties have now proceeded to Berlin.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

It is reported both at Washington and Madrid that Spain has accepted the principal conditions of the terms of peace.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Emperor William has withdrawn his offer of a sepulchre in the Berlin Cathedral for the interment of Bismarck's body, owing to His Majesty having been informed of a strongly expressed wish of the deceased statesman that his remains should be buried at Staghill, close to his old home at Freidr, chsruh.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Earl of Northbrook called attention to the speech made by Mr. Thorburn at Simla, and moved for the production of the official correspondence relating thereto. Lord Onslow replied that under the Code applicable to the whole of India, there existed ample authority for the impressment of trausport, and the system might be applied to Great Britain itself in the stress of war. The Marquis of Lansdowne remarked that the hire of paid men and animals requisitioned in India was very liberal The motion was eventually withdrawn, Lord Onslow promising to enquire more precisely into the regulations.

THE Simla Municipal Committee have resolved to apply at once to Government for a loan of three lakhs, which is half the cost of the new scheme for improving the sewage arrangements and increasing the water supply of the station.

THE moveable column in the Swat Valley remains for the present in camp at Khar; but it is ready to move, should occasion require. As, however, the Swatis do not show any greast interest in the Bajour embroglio, no precautionary movement towards Chakdarrah is likely to be necessitated.—*Pioneer.*

THE case of Private Whelan, of the Connaught Rangers, stationed at Meerut, who was charged with the murder of a punkha coolie, wherein he had run through the body with the bayonet, was concluded before the Allahabad High Court on Monday. The accused was acquitted by the jury on the evidence of two medical men who deposed that he was temporarily insane at the time of committing the crime.

A SURGEON-MAJOR at the Army Medical Staff had a curious experience during a plague epidemic at a station in the Madras Presidency. He noted that while every common or rodent rat in his house or servants' quarters died, showing clear indications that the cause of their demise was attributable to that malady, musk rats, which also abounded there, remained entirely unaffected by the plague. The Surgeon-Major concludes that the secretions of the musk rat must render it immune, or else its odour acts as a disinfectant. Here is a matter for investigation.

MR. N. M. WADIA made an important speech as President at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held on Tuesday. He began with the consideration of the question as to how far the opening-up of the Chinese ports to European nations would affect the Bombay industry, and how far China could compete against Bombay. In his opinion, nothing particular was to be apprehended at present or in the near future. Mr. Wadia next referred to the stimulus which the cotton industry in China and Japan had received from the closing of the Indian Mints, and expressed it as his opinion that India's prosperity did not lie in raising artificially the value of silver. The speech concluded with a strong protest against the very heavy excise on the production of power looms, appealing to Government to see its way to abolish it.

A CORRESPONDENT from Cuttack writes to us, enumerating the complaints of the passengers of the I. G. S. N. Company's steamer "Sea Gull," which left Calcutta for Chandbally on the 18th ultimo. He describes the operation of checking tickets as troublesome; each passenger—man,woman and child—was required, on holding up a ticket, to go to a narrow place where all had to assemble. It thus happened that a bashful young lady was made to stand close by the side of a male stranger. In the next place,the realization of baggage fare meant considerable oppression and pecuniary loss to the passengers. Another complaint is that the passengers were often disturbed and required to change places. We hope, the authorities of the Company will make an enquiry and redress the grievances, if they exist.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

India and England.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

SOME important questions have been put in the House of Commons during the week. Mr. J. Herbert Lewes asked the First Lord of the Treasury, whether he was aware that it was now more than 12 months since the evidence before the Indian Expenditure Commission was finally closed, and that no draft report had yet been submitted by the Chairman to the members of the Commission; and whether there was any prospect of the report being issued in time for the Budget discussion in the Session of 1899. Mr. Balfour gave the usual stereotyped reply with which the House is now so familiar: "The Chairman of the Commission, Lord Welby, informs me that he has not yet been able to complete the draft report; but that he intends to submit to the Commission the first part in a few days, and hopes to complete it before the recess."

You will note that it is only the *first part* of the *draft* report which is promised, more than twelve months after the evidence has been closed. I understand, this contains matter that is non-contentious; but, under any circumstances, it will hardly be possible for honourable Commissioners, to give anything but superficial study to a mere portion of a report, where everything hangs on the whole enquiry, and not on sectional portions. Lord Welby is certainly sympathetic (I say no more) to the case brought forward on behalf of India,—and it is not the policy of the Congress members to jostle him into the issue of a premature draft,—but it becomes more and more evident that he was the wrong man for Chairman of Commission whose intricate and far-reaching enquiry demanded the entire energies and time of its most capable and distinguished member. Lord Welby is an exceptionally busy man; and, apart from other responsibilities, he is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the London County Council, to which he does ample justice. It is very unfortunate that the Chairmanship was not offered to Mr. Leonard Courtney, who was free to have given his entire time to it. However, it is no use crying over spilt milk, and there is nothing left but to wait patiently for Lord Welby's convenience. I have no hope of a report in time for even next year's Budget discussion; and I shall be only too thankful if we get it by 1900.

A QUESTION ABOUT POONA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the Municipality of Poona has been assessed by the Accountant-General with four lakhs of rupees as its share of the plague expenditure up to 1st June, 1898, and whether another lakh is added as the estimated further expenditure: Whether he is aware that the Poona Municipality has no cash balance with which to meet this apportionment, and that the Collector of Poona is urging the Municipality to raise a loan of five lakhs: Whether he can state whether the punitive police force, placed upon Poona at the time of the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, is still there, and what has been the total cost of that force to Poona from its imposition to the present time: And whether, in view of the financial difficulties of the Municipality of Poona and that no evidence whatever was forthcoming at the trial of Damodar for the murders connecting the Municipality with their inception, he will order the removal of the punitive force and remit the cost to the Muncipality. Lord G. Hamilton said:—"I have no information as to the share of the plague expenditure which has been assessed on the Municipality of Poona, nor as to the cash balance at present available. With regard to the cost of the additional police, I have repeatedly stated its estimated amount; the actual amount is probably less, but I am not in a position to give particulars. At the recent trial the question whether there had been a conspiracy, was not investigated; there was but one prisoner, and the only evidence adduced was directed to show that he had committed the murders. The absence of evidence inplicating others does not, therefore, seem to be a seund ground for ordering the withdrawal of the additional force."

I rarely read one of Lord George Hamilton's shifty and evasive answers on the discredited Poona policy of the Indian Government, without a feeling of amazement at the imperfect and inefficient information which is possessed by the India Office about Indian affairs, and a sense of wonder whether or no any information reaches it at all, until it is definitely asked for. I have often complained in your columns of the failure of Congress circles to keep the British Committee properly informed; but they are not in it for failure, compared with the intelligence department of the various provincial Governments. I simply refuse to believe that Lord George is the uninformed innocent he wishes to appear; and it is impossible to doubt that he is, to all intents and purposes, *particeps criminis* in the scandalous treatment of Poona by the Bombay Government—a treatment which, considering the times in which we live and the Government we profess to be, is as disgraceful as anything that has blackened the annals of Russia's treatment of the Poles. There will be a heavy day of reckoning for this reactionary administration when the general election arrives and the country gives its verdict.

An election took place yesterday at Gravesend, a small borough constituency in Kent, a county which has given an unbroken Tory representation for the last 20 years. The majority for the Tory in Gravesend in 1895, was 1,137, on a total poll of 3,623 electors; in 1898, this majority is reduced to 417 on a total poll of 4,327. If this can be done in Kent, the impregnable stronghold of Toryism, what will then be the fate throughout the country. There is no factor which has tended more to the disintegration of the Tory party in the constituencies than Lord George Hamilton and his fatuous policy in India.

ANOTHER QUESTION AND REPLY.

Here is another slippery answer given by Lord George to one of his own supporters in the House. Mr. Beckett asked the Secretary of State for India whether full investigation had been made departmentally into the causes that led to the outbreak on the Indian frontier, and particularly into the relations which prevailed before the rising between the various frontier officers and officials and the tribes with which they were in contact; whether the India Office had carefully considered the recommendations and suggestions with a view to an amended system of control, which had been made since the termination of the war by those who were engaged in it, or who by reason of special local experience of the tribes were best qualified to express an opinion; and whether the recommendation that the entire frontier should be placed under a distinct and separate administration, would be carried into effect by the Indian Government, or did they propose to make any change in this direction. Lord George Hamilton said: "In paragraph 10 of my despatch to the Government of India, dated January 28 last, I entered into a full consideration of the causes which led to the outbreak on the Indian frontier. I further enlarged upon the same subject in a speech which I addressed to this House and I have nothing further to add. The matters referred to in the second and third paragraphs of the hon. member's question, are at present the subject of correspondence between the India Office and the Government of India; and I am not at present in a position to make any statement of my conclusions."

It is generally understood in the House that either in the Budget debate or by motion for adjournment, Sir Henry Fowler intends to press his motion for a full enquiry into the cause of the recent outbreak on the Indian frontier. I hope he will not fail to do so. It is the natural and proper sequence of his own severe criticisms.

A NOTICE OF MOTION.

The first Notice of Motion on going into Committee on East India Reveune Accounts, has just been placed on the Order Book of the House by Mr. Herbert Roberts, who will move: That, in the opinion of this House, the recent alterations made in the law relating to sedition and the control of the Press in India, being a distinct departure from the traditional policy of the Indian Government in regard to the Press and to public criticism, demand the immediate attention of Parliament; and that, having regard to the conditions of British rule in India and to the exceptional part played by the Indian Press as the only medium for expressing the opinion of the people as to Government measures, and to the fact that such a policy of restriction and intimidation must, if persisted in, result in producing elements of danger to the Government of India, it is desirable that the legislation in question should be repealed at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Roberts is devoting himself with much earnestness and care to a complete study of the grave constitutional questions, involved in this important Notice of Motion; and I expect, his speech will be one of very great interest to the Indian people at the present time. He has secured the help of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and Mr. Dutt, C.I.E., in the selection and preparation of his matter, and the India Office are themselves anxious that full opportunity shall be given for a thorough and searching discussion. If Mr. Roberts can extract from the Secretary of State a serious, definite and specific statement of the conditions of society which have in his opinion justified this reactionary, dangerous and irritating legislation, he will have rendered invaluable service to the entire Press of India and its readers.

A SUGGESTION.

I am afraid it is beyond question that the number of unprovoked outrages upon natives of India by Europeans is, from some cause or other, seriously on the increase. The *New Age*, a spirited Radical London weekly, is doing good service by calling attention to these as they occur, whenever the occurrence is brought under its notice. But there is a conspiracy of silence among the Anglo-Indian journals, which alone come to this country to any appreciable extent; and it is only those who, like myself, receive and read *Indian* newspapers, who hear much about these outrages, unless, like the Guntakul, Balladhun and Dum Dum cases, they become public events that cannot be smothered. If Congress circles throughout India would send home verified particulars to the editor of the *New Age*, London, he would publish them in his columns; and if they were also sent to Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P., House of Commons, he has undertaken to interpellate the Secretary of State with regard to any *well-authenticated* outrage upon natives by Europeans. It is quite time this mischief was put an end to.

BUBONIC PLAGUE CENTRES.

Professor Koch has been lecturing in Berlin to the German Society for Public Hygiene, on the subject of the Plague, in which having given an exhaustive survey of its operations in Mesopotamia, Persia, China and especially India, he declared his conviction that its existence was a real and growing danger to all the nations upon earth. But a rich harvest of results had been reaped from its study with the help of modern scientific investigation. It was now demonstrated that the disease is caused by bacteria: and this full knowledge of cause enabled them to deal with effects. He contended that it was now certain that there have long existed three chief endemic centers, viz. Hu-nan in China, Tibet to which the recent Indian outbreak was traceable, and Mecca. But Professor Koch claims to have discovered a fourth centre at Kissaba, in German East Africa, where for some time the professor has been conducting personal enquiries, and where he found all the ordinary features of bubonic plague, and that nine out of ten of those infected died. The disease appeared also among rats and monkeys. He contended that the plague would inevitably disappear before the spread of civilization, and that within a measurable distance of time the last plague centres would vanish from the face of the earth.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

THE new Indian Government loan has realized an average of £88-10-5, and was applied for almost four times over, the applications reaching the stupendous figures of £22,000,000. The ridiculously low rate at which the Secretary of State's timidity fixed the minimum, brought in all these applications. A significant comment upon this is an issue, made this week, of £2,000,000 of consolidated stock by the London County Council at 2½ per cent. interest, the minimum price being fixed at 93 per cent. or £7 per cent. higher than the Empire of India! It will probably be all taken up within a point of to-day's market quotation for London County 2½ stock, viz. £98; and in that case the spectacle will be presented, of a municipal loan being issued to the public at ten per cent. *over* an Imperial loan. Business was done to-day in the new Indian issue at £90, at which price the general public bag about £100,000 clear profit, which might just as well have gone into the pockets of the Indian peoples and which would have done so but for Lord George Hamilton's unaccountable timidity. It is an open secret on the Stock Exchange that the advisers of the India Office urged in the first place a three per cent loan, and, in the second place, if a 2½ was decided upon, that the minimum of £88 should be fixed. There can now be no doubt at all that had £88 been the minimum, instead of £86, the stock would all have been taken up freely at over £90, and a loss of £120,000 at least would have been avoided.

The terrible depreciation of the credit of the Indian Government under Lord Elgin and Lord George Hamilton is clear from the following little table, showing the results of the various issues of 2½ stock during their regime:

Date.	Amount Offered.	Applications.	Minimum Price.	Average price realized.
April 1896	£2,400,000	£ 6,174,000	£99	£103-0-6
May, 1897	„3,500,000	„ 13,779,800	„ 95	„ 96-5-11
July, 1898	„6,000,000	„ 22,000,000	„ 86	„ 88-10-5

This terrible drop is in the main due to the preposterous and panic-stricken Poona policy, by which the Indian Government have not merely disturbed the social fabric of India, but have given the impression th t India is seething with rebellion, and that another and worse mutiny is hanging over our heads. I am myself quite convinced that this 2½ per cent. India stock is the best trust investment on the market, and th t it will be at par very quickl . On the very day of issue, it changed hands at £90. Lord George has done a mighty good turn to the investing public, but at the expense of the Indian Exchequer, as I have so often said in your columns. I say again—the great immediate need for India is that a level-headed and competent financier should succeed Lord Elgin, and that Lord George Hamilton should be promoted to the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

LORD ELGIN AND THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

The Anglo-Indian newspapers, in their comments upon the high-flown eulogies, pronounced upon Lord Elgin by Lord George Hamilton and Sir Henry Fowler, do not endorse them very warmly; indeed, most of the editors are extremely sniffy about it all, and it is clear enough that His Excellency has not managed to secure the unqualified admiration from Anglo-India generally, which fills the bosoms of the two home statesmen. I am afraid, too, that he will get no compensating praise from the Indian native press. It would be hard, indeed, if the present and past Secretaries of State did not stand by him bravely; for, he was appointed by the latter, and has been, most unhappily, thoroughly loyal to the policy of the former. Lord Elgin will hardly be enshrined among the the canonized Viceroys of India. For myself, I think he has done far better than those who appointed him had any right to expect. Had Indian affairs run smoothly, he would have filled the great position with sufficient dignity and credit; but he has had four such years of difficulty and danger as have seldom fallen to any ruler of any country. They have brought out fine qualities of courage and earnest devotion to a high, if mistaken, ideal of public duty; and he has won the respect and esteem of all, even though he has failed to get their admiration and approval of his methods of administration, which are rather those of his advisers than himself. Lord Elgin has, at any rate, rendered this service to India; he has brought it home to statesmen in this country that it is never safe to appoint an inexperienced man to such vast and unknown responsibilities as are involved in a four or five years' term of Governor-Generalship in India, and that in future India must have their best and strongest men, who have proved their quality by successful administration in important State responsibilities, and that honourable, untried mediocrity, like Lord Elgin, or flashy genius like Lord Lytton, is not the sort of stuff India wants. As a matter of fact, Lord Elgin ought never to have been sent at all. It is not safe, in such great issues, to select men for hidden possibilities of statecraft which their previous record has had no opportunities to lest and prove. Because the 8th Earl of Elgin was a brilliant plenipotentiary to China and a distinguished Viceroy of India, it does not follow that the 9th Earl will develop the same faculties. Lord Elgin was taken into Mr. Gladstone's 6 months' Government of 1886 as Treasurer of the Household, a trumpery court appointment and an absolute sinecure; he held it about six weeks, and was then promoted to the post of Commissioner of Works, whose chief business it is to see that the flower-beds in Hyde Park are in good bloom. He held this post six weeks or so, and was then, to his own surprise and bewilderment, no doubt, pitchforked into the biggest and most responsible post in the gift of the Crown. It must be borne in mind that at the time 100 of Mr. Gladstone's best aud wisest supporters were in revolt, including half-a-score of the chief members of his Administration, that the great leader himself was passing through the crisis of his life that had left him hardly two men of the rank and position, usually supposed indispensable for India. The absurd notion that only a peer ought to be sent to India, restricted Mr. Gladstone to the tiny handful of peers who remained true to him through Home Rule, almost all of whom had been required to make up his Government. All things considered, it is fortunate that so good a man as Lord Elgin was to be had at all; and I still hold that it is wonderful, under all the circumstances he has done as well as he has done, and that he has gone through the terrible experiences of the last four years and kept his head so well. A stronger man or even Lord Elgin himself, had he been versed in public administration and worked his way up to a Secretaryship of State before being plunged into such responsibility, would never have committed himself to the outrageous Poona policy, the reactionary sedition laws, the preposterous currency proposals, the inflated budgets, the offensive plague administration, and the dangerous, costly frontier policy which finds its public estimate and its public censure in a fall of fifteen per cent, in the public credit of the Indian Empire. An honourable character, personal courage, devotion to public duty, are fine qualities for a Viceroy, and Lord Elgin possesses them all. But it is *experience* added to these, which alone fits their possessor to avoid the shoals and rocks and intricate passages which are never absent from Indian politics.

THE POSTAL CONFERENCE.

THE Government has come to a very important and long-deferred decision with regard to the Post Office Depaitment. There has for some time past been an Imperial Conference on postal rates, with the object of considering the proposal of a penny postage per half ounce between Britain and all her colonies and dependencies. The Conference has reported in its favour, and already has secured the adhesion of Canada, New foundland, the Cape Colony, Natal, and the Crown Colonies. The Australian Colonies stand out for the present, because they cannot just see their way to the financial sacrifice involved. India, of course, has to wait the consideration and decision of its own Government; but, as the Indian Government was represented at the Conference by the Post-Master-General of Bengal, who voted in favour of the proposal, their consent is taken for granted. It cannot be many months before all concerned will be brought in, and the completed arrangement for a penny postage all over the British Empire will be a fresh strong link to hold it all together. This is a step which ought to have been taken long years ago. No loss will really ensue; for, every reduction in postage in the past has always been followed by such an increase in correspondence as has recouped the Post Office revenues. This means practically that a penny postage between Britain and India will mean that 3 letters will pass between the two countries where only one passes now. This increased intercourse can only do good to both. Canada, our most enlightened and progressive Colony, has the honour of having proposed the resolution which the Conference adopted. There is nothing like a cheap postage rate for fostering a mutual knowledge and sympathy between two distant communities.

DISTRESS IN CHITTAGONG.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Seeing that the question of the dstress prevailing at Chittagoug, has been raised before the Government, and finding that the Government does not seen to have been informed fully on the subject,—the local officers, chiefly on the information furnished them by the Police officers, having reported against the popular view of the situation,—I have thought it fit to report through your widely-circulated paper the unbearable suffering of the people of Jaldi and Kumirie cherra, in the district of Chittagong, which I noticed lately, on the 3rd July, while returning from Cox's Bazar, where I had gone to visit my father residing there on business. When our boat was passing through Jaldi Khal, a number of famished people, about 30, came near the boat, and asked for alms in a feeble plaintive tone, complaining that they had not eaten anything,—some for two and some for three days. They were almost naked, and looked emaciated and pale. As unfortunately we had not gone prepared to meet such contingencies never known before, we were not able to give them any adequate relief! We were able to dole out to them only a few handfuls of rice, which they put into their mouths and swallowed at once, raw and uncooked, not being able to wait for more alms from other people, if available, and to cook the rice, as their demand for food was imminent. On enquiry we learnt that they could except no help from the neighbourhood or from the neighbouring villages, as the condition of all the people has been bad by reason of the late cyclone having blown down their houses and generally destroyed their stores of grain. It is said that a tolerably well-to-do gentleman while celebrating his son's marrage, was giving away alms to the poor; but owing to a very large gathering, quite beyond his expectation, three-fourths of the crowd had to go away without getting anything.

There is yet a more heart-rending incident that remains to be told. Having proceeded a little further, we anchored our boat near Taracharan's Bridge to cook our food and to wait for a favourable tide. While doing so, we noticed no beggar or famine-stricken people near about us; but, to our surprise, as soon as the cooked rice was being distributed among us, a number of famished people, who had been lying concealed in a near jungle, came out, beating their empty stomachs with their hands and imploring for food. We gave them what rice we could, but it was not at all commensurate will their wants, and we did not know what to do under the circumstances. Not being any longer able to bear the sight, we ordered the boatmen to take off the anchor and row the boat, although against the tide; and we accordingly left the place and avoided, or at any rate thought we avoided, the unseemly sight. After we proceeded some distance a woman, emaciated and starving for sometime past, came to us striking her stomach indicating that the wanted immediate food; but to our great regret, we had not got any rice whatever, all that we had having been exhausted on the last occasion. We had only a small quantity of sugar, which we gave her, advising her to mix it with water and drink. She took it and swallowed it without waiting to mix it with water, so hungry she was. The woman, being frustrated in her expectation to get some rice, lay on the ground, gasping. We were obliged to leave her there; and we do not know what became of her. Perhaps it is all over with her, perhaps she has been sleeping there for good. The kind sympathy of the present Lieutenant-Governor with the people of this country which he expressed in the University Institute Hall the other day, convinces me that if the true state of things comes to His Honour's notice, immediate relief will be rendered.

D. B. CHAKRAVARTI.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay has nominated Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of his Council.

HIS Highness the Rajah of Pudukota, attended by Mr. Crossley, was honoured with a private interview, at Windsor Castle, by Her Majesty the Queen, on the afternoon of the 14th July.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bengal Legislative Council was held on Saturday at the Council Chamber. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, the Advocate General, presided in the absence of His Honor the Lientenant-Governor. There were also present the Hon'ble H.H. Risley, the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerji Bahadur, the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syud Amir Hossain, the Hon'ble M. Finucane, the Hon'ble W. B. Oldham, the Hon'ble R.B. Buckley, the Hon'bl M. C. Turner, the Hon'ble Kali Churn Bannerji, the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Bennerji, the Hon'ble Jatra Mohun Sen, the Hon'ble T W. Spink, and ths Hon'ble Rajah Shashi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur of Tahirpore.

LEASING OUT OF THE CATTLE POUNDS.

The Hon'ble Rajah Sasi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur asked—

Is the Government aware that under the existing practice of leasing out pounds to the highest bidders by auction, which obtains in almost all the Districts of Bengal, the cattle while thus impounded not only suffer from neglect but are positively starved by most of the pound-keepers? Is it not a fact that the practice has also in certain places resulted in the establishment of hired agencies by the pound-keepers for the wrongfu impounding of cattle to make up their losses and secure a margin of profit upon the amount paid to the District Boards at the time of auction. If, however, the sum received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of fines and the cattle be applied to the maintenance of an establishment with fixed salaries as contemplated by Section 18 of the Cattle Trespass Act and Section 56 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, could not the wrongful impetus now given to the pound-keepers by the auction system be materially lessened and thereby a standing source of grievance of the cultivators of Bengal removed? Will the Government, therefore, be pleased to institute an enquiry through the District Officers into the above and ascertain whether it is not desirable to introduce the system suggested above, which is not only compatible with the letter of the law as at present laid down, but in harmony with the spirit of the legislation referred to?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied as follows:—

No complaint has reached the Government of the ill-treatment of cattle by pound-keepers, nor has any instance of the employment of an agent for the wrongful impounding of cattle been brought forward. On the introduction of the Local Self-Government Act, the management of pounds was transferred to the District Boards, who have power either to let them in farm or to manage them through their own servants. In 1891 and 1892 the administration of pounds in Bengal formed the subject of a searching inquiry, and it was then shown that the discontinuance of the farming system would deprive the District Boards of net revenue amounting on a moderate estimate to between two and three lacs of rupees while it was doubtful whether the change would put a stop to the evils alleged to exist under the farming system. At the same time orders were issued providing for—

(*a*) the regular and systematic inspection of pounds by the officers of Government and of the District Boards,

(*b*) the grant of leases for a longer period than one year to persons of known solvency and respectability, residing in the neighbourhood of the pound leased,

(*c*) an alteration in the form of agreement so as to define better the District Board's power of control and lastly,

(*d*) the introduction of such registers and forms of receipt as would enable a proper check to be kept over the pound-keepers without making unduly close inquiry into the amount of the farmer's profit when the pounds are let in farm.

Failing specific evidence of actual abuses there do not appear to be sufficient grounds for further inquiry or for interfering with the discretion now vested in the District Boards.

THE CALCUTTA PORT ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley moved that the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1898, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, Hon'ble Mr. Spink, and the Mover. The motion was put and agreed to.

BILL FOR FURTHER SHORTENING THE LANGUAGE USED IN BENGAL ACTS.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, in in introducing the Bill for further shortening the language used in Bengal Acts, and for other purposes and in moving that it be read in Council, said: On Saturday last I explained fully in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the reason for applying for leave to introduce this Bill. It is a useful measure, and I trust the Council will allow the introduction of this Bill.

The Bill was then read in Council.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 13th of August next.

LORD SANDHURST, with his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, proceed to Simla about the early part of October.

A TELEGRAM from Koosetea, dated the 1st, says:—The District Judge came over this morning and enquired into the charges against the Munsiffs, and took evidence about the insult, ill-treatment and irregularities, and instructed both the Munsiffs openly to treat pleaders with consideration and courtesy, and to drop proceedings against six of them under the Legal Practitioners' Act. Public feeling is strong against the Munsiffs, their transfer being desirable.

THE latest "shooting" case comes from the Madras side, the victim being a lad of 16, named Chinnasawmy. The deceased was employed at the Poonamallee barracks and was accompanying some troopers in a bandy from the barracks to Avadi. Evidence goes to show that the accused, a private of the 19th Hussars, pointed a gun unloaded at other "natives" in the bandy, with the result that they jumped off. He then inserted a cartridge, and the gun went off, wounding Chinnasawmy, who fell into the roadway and was left there, being subsequently carried to the Poonamallee Hospital and to the General Hospital, Madras, where he expired on the 31st July. An inquest was held the next morning by Inspector Simpson. The inquiry has been adjourned for the attendance of the soldiers who were present at the time of the fatal occurrence.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

AMENDMENTS IN THE LAW OF SEDITION AND DEFAMATION.

No. 68 (Public), dated the 14th October, 1897.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

As Your Lordship is aware, the tone of the Press in India recently has necessitated the institution of certain prosecutions under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, and we have for some time had under our careful consideration the question whether some change in the law relating to sedition and defamation and cognate offences is not required. We have, however, delayed coming to our conclusions until the result of the trial in the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Bal Gangadhar Lilak and Keshav Mahadeo Bal before the Bombay High Court should become known to us. We are now in a position to place our matured conclusion before Your Lordship.

2. We are not in favour of reintroducing the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, or any law of a similar nature. We should not be prepared to advocate a law which should apply only to the newspapers published wholly or in part in an oriental language. An Act of this nature would, moreover, fail to strike at seditious matter disseminated otherwise than through the medium of the newspapers. We are of opinion that the changes which we propose will as effectively check the publication and dissemination of seditious and defamatory matter as would a special law giving to the Government executive powers. The advantage of the Act of 1878 was that it enabled prompt action to be taken against an offending newspaper, but we think it of the highest importance that the action authorised by the law should be taken not by the Executive Government, but through the Courts, in the ordinary course of law, and we therefore propose to take powers under the Criminal Procedure Code which will enable specified magistrates to deal promptly with persons who disseminate seditious or defamatory matter either orally or in writing.

3. Before detailing our proposals, some of which involve alterations of the Criminal Procedure Code and some of the Indian Penal Code, we think it desirable to explain to Your Lordship why we do not consider it necessary to amend section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. As Your Lordship is aware, doubts have been, from time to time, expressed as to whether section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, does, as was stated by the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, when the section was under discussion in the Legialative Council of the Governor-General, reproduce the law relating to sedition in force in England or not. The section provides that a person who "by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or visible representation, or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India" shall be liable to punishment, and the explanation added to the section goes on to say that "such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government, against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection," and that "the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence" within the meaning of the section. Your Lordship will remember that the only interpretation of the section which had been given by a Court of law prior to the recent trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Keshav Mahadeo Bal was that contained in Sir Comer Petheram's summing up in the "Bangabasi" case (Law Reports, Calcutta, Vol. XIX, 1892, pages 43—47). His Lordship, in referring to the effect of the explanation on the meaning of the section, observed:

"Mr. Jackson contended that the words disaffection' and 'disapprobation' were synonymous words, and had one and the same meaning. If that reasoning were sound, it would be impossible for any person to be convicted under the section, as every class of writing would be within the explanation. But you, gentlemen of the Jury, are thoroughly acquainted with the English language, and must know that there is a very wide difference between the meaning of the two words disaffection and disapprobation. Whenever the prefix 'dis' is added to a word, the word formed conveys an idea the opposite to that conveyed by the word without the prefix. Disaffection means a feeling contrary to affection; in other words, dislike or hatred. Disapprobation means simply disapproval. It is quite possible to disapprove of a man's sentiments or action and yet to like him. The meaning of the two words is so distinct that I feel it hardly necessary to tell you that the contention of Mr. Jackson cannot be sustained. If a person uses either spoken or written words calculated to create in the minds of the persons to whom they are addressed a disposition not to obey the lawful authority of the Government, or to subvert or resist that authority, if and when occasion should arise, and if he does so with the intention of creating such a disposition in his hearers or readers, he will be guilty of the offence of attempting to excite disaffection within the meaning of the section, though no disturbance is brought about by his words or any feeling of disaffection, in fact, produced by them. It is sufficient for the purposes of the section that the words used are calculated to excite feelings of ill-will against the Government and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people, and that they were used with the intention to create such feeling."

4. The official report of the trial in the case Queen-Empress *versus* Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Keshav Mahadao Bal is not yet available, but, as reported in the "Times of India," Mr. Justice Strachey in charging the jury expressed his agreement with the view of Sir Comer Petheram that disaffection means "the absence of affection." He added, "It means hatred, enmity, dislike, hostility, contempt, and every form of ill-will to thei Government. 'Disloyalty' is perhaps the best general term, comprehending every possible form of bad feeling to the Government. That is what the law means by the disaffection which a man must not excite or attempt to excite: he must not make or try to make others feel enmity of any kind towards the Government. You will observe that the amount or intensity of the disaffection is absolutely immaterial, except perhaps in dealing with the question of punishment: if a man excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection, great or small, he is guilty under the section." He further made the following observations in regard to the meaning of the explanation to the section.

Here follows a long extract from Mr. Justice Strachey's charge, commencing from "Observe first that, as I have already said, while the first clause shows affirmatively what the offence made punishable by the section, is, the explanation states negatively what it is not: it says that something 'is not disaffection,' and 'is not an offence within this clause," and ending: I believe that it is an inaccurate reading of this part of the explanation, a too exclusive attention to the expressions about obedience and resistance and an insufficient attention to other expressions equally important which has caused some people to misunderstand the whole section, and to imagine that no one can be convicted under it even if he asails the Government itself, and not merely Government measures, unless he counsels or suggests rebellion or forcible resistance."

The despatch then proceeds to say.

The view of the law taken in Mr. Justice Strachey's charge was, as reported in the *Times of India*, upheld, except in one minor particular, by a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Candy and Strachey, on an application from Bal Gangadhar Tilak fo leave to appeal to the Privy Council against his conviction, in the following order:

"The other ground upon which Mr. Russell has asked us to certify that it is a fit case to send to the Council is that there has been misdirection, and he based his argument on one major and two minor grounds. The major ground is that the section cannot be said to have been contravened unless there is a direct incitement to stir up disorder or rebellion; that appears to us to be going much beyond the words of the section, and we need say no more upon that ground. The first of the minor points is that Mr. Justice Strachey, in summing up his case to the jury, stated that disaffection meant the absence of affection, but, although, if that phrase had stood alone, it might have misled the jury, yet, taken in connection with the context, we think that it is impossible that the jury can have been misled by it. That expression is used in connection with the law as laid down by Sir Comer Petheram in Calcutta in the "Bangabasi" case. There Sir Comer Petheram instead of using the words "absence of affection," said "contary to affection" and if the words "contrary to affection" had been used instead of "absence of affection", in this case, there can be no doubt that the summing would have been absolutely correct. Taken in connection with the context it is clear that by absence of affection the Judge did not mean the negation of affection, but some active sentiment on the other side. Upon that point we cannot certify that this is a fit case for appeal. In this connection, it must be remembered that it has not been alleged that there was a miscarriage of justice. The last point is in reference to the definition of the word 'Government." It is a very minor point, but strlking out the words which were not in the original words Mr. Russell has alluded to, we cannot see that there has been any misdirection as to the meaning of the word "Government."

5. Thus the late Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta and a Full Bench of the High Court at Bombay have laid it down that section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code covers the definition of seditious intention given in the Report of the Royal Cammission appointed to consider the Law relating to indictable offences in the United Kingdom, with the exception that it does not appear to cover an intention to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. It is not necessary to amend section 124-A of Indian Penal Code to provide for this omission, since we propose to effect what is required by an amendment of section 505 of the Indian Penal Code, to which we shall subsequently advert. Since, then, two of the highest Courts in India have laid it down that section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code does in substance reproduce the law of sedition in force in the United Kingdom, we consider that it is not necessary or desirable to amend the section. It might indeed be possible by redrafting it to make its meaning more clear, but we think it unwise to undertake any revision of it so long as the interpretation hitherto placed upon it by the Courts in India is maintained.

6 We shall now refer to the amendments which we propose to make in the Criminal Procedure Code with regard to the questions under consideration. In the first place we propose to amend section 107, which authorises a Magistrate with certain powers to require a person who is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace for a year, by extending it to wrongful acts which are likely to disturb the public tranquillity. This amendment we propose to make by adding the words "or that is likely to disturb the public tranquillity" after the words "or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace." We consider that this amendment will make the obvious scope and intention of the section more clear.

7. We next propose to add to section 109, which provides for security being taken for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons, a clause (c) in the following words: "that there is within such limits, a person who prints, publishes, sells, or offers for sale, or who otherwise disseminates or attempts to disseminate, whether orally or in writing, any obscene, seditious scandalous or defamatory matter," and to raise the period for which security can be taken under the section from 6 to 12 months.

We attach the greatest importance to this amendment, since it will provide a summary method of stopping the dissemination of seditious or defamatory matter in cases which are not of sufficient importance to make it desirable to institute prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code. It is notorious that much mischief is done by men of no position or substance who seek to make illegitimate gains by playing on the fears or credulity of others under the cloak of anonymous writing. The power to demand security for good behaviour from such persons will, we believe, put a most effectual check on operations of this description in a manner consistent with the existing law and with the well understood customs of the country. The words "obscene, seditious, scandalous or defamatory matter" are suggested by the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (Act XIX of 1876).

8. The third amendment which we propose is the addition to column 8 of Schedule II. of the Criminal Procedure Code, in the line relating to offences under section 124 A, Indian Penal Code, of the words "Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class" after the words "Court of Session." We consider this amendment, which will enable trials under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, to be held by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, to be most desirable. A trial before the Court of Session involves a preliminary investigation before the Committing Magistrate and a subsequent trial before the Sessions Judge. It is inadvisable that every trial under secion 124A, Indian Penal Code, should have the importance attached to it which results from the offence being triable solely by the Court of Session, and although serious offences under the section will be triable as heretofore, by a Court of Session, and remain punishable with transportation which may be for life, in many instances the person offending against the section will be found to be a person of small importance, whose offence can be best disposed of by a prompt trial before a Magistrate and a small punishment such as a Magistrate of the first class can award. The cognate class of offences dealt with under section 505 of the Indian Penal Code (false statement with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace) is at present triable solely by Magistrates.

In column 8 of Schedule II relating to sections 326 and 392 of the Indian Penal Code will be found precedents for giving Magistrates power to try offences which are punishable with transportation for life as well as with imprisonment.

9. We will now turn to the amendments which we propose in the Indian Penal Code. These are two in number and relate to sections 492 and 505 respectively. The former section defines the offence of defamation, and Explanation 2 declares that it may amount to defamation to make an imputation concerning a company or an association or collection of persons as such. We propose to add to this explanation the words "or concerning a class or community of persons without naming any specific person" after the words "as such." It is a regrettably frequent practice among a certain class of publicists in this country to make violent assertions against classes of persons and against classes of public officers, which would among to gross defamation if made against any individuals amongst them. We are informed that the law in England is clear that this amounts to defamation, and in the Nil Darpan case in 1861 Sir Barnes Peacock held that this was the law in this country also. But the unchecked continuance of the practice of general defamation would appear to have at least rendered it doubtful; for in one case in 1890, the Advocate-General of Bengal gave the opinion "that the article * * is not defamatory of any known person, and consequently no charge for defamation can be brought," and in another recent case the Advocate-General of Bombay gave the opinion that prosecutions for defamation of any class of the community would not be practicable under the section as it stands.

The majority of us consider it highly desirable to make the point clear by amending the section as above proposed in order to stop a class of offence which in a country like India has a particularly mischievous effect in embittering class against class and sect against sect. The amendment seems to the majority a necessary complement to the proposal, above made, for the amendment of section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section, amended as proposed, sets out the kind of action which it is probably, in all but exceptional cases, advisable to take in the direction of putting down this class of writing; but the action will be impossible if it can be pleaded, as, according to the two Advocate-Generals' opinions above quoted, it can be pleaded, that statements of the kind are not "defamatory" in a legal sense.

Some of us are of the strong opinion that this addition is most inexpedient on the ground that it is not desirable to suggest to sects or classes of the people that the proper remedy for libellous remarks on them in the newspapers is a criminal prosecution for defamation. Cases of that kind must necessarily partake of that character of notoriety and publicity which it has been our speacial desire to abate in the case of trials for sedition. The soundness of the opinion expressed by Sir Barnes Peacock in the Nil Darpan case has not been tested in any later trials, but the extraordinary acerbity of feeling which that trial produced is a memory which has survived for 36 years. In the judgment of some of us much could have been said for the proposed amendment of section 499 had we intended no action of another sort for the prevention of defamatory or sectarian attacks on specific classes of the people. But the amendments of sections 107 and 109 are expressly designed to enable the Magistrates to prevent the repetition of newspaper articles that are likely to disturb the public tranquillity or are of a scandalous or defamatory character. Where measures of that kind are taken, it is argued that nothing would more certainly frustrate them than a great public trial, the evidence given at which would daily increase and foment sectarian agitation. It is contended, on the other hand, that unless the definition of defamation distinctly covers sectarian defamation, restraint of it under the amended section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code might be held to by illegal. If defamation were of a character so insignificant as to be neither scandalous nor likely to disturb the public tranquillity, it is hardly probable that it would require any notice or action by the Magistrate; but, if necessary, the objection might be met by appending to section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, words indicating that defamatory matter covers defamation of any class of the community.

We have thought it necessary to state this point in detail to Your Lordship, as it is the only one in this matter on which we are divided in opinion.

10. The second proposal which we have to make in regard to the Indian Penal Code is to recast the present section 505, which is unworkable owing to the impossibility of proving that a person publishing or circulating a false statement, rumour or report, intended to cause mutiny or any offence against the State or against the public tranquillity, knew it to be false. The necessity for the amendment of this section has been more than once pressed upon us by Local Governments, and though we felt that it was very desirable that the scope of the section should be extended, we were averse from undertaking its revision except as a part of the general revision of the law relating to sedition, defamation and cognate offences. We now propose to substitute for section 505 a section in the following terms.

[False statements conducing to public mischief.]

505. Whoever makes, publishes, or circulates any false statement, rumour or report,—

(*a*) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier, or sailor in the army or navy of Her Majesty to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(*b*) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby they may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or

(*c*) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community; or

(*d*) with intent to excite disaffection among the Imperial Service Troops, or to bring into contempt or hatred the Government of any Native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty;

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation:—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section, to make, publish or circulate any such statement, rumour or repor, as aforesaid when such statement, rumour or report is true, but the burden of proving its truth shall lie on the accused.

This section is aimed at the circulation of mendacious reports and rumours which are frequently made either maliciously or with utter recklessness. We propose to confine its operation to false reports and rumours, but we would point out that, even where the statement, rumour, or report is proved by the accused to be true, its publication or circulation may amount to an offence under other sections of the Code as for instance, incitement to mutiny; but that is a matter outside the scope of the section we suggest, which is aimed at a particular evil, and reproduces a rule of English law (*see* Stephen's Digest of Criminal law, Article 95).

Clause (*c*) of the draft section contains that portion of the law of seditious libel in the United Kingdom which, as we have already observed, is not reproduced in section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, and clause (*d*) contains what we consider a very necessary provision to protect the rulers of Native States against the incitement of Imperial Service Corps to mutiny against them, and against their being blackmailed or defamed by newspapers published in British India.

11. We intend to incorporate the amendment of section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the amendment of section 109, so far as it relates to the extension of the period for which security can be taken from 6 to 12 months, in the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill which will be introduced on the 15th instant. We propose that the remaining amendments suggested in the Criminal Procedure Code should be announced in Calcutta before the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, and we propose to adopt a similar course in respect of the amendments to the Indian Penal Code before the Bill with which the correspondence ending with Your Lordship's Legislative Despatch No. 28 of 12 August, 1897, deals is referred to a Select Committee.

12. We shall be glad to receive an early intimation of Your Lordship's approval of the course we have decided to adopt.

No. 44A, Judicial, dated 6th December, 1897.

From the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MY LORD,

I have received your Government's letter, No. 68, dated 14th October last, describing certain amendment which you desire to make in the law relating to sedition, defamation, and some offences akin to defamation. I have given the subject my most careful attention in Council, allowing full weight not only to the arguments adduced by you, but also to the fact that the several proposals have commended themselves to your Excellency in Council, I have now to communicate to you the conclusions that I have formed, which are, however, subject to any modification or change which your Excellency's Government may find necessary in the course of legislation. The question is in some respects a delicate one, and must depend in a large measure on matters which must necessarily be left to the judgment of yourr Excellency's Government in India.

2. The point whish you bave discussed at the greatest length is the wording and interpretation of section 124A of the Penal Code. After referring to the explanations of its provisions given first by Sir Comer Petheram, C. J., and more recently by Mr. Justice Strachey and a Full a Bench of the High Court of Bombay you have arrived at the conclusion that, while it would be possible by redrafting the section to make its meaning clearer, it would be unwise to undertake its revision so long as those explanations are accepted as correct and acted upon. This conclusion has since been to some xtent fortified by the judgment recently delivered by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, which has declared that their Lordships saw no reason to dissent from Mr. Justice Strachey's interpretation, taken as a whole, and may be regarded as practically affirming what was laid down by the Full Bench at Bombay.

3. Your Government, however, admits that the section is somewhat intricate and perplexing, and that its meaning might be elucidated by better drafting. I also observe that one of your proposals is that cases of slight importance, falling or supposed to fall within its provisions, shall be tried by tribunals possessing less skill and experience than a High Court or Court of Session. It is, therefore, desirable that the definition of the offence should be made as simple and clear as possible, and I have come to the conclusion that the section should be revised, and this being so, seems better to make the necessary alteration simultaneously with the change of jurisdiction.

4. As to the exact form which such an alteration should take I shall be glad to receive by telegraph the views of your Lordship's Government; but I request that you will consider the draft which I enclose. The present section deals solely with disaffection towards the Government, and in that respect I believe that this draft makes no material changes in the law as recently interpreted. But it contains two new provisions. The first concerns the personal dignity of the sovereign, and I am confident that it will be readily accepted by all classes. Its omission from the existing law is probably due to the section having been first formulated before the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. By the second addition the same penalty is assigned for stirring up racial or class animosity. This is treated in English law as a species of seditious libel, and may appropriately be dealt with in the section under consideration. Its insertion there will effectively attain one of the principal objects which your Excellency's Government has in view.

5. I now pass on to consider the several amendments which your Government desires to make, and I will take them in the order in which they are discussed in your letter under reply. By an addition to Section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure you propose to empower the Magistracy to demand security to keep the peace from a person who is likely to do any such wrongful act, not only as may probably occasion a breach of the peace (which is the present law), but also as may probably disturb the public tranquillity. It has not been explained what classes of cases will fall under the new words which are not covered by the clause as it now stands, but I see no objection to your proposal.

6. To section 109 of the same Code you propose to add a clause which will enable any Presidency, District, or Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and also any Magistrate of the Ist Class, to require security for good behaviour from any person disseminating, or attempting to disseminate, any obscene, seditious, scandalous, or defamatory matter. Your Excellency's Government attaches the greatest importance to this proposal as calculated to stop both the dissemination of such objectionable matter, and also the malpractice commonly known as "blackmailing." In deference to this strong opinion I will not withhold my consent from this proposal. I should, however, prefer to see the new provision, so far at least as it relates to sedition, embodied in a separate section, and I am strongly of opinion that jurisdiction under it should not be entrusted to any officer inferior to a District Magistrate, unless he is fully qualified and has been specically authoritised in that behalf. I understand that any order passed under the new clause will be open to revision by the High Court.

7. I have no objection to the second schedule of the same Code being amended as proposed in your 8th paragraph, if section 124-A is simplified.

8. Turning now to the Penal Code, I find that there has been some difference of opinion among your Excellency's colleagues in regard to the proposed addition to section 499. I recognise the the force of the objection to anything calculated to encourage sects or classes of the community to institute criminal prosecutions for libellous imputations upon them, and I by no means undervalue the consideration that prosecutions of this kind are unlikely to terminate acrimonious disputes or to allay bitterness of feeling, especially if the defence attempts to justify the imputation. It may be fairly argued, on the other hand, that one effective check upon such reckless libels is the certainty that they will expose their author and publisher to an action or prosecution. The opposition of the minority seems to be contingent on the security sections of the Procedure Code being so amended as to enable the Magistracy to prevent the repetition of libellous remarks likely to disturb the public tranquillity. But the amendmet to this effect which has been proposed in section 107, presupposes that the act in contemplation is a wrongful one, and if the opinion of the Advocate-General of Bengal were to prevail, it would follow that such imputations concerning a class without naming any specific person do not amount to an offence and are not wrongful. The difficulty of the point is apparent from the divergent views to which it has given rise, and, after careful consideration, I think the mischief at which the new clause is aimed will be better met by the addition suggested above to section 124-A. The fact that a prosecution under that section can only be instituted with the sanction of Government affords an additional reason for preferring that course, inasmuch as it will place full powers of control in the hands of the executive authorities.

9. I also accept generally your proposal in regard to section 505, but subject to the following observations:—The "explanation" would in any case require revision, for the essence of the offence being the making of a false statement, it is superfluous to say that it has not been committed if the statement is true. And I do not understand why the words "or is likely to cause," inserted in the first three clauses, have been omitted from the fourth. But the main objection to a section so limited is that it applies only to false statements, whereas the circulation of even a true report ought to be deemed an offence if the object and intent is to excite mutiny or the like. It is possible that the making of any statement with such intent may constitute an abetment, or fall under some other provision of the Penal Code, but the section as drafted might be held to imply that the making of a true statement in the circumstances described would not be punishable. I therefore request that your Government will consider whether the proposed section should not be split into two parts, one dealing with any statements, true or false, made with an intent to excite mutiny or the like, and the other restricted to false statements, not honestly and after due inquiry believed to be true, which are likely to cause mutiny or the other consequences mentioned.

10. In conclusion, I desire to say that, as at present advised, I am of opinion that the amendments of the Procedure Code which may be adopted should be put forward without delay, either by being incorporated as you propose with regard to the amendments of the Penal Code, into the short Bill now before your Council to amend the law relating to extra-territorial offences, or by the introduction of a separate measure to be considered and passed simultaneously with that Bill. I regard it as of importance that this entire question should be taken up and disposed of in the present legislative session. Any amendments which are relegated for consideration as part of the consolidating Bill on Procedure, comprising nearly 600 sections, each of which may be made the subject of separate debate, may have to be deferred to another session whereas if these important clauses are passed separately, they can afterwards be incorporated into the larger measure.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

Enclosure.

124-A. Whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by visible representation or otherwise excites or attempts to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection towards the queen or the Government, or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of ill-will between different classes of the Queen's subjects, shall be punished with transportation for life, or for any term to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added or with fine.

Explanation 1. Disaffection includes all feelings of ill-will.

Explanation 2. The making of comments upon the measures of Government with intent to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection, is not an offence.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, 11th December, 1897 (Telegrapwic).

We are unanimously opposed to including amendments to Procedure Code and Penal Code in one Bill. We consider it essential to introduce former as part of large Bill, but will undertake, if passage of the Bill this session impeded, to carry necessary sections independently

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 13th December, 1897 (Telegraphic).

I leave method of passing amendments to your discretion provided it is done this session.

THE HOOLEY FLOTATION SCANDALS.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent in London wires, as follows, under date the 29th ultimo:—

Mr. Ernest Hooley, in his public examination in bankruptcy, asserted that he paid between £90,000 and £100,000 for the names on the front page of the prospectus of the Dunlop Company. The directors themselves were to have £50,000 half of this sum going to Earl De-La-Warr, who secured the Duke of Somerset for nothing. The Earl of Albemrle, who was entitled to half, received only £12,500 being ignorant of the total amount.

The Earl of Winchelsea received £10,000 to join the board of the Cycle Tube Company, £1,000 was paid in connection with the Singer Company for the introductions of Lords Ashburton, Warwick Deerhurst, Norbury and Greville.

£76,000 in shares or cash were paid to persons undertaking to square newspapers, including the *Pall Mall Gazette*: and the *Financial Post*.

The Earl of Winchilsea has since flatly denied Mr. Hooley's statement regarding himself and several other less well-known persons accused by Mr. Hooley have also denied his assertions.

The Duke of Somerset's resignation from the Board of the Danlop Company is announced to-day. His Grace declares as does also the Earl of Warwick, that he was ignorant that any payments had heen made to their colleagues.

IT is said to be possible that Sir Ealwin Palmer, who once belonged to the Financial Department in India and is now Comptroller-General in Egypt, will succeed Sir James Westland.

MR. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo, who travels for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives travelling men and travellers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travellers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on sceptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every travelling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by *

SOME time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dierrhœa Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-year-old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy speedily cured him.—WILLIAM F. JONES, Oglesby, Ga. For sale by *

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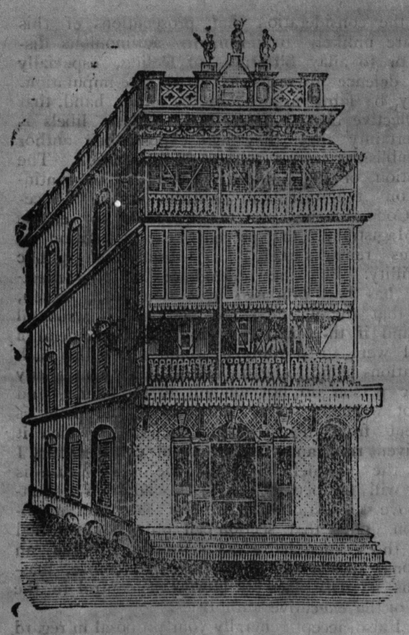

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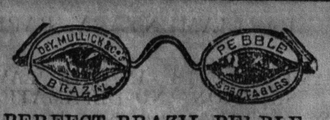

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Printed and published by K. L. Roy at the PATRIKA PRESS, 2, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, and Issued by the PATRIKA POST OFFICE Calcuta

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta