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পদকল্পতরু।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে

মূল্য ৩॥০ টাকা।

পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রস্থ।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অনুরাগবল্লী।

শ্রীমনোহর দাস প্রণীত।

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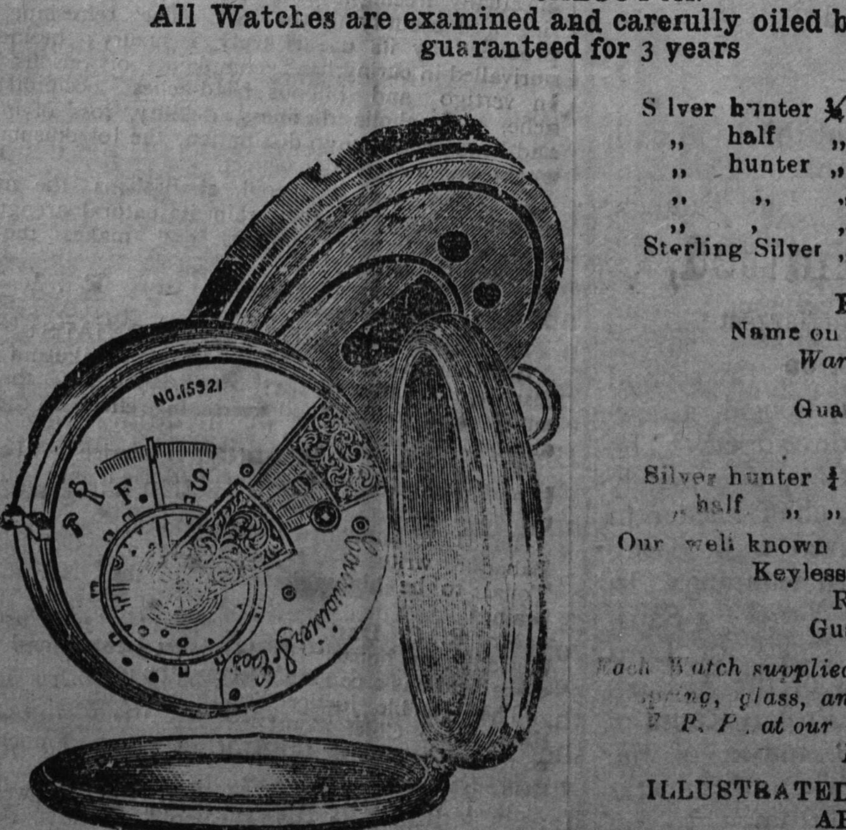

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THE WILD ANIMALS OF BRITAIN.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

THE July number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an instructive article on the survival and destruction of British animals. The squirrel, which (says the writer,) is one of the most active in the daytime, is found in all wooded districts of England and the Scottish Lowlands, and is, moreover, an increasing species. 'Yet in many parts of Scotland the squirrel is still an un-heard-of animal. We well remember asking whether there were many squirrels in the district of a Scotch gamekeeper, who, seeming puzzled, after a moment's thought, inquired, 'Do they fly ?" We were inclined after this to believe the story of a certain famous Scotch judge, who, when a point arose in some case he was trying about the escape of a tame squirrel, inquired : 'Were its wings clipped ?' 'But, my lord,' answered the astonished witness, 'it's a quadruped.' 'Quadruped or no quadruped, replied his lordship,' 'if you had clipped its wings it couldn't have escaped.' It appears that in the north of Scotland, where the squirrel was formerly found, it became almost extinct about the end of last contury.

BHE STORY OF THE BLACK RAT.

The history of the black rat is unique in the annals of British quadrupeds. Both our species of rat were imported by human agency, and no rats of any sort troubled the inhabitants of these islands till well on into the Middle Ages. We believe that no mention of rats in this country can be found earlier than the fifteenth century ; and the natural inference has been drawn that, if an animal so familiar is never referred to, it did not exist. The black rat often fondly spoken of as the old English rat or original British species, has no claim to either title. It was first introduced, no doubt, by ships and probably about the reign of Richard II., towards the end of the fourteenth century. On the Continent it is known to have existed about a hundred years before. Once introduced at the seaports, it spread inland, and by degrees became established from the Lizard to Cape Wrath. It was known even in the Orkneys. But the period of its prosperity was short; and it is, so far as we can discover, the only instance of one of our mammals being brought to the verge of extermination by other than human persecution. The black rat was actually devoured by a stronger member of its own family. For about five hundred years the black rat was the only rat in Britain; and during that time its numbers multiplied in spite of man, his rattraps, his poisons and his cats. It received, however, a serious check as soon as its more formidable brown rival obtained a footholb on British soil. A fierce internasine war began, which has had such calamitous results for the weaker species, that its complete extinction seems to be only a matter of time. To-day the black rat only fingers on in comparatively few scattered places. In the north of Scotland it is now unknown, but specimens are still occasionaly taken in old houses in Edinburgh. Isolated occurrences have heen of recent years recorded from various English counties. These are often, however, from seaport towns, where it is possible that the animals have been freshly imported. In Warwickshire, where it is now extinct, the black rat was not uncommon as late as 1850.

ANOTHER OBJECTIONABLE RAT.

The original home of the usurping brown rat is supposed to be Mongolia, whence it has dispersed itself all over the inhabited globe. The names 'Norwegian" and "Hanoverian" are equally inappropriate; though zoologists, with Jacobite sympathies, have not hesitated to assert that we owed this pest to the Hanoverian dynasty, if, indeed; the first brown rats were not brought over in the very ship which carried the first of the line of Hanover. The date of the brown rat's arrival in this country, though only about a hundred and fifty years ago, cannot now be fixed with absolute exactness. It is known that at the beginning of last century a great dispersal took place which populated Europe with this new species. According to Pallas, the famous naturalist, multitudes of brown rats, migrating from Central Asia towards the West, successfully crossed the Volga in 1727. These Mongolian hordes spread across Europe, and are credibly recorded to have reached Paris about 1750. But some years before brown rats had already arrived in England, very possibly brought in ships from the Baltic ports, and the actual date of their first arrival was probably about 1730.

PITY THE POOR POLECAT.

In Britain the increasing rarity of the wild cat has been discovered, and some Scotch landowners are making endeavours to prolong the existence of the race. It is perhaps too much to expect a sentimental indulgence for the polecat, which is still common, and we cannot lay down any limits of distribution or draw any line and say that beyond that it is extinct. Yet from all parts of Great Britain come the same reports of its increasing rarity. The polecat is the largest of the weasel family, its smell must long ago have become proverbial, for nowadays few persons can speak of it from experience. The relentless enmity of every henwife and gamekeeper in the two kingdoms has turned the polecat, "fitchet" or "foumart," as they call it in different localities, from a common sort of vermin into one of our rarest mammals. It is now seldom met with in the south or the midlands, though from time to time its presence, or rather its destruction, is recorded from various counties. In the Lake District, which one naturally looks to as one of the last strongholds of a disappearing species, we are told that, mainly owing to steel traps, the foumart is becoming very scarce. The disappearance of the polecat in Scotland is rapidly approaching, and the quickness with which its numbers have diminished is surprising. In many places where, even during the first half of the present century, a hundred polecats were annually destroyed, but two or three are trapped to-day. The increase of the rabbit, by a curious paradox, has proved fatal to the polecat ; for though the rabbits supply it with abundance of food, the steal traps which have been used against the rabbits have proved disastrous to the polecats. In Scotland the polecats, like the marteus, can only keep up their numbers in places where the rabbits are not regularly trapped.

THE Chittagong hill tracts report 24 inches of rain in 36 hours on Friday and Saturday last.

LATEST reports from the Malakand show thateverything still remains quiet in Bajour, all excitement having subsided.

THE Simla Municipal Committee has indefinitely postponed the consideration of the proposal to present an address to the Viceroy.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of Brigadier-General Meiklejohn to the Assam Command.

REGARDING the recent festivities at Hyderabad in honor of His Highness the Nizam's birth day, it is popularly believed that the whole affair was a sort of counter-demonstration to he Resident Sir T.C. Plowden.

THE Madras *Gazette* contains the formal announcement of the acceptance by His Excellency the Governor of the resignation tendered by the Hon. Mr. Crole of his seat on the Legislative Council and on the Board of Revenue.

THE Madras season report is slightly more hopeful and states that the recent rain has improved the prospects of the Central districts, the greater part of the Carnatic and a portion of the Deccan, but more is wanted almost everywhere.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1898.

THE HOWRAH MURDER CASE.

In England very few persons are sentenced to capital punishment; and, one-third of those thus punished, as a rule, are reprieved annually. In India capital sentences are passed, as a rule, with a light heart, and reprieve is almost unknown. The Governors of Provinces, however, may save the lives of a good many unfortunate wretches, if they take the trouble of studying the facts of cases in which there has been a miscarriage of justice, and thus promote the cause of humanity. We shall again refer to the Howrah murder case, and beg His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to send for the papers connected with it. The prisoner, Sosni Palui murdered his wife under the following circumstances. He had been living with her at her father's house when a piece of ornament, belonging to her, was found missing. The prisoner was thereupon accused by her, her aunt and her father, of having stolen it. He was next refused admittance into the house of his wife. The prisoner called his wife to open the door, but she met his request with the taunting remark: "You do not maintain me; you are maintained by us. You had better bring the *patta* the missing ornament) back." These remarks from his wife rankled in his breast and led him to suspect her chastity. The idea maddened him, and he murdered the unfortunate woman the next day with a *katari*. He then struck himself on the head with the same instrument, saying "I have murdered *Muk.a* (his wife). I shall also kill myself. I am going to accompany her." He then fell down and remained in that condition till the arrival of the police. The next day he confessed to an Honorary Magistrate of the Bali Bench that he had killed his wife because she was unchaste. Under the circumstances of the case, the jury, by a unanimous verdict, found the prisoner guilty under the second part of section 304, that is, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Sessions Judge of Howrah, however, was for the conviction of the accused under the murder section, and accordingly made a reference to the High Court. Their Lordships disagreed with the jury, and agreeing with the Sessions Judge, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death

Now the circumstances to which we would humbly draw the special attention of Sir John Woodburn, are these. There are murders and murders, and, with all deference to their Lordships of the High Court, we must say, the murder in question cannot be classed with those diabolical acts which may justify capital sentence. When a child is murdered for its ornaments or a helpless woman is strangled to death for her jewellery, the murderer deserves the highest punishment the law allows. In the present case, the prisoner received a succession of provocations from his wife, which was calculated to lead any Asiatic to commit dreadful acts. The sentiment may be a sickly one; but there it is, and you cannot ignore it. When a Hindu or a Mussalman, or, perhaps any Asiatic husband is treated by his wife in the way the prisoner was, he is apt to lose his temper and sometimes to lose it to such an extent as to kill the woman There is thus no question about the prisoner's having received grave provocation which led him to suspect the fidelity of his wife and take her life, and the law provides life transportation under such circumstances. Secondly, the unanimous verdict of the jury, composed of the countrymen of the accused, who, knowing the customs of the country, are better fitted to deal with such cases than European Judges, should on no account be ignored. Thirdly, we are assured that this is the first time that two Judges of the High Court, have departed from a long-established usage and sentenced a prisoner to death who had been found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by the unanimous verdict of the jury. The usual rule, under such circumstances, is to take a more lenient view and send the prisoner to the Andamans for life. Indeed, we are told, that whenever the Jury and the Sessions Judge differ and a reference is made to the High Court, their Lordships, if they happen to differ with the jury and are obliged to convict the prisoner of murder, never sentence him to death. Sir John Woodburn may enquire and know whether this is a fact or not. It is, however, on the merits of the case that we appeal to His Honor. Our sincere conviction is that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will do a very meritorious act if he can see his way to exercise his prerogative of mercy on behalf of this wretched man.

THE EVIL EFFECT OF THE LATE PANIC.

As the highest ambition of most Englishmen is to make the Indians feel that they have no need to be sorry for the loss of their independence—for, the loss is compensated by other inestimable blessings,—we may as well remind them of certain facts, which we did once, to show that they have not as yet been able to persuade the people to believe in the absolute beneficence of their rule.

When it came to be believed that the Government meant to declare the plague in Calcutta, there was a run, as if for life. Calcutta was almost denuded of its inhabitants in a couple of days. It is believed about four lakhs left the city. The scene that Calcutta presented on the occasion, reminded one of the raids of the Bargees (Maharattas). Their approach, real or fancied, was the signal for a stampede,—men, women and children carrying what they could in their flight to distant parts of the country. In the same manner, the citizens of Calcutta fled from the city in wild terror; *pardanashin* ladies who had never come out, were seen in public streets, carrying their babies in their arms; and old men and wealthy people were found running in different directions from the city,—north, south, east and west.

If the citizens of Calcutta had known Sir John Woodburn as they do him now, they would have not fled. Sir John came at a moment when their mind had been unhinged by the introduction of a repressive policy. In a short time, however, he has been able to establish his reputation as a sympathetic and enlightened ruler, and secure a firm hold upon the hearts of the people. But when plague was declared His Honour was a stranger, and the people were led to entertain the notion that he could be no better than his predecessor.

But to return. Why did they thus leave the city? Was it to avoid the plague?. No, not that. The people of India have at least that stubborn courage which enables a man to defy cholera or any other deadly epidemic. They fled to avoid the beneficent measures of their rulers, introduced to protect them from the dire calamity! This fact was proved by the action of those who had to remain in the city from unavoidable causes. For, they refused to avail themselves of the protection, offered to them. They said that they would rather die than agree to be inoculated!

Now the people can be divided here, as everywhere, into two classes,—the higher and the lower. The lower classes form the bulk of the population. It is these lower classes who actually preferred prison, nay, death, to inoculation. They declared that the object of the Government was to kill them in that way! They further said that the people were dragged to hospitals for the purpose of being drugged with poisonous pills and killed! Those who knew better, tried their best to persuade them to give up the prejudice against the protective measures of a beneficent Government. But they refused to be reasoned down.

How firmly the above belief obtained possession of their minds, would appear from the brutal manner in which a mob murdered the unfortunate Austrian. That diabolical deed proved the sincerity of their conviction in the sinister motives of the Government. They proved their sincerity in other ways. They assaulted those who appeared before them, or even those whom they fancied to be, as ticawallas. They did more: they assaulted those who gave them pacific counsels, and oftentimes committed violence upon Englishmen, nay, English ladies, simply because they belonged to the ruling race.

Of course, the contemplation of their atrocities has the effect of exasperating the feelings of Europeans against the populace of the country But the mad fury they displayed, carried with it some lessons. One is that, the higher classes here, Indian and European, are absolutely at the mercy of the populace. Another is, the Government has not yet been able to win the confidence of the lower classes. These lessons, if they gave a rude shock to the Europeans, surprised the higher classes of Indians also in the same way.

When in these two weeks which followed the plague declaration, Calcutta was practicaly in the hands of the mob, the better classes of Indians, disarmed as they were, found themselves in the position of extreme danger. And many were led to send away their families to other parts of the country from fear of a raid from the populace. It was a surprise to the Europeans to find the Government so unpopular whith lower classes; it was also a surprise to the higher classes of Indians. No one ever dreamt that the lower classes carried so much distrust of the authorities in their hearts.

Now these outbursts of popular feeling should awaken the rulers to one great fact, viz, the "Congress-wallas" whom they distrust, are more trustworthy than the lower classes. It was a great mistake on their part to discourage the Congress; their true interest lay in encouraging it.

Of the higher classes, ninety-nine in a hundred fled from Calcutta during the panic. Of the lower classes, some fled, and those who remained found themselves as if at bay, and became violent. The reason for this behaviour of the latter is known; they believed that the Government sought to kill them. But why did the higher classes fly? They knew very well that the object of the Government was not to murder but to protect them. How was it that they, when they were assured of the beneficent intention of the Government, should fly from the city in a state of panic? One reason is that the higher classes of the people have come to realize the fact that the Government has a will of its own, and there is no Indian and no number of Indians that can move it from its purpose. Of course, the Government here is intelligent and beneficent; and the higher classes who knew it, instead of flying from the city, might have approached the rulers with their suggestions and complaints. Why then these fifty thousand men, instead of flying from Calcutta, did not besiege Sir J. Woodburn in his house? One answer to the question is, as we said above, that the authorities have given ample reason for the Indians to hold the opinion that they have a will of their own and no Indian or number of Indians can influence it. The other reason was that the proceedings at Bombay, followed by repressive legislative measures, had thoroughly demoralized the people of India, even the highest classes. Even now they do not know where they are.

What we urge upon the authorities is this. They should try their utmost to disabuse the lower classes of Indians of the notion that the rulers are their worst enemies. And they should also try to restore to the higher classes the confidence they had before in the Government, namely, that their best course, when they are threatened with a Government measure which they do not like, is to let the Government know of their sufferings, and not to fly in a panic. The Government has yet much to do. What a stupendous folly it was to gag the press!

Wednesday's Town Hall meeting was one of the grandest, as it deserved to be, ever held in the city. Rajah Benoy Krishna Bahadoor opened the proceedings with an excellent speech, which was very much appreciated. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose made a most powerful speech. We wish the Hon'ble Mr. Risley were present to listen to it. He very appropriately began by alluding to the meeting, held in the very same hall, some twenty-two years ago, under the auspices of the Indian League, when he had the good fortune of thanking the Government for the boon of the elective system, and expressing his sorrow for the object which had brought them together that day. The thrilling eloquence of Babu Protap Chandra Mozoomdar carried the whole audience with him. Mr. A. Choudhry also made an effective speech and was loudly cheered when he regretfully alluded to the attitude of the British Indian Association towards the Municipal Bill. The chief feature of the meeting was that none of the so-called professional agitators took part in it, and that, with the exception of a few, all the big rate-payers,—Marwari, Mussalman, and Bengalee—were present. The meeting is a conclusive reply to the assertion of Sir A. Mackenzie that the Bill was wanted by the leaders of the Indian society.

At the Town Hall meeting, nothing pleased us more than the short and sensible speech of the Sheriff who admirably maintained the delicate position he held. Another speaker, the Revd A. P. Begg, was pleased to observe:—

> In England such a proposal as this would be so severely handled that it would be dropped—the comic papers themselves would be enough to kill it.

Yes, when we consider how this measure came to be thrust upon the citizens of Calcutta, one is filled with astonishment. If Sir Richard Temple had not granted this privilege of election; if Sir A. Eden had not come to occupy his place; if Sir A. Mackenzie had not served the latter as his Secretary; if Sir A. Mackenzie had not come to occupy the *gadi* at Belvedere, the Calcutta Municipality would not have been disturbed in this manner. When Sir A. Mackenzie was planning his scheme in secret, his object came to be known and announced in the newspapers. When this was done, Sir A. Mackenzie was very angry, and declared that it was a "lie." But when he said that it was a lie, his scheme had then almost been perfected! Now fancy the helpless state of the citizens. Because a ruler proposed a change which is repugnant to the rate-payers, they, the latter, with their utmost efforts cannot find a way to avert the danger, though the originator of the scheme is gone home to a distant land, possibly never to return to this country.

We said the other day that all the chief musicians in the court of Akbar came from Gwalior. Thus the first six musicians in the court of Akbar—all vocal singers—came from that State. They were:—

1. Tan Sen.
2. Baba Ram Das.
3. Suban.
4. Sri Gyan.
5. Mean Chand.
6. Bichitra.

They were all Hindus. The third and sixth were brothers. Of the sons of Tan Sen, three are known, namely, Tan Taranga, Man Taranga and Bilash. Lal Khan was the son-in-law of Bilash, who got the title of *guna samudra* or "ocean of excellence", from Sahjehan. Surdas, the Vaishnava singer, was the son of Baba Ram Das, the second on the list given above. In Bengal, a new school of musicians was developed. The history of this development is unfortunately involved in obscurity. The chief master in Bengal was Damodar, believed to be Sarup Damodar, the devotee of Lord Gauranga. In the *Chaitanya Chandroday Natak* (a Sanskrit drama, describing the leelas of Lord Gauranga by a contemporary of the Avatar,) it is stated that when King Protab Rudra of Orissa heard the celestial music of the *kirtans* (hymns), he asked where this nectar (meaning the music) came from. In reply, he was told that it was given to man by the Lord (Gauranga) for the purpose of expressing the higher feelings, *prem* and *bhakti* for God. It would appear from the statement that the Bengal school was founded by the Lord himself, whose devotee, Damodar, became the chief instructor of this class of divine music (kirtan). His book on Hindu music, called *Sangeet Damodar*, is a valuable work. Of course, the question may be raised whether the Damodar of Lord Gauranga is the Damodar of the musical work. But the belief amongst the followers of Lord Gauranga is that they are the same. In the *Chaitanya Charitamrita*, we see it stated that "Damodar (the devotee of Lord Gauranga) was such a sweet-voiced musician as to rival the Gandarbhas," these Gandarbhas being the court musicians, in Heaven. In the Life of Narottam, the Prince who, forsaking his kingdom, adopted the life of an ascetic from his love of Lord Gauranga, it is stated that some of the disciples of that saint, such as Devidas and Gokuldas, celebrated musicians, had learnt the art from Sarup Damodar, the devotee of the Lord.

From the Bengal school three separate styles were developed by the followers of Sree Gauranga. One was called the Renetee style, founded by Srinivas, the Vaishnava saint who established himself at Vishnupore and converted its king to the religion of Gauranga. The other was Garanhattee, founded by Narottam, mentioned above; and the third was *Manahar Shye*, founded by the Mittra Thakurs of Moynadole.

When the Raja of Vishnupore was converted by Srinivas, his capital became the centre for the cultivation of relegious music. If the Bengalee style received all attention in that city, the Delhi style was also imported there. This Delhi style in the hands of Vishnupore masters received a uew development, which received the distinctive title, viz *dhang* (style) of Vishnupore, as distinguished from the *ahang* of Delhi. If the North-West, rather Gwalior, produced many master-minds, Vishnupore also, in the same manner, produced many. Even now the town of Vishnupore is the only place where one can hear music in the evening. Everywhere else it is talk about criminal and civil cases.

Our Simla correspondent telegraphed to us the other day, saying that the Secretary of State had sent for the papers of the Barrackpore murder case. We cannot account for this unusual move on the part of Lord George Hamilton. Surely, His Lordship is not going to put the soldiers again on their trial with a view to secure an enhancement of their punishment! Indeed, he cannot re-open the question at all; for, the prisoners were tried in a regular manner. The public,—Indian and European,—are also in a manner satisfied with the punishment, meted out to the culprits. What might be then the object of the Secretary of State in sending for the papers? But the case which demands his Lordship's attention is not the one relating to the Barrackpore, but the Meerut, murder. A more atrocious and brutal act than the latter, cannot be conceived. Because the poor coolie left his punkha to quench his thirst, therefore he was bayonetted to death by Private Whelan! That is the account given of the murder by the Advocate General of Allahabad. It is said that Whelan was seized with a fit of insanity at the moment. But, it was not established satisfactorily in the court, judging from the published medical certificate, whether he was really insane, or he shammed madness. It is remarkable that when he rushed out with murderous intent, he passed by several of his comrades. He, however, did them no harm, but plunged the bayonet into the heart of the poor coolie who was pulling his punkha, and had left it for a few moments, as we said, for a drink. If he was mad, there was thus some method in his madness. As we pointed out the other day, insanity is followed by certain inevitable symptoms. For instance, he cannot sleep without being drugged. His tongue remains unclean, &c., &c. The medical evidence, testifying to Whelan's insanity, did not disclose any of these symptoms, Yet he was pronounced insane, and not put on his trial for the crime. Will the Secretary of State be pleased to call for the papers of this case, and direct the N. W. Provinces Government to ascertain whether Whelan is really insane or not? That is what the public desire his Lordship to do, and not to meddle with the Barrackpore case. Of course, like Lord Lytton, Lord George Hamilton may write another Fuller Minute. If that be his Lordship's object, he will, of course, deserve well of the country. The Fuller Minute, no doubt, did more harm than good; for, it enabled the Govment of India to interfere with the decisions of the High Court. There is, however, no such fear with regard to the Barrackpore murder case, firstly, because, the Government of India has already secured the much-coveted power of meddling with the High Courts, and secondly, because, in the present case, the Chief Justice has given no hold for executive interference.

Mr. Chambers, editor of the *Champion*, told his English audience that there was no sedition in India. The *Englishman* says that Mr. Chambers said all that because there was none to contradict him. In other words, the *Englishman* is of opinion that here is sedition in the country. When Mr. Chambers said there was no sedition, he indirectly gave evidence to the effect that the country was well governed. When the *Englishman* says there is sedition in the country, it indirectly proves that the people have lost all faith in British rule. Indeed, the press prosecutions, the sedition measures, and the support which they received from the Anglo-Indian press, have all combined to create an impression in the world, both in the East and the West,—an impression which is not correct—that British rule in India is very oppressive.

At the last Bombay Council meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Khare put the following question:—

> Is the Government aware of the statement, made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the 18th of February, 1898, in connection with the Poona plague operations of 1897, to the following effect:—"There was a great difficulty in getting the nurses, but at last the Government secured a sufficient number. One of these nurses made a deposition that she had received a letter, purporting to be signed by one of the brothers Natu, stating that it would be greatly to her detriment if she worked with the search party. Since receiving this letter, she persisted in working in the search operations, and she had not had a midwifery case in the city in consequence, although previously she frequently was called in." Is the name of this nurse Mrs. Goodal (formerly Mrs. Mehta)? If that be not the name of the nurse referred to, will Government be pleased to say what is her name?

In reply the President said:—

> As to the first paragraph, Government was not aware of the statement referred to. They did not consider, any good purpose would be served by giving the name of the individual in question.

Was the Government of Bombay really serious when it said that it was not aware of a statement, made by the Secretary of State? Is it not the custom that the Secretary of State only repeats what the Indian Government makes him say? May we ask on whose authority the Secretary of State made the above statement? But it is on record that as soon as the statement, alluded to above, was made by Lord George Hamilton, its purport was brought to the notice of the Bombay Government by the following question of the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh:—

> Will the Government be pleased of state whether they made any enquiries that the letter, received by one of the nurses at Poona, purporting to be under the signature of one of the Natu brothers, really bore his signature, and whether the Natus were asked any question about the signature on the same letter, and, if so, what replies were received from them.

In reply to the above, His Excellency the Governor said:—

> Inquiries of the nature indicated in the above have not been made.

Well, if the Government did not make any enquiry, it was at least made acquainted with the statement, made by Lord George Hamilton. How can then the Government of Bombay say that it was not aware of the statement? And then, if the Government did not take note of statements made by such a high official as the Secretary of State, and immediately after brought to their notice by unofficial members, it only proves that they govern the country with their eyes shut. Lord Sandhurst next says that it would not serveany good purpose in supplying the information asked for. It would, however, have done this good. It would have exculpated a man who has been unjustly libelled by the highest officials and who has no means of vindicating his character than by securing a direct and straightforward reply from the Government.

Babu Nobeen Krishna Sircar thus discusses Chapter X of the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

> Under Section 148 exemptions from assessments are of three classes: (1) exemptions by law, (2) exemptions by the Local Government on the recommendation of Municipal authorities, (3) exemption of huts by the Corporation.
>
> Buildings exclusively used for public worship are excluded under sub-Section (1). It is necessary to explain here whether the environs of a church, a Pagoda, a Mundir or a Musjid within the same compound, where the Chaplain, the Priest, the Purohit or the Mollah, in charge, with their respective families reside, come under the exemption.
>
> Under sub-Section (3), the circumstances ought to be explained under which the Corporation can exempt huts from assessment. It cannot be caprice or favouritism.
>
> Under Section 151 why is the owner's claim to refund of the rates paid by him in advance, on the vacancy of a house by the tenant or occupier, restricted by the provision of sixty consecutive days? When under Section 155 on the re-occupancy of a vacant house the full rates are payable from the date of re-occupancy, then on the vacancy of a house, legal remission of the owner's rates should be allowed from the very date of such vacancy without restriction of the period of such vacancy, either case of vacanc or re-occupancy being reported by writing to the Assessor, who actually disposes of such questions, within three days of occurrence, to be at once tested and verified by some inspecting officer.
>
> When for facilitating the work of collection the occupiers' rates are realized from the owners, why are not the latter allowed commission, as is the case in the realization of the hut-owners' rates from the land-owners in bustee lands?

On Chapter XI, the same writer makes the following observations:—

> Under Section 165, there is invidious distinction between houses built for letting purpose or ordinarily let, and houses used for the residence of the owners. In respect of the former, the annual value of the land and the annual value of the building shall be deemed to be the gross rent at which the land or building might be let from year to year. This circumlocution might be applicable to rented houses in the European quarter of the town, where the houses are with compounds, and separate values might be set on the site of the buildings and on the compound land, but

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to the innumerable rented houses in other quarters of the town which are devoid of compounds, and in respect of which the Assessor has not the trouble of separating in his mind the value of the land from that of the building. Practically the Assessor assumes the gross monthly rent of all rented houses, and after deducting therefrom ten per cent allowance for repairs, determines the assessable value of the houses.

Before the passing of Act II (B. C.) of 1888 every house in the town was similarly a sessed. But an unfortunate incidence, still fresh in the memory of most living adults of the town, led to the assessment of houses, built for the residence of the owners, on quite different principles. Enhancement of taxation being the latent object of the new legislation, the lands, on which there are residential houses, are not valued according to the rate of rent prevalent in the locality, which perhaps is paid for an adjoining plot on which there is a rented house but on its competitive selling price, which mean competition has been unfortunately excited by intriguing men amongst the thoughtless people of this town, whose building mania has led to immeasurably high value of building-sites in the most crowded parts of the town, the like to which we do not see even in the Native country of our Rulers, where dwelling in hired houses is too common. Then in respect of residential buildings, the cost of erection, for the basis of assessment, is calculated at the present highest market-value of materials, and the highest wages of labour after the earth-quake of June 1897, though many of the houses had been built some fifty years ago: and when any claim is preferred by the owners of those houses for deduction from assessment for their depreciation on account of age, the same is rejeected by the Municipal authorities with the incoherent assertion of the rising value of lands where a newly-come grocer, elated with his income from his cottage—shop, buys two Cottahs of land at Rs. 600 per Cottah out of six bighas ordinarily valued at 8 to 12 annas monthly rent per Cottah.

In the impartial character of British Legislation, such inequality of treatment cannot last long. The usefulness of houses is only to be determined from the accomodation therein for the purpose for which they are built, from their sanitary appliances for the comfort of those who live therein, from their security for property when kept for safe custody, from their position for exhibition when intended for the show and disposal by sale of manufactures and produce, and not from their architectural grandeur which is due to the love of pageantry in modern times.

Under Section 166 (1) the re-valuation of all buildings and lands, after the expiration of the valuation by the Corporation under Act II (B. C.) of 1888, shall be made by the Chairman individually. Such a provision will be clashing to the interest of the Municipality as well as to that of the owners of buildings and lands, when under cl. (b) sub-section (2) of the same section the Chairman has authority to re-value any building or land at any time with a view to its acquisition for the Municipality under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, when his judicial acumen might unwarily yield to his predilection for economy in such acquisition for the Municipality.

THE *Indian Daily News*, a Liberal paper, which has condemned the protests against the new Municipal Bill with vehemence, takes his stand upon a ground which is unassailable. It says that "out of 7,00,000 inhabitants of Calcutta, we do not suppose more than 20 thousands—and those not the most eminent or respectable—are against the Bill". Well, if out of 7 lacs, only 20 thousands are against the Bill, and the rest for it, then certainly the opposition does not deserve any consideration. In short, the principle upon which the *Indian Daily News* bases his conclusion, viz, that the Government should be guided by the voice of the majority, is unexceptional. But is it a fact that only 20 thousands are against the Bill, and 6,80,000 for it? The *Indian Daily News* does not give his basis how he arrived at this precise number except that he supposes that it is so. Now, it would be dangerous to carry on the administration of the country under grounds which are based on mere supposition. The editor, besides, is a European, a stranger in the country, and, at the most, acquainted with not more than, say, a few dozens of Indians. We, who are in the midst of these 7,000,00 inhabitants, and have much better opportunities of knowing the exact position of affairs, have good grounds for supposing that of these 7,000,00 inhabitants of Calcutta there are scarcely more than a few hundreds—and who are Europeans having no abiding interests in the country—are for the Bill and the rest opposed to it. The *Englishman* testifies to the "immense gathering" of the protesters, who joined the meeting at the Town Hall. So far we are sure, then, that an "immense gathering" is opposed to the Bill. When another "immense gathering" comes forward to support the Bill, it will be time for us to calculate on which side lies the majority. We rejoice, however, to find that the *Indian Daily News*, an Anglo-Indian paper, is of opinion that the Government ought to be guided in this matter by the voice of the majority. It will be easy for us to shew that the vast majority are opposed to the Bill. And then the *Indian Daily News* will be bound, which is an honest paper, to join the protest.

LIKE Mr. Theodore Beck, Mr. Carey, Principal of the Bareilly College, has come forward to condemn the present system of University examination. Mr. Carey has done it even more thoroughly than Mr. Beck, as will appear from his repor. It is the old tale told over again. The students of our schools and colleges are not only made to pass several unusually difficult examinations, but read a number of books on ...iers subjects which they do not and cannot understand. If you load your stomach with things which do not suit it, you bring on dysentery or diarrhœa, and thus hopelessly injure your health. As with the body, so with the mind. When you compel a young student to swallow mental food which he cannot digest, you not only stint his intellectual growth but physical development also. In this way, the present system of education is doing far more harm than malaria, cholera and plague put together. The annual slaughter of the innocents at the altar of University examinations, has now grown into a huge scandal. Out of the eleven students, sent up for the B. A. examination from the Bareilly College, says Mr. Carey, only *three* passed. Is not the result most disheartening? But how could the students pass when they were not sufficiently well up in simple English, and yet required to understand such books as selections from *Landor* or *Aspects of Modern Study*? They can, of course, commit to memory the nice subtleties of these obstruse books; but what earthly good can be served by this process of diligent cramming? The system is producing unmitigated evil; and he will be regarded as the saviour of the country who will knock it on the head. The Principal of the Bareilly College has noted the points which demand the serious attention of those who have the training of our youths in their hands. There s nothing new in all that he says. Indeed, we have over and over again sought to awaken the conscience and sense of duty of our Fellows to the grave nature of the evil which is eating into the vitals of our society. Not only should the examinations be made more easy, but the number of subjects in which they are taught ought to be reduced. Then, only such books should be selected as are suitable to the capacity of the students. And, above all, students should never be examined over again in subjects in which they have already passed. These reforms are simple, and can be at once effected. Every one also feels the urgent necessity of these reforms. The wonder is, however, no one comes forward to take lead in the matter; or, if any body, like Mr. Justice Ranade, moves, he is sought to be put down by many of his colleagues, by means, fair or foul! The *Pioneer* has an excellent editorial on this subject. We hope, our contemporary will lend his powerful advocacy in the cause of reform.

"*India* is on its last legs" cries the *Rast Gafter* of Bombay, a Parsee paper, which is opposed to the Congress, with great glee. But why should the death of *India*, the Congress organ in England, please him? An ordinary man, when a bitter foe dies, forgets his spiteful feeling against his opponent. Men who are exceedingly brutal in their instincts and vindictive in nature, may feel joy at the death of an enemy; but yet they venture not to show the blackness of their hearts by giving vent to their joys on such occasions. Assuming that *India* had given ample cause to the Parsee paper to entertain a deadly feeling against it, the latter ought to forget it if its opponent is really "at the point of death." If it cannot be so generous, it ought to, at least for decency's sake, check its feelings and forbear displaying its unrelenting vindictiveness before its readers. But *India* is published in England, and, the *Rast* in India. There can be no reason for the latter to entertain the bitter feeling that it betrays for the former. There was a Brahmin in Nadia who, whenever he saw men in distress, considered it a great blessing to himself. If any one lost his child he would proclaim the fact to his neighbours with great joy. When taxed to explain why he should feel satisfaction at the misery of another who was, besides, not his enemy, he justified himself by alleging that he himself was miserable, and that, therefore, misery in a fellow-being gave him joy. The Brahmin was, however, put down for a mad man. The *Rast* is a psychological phenomenon: its tastes fill us with wonder. And is it not inexplicable how the *Aghores* prefer raw putrid flesh to fresh meat cooked? Their tastes lie in that way; according to them, nothing is like raw and putrid flesh! The Indians are in a very miserable condition. It is by their newspapers alone that they can come in touch with their alien rulers. And one Indian newspaper, the *Rast*, rejoices at the supposed misfortune of another paper, *India*, got up with infinite toil and expense by its own countrymen! The bitter feeling displayed by the *Rast* to *India* can do the latter no harm. Ordinarily, we would not have noticed if anything unworthy appeared in that paper. But, as we said, the *Rast* is a psychological phenomenon; we do not understand its motives at all. We could never believe that any Indian paper was capable of writing against another in such bitter spirit and bearing such deadly feeling against a contemporary which means good to his own country.

WE doubt not, the account of the unique ceremony, held at Joydebpore, to do honour to Babu Kali Prosonno Ghose, published in another column, will be read with interest. Babu Kali Prosonno is known to the educated Bengalee community as the "poet-philosopher." Indeed, very few people have done so much to enrich the literature of this Province as this distinguished scholar. It now appears that not only has he succeeded as an author, but also as the manager of a vast estate like Bhowal. The address of the Talukdars shows that Babu Kali Prosonno rendered lakhs of people happy by his good and sympathetic management. Surely, God will bless him for this good work. It also reflects no small credit to the Rajah himself that he had all along placed such implicit confidence in his Dewan. The Rajah is also a good Bengalee scholar and a warm friend of the Bengalee authors. The combination of the Rajah and his Dewan was thus an eminently happy one, and hence the successful administration of the estate. May Heaven grant them long life, so that they may go on increasing the happiness of their fellow-beings and enriching the literature of their country!

RUSSIA is governed on despotic, and England on representative, principles. Practically, however, the method of Government is not very different in two countries. It is the Czar who rules the people of Russia; it is half-a-dozen men who rule the people of England and Scotland. Parliamentary Government now-a-days is a mere sham. Any action, initiated by Lord George Hamilton with regard to India, however unjust and repugnant to English instincts it may be; or any blunder, committed, say, by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, however humiliating it may be to the British nation, is sure to be sanctioned by Parliament, that is to say, by the standing majority which, like a pack of geese, follow the half-a-dozen men who have the destiny of the British Empire in their keeping. Here is a story, vouched for by the *Saturday Review*, which shows how the Conservatives, like the Liberals, were victimized by a single man in a matter about which they are notoriously sensitive. England sought to checkmate Russia in China by securing Talien-wan from the Chinese Government. All arrangements for the accomplishment of the object were completed when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach interfered and spoiled everything. The English Ambassador in China telegraphed that if the English Government guaranteed the loan to China, the Chinese Government would cede to England Talien-wan. He added that no time must be lost, or the negotiations would get out and Russia would spoil the chance of the English. A Cabinet meeting was held, where both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain supported the suggestion of the Ambassador; but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach opposed it, saying "there was no such need of haste, and he would like to consider the Despatch." He took the Despatch away with him, went down into the country with it, and perhaps forgot all about it. In the meantime Russia got Talien-wan, and the English loan was refused by China. The result was, says the *Spectator*, "Lord Salisbury had to go about blackening his own face, by declaring that we had never wanted Talien-wan, and so forth and so forth." Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was thus able to humiliate his country; and the English nation was compelled to submit to the humiliation and swallow it down as best as they could. With regard to India, when Lord George Hamilton found that the Liberals might muster strong and carry the Resolution of Mr. Roberts on the press law of India, he telephoned to his following, who had not attended the House, to come to his rescue. In this way, he succeeded in bringing together three scores of Tory members who, without understanding or caring to understand a word about the subject of discussion, voted with the Government and negatived the motion. All this they did, in spite of the earnest appeal of Mr. Roberts, who said, "Parliament as regards India should be a just and impartial tribunal or Court of Appeal, and not an arena for the display of partisan and sectional opinions." Parliamentary Government has thus been reduced to mere brute force. India, or, for the matter of that, England, has no chance so long the Ministry commands a vast majority without an opinion of its own, and who may be led to follow blindly any line of policy, chalked out for them by the leaders.

WITH regard to the disposal of dead bodies as laid down in the Mackenzie Bill, a slight change is necessary to make the provision perfect. The Bill provides that the corpses of those who die between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M., should not be sent to the cremation or the burial ground without a certificate from the Chairman of the Municipality. This means great hardship to that high functionary; for, he cannot certify to the death without a personal examination of the body. Perhaps he has sat to his dinner or is fast asleep in his bed, when his bearer brings the gruesome news to him that a rate-payer is dead and his presence is needed. Would not his appetite and sleep be totally gone, on receiving such information? Who can blame him if, on receiving such information, he first thrashes his bearer, and then commits a still more violent assault upon the messenger of the evil news? And will not the Native Press raise a howl of indignation in chorus if the poor Chairman is impelled to do such a thing? The provision is also a gross outrage to the religious feelings of the Hindus and Mussalmans; for, it is binding upon the former to dispose of the dead body as quickly as possible, while it is sacrilegious to touch the dead body of a Mussalman and Hindu by others than his near relatives. The provision thus bodes no good either to the representative of the Government in the Corporation or the rate-payers. The section, however, may be altered in the following way, and its objectionable feature taken away. Let it be provided that the Hindus and Mussalmans must so arrange that no man, woman, or child in their household should die after 7. P. M., and before 6 A. M. Those who fail to observe this provision, shall be liable to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

BABU Nobeen Krishna Sircar thus discusses Chapters II, III, IV and V of the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

It is the fashion of modern times to descr be things by swelling epithets, be they deserved or not. The Municipality of Calcutta is styled a self-government. Practically however it is the sham of a self-government, where two-thirds of the representat ves of the people under section 7 (1) (a) are selected, without the knowledge of the masses, by the disgraceful operation of canvassing, as is in vogue in this country, *i. e.*, by the licensed electors being improperly influenced by the entreaties of the agents of the elected, or by the electors' own nd fference in the work of election, giv ng their votes to unqual fied candidates for the Commiss onerships. No election is here made after scrutin z ng the merits of the candidates for elect on. I do not by this mean to say that our present Commissioners are not all deserving men, but some of them have been too long in office to be still energetic.

Of the remaining one-third of the Commissioners, 15 are appointed by the Local Government, 4 are selected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 4 by the Calcutta Trades Association, and 2 by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The bane of such election under Sec. 7(1) (a), in which the Local Government constitutionally refrains from interfering, is heightened by the law sanctioning the re-election of the Commissioners elected under the above clause, with the re-appointment of Commissioners appointed under sub-section (2), and with the re-election of Commissioners under clauses (*b*) (c) and (d) of sub-sectic n (1); because men become naturally apathetic when unpaid appointments appear to be sinecure.

When under Section 6 the Commissioners shall have perpetual succession, there should be no retention in office of Commissioners term after term, because it is death-blow to the system of self-government contemplated by the law. In consequence of such retention there can be no exercise of administrative talents in the Municipality by hundreds of other deserving men.

For the purpose of just election, each registered elector ought to be furnished, not more than a week before the date of election, with printed forms and franked envelopes, in which to return the names of his nominees, directly to either the Chairman or his Deputy, as might be arranged, so as to reach him before the date of election.

If a poor but learned and deserving man is returned for a Commissionership, he should not be slighted for his unimpressive exterior like the RomanDictator taken from the plough, by the Chairman or his Deputy or other Commissioners, but should be courteously dealt with as all other Commissioners, and he should be paid his conveyance charge after each meeting on his bill signed by himself.

If experience shows hereafter that no deserving nominees can be found for vacant Commissionerships, then the Local Government might conclude that the town is not yet fit for the electoral system.

With the constitution of a Corporation, thus renovated, the public may have better results in the administration of their Municipal affairs, to preclude the necessity for the constitution of a General Committee under Section 8, the tendency of which is to minimize, or virtually nullify, the power of the representatives of the masses, inclusive of the electors, who are ostensibly shown in section 7 (1) (a) to be two-thirds of the Corporation, but in actual working, under Sec. 8 (2) (a) to be only one-third of that body corporate.

If after thus nullifying the electoral system, the Local Government appoint both the Chairman and his Deputy under sections 10 and 12 respectively, the majority of the native public of the town would prefer being under the direct administration of a Mayor of the Municipality, selected from the most experienced Collectors of Districts, assisted by 2 or 3 Deputy Mayors, selected from the grades of Deputy Collectors of grades not below the 4th, and appointed by the Government, who will be competent to watch the welfare of the masses and redress their grievances, than being under the surveillance of a defunct Corporation.

Under section 9 (b) to permit a member of the General Committee to continue in offices when the Commissioners cease to hold office after expiration of the term for which they are appointed is improper, because membership in the General Committee is contingent on one's being a Commissioner; and therefore such a permission to continue as a member of the General Committee would be a further reduction of the Commissioners' powers than what would be the case under section 8 (2) (a) Therefore to obviate such difficulty the appointment of members of the General Committee should be conterminous with that of the Commissioners.

Under Section 11 (2) the allowance of house-rent to the Chairman, not exceeding Rs. 500 a month, has a tendency to make the Chairman's post more lucrative than that of a revenue and circuit Commissioner of a Division under the Local Government. By allowing from the beginning the Chairman's full pay at Rs. 3000 and full house-rent at Rs. 500 per mensem, the Corporation can secure the services of some experienced D visional Comm ssioner for their Chairmanship, which would be a bles-, ing to Calcutta.

Under sec. 12 (2) the qualifications for the post of Deputy Chairman are said to be a knowledge of engineering and arch tecture. Such qualifications are unnecessary, when there is a separate Department of Engineers and Ass stant Eng neers.

Chairman and Deputy Chairman ought to be men with administrative talents as hereinbefore stated.

Under sec. 14 (1) the word "seriously," used to modify the character of the Cha rman's and Deputy Cha rman's ndebtedness, ought to be at once omitted; because no persons can act independently in such posts, or any post of responsibility, who are not altogether free from debts.

Under sec. 56 (1) no Controller of Municipal Accounts is necessary if the practice of checking accouuts through the agency of Public Aud tors be continued. Otherwise it is wise to have a paid responsible officer at the head of the Account Department, who should be a passed graduate of some University with honors in mathematics, and with some practical knowledge of accounts acquired in a Government Account Office.

The office of Secretary should be given to one who is a scholar in English, with quick penmanship, and if available with some knowledge of stenography, to write fast the minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of the Corporation, or of the General Committee, in books kept for the purpose, which should be signed by the President immediately at the close of each meeting. It is unbecoming a body of high officials to make hasty notes of their proceedings, and afterwards to turn them into elaborate minutes for being fairly entered in proceeding-books under Section 90.

Under Section 57 (1) it is desirable to have a Chief Engineer, who is a passed graduate of some Engineering College in England with honours in mathematics and practical knowledge of architecture, railwayc-onstruction, and water-works;

To have all assistants in the Engineering Department, who are passed graduates of some Engineering College or College of Science in India;

To have none as surveyor, who was not brought up in some College of Science or Engineering, or in some Survey office under the Government, and formally passed in surveying;

To have a Health Officer, who is an M. D. of the London University, with at least ten years' practical knowledge of the evalent pr diseases in India and their successful treatment;

To have none as Assessor, who is not a passed graduate of some College of science or Engineering, with practical knowledge of a builder; because his chief work is the careful valuation of all bu ldings for the purpose of assessment.

Nothing needs be said about the Collector's post, as he is paid by commission on his actual collections. H s person solvency is only worthy of notice.

It is improper under Section 57 (2) to appoint a single person to two or more of the offices, when in the present advanced state of education there is no want of qualified candidates for them, and when it is universally admitted that division of labour ensures prompt execution of works.

Under section 84, if the four members present at a meeting of the General Committee happen to be the identical four appointed by the Local Government under section 8 (2) (e), then strictly speaking, will not the public deem that meeting to be a meeting of Government officials, and not of the Corporation, and will a Court of equity deem the proceeding of that meeting to be unbiassed? Under such circumstances there ought to be no meeting.

THE last number of *India* contains an article on the Garshankar riots by Babu Nogendra Nath Gupta, editor of the Lahore *Tribune*. It is a summary of a series of admirable articles, written on that subject by the same gentleman, which appeared in his own paper. The question which was asked in Parliament regarding the matter by Sir William Wedderburn, was founded upon the statements contained in these articles. The history and the details of the bloody scenes enacted at Garshanker were sought to be kept enshrouded in deep mystery. They have been, however, completely laid bare in their naked horridness before the Indian and English public by the energetic editor of the *Tribune*. Lord George Hamilton has, of course, tried his best to deal with the question in his own way. The matter, however, we fancy, will not be allowed to rest there. Indeed, when Parliament re-opens, the subject of the Garshankar riot is likely to be brought forward again; and this time, His Lordship perhaps will not find it so easy to dispose it of in an off-hand way.

THE appointment of Mr. Stanley, Q. C. of the Irish Bar in the place of Mr. Justice Trevelyan, deprives the Calcutta Bar of an appointment which had been previously filled by one of their own body with entire satisfaction to the public and the profession. Mr. Henderson, who is officiating for Mr. Justice Hill, will vacate his post on the 8th of September next when the Pujah holidays commence. We hope, Mr. Henderson will be permanently appointed when the next vacancy occurs; and we are told, that event will take place in the near future, as Mr. Justice Hill is not likely to continue very long in the High Court on account of his health. Mr. Henderson has won the esteem of the litigants, the general public and the profession during these several months that he has officiated as Judge, by his learning, his patience and the suavity of his manners. His standard works on many branches of law mark him out to be a man of singular ability and learning. We dare say, when the occasion arises, Government will not overlook his just claims.

A GENTLEMAN, named Babu Bishnu Dutt Brahmachari, a pupil of Kaviraj Dwarka Nath Sen, a distinguished physician of the town, left Calcutta for Benares last Sunday. A telegram informed the Kaviraj that Bishnu had not arrived at his destination, and Pundit Dwarkanath came to us day before yesterday evening for advice. We immediately telegraphed to the plague authorities at Chausa to ascertain if they had detained him. A telegraphic reply reached us on Friday evening to the effect that the man died of pneumonia on Thursday. The natural inference is that he was detained, that he got cold which developed into pneumonia, and that he died in three or four days!

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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MONETARY.—Friday's quotations were 1-3-29-32 for demand and 1-4-5-32 for six months.

OFFER OF APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Colonel Kalipada Gupta, Bengal, has been offered an appointment as Chief Medical Officer by the Nepal Durbar.

THE P. W. D.—Mr. B. K. Finnimore, Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, is granted furlough for 14 months, Mr. F. A. A. Cowley officiates for him.

THE L. G.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Mr. Gayer, Private Secretary, will, in all probability, proceed to Darjeeling on the 9th instant.

LEGISLATION.—At the next meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, Mr. Chalmers, besides introducing the Arbitration and Burma Laws Bills, will move that the Insolvency Bill be considered and passed.

RAIN IN SOUTH SYLHET.—A telegram, dated Aug. 31, says :—About 17 inches of rain have fallen since this burst began, and it still looks like more. The whole country is under water, and a great deal of paddy land is submerged. If this does not last too long, much damage will not be done ; but should it remain a wee, or ten days, the damage to the rice crops will be enormous.

THE BOGOOLA RAILWAY COLLISION.—The Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities have succeeded in removing earlier than it was anticipated the block caused at the Bogoola Railway Station. Although the wreckage is still scattered about the place, one of the lines was cleared on Wednesday, enabling the up Darjeeling Mail train to pass through without having to tranship the passengers. Through traffic has now been resumed and a joint enquiry into the collision was held on Friday.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The collision near Bogoola station, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was of greater extent than at first sight appeared. The destruction of rolling-stock has been considerable. Some twenty-five wagons have been almost smashed to matchwood, and were piled up one on top of another, forming a pyramid of wreckage about 30 feet high. One of the engines has all but disappeared into the sunken embankment. It is said that the task of clearing the wreckage will occupy fully a week or more. Meanwhile goods traffic has been suspended. The passenger service is continued, passengers being transhipped.—*Englishman.*

REGARDING the interpellations in the House of Commons on the Garsankar riots, the *Tribune* says:—We must wait till the reopening of Parliament for the matter being brought up again. There is only one statement of the Secretary of State that need be traversed at present. He said:—"As to the number of huts provided, I have seen no allegation that it was insufficient." This leaves the impression that huts were provided by the authorities. In point of fact, not one hut was erected by the authorities, only hutting materials were supplied to the people, who had to make their own huts. The question is for how many days the people were kept waiting for the materials. With the other parts of Lord George Hamilton's reply we shall deal at some other time.

IT is premature yet to say what modifications will be made in the exchange compensation rules as they affect the subordinates employed on Indian railways owned or worked by companies. The Government of India sent home certain proposals a short time ago, but the Secretary of State has not yet replied. He is consulting various railway boards. The matter, we may add, is entirely outside the scope of the general resolution which is now in draft, and deals with the eligibility or otherwise to ordinary exchange compensation allowance of various classes of officers appointed in India. Under the Rules of 1894, employes on State and companies railways, whose pay was less than Rs. 200 per mensem, were at the discretion of the manager allowed to receive an allowance not exceeding 15 per cent of their pay in lieu of the Exchange Compensation Allowance. This principle, it is proposed, to extend to all subordinate employes of Government, who are drawing salaries of Rs. 400 or less, that is to say, they may receive an allowance equal to 15 per cent on the salaries they are drawing, but subject to a maximum of Rs. 450. By this concession it is not to be understood that salaries would be generally increased, but only the pay of individual members of the European Staff who are considered to have suffered by the fall in the exchange value of the rupee *Pioneer.*

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FROM Wednesday the 31st ultimo to Thursday the 1st instant there was one fresh case and no death. The total of "true cases" up to the 1st instant was 220 and deaths 180.

THERE were 38 attacks and 26 deaths in Bombay on Thursday.

THERE was one fresh case in Karachi on Thursday.

THE total number of persons examined at the four obsarvation camps from the up-trains during the week ending 21st August was 8·460, out of which 466 suspects were detained—323 at Chousa, 85 at Mairwa, and 58 at Chakradharpur. The total number examined in the down trains was 13,238, and of these, 630 suspects were detained—469 at Chousa, 45 at Chakradharpur, 98 at Kharda, and 18 at Mairwa. At the new observation station on the Chousa steamer, there were no detentions either from up-steamers or the down trip.

THE case in which a school master in Bombay was charged under Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code with negligently doing an act which he knew to be likely to spread infectious disease dangerous to human life, was concluded on Wednesday. The defendant, who pleaded not guilty, called witnesses to show that two boys, who were found suffering from plague on the school premises on the 16th instant and subsequently died, were moving about on the 13th and 15th instant. His Worship in delivering judgment, said that, in the absence of positive testimony, the Court could not draw inferences from the evidence for the prosecution that the deceased were suffering from plague on the 15th instant. Again there was no evidence to prove that the accused failed to inform the plague authorities, or that he concealed plague cases in the school premises. The Court, therefore, gave the accused the benefit of doubt and discharged him.

THERE were no fresh cases in Bombay on Thursday. On Wednesday three Mahomedan *budmashes* endeavoured to create a scare in the city by going into the houses of the ignorant people and impersonating Government inoculators, and telling them that in the interests of the health of the city they were bound to inject plague serum into their veins. One man impersonated a doctor, and another said he was a clerk, and they endeavoured to extort money to procure exemption from inoculation. Fortunately this piece of villany has been nipped in the bud by the police, who succeeded in running the *budmashes* to earth. They will be tried very shortly. The scavengers' strike in the city yesterday terminated after a few hours on assurances from the plague authorities.

THE following are items of official information regarding the plague in Madras:—At Kodaikanal the patient recovered and was discharged; at the plague camp at Guntakul, Brother Brakesmans died on the 27th, the wife of a Mahomedan contractor developed plague symptoms the same day, and died the next day; two surviving patients are improving. No fresh cases since the 20th. Twenty-eight persons, including the Collector, were inoculated with Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic. No plague is reported elsewhere in the Presidency. The Mofussil Plague Regulation 29, authorising Collectors to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from infected areas, applied to all districts bordering on Mysore, except South Canara. The leading inhabitants of the Hospet-Bellary Collectorate petitioned for permission to build their own sheds. Government, in according permission, said that the people of Hospet and Chitwadigi have set a commendable example to the rest of the Presidency. The sheds will be built in accordance with instructions in pages 97 to 107, Madras Plague Regulations and Rules.

MR IBBETSON, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, completed on Wednesday a month's tour in which he visited nearly every district on the railway. He stays in Nagpore for a fortnight.

DURING the Bombay Budget debate, the Government admitted that the employment of soldiers on plague duties was not a judicious measure. Said Sir Charles Ollivant: "I am entirely opposed to employment of troops on plague duty, that is, in inspecting and cleansing houses, except when this is unavoidable; for, however good their conduct may be, there can be no doubt that the employment of them in Bombay did cause alarm. To this I can testify myself, and it matters little whether the alarm was unreasonable". Alas, the admission comes rather too late, after much mischief has been done. It took years for intelligent and infallible members of the Government to realise what the most obscure of native prints understood and expressed in unmistakable terms as soon as soldiers were employed on plague duties.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Crole has resigned his appointment on special duty not an account of any hitch with regard to his special allowance. The Government of India have sanctioned the usual allowance. The special duty in connection with the Tenancy Bill was over and the Bill entrusted to him was redrafted and is now before the local Government for submission to the Government of India. The present draft Bill will be again introduced in the Council and will be committed to the Select Committee. Mr. Crole has been disgusted at the treatment he has received from His Excellency the Governor. Sir Arthur Havelock made him the Chairman of the Famine Reliefe Committee, and the excellent work he did in that capacity brought credit to the administration of the Mansion House Fund in this Presidency. Again on the death of Mr. Ross, His Excellency, in the absence of other competent men in the service, entrusted Mr. Crole with the Madras Tenancy Bill. He had worked hard to recast the Bill on his own lines to the great satisfaction of His Excellency. On the death of Mr. Grose, His Excellency threw over the officer in whom at any rate he professed to place much confidence. His Excellency, we learn from London, did not submit the name of Mr. Crole at all to the Secretary of State. He submitted the names of Mr. Arundel and Mr. Sturrock, and the Secretary of State, though he at first hesitated to confirm the nomination, eventually made up his mind not to dallow on the ground of general policy the nomination made by His Excellency the Governor.—*Hindu.*

AN UNIQUE CEREMONY.

(*Dacca Gazettee.*)

A VERY interesting, nay unique, ceremony took place at Joydevpore on Friday last when an Address and a gold watch with chain were presented by the Talukdars and other gentlemen of Bhowal to Rai Kali Prosanna Ghosh Bahadur in recognition of the immense benefits they had received at his hands in his capacity as the Chief Manager of the Bhowal Estate. The ceremony was most imposing. Most of the principal Talukdars of Bhowal were present at the meeting. The spacious *nautch ghar* presented the spectacle of a sea of human faces, it being full to its utmost capacity with eager and enthusiastic tenants and under-tenure holders who had come from the distant corners of Bhowal to take part in the ceremony. Raja Rajendra Narain Roy Bahadur, with his wonted eagerness for rewarding true merit gladly agreed to preside over the meeting, convened at the instance of the Talukdars, of course with his previous sanction, to do honor to his distinguished Chief Manager. The Raja Bahadur commenced the business of the meeting with a short nice speech, full of feelings and sentiments which do great honor to his noble heart. His reference to the incidence of his early days after the demise of his illustrious father was full of pathos which could not fail to affect the whole assembly, particularly those who were the *dramatis personæ* of that eventful chapter in the drama of the Raja's life. We wish we were in a position to publish it here in *extenso* for the edification of those who think that the Raja Bahadur leads only a eat-drink-and-be-merry sort of life. Whoever will read that manifesto—yes, it is nothing short of a manifesto—inculcating and expounding the principles underlying the whole management which has brought about such magnificen results to the lasting glory of that master mind which conceived them, will find that the Raja is something other than what he is popularly known to be.

It would have been an interesting study if we could give the reader an idea of the vast amount of trouble and energy spent in developing the Bhowal Estate to its present colossal size and as to how from a mere sapling it has grown into a large Bunyan tree, stretching forth its branches and offshoots far and wide, offering shelter under its hospitable shade to one and all who may seek it. But for want of space, we are sorry, we forbear from making any such attempt. It will not, however, be out of place to say here that the income of the Estate has within the last 22 years doubled itself as a result of the untiring exertions and the skillful management of the gentleman in whose honor the last Friday's gaieties and festivities took place at Joydebpur. When Rai Kali Prosanna Ghosh Bahadur came to assume the reins of the Estate, the Amlas and the Talukdars received him with a sulky and sullen look—they looked upon him as an intruder—an interloper who would distribute all the leaves and fishes of the Raj service among his own kith and kin, to which they had established a sort of prescriptive right—a monopoly for themselves. But within a few days of his assumption of office, they could see, all their misapprehensions and misgivings had no basis to stand upon. In short, they were disillusionised in no time, and henceforth they transferred their full allegiance to him and became as submissive and docile as a lamb, which found such eloquent expression in the last Friday's proceedings. We can not do better than give below a translation of the Address read at the meeting by a representative Talukdar:

TO

RAI KALI PRASANNA GHOSE BAHADUR.

SIR,—Our generous and appreciative Government has conferred upon you the honorable title of Rai Bahadur in recognition of your manifold and eminent merits. We, the Talukdars and gentry of Bhowall consider ourselves greatly honoured by this signa, mark of distinction shown to you by the Government of the country. On this happy occasion we do not like to remain silent and indifferent. We have resolved to present you with this humble address and this gold watch as a token of our long-cherished affectionate regard and esteem for you. The most trifling presents acquire a special value when associated with sentiments of profound respect and sincere attachment. Buoyed up with this hope, we have ventured to approach you with a humble testimonial on this day of rejoicing, and we trust that you will gratify us by graciously accepting this token of our affection and esteem.

As we look up to you to-day, reminiscences of the history of Bhowal for the past one and twenty years, intimately bound up as it is with the happiness, the misery and the advancement of many thousands of her people, begin to crowd into our memories. When our late Raja Kali Naraian Rai Choudhury Bahadur, of pious memory, had become completely worn out by his arduous and unremitting labours in promoting the welfare of his dependants and when he had become feeble with infirmities of age, the present well-known Raja of Bhowal, who is the enlightened patron of letters, the friend of distinguished literary men and endowed with many virtues, was a boy of tender age. The late Raja, as if prompted by the finger of Providence, singled you out as the fittest person for undertaking the education of his minor son and the administration of his vast estates. Having entrusted this onerous task to you he had the satisfaction of seeing the Rajkumar and yourself working harmoniously together and he was thereby enabled, at the close of his life, to enjoy a few years of peace and repose.

You occupy a prominent position in the Kayastha community of Bengal by virtue of your rank as a high caste Kulin, and you are the representative of one of the oldest and most respectable families in Vikrampur. Even at the time when you first came amongst us, you were well-known throughout Bengal for your matchless eloquence, for your mellifluous pen and for the pre-eminent success of your celebrated *Bandhab*, a literary journal of the day. We imagined then that you were merely a profound and thoughtful Poet-Philosopher, naturally fond of indulging in literary pursuits and entirely devoted to the services of your mother-tongue. We were under the impression that you would be lacking in that energy and patience so indispensably necessary for the administration of a vast estate like Bhowal, and we believed that business-like would have no attractions for you. But the people were not long in realising that your genius was versatile and that you were a model in respect of energy, perseverance, administrative ability and that happy knack of conciliating the affections of the people and other eminent qualities. Ever since your appointment you have devoted yourself, heart and soul, to the task of improving the status and of promoting the happiness of those under your care.

You possess a naturally tender and sympathetic heart and you have the keenest eye in watching over the feelings of others. Accordingly, with the approval of our noble-minded and generous Raja Bahadur, you have inaugurated a series of useful works tending to the welfare of the tenants and calculated to advance the prestige of the gentry and Talukdars. These measures have conferred lasting benefits on the inhabitants of Bhowal, who will remain ever grateful to you for the same. By the help of your wonderfully acute intelligence the income and the extent alike of Bhowal have considerably increased and are even now steadily increasing. Peace reigns supreme where discord and strife were rampant in days of yore, and people who were at feud with the Raj for over a hundred years have now been converted into loving friends.

As far as human endavour could effect, Bhowal is now the abode of peace and content. Needless to and that this noticeable advancement and prosperity of Bhowal will ever be associated with your name. The Sahitya Samalochiani Sabha was established at Joydebpur by your untiring exertion, aided by the munificence, the cordial sympathy and encouragement of the Raja Bahadur. Ever since its foundation, you have been discharging the duties of its Secretary with consummate ability. By the help afforded by the Institute, many a literary man has been able to effect noticeable improvements, in our mother-tongue. This has indeed been a matter of no small pride and gratification to the people of Bhowal.

The extraordinary position and eminence attained by you in the realm of Bengale letters is not a subject for discussion to-day. But this much we will say that of the many well-known works, with which you have enriched the Bengali literature and whose sterling worth has been freely acknowledged by the foremost critics of the day, a large number was been composed during your residence in Bhowal, and this circumstance we shall always remember with pride and gratitude.

In conclusion we fervently pray to God Almighty that you may live long to enjoy the blessings of health, wealth and fame—ever-increasing and wide as the province of Bengal itself and that your cherished name may for ever be associated with the history of Bhowal and her inhabitants.

Mofussil News.

PATNA, AUG. 27.

BEHAR mourns the loss of one of her noblest sons. Cruel death has snatched from among us Babu Raghunandan Pershad, which sad event took place on the 18th instant at 6-30 A. M. at his residential house at Belwarganj, Gulzarbagh, Patna-city. A *Baishnav* of the Ballabhacharya sect, he was pious to the extreme. On the day previous to his death, he went both morning and evening in the temple called *Bari mandir* as usual. The next morning after performing his morning ablutions, he began *Sankirtan* and prayer; but feeling fatigued, in half an hour he went to bed and caughed twice, with the second cough the fleeting breath passed off, the death (which may be called an easy death) being due to the failing of the action of the heart. Babu Raghunandan Pershad belonged to one of the most ancient families of Patna. His father, Babu Srichand, did yeoman's service during the Mutiny, and the benign Government, in recognition of his service, conferred on him some title which he refused with humility, saying that he was not fit for it. Like the father, the son was also very simple and unostentatious. His purse was always open to the poor, and he sympathised with all the popular movements of his time with money and service. A big zemindar, an Honorary Magistrate, a Municipal Commissioner (for the last few years, on account of his ill-health, he had given up serving the Municipality), his time was devoted to the service of the public. He was universally liked by the official and non-official, rich and poor. The deceased was, in the month of April 1894, suddenly attacked with paralysis on the left side, and was on the fair way to recovery when, in the same year in the month of October, died his younger brother Babu Lalla Pershad. This young man who was also extremely popular, was very much devoted to his brother This gave a rude shock to his system. Again in May 1897, his eldest son, Babu Nandkisore, a graduate of the Calcutta University, died suddenly. But he had already devoted his heart and soul in Sri Krishna and died with the name of God in his lips. Besides children and wife, the deceased left behind his old mother.

A FLIGHT of locusts passed over Dharmsala the other day, but did no damage, though the anxiety of the people was great.

THE final dates of His Excellency the Viceroy's Burma tour are still unfixed, as definite news has not yet been received as to the actual date of Mr. Curzon's arrival in Bombay.

Unless a rupture occurs between England and China, the demarcation of the Burma-Chinese border is certain to be carried out in the comiug winter.

SOME signs of restlessness are reported among the Orakzais on the Kohat border, for no cause that is apparent. If it were the Afridis who were beginning to show an inclination to give trouble, we could understand it, as the Government have left them so long in doubt regarding the future arrangements in the Khyber.—*Pioneer.*

ONE and-a-half inch of rain fell in Ajmeer in the 24 hours ending 8 A. M. on Wednesday. Great anxiety as to the crops in Ajmeer-Merwara has been felt. A few other stations in Rajputana received rain during the same time, but only a few cents.

A PROPOSAL to hand over the Bombay municipal police to Government control, is under consideration. The conditions laid down by the Government of India, to which any such scheme must conform, are—(1) that the revenue to be assigned must be of a permanent character; (2) that it must be free from any claim to municipal control, and (3) that it must offer capabilities of expansion to meet the certain growth of police charges in future.

THE adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of the Patna Municipality came off on Wednesday; and after discussing the requisition that the majority of the Commissioners had submitted to the Chairman, about a week ago, requesting him to re-open the question of the appointment of Secretary, they agreed to and accepted the proposal of the Chairman, appointing Moulvie Syed Wajid Hossain, Deputy Magistrate, at present in charge of the Jehanabad Sub-division in the Gya District, as Secretary. All's well that ends well.

THE Government of India thinks that attempts to derail trains are mainly traceable to dismissed gangmen, and accordingly gives directions to railway authorities to keep a watchful eye on them. This is all right. But when the Government of India gives directions to Magistrates to be more severe than at present in awarding punishments to persons convicted of the offence of attempted train-wrecking, we fear it goes out of its way and seeks to interfere with judicial discretion, which is open to serious objection.

CERTAIN officers, employed on the suppression of plague in the Punjab, prayed to the Government of India for special allowances, and the prayer was backed by a strong recomendation from the Punjab Government. The Government of India has, however, refused the grant, and, as its reason, says that it must be regarded as a fixed principle that it cannot recognise any claim, on behalf of superior officers, to special pecuniary remuneration for the performance of special and exceptional duties. Really, was it not a bit undignified on the part of the officers to beg for extra pay when they are perhaps more than adequately paid for what they have to do?

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

BOMBAY, SEPT. 1.

Babu Ananda Mohan Bose arrives here on Saturday. The Presidency Association will convene a public meeting on the same evening at the Novelty Theatre to welcome him and hear his address.

The annual Ganpati festival was celebrated for ten days and concluded on Tuesday last. The procession for immerson of images on Chowpatty was the grandest known, lasting over three hours.

Prince Ranjitsinghji comes here on Sunday morning from Poona and will be entertained by the Ripon Club and the Hindu Gymkhana.

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Mr. Macpherson, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, takes short leave next cold weather. It is probable Mr. Carnduff, Deputy Secretary, acts for him.

Lieutenant Colonal Wells, Director of the Persian Section of Telegraph, died at Karachi last night.

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Every detail in connection with the Exchange Compenstion Allowance has been settled and the Government of Indian's Resolution is exhibited, in the next week, if not earlier.

All assistants in the Government of India offices have been officially informed that the migration of offices will depend upon the state of the plague in Calcutta and that they must be ready for eitherwise.

At to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, in asking the Council to pass the Indian Insolvency Bill, said that it was strongly supported by the High Courts of Bombay and Madras. The main object of the Bill, he said, was to enable pensions being granted to Official Assignees who had agreed to give up private practice and devote whole time to his office work. The Bill was passed.

In introducing the Arbitration Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers said that it was the outcome of the suggestions of the Karachi, Rangoon and Cawnpore Chambers of Commerce, and drawn upon the latest English Act. It was also supported by other Chambers of Commence. It was meant at present to have operation in Presidency towns, but was capable of extension. It would apply to arbitrations out of court when no suit was pending.

In introducing the Burma Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers said that its principal object was to grant to Upper Burma the same legal privileges regarding Acts of the Governor-General in Council, as enjoyed by the rest of British India. The Bill, he said, was strongly recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, AUG, 31

The annexation movement in Jamaica has made no progress owing to opposition of the Negroes and lack of general support.

LONDON, AUG, 31.

Queen Wilhelmina has assumed the Government of Holland.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Colonel Henry has committed suicide in prison by cutting his throat with a razor. Colonel Bois Deffre, Chief of the Staff, has resigned, having been blamed for his failure to discover the forgery of the document in the Dreyfus case. M Cavaignac, Minister of War, remains convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, but the public clamour for a revision of the sentence is increasing. The Cabinet is divided on this question, as the forgery dates two years after the conviction of Dreyfus, and is supposed to have been intended to bolster up the views of the General Staff. The sensation created by the latest development of this case overshadows the Tsar's manifesto.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The absence of news from the Soudan was due to a storm on the Nile which caused an interruption to the wire beyond Nasri. The latest depatches from the front, dated Tuesday, report that the Sirdar's force is now in touch with the enemy. The gunboats have reconnoitred and located the Dervish position at Kerreri, close to Omdurman. An advance guard of the 21st Lancers, 200 strong, touched the outpost when the enemy assumed a bellicose attitude, beat drums, and waved tanners. The gunboats subsequently shelled the position.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The confession of forgery by Colonel Henry and his subsequent suicide, coupled with the distrust and resentment evoked by the Tsar's manifesto, is distracting France to an almost dangerous degree ; even the military organs admit the necessity of reopening the Dreyfus case, which is likely to involve the loosening of violent political passions.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The evacuation by France of the Borgu territory, in conformity with the terms of the Anglo-French Convention defining the spheres of influence in West Africa, has been completed.

THE question has arisen in Madras whether the Commissioner of Police as a Presidency Magistrate should take cognizance of offences under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code; Mr. Agar, the Commissioner's action in the recent Valloor Zemindari case having been questioned by the regular Presidency Magistrate who tried the case. The Madras Government has therefore just sued an order wherein in supersession of all previous orders on the subject the Governor in Council declares that the Commissioner of Police shall not, in his capacity as Presidency Magistrate, exercise the power of taking cognizance of offences under Section 190 except so far as may be necessary to receive "occurence reports" under Section 157 and to deal with such reports under Section 159, and also to receive and dispose of reports submitted under Section 173 and make orders under Sub-section 3 of that Sectio

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

THE Government Resolution dealing with the position and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons sets forth the proposals made by Local Governments and then proceeds :—

The proposal that Assistant Surgeons should be entitled to be appointed to the medical charge of a certain number of stations, if that could be arranged with due regard to the number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for Commi sioned Medical Officers and for Military Assistant Surgeons, commended itself to the Governor-General in Council, but His Excellency in Council was of opinion that it would not be advisable, even if it were possible, to specify, as the Bengal Government had proposed, any particular stations as charges to be held by Assistant Surgeons.

The views of Local Governments and Administrations upon the questions referred to them accorded closely with those of the Government of India, and the Governor-General in Council has now much pleasure in announcing the following changes in the conditions of service of Civil Assistant Surgeons which the respective Local Governments and Administrations may bring into operation at once.

In future Assistant Surgeons will not be placed on unemployed pay, except as a punishment. This change will not effect Madras, Bombay, Burma or the Central Provinces, where the system of unemployed pay is not in force.

If recruitment is regularly and systematically carried out, the number of candidates who will be supernumeraries without employment in particular charges will be small, but it will be necessary for Local Governments and Administrations to exercise the greatest possible care in framing their periodical estimates for recruits.

A senior grade of Civil Assistant Surgeons on a salary of Rs. 300 a month is sanctioned. The number of Senior Assistant Surgeons in each Province must not exceed 10 per cent. of the total strength of the service in the Province, but Assistant Surgeons who may be permanently appointed to the charge of civil stations will not be included in this percentage. It is not necessary that all the appointments to the senior grade which can be made under these orders should be made at once. The question whether the full number should be at once worked up to must be decided at the discretion of the Local Government and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in each case, but only thoroughly competent officers should be appointed. Promotion from the first grade on Rs. 200 to the senior grade will be made entirely by selection and without examination. It has been decided not to insist on a limitation of seven years' service to be passed in the Rs. 200 grade before further promotion, since its enforcement would unduly restrict the selection of officers for the senior grade. Promotion from the grades on Rs. 100 and Rs. 150, respectively, will, as hitherto, depend on the results of the examinations passed after a service of not less than seven years in each of those grades. Promotion to the first grade on Rs. 200 will be given to officers of not less than 14 years' service who have passed the second examination. Future entrants into the service will be permitted to appear at the second examination, not as a matter of course, but when they are considered by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to be fit for promotion beyond the grade on Rs. 150. The proposal to meet the cost of the senior grade by restricting the number of promotions to the grade on Rs. 200 has been abandoned.

Although this portion of the scheme will not apply immediately to the Madras Presidency the Government of India desire the Madras Government to take steps to assimilate the pay and position of Assistant Surgeons in that Presidency to those of other Provinces as soon as practicable. At present this cannot be done, because the creation of the Assistant Surgeon class in that Presidency is of comparatively recent date.

In the Bombay Presidency Assistant Surgeons draw pay and allowances under two scales, as shown in the margin, according as they began their studies for medical diplomas before or after September, 1876. The officers on the two scales require separate treatment. The Government of Bombay have proposed to create for the officers at present in the first class of the new scale four appointments on Rs. 350 (Rs. 300 pay and Rs. 50 allowance), the appointments being kept vacant until the Assistant Surgeons specially selected for them have rendered at least 21 years of approved service. For the officers under the old scale no increase in emoluments is necessary, but it is proposed to improve their pensionary prospects by converting four appointments on Rs. 200 pay plus Rs. 150 allowance into four appointments on Rs. 300 pay plus Rs. 50 allowance. These proposals are sanctioned with the approval of the Secretary of State. The Government of India desire, however, that, as soon as practicable, with due consideration of the expectations of those already in the service, the Assistant Surgeons in the Bombay Presidency may be placed on the same footing as those elsewhere.

	Old scale.		New scale.	
	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	200	150	200	50
2nd ,,	150	150	150	35
3rd ,,	100	100	100	20

At present there are, including one officer in Madras and two in the Punjab, who have been promoted to be Uncovenanted Medical Officers, only five Assistant Surgeons who have been placed in permanent charges of civil stations.

In reply to the reference made in the Circular of 20th September, 1895, the Local Governments have expressed their willingness to reserve 19 Civil Surgeoncies, distributed as shown in the margin, to be filled by Civil Assistant Surgeons. For the present the Government of India sanction the reservation of this number of Civil Surgeoncies for Assistant Surgeons, leaving it to the Local Governments to appoint them to such stations as may be considered suitable. The Government of India are in correspondence with Local Governments with the object of increasing the number of Civil Suigeoncies to be thrown open to Civil Assistant Surgeons to 28, and trust that it will be found possible to raise them to this figure. When posted permanently to the independent charge of a civil station, an Assistant Surgeon will receive a consolidated salary of Rs. 350—30—500 a month. When in temporary charge, he will draw acting allowances on the minimum pay (Rs. 350) fixed for an officer holding permanent charge.

Madras	... 5
Bombay	... 2
Bengal	... 5
N-W. P. and Oudh	... 2
Punjab	... 3
Burma	... 2
TOTAL	... 19

The introduction of the new arrangements is subject to the express condition that Municipal and Local Funds shall pay, in full measure, for the services of the Government Assistant Surgeons who are attached to Municipal and Local Fund Hospitals. The contributions payable to Government by these local bodies for the cost of the services of an Assistant Surgeon must therefore be raised in the Provinces where such contributions are calculated with reference to the pay only, and do not include consideration of leave allowances and pensions.

PUNDIT PIAREE LAL ATAL (late of the Lahore Medical College) has passed the competitive examination of the Indian Medical Service. He is the first Kashmiri Pundit who went to England to study medicine. He is the grandson of Dewan Pundit Moti Lal, Member of the State Council, Jeypore.

PLAGUE IN BANGALORE.

NOTE OF THIS MORNING'S INSPECTION BY DEWAN.
24th August.

IN the morning the Dewan inspected the infected locality and drove through the Town with the plague Commissioner, Senior Surgeon, the Inspector General of Police and Military Assistant. People had formed a wrong idea that Government intended enforcing compulsory inoculation. They were busy giving currency to the mischievous rumour that if they did not yield to such inoculation, the sick would be taken to the segregation camps for being poisoned! The mob were assured by the Dewan that the Government had no such intentions whatever and that the people would be left perfectly free to get inoculated or not.

2. They dreaded going to segregation camps and being treated by our Doctors. They were told that for the healthy people that may have to vacate their houses on account of infection, Government would provide shelter in the Silludar lines, and that for the actual plague patients isolation of some kind would have to be resorted to, but that if they dreaded our Doctors, we would allow them to be treated by approved Unani Doctors or Hakims or Vaidyas if they could be found. With this assurance the mob seemed to be quite pleased. They said they would hold a meeting to-day and come to the Dewan with definite proposals as to the form of isolation acceptable. The Dewan said he would be glad to meet any deputation coming with reasonable proposals as to segregation which it was absolutely necessary to enforce in the case of patients suffering from plague.

Evening.—A large crowd of the City people, both Hindus and Mahomedans, about 200 or more, assembled at the Dewan's gate this evening. The Assistant Secretary met them and expressed how surprised the Dewan would be to see such a large crowd, notwithstanding their distinct promise that morning that they would themselves meet in the City and hold discussions and then send a small deputation to the Dewan to explain their views. He said that if they wished for any effective audience at all, they should now at least select a very few as their representatives to speak to the Dewan. To this they readily consented. They were then asked to come within the compound and sit down. They selected about 20 or 25 men who were again asked to nominate a few spokesmen from among themselves, which they did. They were called to the verandah where the Dewan granted them an interview. Mr. Thumboo Chettyar, Mr. Madhava Rao and Mr. Srinivasaiengar, Secretary, were also present.

The Dewan asked whether there were any among them who had met him in the Petta in the morning. There were a few. He asked them whether they had thought over what he had said to them and why they now came in such large numbers and quite contrary to his instructions and their promise to come up to him in a very small deputation. He said that coming in such large numbers was utterly useless for any practical purposes and it would do them more harm than good ; and if it was their intention to shew what a large number of followers they had to support them and they tried to overawe the Government with a view to get them to comply with their wishes, they were labouring under a very serious mistake and that he would refuse to listen to them. Their duty as good and loyal citizens was distinctly to discourage such ideas of mobism and try to remove any misunderstanding and consequent unrest that might have taken possession of the ignorant masses, by explaining to them the real intentions of Government, &c. They represented that a rumour was spreading in the Petta that compulsory inoculation was to be introduced which had struck terror into the hearts of the people. The Dewan told them that he had already in the morning giving them his assurance that the Government had no idea whatever of making inoculation compulsory. It was a matter left entirely to their option. Even ordinary vaccination was not a compulsory thing. The Dewan then explained to them at length that plague was very acute, destructive, malignant and contagious disease, usually proving mortal, and that it was therefore necessary for the Government to take prompt and most effectual measures to cure those taken ill and in the interests of the general public, to prevent its propagation. He assured them that beyond segregation in order to prevent infection from spreading, everything else would be arranged with due regard to their habits, customs and caste prejudices, such as the disposal of plague dead bodies &c. They agreed to clean up their houses and disinfect them and do everything else required of them by Government, but they represented that as the origin and cause of plague is still a subject of controversy among European Doctors and as the English mode of treatment was elsewhere found to be not of much use, they should be allowed to be treated by their own Hindu and Mahomedan Hakims, and finally that Government would be conferring a boon on them if they could abolish segregation in Camps and enforce segregation in their own houses. The Dewan said he had already told them in the morning that the Government would not force on them the English method of treatment if they did not care for it, but that it was their duty to prevent by every means the spreading of the infection and all the measures adopted by them hitherto were directed towards this object and the only means of of checking the infection was by means of segregation.

Some of them were totally averse to being sent to the segregation camp, and a few, a little more sensible perhaps, wanted that all cases of fever should not be segregated. The Dewan replied that ordinary cases of fever should not be interfered with but only clear cases of plague would be segregated.

The Dewan gave them plainly to understand that segregation was the only method by which the desease could be controlled and that the Government would have to enforce it in the interests of the people themselves If the people did not care to go into the plague camp they could go to some other open space which would be allotted to them and there put up sheds for themselves and their families and the Government would help them to do it if requested to do so. If other healthy people wished to remove from an infected locality he would provide accommodation for them in the Silledar Lines which would be vacated in a couple of days. It would be well for them to think over the matter carefully, consult and discuss the question among themselves in all its bearings and then come to him. He was sure they would see that segregation was best for all. He again pointed out to them the impropriety of their conduct in having come in such large numbers to him and as they had done so for the first time he would overlook their conduct but he could not tolerate a repetition.

The crowd behaved in an orderly manner and dispersed at about 8-30 P.M. promising to think over the matter and come up to him again in a deputation. The meeting lasted over two hours.—*Hindu.*

THE Bombay black-mailing case will be heard at the Sessions on September 21st.

A NEW edition of the Burma Code will be compiled shortly. The present edition is nearly ten years old, and the law of Burma has undergone many changes in the interval.

THE last China mail brings news of a terrific typhoon having swept over North Formosa. Over a thousand houses were destroyed and many lives were lost. Fortunately the foreigners—meaning Europeans—escaped unharmed. Much tea was reported damaged

THE LAZIEST PEOPLE ON THE EARTH.

THE laziest and dirtiest people in the world have recently been discovered in the Caucasus. They live in an inaccessible mountain range between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, and as they were 2,500 years ago, so they are to-day. Seen from without there is a certain picturesqueness about a Svanctian village, although it merely consists of miserable stone hovels without any attempt at form or adornment. Within the houses are inconceivably filthy. They are filled with rags, vermin, and dirt of every description. They possess no fireplace or chimney. All the cooking, in fact, is done over a hole scooped out in the middle of the floor. In these houses men and women and children are huddled together. During the long winter months they are shut in for days at a time, the cattle often sharing their quarters. Every aperture has to be closed on account of the cold. This long imprisonment is, perhaps, the cause of the degradation of the people. Horrible diseases result from it, which are aggravated by an abnormal consumption of arrack, the strong distilled drink of the Asiatics. Besides this, it is an invariable rule to make four days a week holidays, with saints' days as extras. Since they have adopted the holidays of every other country with which they have been in contact, it is not surprising that the men find little time for work. Farming, be a culture, and cattle breeding are the only industries of these people, whilst throughout their territory there is not a single manufactured article.

QUEER ANTIPATHIES OF DOGS.

ANIMALS, like human beings, have been known to exhibit strange antipathies toward certain persons and things, dogs, perhaps, more so than any other of our four-footed friends.

That famous canine, Oriel Bill, of Oxford, was for a time such a violent hater of postmen that it was not safe for any uniformed letter-carrier to approach the Mitre, where Oriel Bill held undisputed sway. Accordingly, arrangements had to be made for all missives to be left at an adjoining house by the postmen in order to save their feelings physical as well as mental—and the dog from venting his curious aversion upon them.

The same precaution had to be taken in the case of another, but less famous, canine. Until a postman was foolish enough so throw a stone at this animal, without the least provocation, it was on good terms with all the letter-carriers who called at the house. After that, however, a furious hatred of Her Majesty's postal servants took possession of this previously amiable cur, and when it had severely bitten one of the postmen they all refused with one accord to deliver letters at the house.

The owner of the dog complained to the Post Office authorities, but the latter supported their subordinates in the attitude they had taken up, and in the end the complainant arranged for his letters to be delivered at a place where there was no canine that delight d to bark and bite.

At an hotel in a West of England town there is a dog which exhibits an intense dislike for soldiers. What are the why and wherefore of this feeling towards our gallant redcoats it is impossible to say, but the sight of one has the same effect on this eccentric canine as a red rag has on a bull.

The consequence is that the dog has to be kept severely under restraint, so that soldiers can come and go without running the risk of losing a portion of their anatomy in the process. What makes his antipathy towards them all the more remarkable is the fact that the animal shows a decided partiality for policemen.

A terrier belonging to a friend of the writer's will run a mile at the sight of the siphon. When it was considerably younger than it is now, its owner deluged the dog with a siphon of soda water, and ever since it has exhibited a mortal dread of a siphon, full or empty. The remembrance of that unexpected bath is evidently responsible for this extraordinary aversion.

PARIS IN 1900.

"SEEING" BY THE TELEGRAPH WIRE.

PARIS has got the great novelty for which it has hungered for the coming World's Exposition of 1900. It may be remembered that the Committee of the Exposition offered a high reward to anyone who would provide a perfectly new sensation which would rival the famous Eiffel Tower of the former exhibition. That reward has been won by M. Szczepanik, a Polish schoolmaster, who has made his name famous for ever, and given the world another marvellous invention by introducing a method by which people can see things at any distance, just as now they can communicate through any distance by the electric telegraph!

The new invention of Szczepanik is to be called the "telelectroscope," and its success is now an assured fact; for the marvellous discovery has been tried several times already in Paris, privately, before the committee and scientists only, with the most perfect results. That we can hear our friends speaking miles away by the telephone is astonishing, but it will be a greater marvel when we are able to see them, too, though we be in London, and they in Birmingham? The room in which they are talking will be perfectly portrayed in all its details over the "wire," and we shall see it and them as clearly as now we hear their voices!

It is impossible yet even to roughly gauge the enormous value of this latest scientific marvel. Certain it is that it will work a wonderful revolution in telegraphy itself, since, instead of telegraphing words as now, the whole letter or despatch will be "telephotographed" by the telelectroscope. By this means longer messages can be sent as easily as short ones, and much more quickly than now.

The exact details of the construction and working of the new instrument have been, for reasons which will be well understood, jealously kept secret. But some idea may be given of the general arrangement of the telelectroscope. "It may be called a telephone adopted for seeing." Like the telephone, it will be controlled by electrical vibrations, but these are produced in a different way from those of the former intstrument.

Those who have already seen the instrument in use at Paris are delighted with it, and are enthusiastic in its praises. They say that it is bound to revolutionize the world latter on. Try to picture the opening there is for it! Try to think what uses it may serve: You may see your relations who are far away and ill, when you cannot reach them for some good reason, you may see some notable scene at which you are not able to assist ; you may see the threatrical performance whilst sitting in your own room at home!

Szczepanik is by all accounted a marvellous genius. But he has not, like many geniuses, had to wait till his death before he got his reward and fame. Already he has received a great sum of money for his invention, and it will in the future bring him in the wealth of a Crœsus. One prophecy made is that he will have more millions than there are consonants in his name. And when this invention becomes the world's for all time, one will not grudge him all the wealth and fame that are his due.

IN well-informed circles, says the *Times of India*, it is believed that Sir James Westland's successor as Finance Member of the Viceregal Council may possibly be Mr. Clinton Dawkins, at present Under-Secretary of State in the Finance Department of the Government of Egypt. It is said that Mr. Dawkins has won a considerable reputation for financial ability during his stay in Egypt.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

THE following is the full text of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Herbert Roberts' motion:—

Sir W. Wedderburn (Banffshire,) in seconding the resolution, wished to associate himself with the expressions of congratulation which his hon. friend had extended to the right hon. gentleman, the new Viceroy of India (hear, hear,) and to join in the hope that he would govern India in sympathy with the masses of the population and with that success which they might hope for from his conspicuous abilities. (Cheers.) Turning to the resolution, he said he considered that all the errors of the present Government as regarded Indian affairs culminated in this attack upon free expression of opinion. Within the last few years there had been a new departure in Indian policy. A policy had been adopted leading to aggression abroad and repression at home, and in order to carry out this policy they had been obliged to abandon their time-honoured British methods and to adopt Russianized methods. (Ministerial cries of "Oh.") Thus they found themselves now compelled to take the final step and to repress freedom of speech in India. Criticism was now practically silenced, because their doings in India, in many respects, could not stand the test of criticism. Fortunately there was still time to retrace their steps. The old policy, the wise and humane policy of Lord Lawrence and Lord Ripon, of trusting the people, was the right one ; and the fruits of it were friendly neighbours beyond the frontier, a contented, and even grateful, people within their own borders, a reduction of taxation, and, at the same time, a full Treasury.

Lord G. Hamilton.—No, constant debts.

Sir W. Wedderburn said the noble lord would probably refer to that point in his reply. Now, all that was reversed, and, instead of friendly neighbours, they had established a blood-feud among the warlike tribes beyond the frontier and they had ensured a permanent hostility by an irritating and unjust occupation of their territory. He supposed the noble lord would not admit that his forward policy had been a disastrous failure, but that was the universal opinion held in India both by Indians and by Anglo-Indians, by officials and by non-officials. That opinion found remarkable expression in the speech of Mr. Thorburn, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, at Simla, whose sentiments were applauded by the whole of the Anglo-Indian Press.

Even the *Times'* Simla Correspondent had recently thrown over the Government with reference to frontier policy. Did the noble lord propose to take proceedings against the Anglo-Indian Press for attacks on the Government? The *Pioneer* referred to the Khaibar incident "as a shameful and inexcusable blunder," and all the Indian papers declared that the 23rd of August was a day of shame and humiliation for Englishmen. A recent number of the *Bombay Gazette* made the sinister suggestion that the abandonment of the Khaibar was with the intention of allowing the movement of the tribes to develop to furnish a reasonable pretext for annexation. Expressions and imputations such as these against the good faith of the Government were surely likely to excite hatred and contempt. Would prosecutions be ordered under Article 124 A? He doubted if the noble lord would tackle such formidable adversaries. Mr. Thorburn said the vast expense caused by the transfrontier war had resulted in "a long starvation of the Civil administration of India." This meant failure to provide against famine and pestilence by means of agricultural development, fiscal reforms, and sanitary regulations and increased burdens on the necessaries of life in India. At present the unhappy, half-starved ryot paid taxation on the salt he ate, the oil he burned, and the strip of cotton round his loins. His salt was taxed to the extent of 2,000 per cent., for every penny worth he consumed he paid the Government 20*d.* He was enormously overrated, as had been shown again and again by facts and figures, and the result of the rank-renting and over-taxation was that a great proportion of the peasantry were in a ruined condition, had no store of food or money, no credit, and were hopelessly in debt to the money-lenders. In such a miserable condition they fell ready victims by tens of thousands to the first attacks of famine and pestilence. In the name of humanity and common sense why not return to the old kindly methods which had produced rest and contentment among the people. The true and safe British principle was to trust the people. Intelligent, docile, and law-abiding, the people of India were worthy of the trust. The Russian repressive policy with reliance on police informers was ruinous in its results. This new departure was contrary to true British principles, and had been followed by very great disaster. He urged the House to drop this poor imitation of Russian methods and to revert to the good British principles upon which our rule was founded and which had produced among the people contentment and prosperity. (Hear, hear.) He begged to second the amendment.

Sir A. Scoble (Hackney, Central) observed that the hon. baronet who seconded the amendment very wisely abstained from saying anything about it (laughter,) and he did not propose to follow him in his very discursive remarks on the Government of India generally. The amendment of the hon. member for Denbigshire (H. Roberts) declared that the recent alteration made in relation to sedition and the control of the Press in India was a distinct departure from the traditional policy of the Indian Government in regard to the Press and to public criticism. The hon. member dwelt very lightly on that part of the resolution, and he was wise in doing so, for when they came to look into the matter they found there had been no extension whatever of the law, which was precisely the same as it was when the Indian Code was first passed. (Hear, hear.) In substance and effect the recent alteration introduced no new element and no greater punishment than did the old law of India with regard to sedition, as that law existed before 1860. (Hear, hear.) The Indian Penal Code was based on the law of England, but by some unintentional or accidental omission the original 113th section was not introduced into the Indian Penal Code of 1860, and in consequence of that omission the old penal law, which was the law of England with regard to seditious libel, remained in force until the enactment of 1870, which amended the Penal Code. The only new element which the amendment of the law had introduced consisted of the words "brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt," which were the commonest form of words that could be used to describe seditious libel. The interpretation put upon these words by the Lord Chief Justice in Calcutta, by Mr. Justice Strachey in Bombay and by other Courts, whose rulings had been supported by the unanimous decision of the Privy Council in this country, was to the effect that the clause relating to sedition as it originally meant nothing more nor less than the clause as it stood now. (Hear, hear.) When his hon. friend came down and asked the House to believe that important alterations had been made in the law of India with regard to seditious libels, the facts only required to be stated to convince the House that there was no foundation whatever for saying there had been any material alteration of the law, and still less foundation for the assertion that the law as it now stood was a distinct departure from the traditional policy of the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member who moved the amendment and the hon. baronet who seconded it went on to say that the effect of this legislation was to restrict freedom of comment upon the acts of the Government of India and freedom of speech in regard to the policy of the Government on the part of the people. But they forgot to inform the House of the fact that the very law of which they complained exempted from its operation any comment on the measures of the Government or disapprobation of the administrative action of the Government providing that at was not made in a manner involving disaffection or disloyalty to the Government itself. What further liberty could any newspaper require and how could any one stand up and say that the freedom of the Press was not sufficiently secured? (Hear, hear.) The Hon. member for Denbighshire, in claiming this exaggerated immunity for the newspapers of India, referred in his amendment though not in his speech—"to the exceptional part played by the Indian Press as the only medium for expressing the opinion of the people as to Government measures." Whatever might have been the position of the Press some years ago as the only medium for publicly expressing the criticisms and opinions of the people on the Government of India, that was not the state of affairs at the present time, for in the Legislative Councils there were a number of gentlemen who had practically no dependence whatever upon the Government, with just as much liberty to ask questions on this subject as was enjoyed by members of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)

They had the fullest liberty of discussion, not only upon the legislative but upon the administrative measures of the Government when the annual Budget came on. With regard to the extension of the Penal Code to offences committed by a British subject outside British-India, there was no doubt that that was desirable. The object of the provision was perfectly clear, as was shown by the illustrations. For instance, a coolie who committed a murder in Uganda and escaped, and afterwards went to India could be tried in any place in British India. (Hear, hear.) A European British subject who committed a murder in Kashmir could be tried in any place in British India in which he might be found. Could any one say, that that was not a useful provision? (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend opposed it because he feared that somebody carried away by his feelings might make a disaffected speech in London, and when he went back to India might be prosecuted.

Mr. Herbert Roberts said that what he had stated was that material alterations had been made in the Code, alterations which, in his humble judgment, were undesirable.

Sir A. Scoble said that he had shown that there were material reasons why the alteration should be made. (Hear, hear.) Besides, if the hon. member did not know it, the hon baronet, the member for Banffshire, knew very well that there were places in India under foreign jurisdiction where formerly it was not possible for the English criminal law to operate. There were Chandarnagar and Pondicherry belonging to France and Goa and Damaun belonging to Portugal, places which, until the passing of this Act, were Alsatias, where criminals could take refuge and could not be reached. Now, however, criminals could be teached wherever they showed their noses in British India. His hon. friend said that recent legislation put newspaper editors on a level with the dregs of the population. If newspaper editors liked to degrade themselves to that level they could not expect to be treated otherwise ; but it was not the fact that they were reduced to that level. The section applied not only to newspaper editors, but to a number of other people. For instance, he supposed his hon. friend knew that the recent troubles on the frontier were very much stimulated by the action of two fanaties, why went about from village to village preaching rebellion and stirring up the country. Did anybody mean to say that it would be right to let those people go about in India preaching sedition without having some short and strict method of dealing with them? Why should not any one who contravened section 121 (a) of the Penal Code by preaching rebellion against the Government, or who stirred up animosity between contending classes, such as the Mahomedans and Parsees in Bombay, or the Mahomedans and Hindus in the North-West Provinces, be called upon to render an account of his actions and give securities? (Hear, hear.) They did not want to institute a prosecution against every petty preacher of sedition ; what they wanted was to bring such people before a competent authority and make them give security for their good behaviour for some time to come. If they did not do that they must go to goal like other people who could not give such security ; but they were very well treated in gaol, and were not required to do hard labour. He could not see how in this there was any infraction of the liberty of the Press. Moreover, prosecutions against newspaper people could only be undertaken with

J. W. Baggett, of Oak Grove, Fla., had an attack of the measles, nearly three years ago, and the desease left him with very severe pains in the chest "I thought I would die," he writes; "but to my great joy I was saved by Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Pains in the chest nearly always indicate the approach of pneumonia, and by promptly applying this liniment on a flannel cloth, which should be bound on the chest, an attack of pneumonia may be prevented. It is always prompt and effectual. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by*
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the sanction of the Government, and there was no fear therefore that a thin-skinned Collector or a testy Judge would be able to lay by the heels any one who made a few remarks about him. The High Court also had the power of revision. His hon. friend the member for Denbighshire, therefore, had entirely failed to make out the two propositions on which his resolution rested. He believed there was a sort of impression somewhere that these Press offences could be tried without a jury, but no right, that any one had to be tried by a jury before the passing of this Act, was in the slightest degree impaired by the Act. While associating himself most thoroughly with previous speakers in wishing God speed to the new Viceroy of India, and hoping that the right hon. gentleman would do as great justice to the important part he was now called upon to play in the future as it had been his lot to play up till now, he desired to take this opportunity of expressing his extreme admiration for the conduct of the nobleman whose place the late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was to fill. Lord Elgin, during his Viceroyalty, had to contend with more difficulties possibly than any of his predecessors, for he had to contend not only against war, famine, aud pestilence, but also against unexampled financial difficulties. Every one must recognize that Lord Elgin in those arduous circumstances had shown firmness of mind of a rure quality, and he desired to make this public recognition on his own part—and he was sare it was the feeling of the House generally as well as of the country—of the high appreciation in which his services were held. (Cheers.)

Mr. Haldane (Haddingtonshire) wished to join in the generous tribute which had been paid by the hon. and learned member to Lord Elgin, and to say, with reference to the distinguished member who was leaving them, that, whatever the character of the views which separated sections of the House, all would join in expressing their best wishes for his future in the great post which he had been called upon to fill. (Hear, hear.) He wished to recall to the minds of hon. members the grave situation in which the House of Commons was placed. After all, the House of Commons was the only Forum in which the action of the Secretary of State could be examined and considered. The Government of India was undoubtedly a very difficult matter, and it was hard to judge of it from a distance; but the question before the House at present seemed to be a very plain one. The House was asked to express its approbation of a certain course of policy, and his criticism upon it was this—the policy was a retrograde policy. While in India they had an increase of civilization and education among the people, while the daily Press, conducted by highly-educated men, was rising in the standard of knowledge, the Government was passing a law which would not be tolerated here, and would only be tolerated in India because of the non-existence there of the same public institutions which prevailed here. Though it was extremely difficult to govern a great country like India, with its conflicting races and opinions, he was inclined to look with considerable misgiving on an alteration of the law which was distinctly retrograde in its tendency, and which dealt with a class of men who were rising in educational capacity and were becoming more and more the guardians of the liberties of the people in the absence of popular institutions through which those liberties could be defended. He had listened to the speech of the last speaker, and he heard it declared that Clause 124A in the new law as it now stood was substantially the law under the old Code. If that was so, then it seemed to him that the Government was in a peculiar position, because with the knowledge that the Judges had interpreted the law, the Indian Government in speaking of the wording of the section, said that it might, indeed, be possible by redrafting to make its meaning more clear, but they thought it unwise to make any revision of it as far as the interpretation placed upon it by the Courts in India. The expression "disaffection" was wide enough to include all the things necessary to put down sedition in India; it also included hatred or contempt. The Indian Government drafted a new clause which imported words something quite different from the opinion of Mr Justice Strachey, and made an addition to the law as it stood before. "Disaffection" also included disloyalty and all feelings of enmity," so that four things were penal—hatred, contempt, disloyalty, and all feelings of enmity. To his mind this was a very grave extension of the words of the section. While not afraid of such an extension in this country on account of the jury standing betwen the prisoner and conviction, in a country like India, where trial by jury was not a general institution, the situation was a very different one. The Government accompanied this alteration of the Penal Code with an alteration of the Criminal Code, which enabled a Judge, without the security of a jury, to send a person to prison.

The House was being asked by the Government to sanction in India a course which would not be tolerated in this country and which he regarded as reactionary. It was the duty of the House to scrutinize very closely the alteration which had been made in the section and to take care that nothing was done which would be likely to injure our interests in India or to inflict injustice upon the people of that great dependency.

The Solicitor-General (Inverness Burghs) regretted that it had been said that the effect of this legislation would be to put the Government of India into a position of antagonism to the people. He did not agree with that, but he was afraid that a statement of that kind made in that House would be likely to work mischief when circulated in India. (Hear, hear). There was no antagonism between the Government and the people, and this legislation was introduced in the interests of the people of India themselves. It must be remembered that India was not inhabited by one uniform and homogeneous race. It was inhabited by a vast variety of races professing different religions, and between the various sections of the population there prevailed a state of feeling which necessitated careful management, and affairs were so critical that hitngs which might be said in this country without producing any evil effects might in India have results of a most disastrous character. The hon. baronet opposite had suggested that the Government of India were having recourse to Russianized methods. As a matter of fact, the law as enacted by this section was exactly the same as the law of England at the present moment. In his digest of the criminal law the late Sir James Stephen defined seditious intention as an intention to bring into hatred or coetempt or to excite disaffection against the person of her Majesty, or the Government, or the Constitution of the United Kingdom, or either House of Parliament, or to raise discontent and disaffection among her Majesty's subjects, or to promote ill-will and hostility between different classes of her Majesty's subjects. There was nothing in the words which had been introduced into the Indian Code which did not embody the law of England as expounded by Sir James Stephen. And yet the hon. baronet thought fit to apply the epithet "Russianizing" to the course which had been taken! The hon. and learned member for Haddingtonshire did not dispute that the articles under consideration did embody substantially the law of England; but the hon. and learned member suggested that these articles extended the law previously in force in India. If that were the case he did not think that any one need be very apprehensive in the interests of liberty. To bring the law of India into conformity with the law of England, which had always lent to the side of freedom, was not a change which was likeiy to result in unwarranted interference with individual liberty. He maintained that it was advisable to put into plain and explicit language in the Code the result of the legal interpretations of section 124A, and that was all that had been done. He denied that section 124A. had been extended. The expression used in the old Code was "disaffection." That had been explained by Chief Justice Edge and other authorities to mean disloyalty, the stirring up of a feeling of active dislike towards the Government, and what had been done here was simply to say that, whoever brought the Government into hatred or contempt, or incited or endeavoured to incite, to disaffection should be punished in a certain way. There was really no substantive alteration in the law. The framers of the section had merely expressed clearly and at large what the old section, as judicially inteerpreted, meant. When a country had to be dealt with in which to a great extent the law was not administered by juries, surely the right and reasonable course was taken when it was determined that there should be a very clear and explicit statement of the law not altering or extending it, but putting before those whose duty it was to administer the law a clear and definite statement of what the offence was. That had been the object of their legislation. As to the power given to a Magistrate to require security from a person who disseminated seditious doctrines, it must be remembered that in India fanaticism was always smouldering, and if a Magistrate knew that there was a preacher of sedition in his district and that if he was unchecked the smoulder would break out into open flame, was he out of a pedantic regard for institutions to stand by with his arms folded and take no steps to prevent untold evil to the community (Hear, hear.) In the circumstances which attended our rule in India he contended the Magistrates ought to have these powers, which could do no harm and might do an enormous amount of good. (Hear, hear.) As to the way in which the Press was affected by this legislation, it was really put on a sort of pinnacle. It was provided that any one propagating sedition might be required to give security to caase his practices, but in the case of a newspaper the security could not be required unless with the consent of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pickersgill (Bethnal-green, S. W.) asked for some further information from the Secretary of State on the establishment of Press committees. A Press committee had, at all events, been established in the Bombay Presidency, and he was told a few days ago that in one case a Press committee had sent for the editor of a peper and taken him to task for something that had appeared in his paper. He contended that a Press censorship was being established in India.

The whole change in the law had been carried into effect with the most indecent haste.

Lord G. Hamilton (Middlesex Ealling) What do you mean?

Mr. Pickersgill said if the noble lord would allow him he should tell him what he meant, and he should tell him further that the noble lord was himself the person who was responsible. The Bill in which this obnoxous clause appeared, he admitted, was before the people of India for many months, but the obnoxious clause was not in the Bill then. Next, the Bill with this clause in it was not advertised, as was usually done. Whether the letter of the law was violated he was not sufficiently informed to say but he said that the spirit of the land had been violated in this case. Lastly, he said that the whole ground upon which this Bill was put forward by the legal member of the Council had broken down.

LORD G. HAMILTON.—Before the House comes to a decision I wish to say a few words on the amendment. I desire to speak on this subject entirely from the administrative point of view. I wish to lay before the House what were the reasons which, from the administrative point of view, led us to make the alterations which are embodied in the law under discussion. Before I proceed to that point perhaps I may be allowed to reciprocate the kindly expressions which fell from the various quarters of the House as regards the new Viceroy of India. (Hear, hear.) This House is always generous in the recognition of ability, and Mr. George Curzon, in an exceedingly arduous position (hear, hear,) has not only shown remarkable ability as a Parliamentary debater, but in addition he has shown the higher qualities of resource, courage, and perseverance. I am sure we all combine in hoping that his health may be perfectly restored to him, and that the ability which he has shown in this House in connexion with the Foreign Office may be instrumental in developing the prosperity of India and its resources, and in binding her still more closely to the great Empire of which she forms part. (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, the discussion to-night mainly turned upon certain alterations of section 124 of the Penal Code of India. I have been accused of all kinds of arbitrary idea and intentions because, after the fullest consultation with the ablest legal opinion in this country, I came to the conclusion that under the circumstances that clause ought to be redrafted. Now, the hon. gentleman who spoke last has indulged, I think, in a good deal of violent language. He is perhaps not aware that for 17 years past the redrafting of this clause has been under the constant attention of successive Administrations, and the Administration which expressed the strongest opinion upon the necessity of the redrafting was Mr. Gladstone's. What was then said by the Secretary of State in 1880 had been represented by some to be a view deserving of the highest respect. What was laid down in 1880 was that the criminal law, as applicable to India, was practically unworkable, and he proceeded to say "that if this was the case he saw no reason why the existing defect should not be remedied by recourse to such exceptional measures as those provided by the Act of 1878, and he should suggest for the consideration of their lordships in Council whether, in the event of the repeal of the Act of 1878, it might not be desirable to prepare suitable amendments in some of the provisions of the Penal Code." Now this section—section 124*a* with its explanation as it stood, was, I think, unworkable for this reason. I hope I may be able to put it in lay language so as to make intelligible to every member of the House what is the main objection. The explanation consisted of conditional negative assertions. The result was that every counsel who defended a prisoner always tried to twist this conditional nagative assertion to a positive proposition limiting the definition of the section to which it was attached. That attempt was made right throughout Mr. Tilak's case. The proposition which counsel endeavoured to establish was this—that a man might say and do almost anything in India provided he did not appeal to violence or suggest recourse to violence. Mr. Justice Strachey effectually disposed of that contention. His summing up was endorsed by the Full Bench of Bombay, and by the highest legal tribunal in the Empire. The hon. member for Banff forgets what some of his associates have been doing in connection with this clause. It was announced that the natives never would accept the interpretation Mr. Justice Strachey put on the clause. I therefore thought that, inasmuch as it was proposed to give power to the Magistrates in the Lower Courts of jurisdiction to apply section 124*a*, it should be drafted in such a way as to make its meaning absolutely unmistakable. (Hear, hear), and I am informed by the highest legal authorities that the present section merely confirms the old law as judicially interpreted and goes no further. I am quite satisfied that any body in my position would have taken the course I have done and have put absolutely beyond doubt what the interpretation of the clause is. (Hear, hear.) Complaint has also been made of that section of the Penal Code, which enables magistrates, under certain conditions to require those individuals whom they believe to be propagating sedition and stirring up discontent to find security. There have been riots in which hundreds of people have lost their lives, and the almost unanimous conclusion of the administrative authorities is that if there had been a clause of this sort they could have stopped many riots and distrubances. When gentlemen get up and talk about the liberty of the Press, I do not think they understand what the liberty of the Press means. A pressman is not exempt from the law of the land because he is associated with the Press. If a pressman commits a murder, I assume he is liable to the law. If he incites to sedition, is he not liable to the law? It must be borne in mind that in India many of the so-called pressmen are the editors, printers, and compositors of their newspapers, and that many of the so-called newspapers are little sheets of paper which are written by one individual; but if they are small they are not the less dangerous. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman who introduced this subject informed the House that these proposals had caused deep discontent in India. I never heard a more absolutely unfounded statement. A certain limited section of the semi-Europeanized natives with whom the hon. gentleman and other members of the House have associated themselves have tried to get up discontent, and they have totally and entirely failed. (Cheers.) When the proposal was first made that there was to be a certain alteration in connexion with the law of sedition, it naturally caused a certain flutter of apprehension, and I admit that at the outset there were in certain papers, articles antagonistic to the proposals of the Government. Little by little as the intention of the Government became clear, the opposition gradualiy disappeared. When I am accused of pushing these proposals forward, I should like to know what hon. gentlemen mean. The proposals were introduced in the Legislative Council and they were given the widest publicity. They were sent to a large number of public bodies and they were then referred to a select committee. The select committee made a number of changes, and amongst the changes were alterations to section 124*a*. The proposals came back to the Legislative Council after an interval of some weeks, and they were then discussed in full Council. The greatest publicity was given to the proceedings, and that is what is called pushing legislation. Every precaution and every form associated with legislation in this House was absolutely followed in the present instance. Any tiro in politics knows that if you raise the question of sedition, and if it is necessary to legislate, so soon as you have had time to consider the proposals it is essential they should be passed. Now, let me go back to the agitation. After a little while the whole of the European Press were in favour of the proposals of the Indian Government. The Chamber of Commerce, who at first demurred, were satisfied, and their chairman voted for the proposals. The British Indian Association, after they had considered the committee's amendments, were so well satisfied that they agreed. There was a large petition presented to the Viceroy purporting to be the opinion of Calcutta, and on that petition there was not a single European or Mahomedan name. The Mahomedans went further. I ask the House to listen to their opinion, because that opinion, I know, represent not merely Mahomedan opinion but the opinion of the great mass of respectable well-to-do Hindu gentlemen. The hon. Secretary of the Central National Mahomedan Association wrote to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the effect that he was directed by the committee to state that in the opinion of the association the proposed amendment of the Penal Code was a salutary measure and should be adopted. It was a mistake, the secretary of the association added, to suppose that the amendment, if adopted, would in any way interfere with the liberty of the Press. (Hear, hear). There is another great body which is well-known—the Mahomedan Literary Society. They expressed a stronger opinion. Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman writing on Jannary 11 last to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, said:—

"I am directed by the committee of the Mahomedan Literary Society to inform his Honour that they are of opinion that circumstances fully necessitated the introduction of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, and that they have no opinion to offer on the same. I am further directed to inform his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the committee have, after due deliberation, come unanimously to the conclusion that the proposed new clause to be inserted after Clause 108 of the Criminal Procedure Bill, and the further amendments of the Indian Penal Code to be proposed for the consideration of the Select Committe, will undoubtedly prove beneficial to the public. The Mahomedan Literary Society has long felt the want of such a measure as has now been brought forward by the honourable the legal member. Class and sectarian animosities have been known to prevail for many years, which have, in recent years, been aggravated by various circumstances. The intelligent and educated portion of the Mahomedan community have sadly felt the seditious effusions in respect of Government officials and Government measures which have characterized and disgraced the columns of a certain class of newspapers. The Committee entertain the hope that when the law of sedition is placed on a clear footing, the evil which seems to be the sole object of a certain class of newspapers and agitators to disseminate among the ignorant people of the country, will be effectually prevented. For these reasons the committee venture to accord their loyal and unanimous support to the proposed measures."

Then, when we get away from the Mahomedans, we come to the classes who were opposed to this legislation There was sacrcely in the petitions or memorials a Hindu gentleman well-known in commerce who took any part against these measures. The agitation, I am sorry to say, is exclusively confined to two classes—pleaders and editors of newspapers. It must be borne in mind that they are classes whom we have trained; they are the product of our rule. We have given them information they never possessed before, and looking ahead, as one must do, at the difficulties, I do feel strongly that the greatest difficulties which we shall hereafter have to encounter are not those which we inherited or which are inherent in the system but are those which we have of our own free will created. (Cheers.) Undoubtedly one of the most difficult classes we have to deal with is the result of higher education. For years we have turned out thousands of young men with a purely literary English education. They have practically no means of such support after they leave College, and the result is they have either to look to Government employment, which can only be given in infinitesimal quantity or they have to take to newspapers, as many of them do, or to become tutors. It frequently happens that they look upon the Government which does not provide them with employment with disfavour, and some of them undoubtedly indulge in language which, to say the least, is ungrateful.

It is not morely that these gentlemen indulge in most extravagant language in speeches and articles which are not intended to attack an individual, or carry out a reform, or stop some unpopular act of Government, but the language is such as strikes at the very root of British rule in India. (Hear, hear.) Those gentlemen, who never in the past had any liberty of speech or freedom of action, now as British subjects but forward the most exaggerated pretensions as to what they are entitled to do. The name of one gentleman has been mentioned—the hon P. Ananda Charlu, a member of the Council. Now let us hear what his views are. India, as we all know, is full of explosive matter. That being the case, there must be some restriction from time to time, on the principle that you cannot allow a man to smoke a cigar in a powder magazine. This old simile happened to be used in debate in the Council by another member of Council; and what does Mr. Charlu say on the subject:—

"I join issue with him there. In the first place, I ask, what right has he to deny to any one the right to smoke even in a powder magazine?" (Laughter.)

"Any one that does so takes the risk of doing so." (Laughter.) "It is his look-out." (Laughter.) "So long as he takes care not to throw away the stump carelessly in the powder magazine and controls the sparks from escaping, what does it matter? Why should he lose his right?"

I do not know if the hon. member for Bethnal-green endorses that, but I rather think I should like to confer upon Mr. Charlu the right which he claims, but only on the condition that the hon. baronet and the hon. member opposite sat on the powder barrels. Laughter.) I do not think we should ever hear anything more about the inherent right of a British Indian subject to smoke a cigar in a powder magazine. (Cheers.) So far from wishing to stop criticism, I welcome it. The hon. baronet read out some extracts and asked me whether I should prosecute the authors. The hon. gentleman must be profoundly ignorant of what appears in native newspapers. It is my business to read them, and I find that language immeasurably stronger, directed against myself and every member of the Government, habitually appears in them, and nobody dreams of taking any action in respect of them. The native Press may criticize and censure reasonable unreasonable acts of the Administratio They may call attention to anything they choose, but we cannot allow them to indulge in general attacks which tend to sap the foundations of English rule in India and subvert our Empire. I would only too gladly encourage any machinery which would indicate to the Indian Governments some idea of the silent subterranean forces which we know are at work or bring to the attention of the Executive the feelings and opinions of the voiceless millions of India; but those patriots who may come in contact with Clause 124*a*. do not represent the poor natives of India. ("Oh.") They represent a class which is an excrescence of our rule fn India—the semi-Europeanized class who seem to think that British Government exists for no purpose whatever but to put them in a position in which they can administer the powers of the Empire. We all desire to promote the prosperity and welfare of our Indian fellow-subjects; but of this I am equally certain, that no man who ever holds the post I have the honour to fill would hesitate to act if he has indisputable evidence of movements which may endanger the maintenance of our Indian Empire. We must look ahead. I do not pretend that what the Press may say or do is likely to become a real danger in our day; but, unless something is done to indicate what the views of the Government are, perhaps years hence these evils would become formidable. What is wanted is not coercion, but an expression of the opinion of the Government. I have now been three years in office, and, with scarcely an exception, I find absolute unanimity of opinion upon this matter. All the educated, all the intelligent native gentlemen I have come in contact with feel equally strongly about it. Unquestionably the Press of India does require guidance, and unquestionably agitation has sprung up in connexion whith it which renders it necessary to make the alterations we suggest in the law. At the present moment we are trying to extend the area of British influence in countries which do not belong to us where commerce may develop, and where we may reap the benefits of that commerce. Surely we should be very foolish if at such a moment we were to disregard what is going on in India and to ignore the attempts which are made to undermine our rule there. We can never hope to establish in other parts of Asia so satisfactory a system as that we have established in India and it is our bounden duty by vigilance and caution to take care that nothing is done to render our task hereafter one which posterity cannot bear. The alterations we have made in criminal procedure will, I believe, be sufficiently effective to enable the Indian Government to deal with the evils I have suggested, while they at the same time leave absolutely untouched that liberty of speech and freedom of action which our native fellow-subjects enjoy under British rule to an extent which is unknown in any other part of the vast continent of Asia.—(Cheers.)

THE Superintendent of the Saharanpur gardens notes the experimental cultivation of a new variety of beams received from Tirah, which, he says, are "a useful addition to our list of cold season vegetables." They are understood to have been given by the Afridis in the course of the recent campaign.

HEALTH AND HARD MUSCLES.

IF John Simson were not a blanksmith we might not have occasion to allude to him of the very outset of this writing. But he is a blacksmith and will thus serve an important purpose; that, too, without having to put on his leatner apron to do it.

And he will do it by standing in front of his forge for five minutes while we all take a look at him. He is a strong and robust man, as Mr. Dicken's Joe Gargery was—as all blacksmiths ought to be. Ought to be, I say. But *are* they?—as a matter of fact? No, they are not—not by many a length of mail rod.

Now it is somehow a common notion that all men who work hard, especially amid rough surroundings and in the fresh air, are apt to be vigorous, healthy fellows; they are supposed to joke at doctors, to have no use for apothecaries, and even to regard undertakers as the necessity of a distant future. Is this view a true view? Are health and hard muscles always found together? Take your time to think. Meanwhile we will hear what Mr. Simson himself says:—

"Up to the spring of 1885," he writes in a latter dated May 5th, 1893, "I was strong as most men—perhaps stronger than most. Then I began to suffer from illness. My victuals and I had a falling out. After every meal I had great pain and fulness of the chest. Then I got into such a condition that I had these feelings nearly all the while. I tried to avoid them by eating nothing but light food, but the result was just the same, I think a morsel of bread would have hurt me almost as much as a round of beef. Then I began to lose weight, and had all I could do to keep up with my work. The doctor gave me medicine, but I got no help from it.

"I was wondering how this would end when I heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and bought a bottle of it from Mr. James Crossley, the grocer at Mile Walk. The effect was speedy. It appeared to go straight to the right spot, and it wasn't long before I was able to eat without any pain to follow. Then my strength and flesh gradually came back, and ever since I have done my work as easily as I did before the disease, whatever it was, overtook me. (Signed) John Simson, Cliviger, near Burnley."

Now, about that health and hard muscle question that I put to the reader; what's the answer? Why of course, tbe answer is what any intelligent man would make who thinks with his eyes open. No; health and hard muscles are not always found together. But let us look sharp and commit no errors. The facts run this way: While a man cannot grow strong without a certain degree of health, it is also true that a notable amount of muscular power is consistent with both organic and functional trouble of the stemach, liver, kidneys, or heart. A man may be able to lift 500 pounds, and drop dead within a minute after he does it.

Sailors, farmers, miners, drivers of trams, 'busses &c., outdoor labourers of different sorts (especially after reaching mid life) nearly all fall victims to rheumatism, nervous debility, or dyspepsia. Yes, and do hard work for years just the same.

I said "*or*" dyspepsia. Leave out the "or" and say dyspepsia—dyspepsia only—and you have struck bottom. This produces all the other maladies; they are merely results and symptoms of it. There's no keeping clear of it by running off to sea, working on a farm, or diving down into a mine. No matter where you go or what you do, indoors or out, clerking in the Bank of England, or driving the locomotive of the Scoteh Express—*dyspepsia* will get hold of you if you give it a chance. And most men do *that* as if they were as eager to be ill as they are to be rich. Which reminds me to tell you in a subsequent article how to avoid dyspepsia. For this time I can only speak of how to cure it. Imitate John Simson's example. Do what he did. And remember that stalwart men (all unconscious) often stand nearer abed of pain, nearer death, than do the feeble women whom they pity.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been in the drug business for twelve years, and during that time, have sold nearly all the cough medicines manufactured; and from my personal knowledge of such remedies, I say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other on the market.—W. M. Terry, Elkton, Ky. Sold by*

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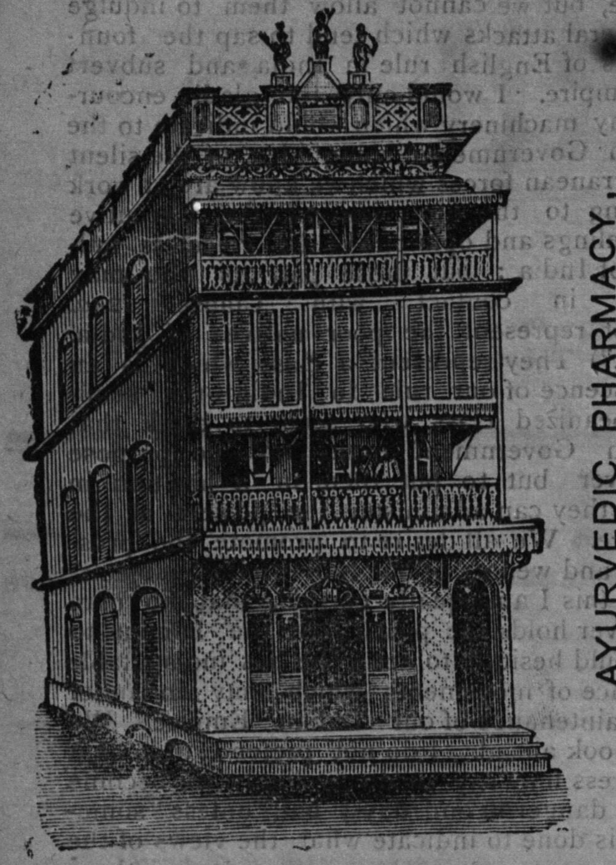

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