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পদকল্পতরু।

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পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রস্থ।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

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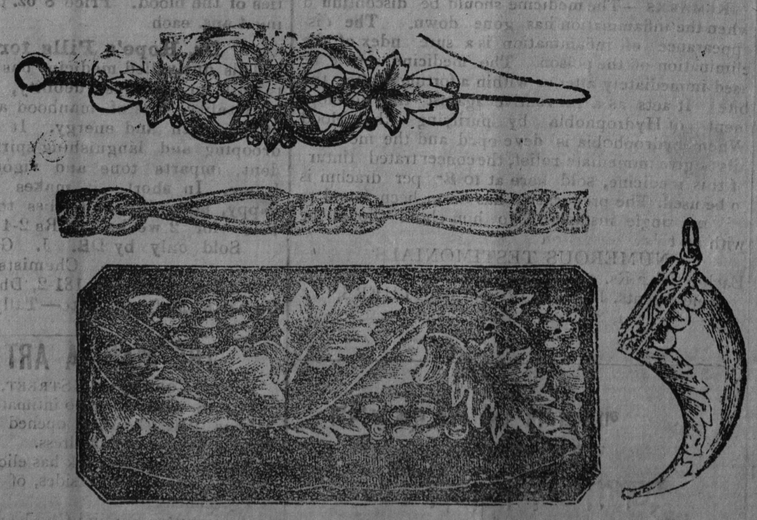

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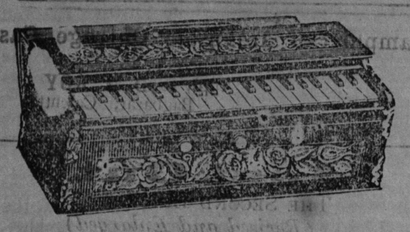

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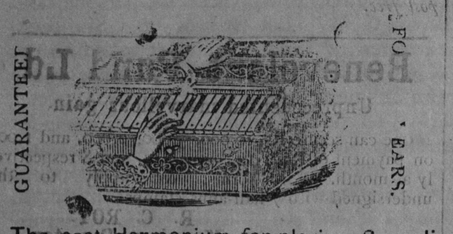

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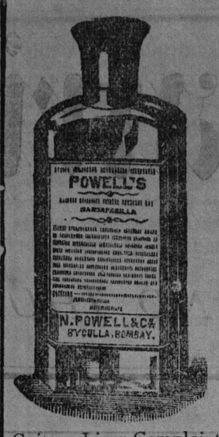

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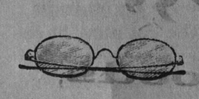

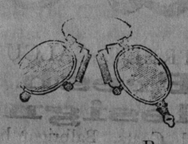

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Baru Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca: writes under date the 6th March, 1898:—Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time, The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—Dr. H Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestiv power so hat men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some native herbs and hence is perfectly safe

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professer Government College, Jubbulpur, writes Dr. Biswas's edicine for acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that sufferers who may give it a fair ttrial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

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P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of my friends who are similarly suffering.

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Her rates are moderate, and will be quoted on application. Hindu gentlemen have a good opportunity of taking photographs of the female members of their families, as Mrs. S. Ghose is a Hindu who always is willing to accept Zenana work.

A TRUE GHOST STORY.

Babu Haribar Bhattacharjya writes the following from Khurrial in Hooghly District, which is verified by Babu Tej Chunder Bose, of 20-1, Chuckoo Khansama's Lane, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta:—

A belief in ghosts and spirits in this fag end of the nineteenth century is sure to be put down as superstition, pure and simple. Yet manifestations which do occur in our very presence, cannot be accounted for as being other than supernatural. If men deep-read in philosophy and science, are asked as to the causes of such phenomena, they ascribe them to something mysterious; but they would never admit the existence of such agencies as spirits. I myself had no belief in them; but my recent experiences have thoroughly convinced me that there are such beings as spirits. My wife has a good constitution, was hale and hearty; and she was passing her life, happy and jolly, always engrossed in her household affairs. On the 17th of the last month, she went to have a bath in the tank, attached to my gardens. On her return home, she felt very uneasy and was slowly swooning. Addressing my mother, she said that something was wrong with her, as she felt a choking sensation and was losing all vitality, and after that she became quite unconscious and remained so for more than an hour. A doctor was immediately sent for; and by application of restoratives and other medicines, she came back to her senses. But this state did not last long, for, she commenced laughing and crying alternately, now talking to herself, and again, raving like a maniac, she would scream in fright as if some one was going to strangle her. The scene was most pitiable, and we were at our wit's end as to what to do. Doctors treated her in their own way, but it was of no avail. Her sufferings continued for six days without the slightest sign of relief. One of my neighbours hinted that the case was one of "possession by spirit" and suggested that Gunga Moyra's son from Naihati should be sent for, as he was considered the proper person to cure such a case. On the 22nd June, the elders were consulted, and their consent having been obtained, I went to Naihati and informed Gunga Moyra's son of all the particulars. He promised to come on Friday, the 24th June, and directed me to keep ready a jugful of water to be drawn out of a tank before daybreak and before any other person had touched the water of that tank. Punctually at 11 a.m., he arrived at our village. He is a venerable-looking old man, of 70 years or upward. After taking rest for a few minutes he asked for a *tulasi* leaf, which being given to him, he wanted to see the patient. As soon as she saw him, she shouted out, "Kristo Moyra, why are you here?" Without making any reply, he repeated certain incantations and touched her head with the leaf, which at once made her quiet and senseless. Thereafter he came away, and made arrangements for the poojahs in a room in the outer apartments. Three seats were provided in this room. On one he sat himself; the second was placed in his front, on the four corners of which were arranged *Jaba* flowers; and in the centre was a brass vessel, filled with the water from the jug, referred to above; the third was reserved for the patient. After the poojahs were over, which took nearly half an hour, he directed that two strong persons should keep hold on her. He then gave three low tappings on the wooden seat reserved for her, and by magic, as it were, she came straight running, shaking and shivering and took her seat. No sooner she sat there, than the *ojha* drew a circle round her with a piece of chalk, repeating certain mantras as he did it. The patient again demanded to know whether he was not Kristo Moyrah of Naihati. Be it noted here that no person in our village, not even myself,—far less my wife—ever heard or knew that Ganga Moyra's son's name was Kristo Moyra. We only knew him as Gunga Moyra's son. The *ojah*, however, answered in the affirmative, and enquired what had she to do with his name. She said "you have no business to molest me; I have done you no harm. Why should you tease and trouble me? I beg of you to leave me and depart in peace". The *ojah* in a defiant attitude replied, "I have come to drive you out. If you go away gently, I shall deal with you well." The patient said, I am Issur Ghose of Bassyne," then retracting it, said, "I am aunt Komal." The *ojha* angrily said, "You are lying and prevaricating, and unless you give out your real name and the information I have asked of you, I shall inflict a punishment on you which you will remember for ever." The patient remained obdurate, and talked irrelevantly for a long time without the least sign of yielding. Thereupon the *ojah* drew with a peace of chalk on the floor the outlines or picture of a man, and taking a knife and heating it red-hot, thurst it on the picture at the region of the heart. The patient at once screamed, and showing as if dangerously hurt, stammered out, "My name is Jogin. I am 17 years old. I suffered from fever and died of ulcers all over my body a year and 5 months ago without being cared for and without a drop of medicine having been administered to me. Myself and the patient were playmates, and I always loved to be in her company. I had been hovering over her all this time and had no opportunity to get into her. On the 17th, after her bath, as she was wiping her hair, a lock of it touched me; and I got possession of her." Now Jogin was a cousin of mine; and the circumstances attached to his death, his age and the exact time he died, were exactly given by the patient, although my wife never heard or knew my cousin's age or the particular date on which he died and the disease of which he died. The operation of exorcism commenced at 1 P. M. and lasted till 5 P. M. It was broad daylight, and it was in presence of more than thirty persons that all this took place, I am quite sure as well as other person are, that there was no trick whatever. By alternately coaxing and threatening a promise was exacted from him that he would leave the patient without injuring her, leave the village for good and would never come within 20 miles of its radius. Being asked if he would like to take any food before leaving the patient, he expressed a desire for some milk which was given. The patient drank whole of it and then lay down unconscious for 5 or 6 minutes, after which she regained her consciousness, and enquiring the reason why such a large crowd had collected in the house, with her wonted modesty, put her veil down and went into the inner apartment as if nothing had happened to her. She is up to now all right, and is quite happy as before.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 14, 1898.

MR. CAINE AND SIR H. FOWLER.

THE following from *Champion* deserves notice :—

Mr. Caine, we fear, has made a serious error purely arising from his want of knowledge regarding the true feelings of Indians about Sir Henry Fowler. The country hailed him as a Radical Non-Conformist and Secretary of State for India in succession to Viscount Cross. But within eighteen months it discovered that there was no charm in a Non-Conformist and a Radical. However good he may have been in his own profession and however good he may have served his party, when never holding office, he became, sad to say, the plastic tool in the hands of the departmental sophists at the India Office. He was entirely carried away by their plausibilities, and when he, of all others, a Radical and a pious churchman, full of righteousness and justice as was said of him, poured cold water over the resolution of the House of Commons, nay, over-rode it, and put his signature to that specious despatch on Simultaneous Examinations for which India had vigorously agitated, it was felt that he was not the right man for the country. Indians had to break that fresh idol of clay which it worshipped so warmly for a time. Thenceforward, in many an executive act and in many a Parliamentary speech, it was found that he was simply a second edition of the Indian bureaucracy which, thanks to him and others like him, has been tom-tomming itself to the top of its bent beyond all its deserts. Had he come out as a civilian in India and breathed the bureaucratic atmosphere at every pore in his body for full thirty years he could not have made a stronger bureaucrat, omniscient and infallible than he made himself under the Jesuitical training of that Jesuitical body at Westminster which has the destinies of India in its hands. In short, he became quite an adept in the art of Indian bureaucracy. Indian interests to him were purely Anglo-Indian interests. Indian people to him were purely the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, which Anglo-India wishes to see them. Moreover, as other important Indian problems began to be aired in Parliament under his Secretaryship, it was also discovered that he was a Radical in name only. It was found that he had not an iota of liberalising tendencies about him. His ideas about India were narrow-minded and parochial. There was nothing to tell us that he was a progressive and a lieutenant of the great Mr. Gladstone in a Liberal Cabinet. For that matter he might have crossed over to the otherside of the House and joined hands with the Duke of Devenshire and Mr. Chamberlain and more accurately accentuated his political colours. In short, by the time that he left the India Office, the country had grown quite sick of him and prayed that he may never again return there to do greater mischief than he did before. This is, we hestitate not to say, the feeling of Indians about Sir Henry Fowler which has not undergone the slightest change since he went into opposition. On the contrary he has emphasised himself a great deal more in season and out of season and even gone out of his way to kiss, embrace, and bless that blundering mediocrity who now holds the rein of power over India at Westminster. And yet it is astonishing to notice Mr. Caine eulogising this much-disliked and unpopular ex-minister and member of a Liberal opposition. How could Mr. Caine's shrewd commonsense have made him so far forget the true feelings of India about him (for every leading journal has off and on commented on the very politics and specches of this pious Radical so-called) as to defend him from the hostile criticism appearing in the columns of India? Let us openly and frankly infrom Mr. Caine that he is entirely at sea in criticising the Congress organ which writes from perfect knowledge of the true sentiments of Indians touching his friend, Sir Henry Fowler. It may be that that Non-Conformist is a personal friend of Mr.Caine and that Mr. Caine is devoted to him ; but friendship should never be so blind as to become incapable of discerning what is a palpable and demonstrable truth. Under the circumstances we cannot but deeply regreat the false lines into which Mr. Caine's personal friendship has betrayed him. We have, we think, never differed from him hitherto on all that he has said about India and the Indians. This is the first time we find him napping. And it is with a view to give him a friendly caution that he may not nap again so far as this pomposity—Sir Henry Fowler—is concerned, that we have been constrained to indite this paragraph. As far as India is concerned Sir Henry Flower is a pious fraud on the Liberal side and nothing more, and Heaven forbid that in a future Liberal ministry he should be once more Secretary of State. Compared with him, "Grand Cross" is infinitely to be endured though a Tory.

What the writer says about Sir H. Fowler is so true that it is impossible to change, omit or add a word in the description given of him. But he commits an injustice in attributing motives to Mr. Caine. Friendship does not influence W. S. Caine : he is capable of sacrificing one thousand friends, if that is necessary, for a service to the people of India. From an intimate association with that noble-hearted Englishman, we are in a position to state that if the Indians loved India as he did this country, the position of the Indians might have been much better than now. His idea is that the liberal party is weak because of its want of coherence and leadership. Sir H. Fowler is the master of the situation as regards India. If Sir W. Wedderburn quarrels with him, though the quarrels may not be, and, as a matter of fact, they are not his seeking, it is India that suffers.

In this view every one must agree. Only the question is, whether it is possible for Sir W. Wedderburn to make friends with Sir H. Fowler without sacrificing India. Sir W. Wedderburn should, for the sake of India, either try to make friends with Sir H. Fowler if that is possible, or to create a separate party of his own sufficiently strong to be respected.

The latter course is the easier of the two. For the Indians have done all they could to move the heart of Sir H. Fowler towards themselves by appealing to his humanity, to his liberal principles, and to his Christianity. It was, we believe, Mr. Caine who persuaded him to read some of the leading Indian newspapers. This he was not in the habit of doing even when he was in charge of India. The result was this that the reading proved disagreeable, and his open declaration was, if he has not been mis-reported : "I did not know we were so bad, before I read the Indian newspapers." So you see the perusal only served to create resentment.

Our London correspondent suggested that during the next election, Indians should be sent to England on behalf of the Liberal cause. That is a good idea and feasible too. The successes of Babu Ananda Mohun Bose in this direction no doubt suggested the idea. The several Liberal seats won, while he was in England, have returned members pledged to support Indian progress. This because Babu Ananda Mohun took active part in the elections. Now suppose we send half a dozen representatives from India—capable men—who appeal to the higher senses of Englishmen to elect only Liberals. The result ought to be good—none has any doubts about it. But *cui bono* ? By our efforts we may help Sir H. Fowler to be the master of India and supplant Lord George Hamilton. But will that in any way benefit this country ?

Lord G. Hamilton has at least some respect for the Radicals, but Sir H. Fowler has none. He is in the Front Bench, he will not permit his following to move when India is concerned. If they do inspite of himself, he does not help them, and sometimes offers indirect opposition. Sometimes when he feels that his remaining quiet would elicit remark, he flies from the House. In short, Sir H. Fowler is a second edition of Lord George Hamilton, only in the guise of a friend. Either Sir W. Wedderburn should create a strong party or entrust the task to others who are in a better position to be able to do it, a party strong enough to be able to act independent of Sir H. Fowler, when India is concerned.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

IN the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*, 1883, Miss Florence Nightingale begins her article, "Our Indian Stewardship" in these words :

I have read with dismay the terrible indictment brought by Mr. Seymour Keay in the last number of this journal, against our Indian administration. If the present charges are false, they should, after proper inquiry, be declared so. If they contain even a portion of truth, still more necessary is it that justice should be done, in fulfilment of a great national duty.

She continues :—

As public accuser, Mr Keay has done his part. What is now our duty as members of the English public ? What can we do, in order that this appeal may be heard by a competent tribunal, and decided in accordance with justice and those broad principles of public morality which have been accepted by the English people and set forth in the memorable words of the Queen's Proclamation in 1858 ?

In former days, the whole administration of India was subjected by Parliament at prescribed intervals to an impartial, intelligent, and searching inquiry. On each occasion, before the East India Company's Charter was renewed, there was a reckoning and stock was taken ; so that, once at least in twenty years, the British nation looked into Indian affairs, and scanned narrowly the conduct of their agents in the East, a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them who did well. Then every grievance was sifted before the House of Commons. The veil of secrecy was removed, and a Burke and a Fox arose to judgment. A wholesome jealousy also existed of the powers and privileges of the Company, and this sentiment operated in favour of the Indian races. If periodical inquiries of this scope and solemnity were held at the present day, we might well be content to await the decision of such a tribunal upon the charges now brought forward. For, when we look into history we find that the renewals of the Charter were the epochs when abuses were checked, when great reforms were initiated, and the most valuable principles asserted for the governance of our great Eastern Empire. In this way, the commercial monopoly was removed, India was opened to the private enterprise of Englishmen; while for natives were secured the rights of citizens, and a claim to a fair share in the administration of their own country. Further, by means of these debates, a salutary feeling of responsibility with regard to India was maintained among English public men, who kept a watchful eye upon the doings of their countrymen in the East, recognising the fact that the Company could not be trusted to carry out in practice the mandates of the English people. Accordingly, when complaints were made, strong men were found ready to insist that justice should be done, and the offender was brought to public trial even though his services were as illustrious as those of Lord Clive and though he was as highly placed as Warren Hastings. Now, unfortunately, since the old Company has disappeared, and the Crown has taken its place, this periodical stock-taking, this day of reckoning and of judgment has been lost to India. As there is no Charter to be renewed, there is no Parliamentary inquiry, and the Indian administration drifts on from year to year without independent scrutiny or control. Thus it happens that since 1858, when the Crown took over charge, a quarter of a century has elapsed without any independent audit of this great Indian trust, this estate of 576 millions of acres and 200 millions of souls. The actual management remains in the same hands as before. And the practical effect of the change is simply to relieve the Indian officials of their responsibility to Parliament, and to make perpetual the temporary lease of power which they before enjoyed. Moreover, the change from the Company to the Crown, though in many respects a mere change of name, has had a mischievous effect in lulling the wholesome jealousy and watchfulness of our public men in England, so that people are apt to indulge in a careless optimism, trusting that all is well, and that our great official hierarchy is administering India with singleness of heart for the good of the people, unswayed by personal interests or by the prejudices of class and race.

She then makes a suggestion :—

What machinery, then, is there for making an impartial intelligent, and searching inquiry, in order that the Crown, with the Parliament representing its people, might know, by itself making the inquiry, how has been carried out the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation of twenty-five years ago, proclaiming with regard to our relation to the native races, governed by the Crown *without* Parliament and without people, that there are to be no race distinctions : that where there is fitness, the employment of natives and Europeans is to be alike ; that race is not to be a qualification or a disqualification ; that in the words of the Queen herself 'our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge.'

Such an inquiry is now imperatively called for. What are the present resources in England from which a tribunal may be constituted to make inquiry and exact an account of the Indian stewardship ? What is it to be ? By whom is it to be made ?

By Parliament ? Parliament will not make it ; it counts itself out. It is clear that some standing machinery is necessary : this is proved by the impossibility of getting members of the House of Commons to give careful consideration to any Indian question.

India has no members to represent it. Members are responsible to their own constituents, and are too busy and pre-occupied. Indian questions are difficult and distasteful, and without technical knowledge, an independent member can hardly speak effectively. Hence even for the Indian Budget once a year, forty just men can hardly be brought together to keep a House.

Might it be possible (I speak as a fool) for independent members who take interest in India, to organise themselves into a voluntary committee, so as to sift complaints, rejecting those undeserving of support, and co-operating to bring forward effectively in the House any real grievance ?

That suggestion, made by Miss Florence Nightingale in 1883, was carried out by Sir W. Wedderburn. Miss Nightingale bases her suggestion on philanthropic considerations ; but there was no necessity for her going so high for a motive.

Wisely or unwisely, England has blended its interests so thoroughly with those of India that the ruin of the one means the ruin of the other. And thus England is vitally interested in the protection of India, perhaps, as much interested as in its own. But do English people know whether the Empire is safe ? They say, they do. That is to say, their servants assure their masters in England that it is all right here. We don't say that such an assurance has no value. But is it sufficient, considering the vast interests that are at stake ? They say that they do know India, but we, who are natives of the country, have no such pretensions. The existence of the feeling which the ignorant classes betrayed during the plague-scare, was unknown to us ; its display did not surprise us the less than it did the Europeans.

It is thus essential, purely for the safety of the Empire, that if there should be one party, entrusted with the task of ruling the country, there should be another party who should be enjoined to supervise over the administration. Miss Nightingale truthfully pointed out that this task of supervision cannot be fulfilled by Parliament, but it can be done by a Parliamentary Committee.

This Committee is now an accomplished fact. If properly conducted, it can do an incalculable amount of good. India is not represented. This Committee will represent India. There is none to supervise the actions of Indian administrators who have their own selfish interests to advance and maintain. This Committee can perform the work of supervision over these administrators on behalf of the English people.

Yet such a noble institution is doing no useful work, because of the direct and indirect opposition of the Front Liberal Bench, *i. e.*, of Sir H. Fowler.

SIR H. FOWLER.

Sir H. Fowler was selected by Mr. Gladstone himself, because of his ability, Liberal principles, and piety. But where are they gone now—his Liberal principles, and—?

Mr. Pickersgill, when delivering his incisive speech on the Loan Bill in Parliament, had to mention the names of Warren Hastings and Lord Clive. Sir Henry Fowler, upon this, was pleased to observe, "Had their [Warren Hastings and Lord Clive] proceedings been made the subject of Parliamentary enquiry, we should possibly not have had an Indian Empire." When Sir Henry Fowler said this, he was cheered ! We don't take any serious notice of this cheer. For, it came from a miscellaneous company. But is not Sir Henry a very pious man ? His remarks, however, show that moral considerations have no value whatsoever with him ; on the other hand, he has no objection to put them aside, when they stand in the way of material interest. Under the principle, promulgated above, there is no harm in receiving stolen goods. Indeed, what Sir H. Fowler says is practically this : 'Let us shut our eyes to what they do. They bring good things to us; let us enjoy the good things that they bring and let them alone.' This principle, not only does away with God, religion, and Christianity, but all moral considerations also.

Half barbarians as we are, we Hindus have a theory by which we can explain this anomaly in Sir H. Fowler, a celebrated pious Churchman.

The great Shankara was an ascetic from his infancy. He came to realise that he must see society of which he was totally ignorant, to be able to secure a harmonious development of his soul. An opportunity presented itself, as he was thinking on this subject on the bank of the river Ganges. The dead body of the king, who had died a short time before, was brought to the river-bank for the purpose of cremation. Shankara immediately disclosed to his two pupils, who were by his side, his plans. He proposed that he would enter into the dead body of the king and thus fulfil his mission. He enjoined them to take care of his body, which he would leave to their charge.

One idea gave him trouble. He had heard that worldliness had its charms, and the greatest of saints oftentimes succumbed to them. So he addressed his pupils thus : "You see, I shall come back as soon as I shall have experienced what human society is like. But if I fail to come, and if you see me engrossed with worldly thought and pleasure, read to me my *Mohomudgar* slokas, and they will surely cure of my folly."

These slokas are known to everybody in ndia, They describe that life on earth is of short duration ; that salvation is the one object of life, and worldliness is its greatest enemy. They describe what great fools they are who sacrifice their eternal souls for the transient things of this world. Well, Shankara entered the body of the king, and the attendants of the latter saw that he (the king) had regained life. So they carried him home, to the joy of his people and relations. So Shankara ruled as king.

Shankara at first found human society not only insipid, but sometimes really odious Inch by inch, however, he began to sink in the mire, unknown to himself, and eventually he became a man of the world, pure and simple. His disciples impatiently waited for him, and then hastened to him to bring him back. But he refused to come ! He said, he was very well off, and he said impatiently that he had no mind to go to pass his days and nights in wilderness, when he had such fine palaces and other good things to make life so enjoyable.

The disciples were petrified with astonishment at this change in the great saint ! They argued,—but he laughed at their arguments. He said, "this life is very sweet, let me enjoy it as long as I can. Begone you fools !"

The disciples then read to him his own slokas, and then Shankara came to realize that he was going to give up the kingdom of Heaven for the kingdom of Earth ; and, he left the body of the king and returned to his own.

Mr. Gladstone found Sir H. Fowler to be the best-suited man in his party to take charge of India. The chief recommendation of Sir H. Fowler was his extreme piety ; for, he was after the Kingdom of Heaven when Mr. Gladstone led him to take charge of the earthly Kingdom of India. He tasted office, and the sweets of sovereignty; and like Shankara, sank inch by inch in the mire of worldliness. Now he has come to love the Empire of India. He has probably altogether forgotten that Christ promised the Kingdom of Heaven and not of earth, and also that those who seek the Kingdom on earth have very little chance of finding the Kingdom of Heaven. We wish he had friends to read to him the *Mohomudgar slokas* of Shankara.

THE Lahore *Tribune* is doing a yeoman's service to the country by writing a series of able articles on the Garshanker riot and criticising the manner in which the alleged rioters were hauled up, tried, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The reader is already aware that the police fired on the townspeople without authoritiy, because some stones and brickbats were thrown at them, and killed *nine* men and *wounded forty-eight* others. Some of the battles, fought between the Americans and the Spaniards, cannot show such terrible result. But while the police, who acted in disobedience of the orders of their official superiors, were let off even without a word of censure, 48 inhabitants of Garshanker were sent up as rioters by the police. Now, mind, if some Garshanker people gave offence by stoning the police, the latter were also in the position of defendants for having killed and wounded so many men, all or many of whom, for aught one knows to the contrary, were perfectly innocent. But though the police were at least equally to blame as some of the Garshanker people, yet the same police were let loose upon the latter, to catch as many of those who offended their dignity as they could, and haul them up for trial ! The riot occurred on the morning of the 28th April. Immediately after, says the Magistrate in his judgment, the police "entered the town arresting the rioters and turning the people out of their houses." But how could the police distinguish the real assailants from those who were mere spectators ? Indeed, judging from the following extract from the judgment of the Magistrate, it appears that arrests, as usual, were made indiscriminately :—

The number of persons who may be supposed to have taken a part or an active part in causing the disturbance, must naturally be considered in excess of what this chalan by the police deals with, but so difficult has been the position of investigating officers, and so loath have been the people to say a word against their fellow-townsmen, that it certainly required a good deal of energy and tact in making the witnesses to depose and bear testimony to the real facts of the case : and the success that has been gained in the matter, is due solely to the joint action and unswerving loyalty of the Teshildar, &c.

It is thus quite clear that neither the police nor the investigating officers got any help from the fellow-townsmen of the accused persons ; and the inevitable inference is that the police arrested the persons in a haphazard manner, and the Magistrate, in convicting them, had to rely solely upon police evidence. What is still more extraordinary is that the accused were undefended, and that they were practically debarred for calling any defence witnesses. Says the *Tribune* :—

When so much difficulty was experienced in getting the people to say a word *against* their fellow-townsmen, we should naturally think there would be no difficulty in getting a large number of the people to say a word *for* their fellow-townsmen. *But not one witness was called or appeared for the defence.* The whole town was out in the segregation camp, every entrance to and exit from which was guarded by the police : the police were the complainants and the whole town was in their power. What witness could have been called by the accused and would have given evidence in their favour ?

Again :—

There was no lawyer to defend any of the accused. Two pleaders went from Hoshiarpur, but they had to come away, finding it was impossible to pierce the cordon, or, having penetrated it, to do anything else. Would the pleader like to be placed in quarantine for ten days after he had appeared for his clients, if he could find them ? That was a dismal outlook, and no pleader could stay under such a condition.

Then, again, though the alleged rioters were arrested on the 28th April, the case was not instituted against them till the 14th May. But, if there was this unusual delay in instituting the case, it was made up by the extraordinary haste with which it was finished. In short, it took the Magistrate only *five days* to try these 48 persons and convict them ! Let us sum up. Six thousand men of Garshankar were asked on the evening of the 27th April to evacuate the town the next morning. There was necessarily fearful confusion and excitement amongst them, specially as they did not know where to go to. An armed police were thereupon let loose in their midst, to compel them to leave their houses. Some complied, some hesitated, while a few cast some stones and brick-bats at the police. The result was that the police fired without or against orders, and massacred nine men and wounded forty-eight. Forty-eight townsmen were subsequently arrested as rioters, convicted and sent to jail. No counsel could be engaged to defend these men, nor any defence witness cited to say one word in their favour. It is a sad affair, from the beginning to the end,—very sad, indeed.

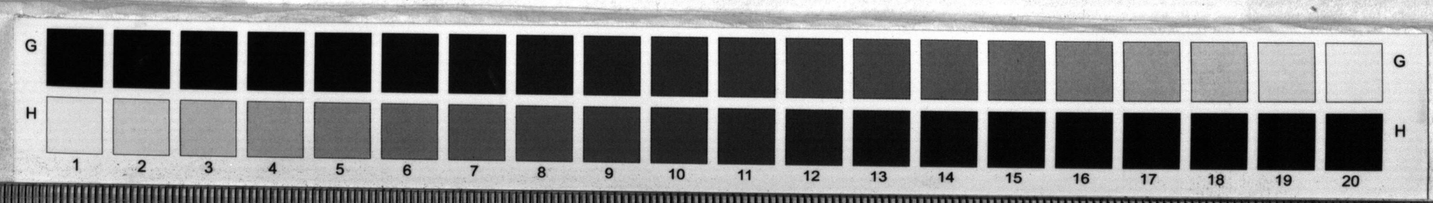
IN India almost every officer is a Press-censor. A Magistrate is a Press-censor, so is a District Police Superintendent, even a Police Inspector, nay, a Postal Officer is a Press-censor. We did not know, however, that every Telegraph Master is also a bit of it. It will be seen that under rule 9 of the Indian Telegraph Guide, which is quoted below, he can withhold any message which he considers objectionable :—

9. Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit any telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character.

Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the Chief Civil or Military Officer, if tendered at another place.

The object of the Government is, no doubt, to prevent mischief by the publication of obnoxious telegrams, and, therefore, it is laudable ; but, are Telegraph Masters, who are, as a rule, not a highly-educated class of people, the proper parties to be entrusted with such authority ? Of course there is the provision of referring the objectionable message to the nearest Civil or Military authorities. But, they are also oftentimes as much at sea about these matters as the Telegraph Masters. At any event, this means delay and annoyance, and very few correspondents will agree to serve a newspaper under such conditions. But, above all, where is the necessity for such a measure ? If anybody sends anything that is calculated to do mischief, the law, as it stands, is quite sufficient to bring both the sender and the publisher of such a telegram to book. Why then, this additional fetter upon the liberty of the press ?

IT requires no ordinary amount of tact on the part of an Indian Magistrate to be able to satisfy people, and stick to his appointment. Babu Romesh Chandra Dutt first pointed out the way. Some of his successors have done remarkably well ; and one of them is Mr. S. C. Mukherjee of Khulna. His name occurs to us just now from the account of a very dirty case which, however, we must decline publishing in our columns, though we can give some main facts suppressing names. A complaint, we are told, has been filed in the court of a Deputy Magistrate in Khulna by a low-caste man to the effect that on the 20th June his wife was forcibly carried away from his house by a Sub-Inspector of Police with the help of his constables and that an outrage was committed upon her. The poor husband tried to rescue the woman from the alleged ruffians, but he was overpowered and thrashed so mercilessly as to fall senseless on the spot. The Deputy Magistrate brought the matter to the notice of the District Magistrate, Mr. Mukherjee, who was on tour, and he at once issued summonses upon the accused, including the Sub-Inspector, to appear before him



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on the 7th instant. The matter, we are told, has caused a good deal of sensation in the locality, especially as a Sub-Inspector of Police is implicated in the matter.

SOMETIMES animals create history; at least, it is on record that the cackling of a goose saved an Empire once. The fall of an apple led to the discovery of the laws of gravitation. A kingdom was lost for a horse. Need we multiply instances to show how important results are sometimes unexpectedly obtained by quite inadequate means? Just now there is great commotion in the metropolis of British India. There is a split in the Municipality, which has formed strange combinations fusing the *apkawastes* into the representatives, arraying representatives against representatives, *apkawastes* against *apkawastes*, developing mutes into orators and threatening a division in the Congress camp itself! The matter has just been taken up by the press; and it is likely to draw the Government itself into the whirlwind. And what is all this for? It is because one Golab Roy has erected a temple on the side of the river at Kalighat. We all know the story of Captain Marryat,—how one great Empire was split into two great factions on the question whether it was an advantage to have a pimple on the nose or not. The question, we are told, destroyed three Cabinets, caused fifty-seven riots, and created fifty thousand newspaper articles and five hundred folios. The question was at last decided by one simple remark from a plain unlettered man who said that, a pimple was or was not a qualification according to the taste of the individual! This solution, whatever its import, was accepted by the country and the Empire was saved. This case of Golab Roy, in the same manner, is also capable of a simple solution. Has Golab Roy erected a temple? If he has, he has undoubtedly done it. If he has not, it is equally certain he has not. Why then quarrel over such a trifling matter and create a public scandal and a danger? Already the matter has gone too far. Who ever has seen representative members taking opposite sides? We see the Hon'ble Surendra Nath is opposed to the Hon'ble Narendra Nath. And if the Hon'ble Narendra Nath cuts off his connection with the Congress in a huff, what will Surendra Nath do then? For the sake of the Congress, they ought to forbear. And there was a hot discussion in the Municipal hall whether Babu Narendra Nath or Babu Surendra Nath was a good Hindu. The question is interesting no doubt, but the Municipal hall is scarcely the place for a hot discussion on the subject. We ourselves have a complaint against Babu Surendra Nath. Referring to the temple, the orator said:—

His countrymen knew the part which *Radha* played in Hindu mythology. There would be *nautches* held there, prostitutes would be brought there, the friends of the prostitutes would be there.

What does the orator mean in the above? "His countrymen" know the part Radha played in Hindu *Mythology*. And what next? His countrymen do know the part played by Radha-Krishna, and they worship the Divine Couple. Of course, Surendra Nath is welcome to have his own view of Radha-Krishna; but he had no right to declare it openly and commit a serious offence and to drag in his countrymen in that way. Hindus do set up Images of Radha-Krishna; but do they do it to bring in prostitutes? How intensely we long to earn the privilege of setting up such an Image! But if it falls to our good lot to be able to do so, will the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath come forward to declare that our object is to bring in prostitutes and friends of prostitutes? If Babu Surendra Nath wants to be a leader, he must give up abusing the objects held sacred by his countrymen. No Christian missionary, however mad with zeal, would have dared use the language which glibly came out of the tongue of the orator. As for Golab Roy, is there any evidence against him to suggest that he is a scoundrel, and that his setting up of the Image is a plea, and his real object is debauchery? If there is any such, let it be brought forward; but it is not correct to say that the Images of Radha-Krishna are set up for the purpose of encouraging prostitutes and their friends!

HERE is a paragraph which appears in the *Pioneer*:—

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta is gazetted Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He was recommended by the Additional Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, or rather, we should say, his recommendation was supported by six of the Additional Members, and opposed by six others, Mr. Mehta obtaining a majority only by voting for himself. Mr. Mehta's action in the matter has disgusted nobody more than his own compatriots; for, we find the Parsee paper, the *Rast Gaftar*, writing on June 26:—"Once for all, it is essentially necessary that the Government of India should decide whether a member of the Council can vote for himself when the fitness of his own appointment to a seat in the Supreme Council is concerned. The question is one of great public interest. Although the rules on the subject may be silent, Government has plainly to decide whether, under the Legislative Council's Act, a seat in the Council may be obtained by what must be called a hollow majority—obtained by throwing into the balance one's own weight in a matter of one's own preferment. As a question of fair play and ethics, there cannot be two opinions." In the circumstances, the best thing Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta could do would be to resign.

The *Pioneer* is wrong in saying that the conduct of Mr. Mehta has disgusted his "compatriots." It has, no doubt, disgusted the *Rast Gaftar* which is the organ of his opponent. Of the hundreds of Indian papers that have taken notice of his election, all have welcomed the success of Mr. Mehta excepting the *Rast Gaftar*, which, as we said, is the organ of his opponent. So, it is not true to say that the "compatriots" of Mr. Mehta were disgusted at his conduct. The *Pioneer* recommends Mr. Mehta to resign. But why should he do it, when he is wanted by his countrymen? Indeed, his election has been hailed with enthusiasm by the entire country. There is another question. Why should the *Pioneer* ask him to resign? Is it because he is a friend of Mr. Mehta? Or he gives his advice in the guise of a friend, though his real motives are a little sinister? The belief in the country is that the presence of Mr. Mehta is not liked in the Council because of his ability and independence. If that be so, it is not good policy to betray nervousness in that manner. For, the likelihood is that the more he is pressed by the *Pioneer* to resign the more determinedly he will stick to his post. Anyhow he has only one vote, and despite his vaunted abilities, he is bound to succumb to the weight of numbers. If all the Government Members combine, would it be difficult to put him down? We don't think so.

India to hand has the following with reference to the *Englishman's* attack on the *Patrika*:—

The *Englishman* has lately thought proper to attack the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, alleging that the latter's descriptions of popular feeling on the plague measures have done much to intensify the opposition, and more generally that the growing distrust with which the Indians regard the English, is due to such papers. It is not our intention to interfere in this controversy, wherein, no doubt, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* will be able to give a good account of itself, but it may not be out of place to call attention to a temperate article in its issue of June 2, in which it points out some very much more probable causes of the growth of this distrust—the increasing number of young District Magistrates, the smaller control exercised over them, the frequent transfers, and the want of friendly consultation with Indians. And all this has been urged at least as strongly by the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers as by the inculpated *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has especially angered the *Englishman* by calling attention to the almost invariable acquittals of Europeans charged with killing Indians. But is the Indian Press to be blamed for demanding full enquiry in all such cases? Take the case of Dr. Laing. Attacked by a crowd, he and another doctor took refuge on a staircase up which only one person could come at a time. A lad of seventeen attempted to do so, and Dr. Laing at once shot him, so that he died soon after. The two doctors were thus in an impregnable position; but while his colleague stayed where he was, Dr. Laing descended almost immediately, and seeing five persons approaching him in the courtyard, he fired again. This time he killed a boy of twelve. Surely, here is a case in which there is no impropriety in demanding some further enquiry as to whether this bloodshed was necessary for self-defence, and in regretting that the matter was not referred to the sessions.

When we ventured to suggest that Dr. Laing should be put on his trial, we did it both in the interests of the public and Dr. Laing himself. Indeed, we said distinctly that no one perhaps had regretted the tragedy more sincerely than the Doctor, and he should be, therefore, given an opportunity in a court of law to prove that he acted in pure self-defence. Dr. Pearse, as the *Indian Daily News* pointed out, was made to go through a trial, though he was on a far better position than Dr. Laing, as the former did not shoot the man dead though he was charged with having murdered him. When one causes the death of another, even unconsciously and without any motive whatever, he is put on his trial. That is the law in this as well as in every civilized country. We were only for the maintenance of the majesty of the law when we asked for the trial of the Bombay Doctor.

SOME important questions arose in connection with the *Critic* defamation case, which, we wish, were dealt with in a satisfactory manner by the presiding Judge. The case arose in this wise. One Mr. Fraser Nash prosecuted one Mr. G. O' Connell on a charge of misappropriation of money, and Mr. Allen, counsel for the defence, made a speech in court which was reported in some of the local dailies. The speech, as reported, contained serious allegations against Mr. Nash. The editor of the *Critic*, relying on this reported speech, wrote an article which was considered defamatory of Mr. Nash; and hence the case. Mr. Allen was cited as a witness by the prosecution; and in his evidence, he denied having slandered Mr. Nash in his speech in the way reported in the dailies. The question now is: how could the *Critic* be held responsible for having relied on this reported speech in two respectable daily papers and thus libelled Mr. Nash? His Lordship, in his summing-up, held that, "it was no defence in law to say that the defamatory matter complained of was copied from another paper." Quite so; but, in the present case, there were circumstances which ought to have been taken into consideration. Mr. Nash admitted having seen the report of the speech in one of the dailies; but, although he knew that the report was incorrect and that it contained libel against him, he did not take the trouble of contradicting it. He, however, pounced upon the *Critic* as soon as he saw the same report copied in that paper. Was not this rather hard upon the *Critic*? But the more important question is whether or not it is libellous to publish in newspapers the summary of counsel's speech, containing libellous statements. In short, were those daily papers which contained the summary of Mr. Allen's speech, equally liable to be prosecuted as the *Critic*? The matter concerns the daily papers vitally, as they have often to publish the speeches of counsel; and it is well known that the latter have the privilege of saying many unpartiamentary things in the interests of their client.

THE Barrackpore murder case, it will be seen, was taken up yesterday by the Chief Justice. The accused soldiers were provided with seats in the dock. Their counsel challenged every Indian juror, the result being that the jury was composed wholly of Europeans. We are glad that this was so.

MR. MACKIE, C. S. retires from the service.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma holds a Durbar at Rangoon on the 25th instant.

THE trial of wood-paving the thoroughfare having proved a success in Rangoon, more is now being laid to extend the experiment.

MR. GILES, C. S., Central Provinces, joins the Political Department, and will be posted to Abu as one of the Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE able manner in which Mr. Swaminatha Iyer has caried out the duties of officiating Dewan of Cochin has secured for him an extension of the office for three months.

DR. LEATHER, who is now home, has accepted the post of Agricultural Chemist and Lecturer to the Government of India at the Forest School at Dehra, and will shortly arrive in this country.

ARRANGEMENTS regarding the Viceroy's autumn tour will not be made until it is known who will succeed his Lordship and when he will arrive in India.

MR. THIRKELL WHITE, who is officiating as Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, will probably be confirmed in the appointment, as the post has now fallen vacant by the sad death of Mr. Burgess.

MR. T. W. HOLDERNESS has taken up the duties of his new appointment as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and Mr. G. R. Irwin has assumed officiating charge of the Thagi and Dacoity Department.

MR. ACKES officiates as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, *vice* Mr. Vining on privilege leave, Mr. Schembry officiating as District Superintendent. Mr. Chase officiates as Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

THE Madras Government have notified that a competitive examination will be held in December next for the purpose of filling up one vacancy in the Provincial Civil Service of Madras.

SYED ZULFIQAR ALI, a Zamindar of Meerut, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for taking a part in the Kankara murder case.

MR. JOHN MURRAY in his evidence before he Copyright Committee raised two points One was the question of extracts in review of book; the other, the protection of news in the newspapers. On both points Mr. Murray desired to see the law amended and strengthened. He objected to "the habit of the newspapers to pick out the pith of a new book on the day of publication". This habit, he declares, "interferes largely with the sale of the book." But we doubt whether any amendment in these directions is necessary. There have been cases in the Courts recently, which shewed that the existing law is able to give redress in cases of abuse.

SIR HENRY SEYMOUR KING has offered to guarantee the sum of 12,000 sterling for the provision of an adequate building and administrative staffs for the Indian Section at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. This munificent offer has been gratefully and unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee at a meeting of the Royal Commission, at which the Prince of Wales presided. A total area of about 58,000 square feet space has been allotted for the British Colonial possessions in the Trocadero Garden, and the Indian Committee has succeeded in getting about 22,000 feet of this space. It now remains to see what action, if any, the Indian Government will take, and whether they will decide to contribute collections from this country. If the latter are sent they will be exhibited in a building far larger than they have had at any previous International Exhibition.

THE Secretary of State of India has recently sanctioned a plan for placing Government publications within easier reach of the public by appointing a number of book-sellers to be agents for their sale in India and England, and on the Continent of Europe, and by furnishing these firms periodically with complete lists of all the publications available. The plan originated in a proposal of Mr. G. A. Grierson, I. C. S., C. I. E., the Government Opium Agent in Behar, who is himself the author of a number of books and pamphlets issued by the Bengal Government. His proposal had special reference to publications of literary and scientific value, but it is equally applicable to all Government publications, from the half anna copy of an Act to the expensive tomes of the Archæological Survey. In London there are now seven of these agents, *viz.*, Arnold; Constable and Co.; Sampson Low Marston and Co.; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co.; Luzac and Co.; Bernard Quaritch; and H. S. King and Co. In Leipzig there are Messrs. O. Harrassowitz and Messrs. K. Hiersemann, in Berlin, Messrs. Friedlander; in Paris, Messrs. Leroux; and at the Hague, Messrs. Nyhoff. The list of agents in India comprises Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. and Messrs. Newman and Co., of Calcutta; Messrs. Thacker and Co., of Bombay; and Messrs. Higgin Botham and Co., of Madras.

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FIRST SANSKRIT EXAMINATION.—The results of the First Sanskrit Examination held in February last, are published in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette*.

EDEN CANAL RATES.—Yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* publishes new rules and rates to be charged for water supplied from the Eden Canal, superseding those existing at present.

TIFFIN FOR JURORS.—The Sheriff of Calcutta provided a most sumptuous tiffin on Tuesday for the members of the special jury who are trying the Barrackpore Murder Case. The lunch will be continued daily till the trial of this case comes to a close.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.—Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, intended to go home on three months' leave next month, but owing to the pressure of his official duties through the plague, he has had to abandon the idea for the present.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Buckland, I. S. C., has been appointed Joint Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer to the Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. T. A. Pope, resigned.

POSTAL.—Mr. G. S. Hooper, Mail Officer 1st class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, during the absence on deputation of Mr. E. R. Jardine, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, to act as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, or until further orders.

BLACK WATER FEVER.—Professor Koch says that there is a kind of fever known to Germans as *Schwartzwasser feiber* (black water fever) which has nothing to do with malaria, but is the result, in all probability, of the quinine treatment. At all events there was no case of this fever, in which it could be safely asserted that quinine poisoning was not present.

ACCIDENT TO A SOMNAMBULIST.—A sad accident, which threatens to terminate fatally, befell a girl at the Entally Convent on Monday. She got out of bed, and while still asleep dressed herself, and opening the door of a dormitory on the second floor, stepped out and fell on the ground below, sustaining injuries of so severe a character that she had to be removed to hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

B. A. EXAMINATION RESULT.—Yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the result of the last B. A. Examination. The Pass list contains 347 names. In Honour, in English 9 have passed in the first division, and 39 in the second; in Latin, one in the second; in French 1 in the first; in Sanskrit, 1 in the first and 9 in the second; in Arabic, 1 in the first; in Persian, 7 in the second; in Philosophy, 8 in the second; in History, 4 in the second; in Mathematics, 1 in the first and 5 in the second; and, in Physics 11 in the second.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.—Last evening at about 7-40, a very strange meteoric phenomenon was witnessed in town. On the N. E. E. side a glowing light of unusual brilliancy suddenly burst forth, illuminating the horizon. Considerable sensation was produced among the populace, and the phenomenon was for some time the talk in everybody's mouth; and it is believed that such a meteor was never seen before. The explanation of this portent will be furnished by our brother of the *Indian Mirror*.

CROSSING THE ROOPNARAIN.—A most difficult problem in practical engineering which the Engineer officers of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have to cope with is the spanning of that treacherous stream of water with its innumerable quicksands—the Roopnarain. It has cost the Company the loss of two officers and many subordinates. The main difficulty is in obtaining a foundation for the tressles. It would appear that a proposal was placed before the Directors of the Company for running an under-ground tunnel, beneath the river; the scheme, however, proving too costly, was abandoned.—*I. Engineering*

CROP PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.—There was rain in all parts of the Province during the week ending the 11th, and the general agricultural prospects are favourable. Cultivation of winter rice is progressing, but more rain is required in some districts for purposes of transplantation. Early rice and jute are doing well, and the reports of the bhadoi crops in Bihar are good. Damage to early rice is reported to have been done by floods in Midnapur and by excessive rain in Noakhali. In Murshidabad the paddy plants in some of the fields in police station Jalangi have been destroyed by insects. Sugarcane and indigo crops are promising. No important change in the price of rice is reported. There is plenty of fodder everywhere. Cattle disease is still reported from some districts.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The Senate will proceed, in the month of August, 1899, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st November, 1899. The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—(1) The Interpretation of Deeds, Wills and Statutes in British India, (2) The Law of Torts in British India, (3) The Rules of Interpretation in Hindoo Law, with special reference to the *Mimansa* aphorisms as applied to Hindoo Law. Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1899, stating on which of the abovenamed three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures, and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture. The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in November, 1899, to complete the delivery thereof in the following January, and to hold an examination of the students who have attended his lectures. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copy of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

WANTED A KISS.—"Parent" writes *to the Morning Post*:—I beg leave, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, to voice a grievance which I hope you will be good enough to give insertion to in an early issue. The incident of which I have to complain will, I am sure from kindred occurrences, probably in the experience of other parents or guardians, move them to indignation at the treatment received. My eldest daughter, aged 14, attended Sunday School in the Protestant Church at Jubbulpore last Sunday week, and forgot her umbrella there. The article was not missed until the Tuesday evening following when, having to attend school with her sister and cousin, the child remembered she had left it in the Church. Her aunt, the guardian of the two children above-named, with whom they are living, bade her go to the Church and enquire about it. The Church peon—a native who reads and writes English fluently and to whom the young girl's enquiry was addressed—assuming a tone of undue familiarity, promised to find the young lad'ys umbrella, if she would give him a kiss. The poor girl was naturally deeply offended and went home crying and related the circumstances to her aunt. On that lady communicating with the Church of England Chaplain, she received a reply both evasive and unsatisfactory. Now some people, particularly those who are neither parents nor guardians, may be disposed to make light of this occurrence; but no well-disposed nor considerate person will, I am sure, do so, when the increasing insolence and aggressiveness of the native of the present day is taken into account. One would reasonably expect this kind of insolent behaviour would be promptly and firmly repressed by those who are directly responsible.

THE Maharanee of Vizianagram and her daughter will be leaving shortly for Benares and thence they intend visiting Madras.

Money Market and Trade

Calcutta, 13th July 189

Government Loans.

3 per cent	...	88 nominal	
3½ per cent Loans	...	96 4 to 96	5
One month's sight	...	96 4 to 96	5
Small sums	...	96 8 to 96	9

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures.

4½ Per cent of 1881-1883	...	Rs.	105
5¼ per cent of 1883	...	,,	115
5 Per cent of 1895	...	,,	103

Interest and Discount.

Bank of England from	7th April 1898	3%
Bank of Bengal from	7th July 1898	7%
Bank of Bombay from	5th May 1898	9%
Bank of Madras from	18th Ap. 1898	8%

Exchange on London.

Bank Wire			...	1-3	11-16	
Demand			...	1-3	23-32	
3 Month's sight			...	1-3	25-32	
4	do		...	1-3	13-16	
6	do	D A	...	1-3	15-16	Steady
3	do	D P	...	1-3	23-32	
6	do	D P	...	1-3	29-32	
	do	D P	...	1-3	13-16	

Calcutta Municipal Debetures.

5	Per cent of 1878	(1908)	...	106-
5	Per cent of 1884-85	(1905)	...	105
5	Per cent of 1885-86	(1915)	...	106
5	Per cent of 1886-87	(1916)	...	110
3	Per cent of 1887-88	(1918)	...	111
5	Per cent of 1889-90	(1919)	...	112
5	Per cent of 1890-91	(1920)	...	113
4½	Per cent of 1882	(1902)	...	101
4½	Per cent of 1891-92	(1821)	...	106
3½	Per cent of 1895-96	(1910)	...	100
3½	Per cent of 1896	(1911)	...	96

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

Howrah	(Ordinary)	127	128
Budge Budge	,,	133	134
National	,,	113	114
Fort Gloster	,,	130	131
Do New Issue	,,	15	16
Baranagore	,,	premium	
Kanknarah	,,	70	71
Dunbar cotton	,,	113	114
Bowreah cotton	,,	80	
Singell Tea	,,	77	78
Dehing Tea	,,	80	
Geille Tea	,,	45	46
India General	,,	57	58
Bengal Assam	,,	113	114
Do	(Pref)	2 and 3 prm.	
		Par and 1 prm.	

TOOLSY DAS ROY AND BROTHERS

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There were 2 seizures—one in Ward 8 and one in Ward 14. There were 6 deaths—one in each of the following Wards: 1, 5, 10, 14, and two in Ward 8. The total seizures up to date have been 168; and the total deaths 133. The seizure in Ward 8 was that of Mahomed Ally, living at 12, Colootolla Street. He was removed to the Medical College Hospital, where he died, the case being reported by the Principal. The seizure in Ward 14 was that of Mrs. Eaton, who died at 11, Komedan Bagan Lane. Her house was disinfected, the case being reported by Dr. Palit, of the Vigilance Committee. The four deaths were those of Pratap Kalamer at the Mayo Native Hospital, Shaik Gurjan, Panchu (Dome) and Golap at the Medical College Hospital.

SATURDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There were five suspected cases on Saturday—one in each of the Wards 6, 10, and 12, and two in Ward No 7. There were two deaths,—one in each of the Wards 6 and 10. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 24.

SUNDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There were no suspected cases or deaths on Sunday. The total number of deaths from all causes was 38.

MONDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Monday there was no suspected case. There were three deathes, one in each of Ward 6, 7 and 12. The number of deaths in the ity from all causes was 31.

TUESDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Tuesday there were two suspected casses—one in each of Wards 7 and 12. There was no death. The number of deaths from all causes in the city was 38. There is the following foot note to the blue paper: "Serial No. 171 of 7th July, proved not to be plague, eliminated, and one death wrongly eliminated on the 4th July replaced.

WEDNESDAY'S RETURNS.

Up to 6 P. M. Wednesday four cases were reported to the Health Officer: (1) Phalaram De, from Prosanna Kumar Tagore s house, Pathuriaghata; (2) Romjan, from 40, Machooa Bazar Street; (3) Janken, from Kapalitolah Lane; (4) Gour Bystob, from 131 Manicktolah Street, Simla Bazar. The death of the first named patient was reported.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

Up to 6 o'clock yesterday there was no admission or death in the Medical College Hospital.

THE SHALIMAR TRAGEDY.

The case against three men, charged with rioting, murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, of the Austrian, Joseph Siewald, who was pursued and drowned in the river off Shalimar Point, has been concluded at the Howrah Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. Richardson, the Sessions Judge. He occupied several hours in summing up the voluminous evidence adduced in the case. The jury returned and declared that they were unanimous in their verdict of "not guilty" in respect to all three charges. The Judge, in declining to accept the verdict, intimated that he would refer the matter to the High Court.

RAISING A FALSE ALARM.

The trial of the man Fulchand Mistry employed in the Loco Department of the Howrah Railway, who stood charged with raising a false alarm that he had seen a man being forcibly seized in Calcutta and removed to hospital by the plague officers, has been concluded at the court of Mr. C. N. Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah. The accused has been convicted under Section 505, I. P. C., and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

DOMES REFUSING WORK.

Owing to four deaths having taken place from plague among domes in the Medical College Dead House, they have in a body refused to handle or to do anything with dead bodies of plague patients. It is said that most of these four domes had falleu victims to the disease through direct inoculation. We are told that the students are now made to do the dome's work—such as weighing dead bodies, lifting them up on the tables, washing out the contents of the bowels, &c.

PROVED NOT TO BE PLAGUE.

From 24th June to 9th July, three seizures and one death have been proved not to be plague, These have accordingly been eliminated, the result being that the total of true cases up to date is 170, and, of deaths, 137.

A CORRECTION.

It is not a fact that the four *domes* of the Medical College Dead House who died of plague had been inoculated. The right expression is that they died "through direct inoculation."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF INOCULATIONS.

The weekly statement of inoculations performed by Drs. Cook and Christie in Calcutta, from the 3rd to the 9th instant, shows that of Hindus 33 male and 22 females, Mohamedan 39 male and 26 females, European 3 male and 28 females, other nationalities 9 male and 13 females, making a total of 173 in all. The number of inoculations has somewhat decreased for the past week or so.

THE RECENT MEHTER AND COOLIE STRIKE.

The Corporation of Calcutta has profited by the recent mehter and coolie strike in all the Wards of the town over the inoculation scare to the tune of Rs. 3,000, as these men left in a body without receiving their previous month's wages, and the accumulated amount now goes into the coffers of the Municipal Corporation.

RESIGNATION OF A PLAGUE OFFICER.

Dr. Stevens, who was attached on plague duty as District Medical Officer of Wards Nos. 8 and 9, has resigned his appointment and proceeded to Bombay. Dr. Mackenzie is temporarily officiating in his place.

DR. DYSON'S VIEWS.

Dr Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, is of opinion that there are hopeful signs that the plague is not spreading, and is still keeping sporadic. It has not gone into the Provinces yet, also a very hopeful sign.

RECOVERY.

A resident of 20, British Indian Street, who was supposed to have been seized with the plague and was allowed to be segregated on the premises is said to be rapidly recovering.

THE BOAT MANJEES.

It is said that all the boatmen of the country and cargo boats, who ran away owing to the plague scare, have returned and resumed their former duties.

BURIALS AND BURNING GHATS.

The Commissioners of the South Suburban Municipality have adopted steps for the registration of deaths at the burning ghats and the examination of corpses. With a view to carrying this out efficiently they have asked the District Magistrate of Alipur to move the Government to sanction the adoption of the following bye-laws:—(1) No keeper of a burial or burning ground shall bury, burn, or allow to be buried or burnt any corpse unless such corpse is accompanied by a death certificate from a person empowered by the Chairman to grant such certificate or doctor who attended the patient or the Ward Commissioner: such certificate to be filed. (2) Every corpse brought to a burning ghat or a burial ground without a certificate shall be examined by the keeper of each burning ghat or burial ground without the corpse being touched. He shall forthwith send information to the Medical Officer of the Municipality who will proceed at once to the burial grounds or burning ghats, and ascertain the cause of death.

THE PLAGUE.

ON Tuesday there were 12 cases and 7 deaths in Bombay. In Karachi, there were 3 cases and 4 deaths.

THE *Dacca Gazette* complains that the newly-appointed Sanitary Officers of the local Municipality are showing rather an over-zeal, by demolishing privies and doing other acts, to the great trouble of the inhabitants.

THE Madras Government propose shortly to open an inspection on the Ganjam frontier in order to protect the northern part of the Presidency from the introduction of plague from the north. Other arrangements are, we understand, to be made to watch the whole Ganjam frontier.

THE attention of the Madras Government was recently called to the fact that the baskets in which ducks were imported into Bombay from Conjeevaram were returned again to Conjeevaram as empties. Such a proceeding was a distinct danger to this Presidency, as these dirty filth-stained baskets might have readily conveyed the dreaded germs of plague. Government has just forbidden the continuance of this practice.

IN consequence of the fortunate circumstance of the almost total disappearance of plague from the Punjab, the large staff on duty on the spot has already been considerably reduced, and after the 15th instant, the following only will remain: 3 civil officers, 2 commissioned medical officers, 6 naib-tahsildars, 8 hospital-assistants, and 2 *dhais*. This staff will be primarily for observation purposes, moving about and paying frequent visits to villages, but will be available for actual plague work in the event of a rer crudescence of the disease.

A NAGPUR correspondent writes:—In view of the marked cessation of plague in Bombay, Poona, and elsewhere directly connected by railway with Nagpur, the authorities here have greatly modified the plague regulations which had been initiated to protect this station against the importation of the scourge. The segregation camps at Indora and Vudal, which had been hastily run up on the first scare, have now become things of the past, and not a single hut of the several which had been erected to serve as hospitals is now to be seen, and it is just as well they have been pulled down, for their material and their location must have been proved a source of no little embarrassment had it been found necessary to utilise them at the present season and under the existing conditions of the weather. The precautions at present are limited to the examination of passengers at the railway station, and those found suffering from fever, or otherwise suspected, are detained at the Mayo Hospital for a limited time. No quarantine exists, passengers from the Calcutta direction are examined by the military authorities at Kamptee.

THE total number of persons examined at the four observation camps from the up-trains during the fortnight ending 26th June was 21,003, out of which 800 "suspects" were detained—613 at Chousa, 97 at Mairwa, and 90 at Chakradherpur. The toral number examined in the down-trains was 27,948, and of these 749 were detained—509 at Chousa, 110 at Chakradherpur, 110 at Kharda, and 20 at Mairwa.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council directs that all passengers, who arrive at Podanur from plague-infected parts on their way to the Nilgiris, shall, with reference to the revised mufassil Regulation 17, obtain passports from the medical officer in charge of the plague-inspection station at Podanur before proceeding further.

THE appointment on account of plague inspection of ships of an Assistant Port Health Officer for Cocanada, made by the Collector of Godavery, has been approved; and a fee of Rs. 5 for each vessel inspected by him has been ordered to be paid from Port Funds.

TEN days' quarantine imposed at Porbander against the inhabitants of that infected town, requring them to receive necessary certificate before leaving the place, has just been removed.

WRITES our Bankipore correspondent:—We are very much thankful to Sir John Woodburn for issuing the following letter to the Commissioner of Patna: "I am desired to suggest that, having regard to the serious consequences that may arise from premature or injudicious action under the Plague Regulations, it would be well for you to instruct the District Officers of your Division, that all plague orders which they intend to issue, should be previously submitted to you for approval. In cases of clear urgency action must of course be taken by them beforehand, but in these cases the facts should be reported to you for confirmation." The District Magistrate of Patna has suggested that three Hospitals should be opened in Patna City, one in Dinapore, one in Barh and one in Bihar and 30 armed Constables under 3 Head Constables should be posted to the Hospitals at Patna, 10 at Dinapore, 8 at Bihar and 6 in Barh, under one Head Constable. No doubt these are precautionary measures taken by the Magistrate, of course with good intentions; but it must be borne in mind that these are sufficient to create panic and unrest among the lower classes of people. The other day Dr. Sadul Huq, of Patna City, reported to Dr. Asdar Ali Khan, the Heath Officer, that a certain gentleman of Mohulla Lodikatra was suffering from bubonic plague and requested him to examine the patient at once. Dr. Asdar Ali hurriedly went to the spot, but, to his great delight, found that it was a case of simple fever.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following Probationary Dy Collectors are posted to the head quarters stations of the districts mentioned opposite their names:

Babu Purna Chandra Maulik M.A., B.L., Murshidabad. Bobu Srish Chunder Basu, B.A., 24-Parganas. Maulvi Abu Naser Mahammad Ali, B. A., Dacca.

Mr. A. E. Staley, Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is transferred to Muzaffarpore

Rai Mohendra Nath Gupto, Bahadur, Dy Magte. and Dy Coll., on furlough, is posted to Hooghly.

Babu Srinath Sen, Officiating Dy. Magistrate and Dy. Collr, Howrah, is transferred to Baraset.

The following Asst Supts of Police, second grade, on probation, are confirmed in that grade, with effec from the 8th May 1898:—Messrs, W. Swain, A. E O'Sullivan, E G Hart, J.E. Armstrong, H.A.S. Burt.

Maulvi Muhammad Napi Khan, Special Sub-Registrar, Champaran, is transferred to Purnea.

Babu Girwardhari Lal, Special Sub-Registrar, Purneah, is transferred to Monghyr.

Maulvi Shah Mahammad Yakub, Special Sub-Registrar, Monghyr, is transferred to Champaran.

Rai Bhuban Mohan Raha Bahadur, Special Sub-Registrar, Bankura, is allowed leave, without allowances, for six months.

Maulvi Zulfaquar Haidar, Special Sub-Registrar, Dumka, is transferred to Bnnkura.

Maulvi Syed Kasim Ali Khan, Rural Sub-Registrar of Rajmahal, is transferred to Dumka.

The order of the 23rd June, 1898, appointing Babu Bunwari Lal Banerji, M. A., B.L., to act as a Munsif of Dinajpur, is cancelled.

Babu Du ga Charan Ghosh, Sub-Judge, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Ramapati Dey, Munslf of Kasba, is transferred to Dacca. Babu Mohendra Nath Dass, Munsif of Dacca, acting for him.

Babu Norendra Nath Ghose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Kashba during the absence on leave of Babu Mohendra Nath Dass.

pore Munsif of Munshiganj, but to be on deputation at Narayanganj. He will, however, continue to act in his present appointment.

Babu Koylash Chunder Sen, Munsif f Ghatal, is allowed leave for fifte n days.

Babu Advaita Prasad De, Munsif of Patiya, is allowed leave for seven days.

Babu Bipin Behari Sen, Munsif of Darbhanga, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Protap Chandra Mozoomdar, Munsif of Munshigunj, is allowed leave for one month in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Hridoy Nath Mozumdar, Munsif of Brahmanbaria, is allowed leave for eight days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

The leave for one month granted to Babu Brajendra Lal Dey, Munsif of Dinajpur, is cancelled.

Babu Ramlal Dutt, Munsif of Nilphamari, is llowed leave for three weeks.

Babu Advaita Prasad De, Munsif of Patiya, is allowed leave for four days in extension of the leave granted to him.

The following Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned opposite their names:—

Babu Nirad Krishna Ray, B.A.		Mymensingh.
,, Sisir Kumar Chatterjee, B.A.		Bhagalpur.
,, Kandhji Sahay. B.A.		Shahabad.
Mr. C. C. Pereira		Howrah.

Babu Joges Chandra Dutt, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Kaylash Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nator, Rajshahi, is allowed leave for three months

Babu Chintaharan Chatterjee, substantive pro-tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Nator.

Dr. J. L. Hendley, acting as Inspecting Medical Officer, Khurda Road Station, is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Puri. Dr. V. L. Watts, Officiating Civil Medical Officer of Bogra, is acting for him.

THE Madras High Court opened on Monday after a long vacation, Justice Shephard officiating as Chief Justice during Sir Arthur Collins' leave. The temporary vacancy caused by Sir Arthur's leave has been filled by Mr. Lewis Moore, a senior Sessions Judge. The latter took his seat in the High Court.

ONE result of the Mad Mullah's rumoured doings has been the temporary check of trade along the Chitral road. The panic among traders has, however, begun to diminish.

IN connection with the Sutrapur (Dacca) riot, a local paper says that four sepoys and eight Mussalmans have been arrested. It is said that the authorities are trying to have the matter amicably settled.

THE other day a Burman Sub-divisional Officer, while hearing a case, flung from the bench a book at a witness, and afterwards caused a third-grade advocate to be forcibly pushed down the stair-case from the Court. The matter was reported to the Judicial Commissioner who ordered an enquiry to be held. The District Magistrate submitted the result of his inquiries to the Lieutenant-Governor who has just passed orders, reprimanding the Sub-divisional Officer.

THE Gondal State has notified the introduction, from the 1st July, of the Company's Act of 1882 in its jurisdiction with all the modifications and subsequent alterations made therein.

A MARINE court of inquiry on the burning of the *Ganges* has been opened at Bombay. Four possible hypotheses as to the origin of the fire were suggested tentatively to the court at Monday's sittings—namely, (1) spontaneous combustion in the coal bunkers, (2) fusing of electric wires, (3) carelessness with regard to lights, and (4) some incautious act on the main deck. Until however the ruined hulk of the old *Ganges* has been pumped dry and an inspection made of the interior—an operation that has already been started—the court can have no special reason to prefer any one of these four theories. The captain of the vessel, when under examination on Monday, declared it to be impossible to offer any explanation of the outbreak at present.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA, JULY 11.

It is most likely that Surgeon-General Cleghorn will retire from the service on the expiry of his leave, and that Dr. Harvey will be confirmed in his place.

The man who was assaulted by Mr. Lubbock is, I hear, getting better every day.

The last meeting of the Famine Commission was held to-day. The Report is expected early in September next.

It is rumoured here that Sir John Woodburn will come up to Simla to confer with the Plague Committee.

We hear instructions have been issued to all Departments of the Government of India to prepare memorandums of Lord Elgin's administration.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Mr. Ribbenthrop, Inspector-General of Forests, left Simla this morning for on extensive tour in Burma.

At next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, besides the passing of the Paper Currency Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz will introduce a Bill to make a better provision for the regulation of the importation of live stock.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JULY 8.

The rumours of peace negotiations between the American and the Spanish Governments are denied at Madrid.

It is believed at Washington that much in way of peace overtures hinges upon the attitude of the Powers.

LONDON, JULY 8.

M. Michel de Giers has been appointep Russian Minister to China, replacing M. Despeyer, who is transferred to Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON, JULY 8.

China has notified to Great Britain that, in accordance with the Treaty of Tientsin she now desires a revision of the tariff.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Mr. Alger, the American Secretary of State for War, has received a telegram from General Shafter, indicating that negotiations for the capitulation of Santiago are proceeding.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The rising of Black-Flags in Kwangsi and Ywangtuan is assuming grave proportions. It is believed that the rebellion is largely due to the collection of likin dues. The rebels, have captured Moning and Tienpak, and are now surrounding Wuchuenhsien. In Kwantung province many likin officials have been killed, and the orders have also arisen at Shikiang (? Chinkiang) in the Yangtse Valley, where the Chinese are impeding the navigation of the river.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Advices from Peking state that Russia's latest threat to seize Kuldya has caused the greatest consternation among the Chinese, who now declare that it is better for China to die immediately than to suffer the torture of losing limb after limb. It is, however, considered possible that Count Pavloff, acting Russian Minister to China, has exceeded his instructions, in view of the fact that he is summarily finishing the negociations with which he has been entrusted by his Government.

LONDON, JULY 10.

President M'Kinley, after conferring with Mr. Alger, the Secretary of State for War, has decided that America is unable to entertain the Spanish proposal for allowing the garrison of Santiago to retreat. The President, therefore, demands an unconditional surrender of the Spanish Garrison.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The rebels in China consist of Blackflag and Annamite deserters and are under the leadership of three foreigners whose nationality is not stated. The rebels are now marching to the Lienchu Peninsula to attack the French. Three thousand Manchu troops have gone to Wuchau.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Russia has withdrawn her opposition to the extension of the Northern Railway on learning that the line is to remain under the Chinese control.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The *Times'* telegram from Madrid says that the Spanish Cabinet, being hopelessly divided, has resigned. The formation of a new Cabinet with a strong military element, capable of maintaining order at home and making terms of peace, is expected.

LONDON, JULY 11.

It is notable that a movement in favour of peace is becoming apparent in Spain, and it appears that the main difficulty in bringing hostilities to an end is the military ardour of Marshall Blanco's undefeated roops at Havana.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The second battalion of the Grenadier Guards sail for Gibraltar on Wednesday.

The truce between the American and Spanish forces at Santiago expiring, and General Toral, Spanish Commander, refusing to surrender unconditionally, hostilities were resumed on Sunday. The Spaniards opened fire with light guns, which the Americans soon silenced. During this engagement only three Americans were wounded.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The disturbances in China are spreading. Rioters have attacked the Protestant and Catholic Missions at Shung Chinfu, and the brigands have captured a French priest, for whose release they demand a heavy ransom. The situation has become critical. The Foreign Consuls at Chungking are maintaining a strict watch.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Three of the American warships yesterday fired shells over the cliffs near Santiago in the hope of striking the town at a distance of five miles inland, but the bombardment proved quite ineffective, owing to the impossibility of obtaining sufficient elevation for the guns though the ships were listed to the utmost limit.

LONDON, JULY 11.

More troops have been landed in Cuba, and General Shafter hopes to complete the investment of Santiago to-day.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Thomas Owen, Liberal Member for Launceston Division of Cornwall, has been found drowned in a pond near his Welsh seat.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Lord Arthur Hill, Conservative Member for West Down, has resigned his seat.

LONDON, JULY 12.

General Miles and Staff have arrived at Santiago, the Commander-in-Chief having a conference with Admiral Sampson immediately on arrival.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Naval bombardment of Santiago was resumed yesterday, and lasted for two hours, when General Shafter signalled to the fleet that shells were mostly falling short. The last shot fired by the fleet, however, struck a church in the heart of the city in which were large stores of munitions of war, which exploded. Fears are expressed at Washington that the garrison of Santiago may escape to the mountains.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Applications for the six-million sterling Indian loan, bearing interest at 2 per cent, opened to-day. The total amount tendered was 22,385,300 at the average price of £88-10. Tenders at £88-5 receive one per cent of their applications above in full.

LONDON JULY 12.

It is semi-officially announced at Madrid that Spain will continue the struggle with America till she is able to attain an honourable peace, cost whatever sacrifices it may.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Latest despatches from Santiago state that General Shafter has sent a message to the Spanish Commander that further resistance is hopeless, to which General Toral has replied that he must again refer to Madrid for instr ctions. The American investment of the lines was completed yesterday afternoon, the Spaniards offering little resistance.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Owing to a case of plague on the steamship Carthage the vessel has been qnarantined at Moses Wells, the mails. being transhipped to the steamer Isis. The case was that of a stoker on the Carthage who was landed at Aden.

LONDON, JULY 13.

General Toral, in replying to General Shafter's message that further resistance by the garrison of Santiago was hopeless reiterated his determination to resist to the last. Notwithstanding the Spanish Commander's refusal to capitulate, the American batteries have not renewed the bombardment of Santiago. Torrential rains prevent the mounting of siege guns, and yellow fever has broken out amongst the troops at Caimamera, Guantanamo, and elsewhere on the Cuban coast.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Cabinet crisis at Madrid hangs fire.

LONDON, JULY 13,

A speech, made in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 7th instant by M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, has re-opened the whole of the Dreyfus controversy, and has led to the arrest of Major Esterhazy.

LONDON, JULY 12,

The Kwang rebels have captured nine towns and defeated the Chinese Regulars near Wuchau, which has been placarded with posters announcing that the war is directed against officials. The Canton authorities have purchased eight thousand rifles and are negociating for the supply of machine guns.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The *Times* rejoices at the success of the new Indian loan, because of the assistance it will afford the Indian Government. A large syndicate, which had applied for the whole of the loan, was greatly disappointed, its did being sixpence too low.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General, announces the establishment of a penny postage beeween Great Britain and Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape, Natal, and also all the Crown Colonies desiring to join. The *Times* concludes that India is included in this concession. The date for the reduced postal rate coming into force has not yet been fixed.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 25,000 for the Victoria Students' Hostel, which it promised to give at a public meeting convened two years ago, to commemorate the late Professor Ranganadham's services to the Presidency.

THE Madras Government has been humanely inquiring as to the number of orphans left on the hands of Government at the close of the late famine, and the Collectors of affected districts were requested to report The reports have been sent in, and the number is surprisingly small. The Acting Collector of Vizagapatam reported "None." So did the Acting Collectors of Bellary and Cuddapah, and the Collector of Godavari. The Collector of Anantapur reported that a boy of six years age had been left at Dharmavaram with no one to support him but arrangements had been made for the adoption of the boy by a family of the same caste. The Collector of Ganjam reported that there had been seven. Of these seven little ones, to had been taken over and adopted by their caste people without any pecuniary remuneration. A third had died, and a fourth have been given over to a Haddi for adoption with a magnificent "present of Rs. 5" from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund; while a fifth, a girl, had been handed over to her maternal uncle. A sixth had died of small-pox, and the last had been taken charge of by a relative. The Acting Collector of Kurnool had five, whose present conditions and prospects have yet to be reported. Only thirteen orphans as the survivors of a serious famine is a small number—too small, of course, to be the actual sum total of the little ones.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE NEW LOAN BILL.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S AMENDMENT.

THE adjourned debate on Sir William Wedderburn's amendment to the motion for the second reading of the East India Loan Bill, declaring that this House declines to sanction a sterling loan of £10,000,000 until a Select Committee on an examination of the East India accounts, shall have reported that such loan is in the interest of the Indian taxpayer, and will not unduly increase the burden he now sustains, was resumed.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, supporting the amendment, complained that there were no words in the Bill limiting or defining the specific purposes to which the money was to be applied. There was a proposal, however, that over two millions and a half should be expended on railways. Why should not these railways be left to private enterprise? He believed this sum would not be expended in the interests of the Indian people, but in the interests of English capitalists and of the iron and steel traders of this country. On the other hand, there was the greatest stinginess in expenditure on such works as irrigation, because in such works the labour would be unskilled, and would therefore be Indian. The noble lord in his triumphant pæan as to India paying its way, pointed out that, while the revenue in this country fluctuated in times of adversity, it was stable during similar periods in India. But why was that? Because the means of life were mercilessly taxed in India. If the unfortunate people who earned an average of three half-pence a day wanted to buy a penny-worth of salt, which was absolutely necessary in a rice-eating country, they had to pay 1s. 9d. for it. And it was now proposed to raise ten millions sterling on the resources of a country taxed in that brutal fashion. The people of India had no influence on the votes for members of Parliament. It was a terrible thought that the humblest man in this country who dropped a voting paper into a ballot box exercised more influence on the legislation of the House than the millions of India. The people of India should on that account have all the more influence on the consciences of members of the House. Yet those members who tried to do their best for the people of India were subjected to unfriendly and discourteous criticism at the hands of the noble lord the Secretary for India. If India had self-government, the country would be governed in the interest of its own people, and not as now for the benefit of a class in this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Vicary Gibbs said the hon. member for South Donegal had spoken as if he considered that the Government of India, animated by an unnatural malignancy, were grinding the faces of the poor of India for their own amusement and satisfaction. (Hear, hear.) He took exception to the financial proposals of the Government but he could not associate himself with the attack which had been made upon them. When the hon. member for Dumfriershire (Mr. Souttar) pointed out on Tuesday night how the rupee had been inflated in value by official means, an hon. member asked, "What about the English shilling?" But there was no analogy between the rupee and the shilling, except that both were made of silver. The rupee was an integral part of the actual wealth of India, and on it the credit of the country was based and depended. The shiling was a mere token only allowed to be used in the payment of small debts, and it did not matter for the credit of the country—though it did matter in somethings which he need not go into—whether it was worth 4d. or its nominal amount. The rupee at present was a token of such methods as were adopted by bankrupt South American Republics, as had been abandoned by all business men in all civilised countries, and as must lead any country, which adopted them into disaster. That the effects had already been felt in India was indicated by the admission in the despatch that the financial position was intolerable. What would in England be analogous to what had been done in India was the "sweating" of sovereigns. The noble lord had referred appreciatively to the steadiness in the exchange value of the rupee in the last eight years. But that rise had been produced, not by natural causes, but by restricting, at the expense of the people of India, the amount of currency, and the restriction had been carried to a point which had caused the greatest inconvenience to Indian commerce. The noble lord had rebuked him for saying that the Government had acted unjustly to the poor of India; so he would only say that the action of the Government, no doubt entirely against their wishes and intentions, had resulted in the grossest injustice to the poor of India. The noble lord had pointed out the enormous advantage which this artificial rise in the exchange value of rupee had given to Indian finance; but he had not pointed out the corresponding disadvantage which the people and industries of India had suffered. The Government of India had been able to balance its Budget; but the industries of India had been crippled by being put an enormous disadvantage with China, Mexico, and other countries on a silver basis. While the exchange continued low an enormous stimulus was given to industry; and, in the end, the prosperity of India must depend on her balance of exports over imports. By no other means could India pay her large gold debt in England. The noble lord described as 'an act of lunacy' the course of re-opening the mints—recommended by men who had studied the question all their lives, and whose business depended on the soundness of their advice. In 1893 Mexico was in a very similar position to India. Mexico was on a silver basis; it had a large gold debt in England, and had borrowed large amounts for railways, the interest on which had to be paid in gold. When silver was depreciated by the action of the Indian Government, Mexico had to consider whether it would remain 'a dumping-ground for silver,' and Mexico decided that it would be 'an act of lunacy' to close its mints, taking exactly the opposite course to India. What was the result? In India up to 1892 the ratio of exports to imports had been increasing: in 1894-95 the excess of balance of exports over imports was Rx. 37,000,000: in 1895-96, Rx. 36,000,000: in 1896-97, Rx. 23,000,000, and in 1897-98, Rx. 14,000,000. Therefore, since the closing of the mints there had been a fall of 60 per cent. in the excess of exports over imports. The Mexican figures were equally simple. The balances of imports over exports in the corresponding years were 49 per cent. in 1893-94; 56 per cent. in 1894-95; 63 per cent. in 1895-96, and 66 per cent. in 1896-7. There was thus a steady, remarkable, and startling increase in the prosperity of the country. While India was decling 60 per cent., Mexico was advancing 40 per cent. In the face of such evidence the House would admit there was something to be said on the other side. In conclusion, he said that, having regard to the fact that the Committee which the noble lord had appointed to consider the Indian currency question had not given satisfaction to the great commercial communities of the country, he should have unhesitatingly supported the motion for a committee had it been proposed that the enquiry should be confined to financial matters. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pickergil said he had no stake in India, but he had a most profound interest in the condition of that countrys teeming population. If loans were intended to pay off existing debt, the action of the Government would be legitimate and meritorious; but unfortunately it invariably happened that the amount required to pay off existing debt only formed a comparatively small part of the total borrowing power which was asked for. On the present occasion the amount required to pay off debt was £3,500,000, whereas the borrowing powers extended to £10,000,000. The residue was to be devoted to the construction of railways and to enable the Government to tide over prospective difficulties. The real root of those difficulties consisted in the excessive amount of the home charges. Very high authorities in India had pointed out that the country could not go on paying upwards of £16,000,000 for home charges, and that they must be reduced. That feeling was so strong that some years ago a committee was appointed to enquire into the home charge and to ascertain whether or not they could be reduced. He quite agreed with the hon. member for Banffshire that the present was a singularly inappropriate time for this Bill, because before the Commitee had reported, they were putting it into the power of the Indian Government to increase the aggregate amount of the home charges. The right hon. gentleman, the member for Wolverhampton, had said that 11 additional millions of the debt for non-productive purposes had been incurred in the last two or three years. Whatever the precise figure was it could not be denied that within the last few years the aggregate debt of India had been very considerably increased and it was not too much to say that during the last ten years India had had to give the entire value of the excess of exports over imports in order to meet the home obligation of the Government. That could not be otherwise than a drain upon the country. It was said that whatever direct loss the railways might have occasioned to the Government of India, their indirect benefit had been very great, especially in regard to the difficulties which the Government had to encounter in times of famine. But what would that avail if, in their professed policy of developing the country, the Government of India had produced the effect of impoverishing the people? (Hear, hear.) The existence of the plague threw some light on the extreme poverty of the people, and it might be regarded as the natural outcome of the forward policy and the poverty which it produced. Instead of pursuing still further the development of railways, he thought the time had come when the Government of India ought to look to more direct ways of improving the condition of the people, such as irrigation, improved methods of agriculture, and such a system of land assessment as would relieve the people of the intolerable burden they now had to bear. With regard to the capacity of the people to bear the burdens imposed upon them, he would point out that the land revenue for 1894-95, in crores of rupees, was 26·7; for 1895-96, it was 27·5; 1896-97, 25·4; 1897-98, 27·4; and for the current year 29. There was a loss of two crores in the first famine year, there was the average yield in the second, and in the third famine year a record collection. How was it that the Government would be able to secure that? It was simply through the medium of the Famine Relief Fund, over a million sterling of which had been spent in giving fresh start to those who had lost all in the struggle. That was a mean policy which he could not think the people of this country would endorse. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary for India had himself borne testimony to the frugal, industrious, and orderly character of the vast mass of the Indian people. He regretted that almost the last Act with which the name of the present Viceroy would be associated would be this Bill for increasing the burdens of the people of India by ten millions. The noble lord had spoken of Lord Elgin, who was an amiable and, no doubt, able man, in terms of eulogy which were only appropriate to a Warren Hastings or a Lord Clive. It was the misfortune of Lord Elgin that the had been Viceroy in difficult and troubled times, and he regretted that the noble lord should have come under the influence of military jingoes and Press martinets. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Henry Fowler said: Some misstatements, or perhaps, misunderstanding of fact, have been set before the House, and I think I should not be doing my duty if I did not attempt to correct them, especially as the forms of the House prevent the Secretary of State from interposing again in this debate. I have over and over again expressed my opinion of the admirable manner in which India is governed, and of the high character which the great Indian civil service bears, and which it has pre-eminently sustained during the past 12 months. (Hear, hear) I can assure those hon. gentlemen who have been betrayed into expressions of censure upon that department of the public service that they do not represent to any appreciable extent the feelings of the members of this House or of the public outside. (Hear, hear.) I was amused just now by my hon. friend behind me when he referred to Warren Hastings and Lord Clive, and intimated that the present Viceroy should not have the same meed of honour awarded to him in respect of the mens' aequa in arduis as has been awarded to them. I may suggest that if Lord Clive and Warren Hastings had had their proceedings discussed in this House on frequent occasions, and if those proceedings had been made the subject of Parliamentary enquiries, we should possibly not have had an Indian Empire. (Hear, hear.) There are four points upon which hon. members have completely misunderstood the facts. The hon. member for South Donegal always deals in superlatives, and we are obliged, when he addresses us about India, or Ireland, or England, to have discount tables with us for immediate use. (Laughter.) He stated that a burden of 16 millions was imposed upon the taxpayers of India for the purpose of meeting home charges, and he described the money as going to half-pay officers and others. I ventured at the time to correct him to the extent of half the sum which he mentioned, and he did not dispute my correction, but treated it airily, as if the difference between 16 millions and 8 millions was a difference of a few sovereigns. Let me now tell him what the figures really are for the present year. The amount which will have to be remitted from India to London this year is 16,286,500*l.* Out of that amount the sum of £8,815,800 is to be sent over to pay the interest upon capital which has been advanced by persons in this country for the purpose of constructing railway works, canal irrigation works, and the other great public works of India. That £8,000,000 does not represent the entire revenue of the railways of India. The gross revenue of India for railways last year was upwards of 22 millions—I am speaking from recollection—and one-half of that sum went in expenses—in wages paid to the people of India and in stores consumed in India. Therefore half of the gross revenue of the Indian Railways is expended in India. No doubt there are large charges in connexion with the Indian army, amounting to between five and six millions. Into that expenditure a Royal Commission has been enquiring, and the hon. member for Banffshire is a member of it and we are anxiously awaiting its report. I may remind the House that when I was at the India Office a dispute about expenditure between the Indian Government and the Admiralty was referred to the arbitration of the Prime Minister and settled in a few weeks. Putting the whole railway capital of India together—taking into account, that is to say, famine railways, which are not producing revenue—I find that the return on this capital in 1895-96 was so seriously affected by famine and plague that it fell to what? to 53 per cent. That is not a very serious state of things. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member said that the Secretary of State is going to pay off capitalists who are receiving four per cent. and under. But, the operation by which the noble lord is going to get rid of these bloodsuckers—(laughter)—will he not be giving to India the credit of England? (Hear, hear.) I have always maintained that the true commercial policy for India is to extend her railway system as largely as possible. My hon. friends have encouraged me, and cheered me when I have expressed that view, and commercial men have risen and given figures showing the enormous discrepancy between India and other countries in the mere mileage of railways. I am, in fact, responsible to a large extent, for this railway expenditure, and I congratulate the noble lord on having carried on that expenditure under great difficulties. The policy was not initiated without considerable controversy, but the result has been most satisfactory. If we are to do good to India commercially we must facilitate the transit of her goods and open up her great natural resources. The one link that is wanted between production and consumption is the link of rapid, cheap, and efficient communication. (Hear, hear.) But a still more serious charge has been made with reference to the salt duties. I have never advocated the imposition of this tax, but it is as well that the facts concerning it should be stated correctly. In 1888 the tax on salt was fixed at 2½ rupees per 82 lb. The full amount then would be 5s., but it is nothing like that now. There has been an increase in the consumption of salt during the last ten years—an increase far exceeding the proportionate increasing the population. I worked it out very carefully with the assistance of the statisticians at the India Office, and the average consumption per head in India is 10¾ lb. per head per annum. Taking the average in the Indian family at five members, the taxation would fall at the rate of 1½ rupee per annum per family, or five annas per head. An anna is a penny, and this is the taxation. I do not say that it is not a heavy taxation. My hon. friend was very indignant about irrigation, and asked why do we not spend money on irrigation remarking that he would prefer irrigation to railways. The last speaker also shared that view. Let us take the facts about irrigation. The Indian Government has not neglected irrigation. Since 1877, the year of the last great famine, what has been done? The canals and great works have received an extension of 14,000 miles, and there has been an increase of 3¼ million acres in the land irrigated, while the Indian Government has spent on great works 130 millions, and on smaller works 30 millions. You cannot irrigate all the land in India; it is not a process like making a railway. First, you have to deal with the great sources of srrigation which are the wells and scarcely less remarkable was the enormous development of well irrigation. It must be remembered, however, that one-eleventh of the whole area is available for well irrigation, and that reduces the figures very materially My hon. friend asked, "Why do you not tap the rivers?" Certainly; but they must be tapped where there is sufficient water, and not taken at a point so as to create a swamp, and thus induce the danger of malaria. These irrigation works have proved to be a satisfactory investment to the Indian Government. Irregation pays them better than a ything else, because the Government charge for the water supply. The work is now carried out so perfectly that at the present time the land irrigated in India is capable of feeding 120 millions of the population. To say, therefore, that the Indian Government have neglected irrigation and that they do not spend money on the work is not a fair criticism. (Cheers.) Something has been said about the land tax; but the land tax is rent, not taxation. My hon. friend drew a picture of the Indian Government clutching at the sum given by the charity of Great Britain in order to repay themselves the land tax which had not been discharged owing to the famine. The entire cost for the two years 1896-8 of the remission of the land revenue and temporary suspension of the land revenue is Rx. 3 millions. What is Sir James Westland's estimate for next year? He has estimated this temporary suspension in remission at Rx. 7 millions. He may have taken too sanguine a view of the position. (Hear, hear.) I will not dispute that, but, at all events, it is not that terrible oppression which appears to be indicated by my hon. friend. (Cheers.) India has been described as a terribly over-taxed country; that we ought to commiserate, as we are bound to do, the poverty of the people; that we should do all we can to encourage agricultural banks, to improve agriculture, and by all possible means help the people of India, which I think we do with the aid of British capital and credit to a large extent. (Cheers.) I hope that the Committee over which I preside at the time will be able to increase the available capital to flow into India. But what is the taxation of India? The official statement of the Secretary of State for India placed on the Table of the House, for which he is personally responsible, and which is strictly accurate, says that without making any deduction of the proportion derived from excise and customs, which fall ton the Natives of the Native States, the burden or taxation per head for 1898-9 is one rupee four annas and nine pice, which, at the exchange value of 1s. 4d, is 1s. 9d. per head.

Mr. S. Smith: Does that include the land tax?

Sir H. Fowler: There is no land tax in India. My hon, friend might as well include the rent of his house in Liverpool. (Cheers.) When the average land revenue is added the amount is two rupees seven annas, or, at the present exchange value, 3s. 4d. (Cheers.) I cannot sit still and hear the Government of India unfairly criticised, and I can only say with reference to the Bill which is before us that it is about us ordinary a Bill as can well be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. (Cheers.) The noble lord told us that he proposes to raise six millions in the course of the present year and that he is going to pay off some of the debt. At the same time he takes borrowing powers; but Lord Kimberley took borrowing powers ten years ago, and those powers are exhausted. You could not have a Secretary of State with the prospect of an emergency, without power to borrow money. It seems to me that it is a fair and reasonable proposal, and I am surprised at the moderation of the noble lord. I fear it will be a great deal more, and I am not sure if that will not have to be a great deal more; but so far it is as ordinary a financial operation as can be submitted. I therefore express the hope that having heard all these explanations, and being himself a member of the Commission which has not yet reported on the very question which he has raised in this amendment, my hon. friend will withdraw it and let us go on with the other business. (Cheers.)

Sir W. H. Houldsworth thought the House should be much indebted to Sir Henry Fowler for the statement he had made. He did not join in the criticisms that had been made about the general administration of India affairs, but he cordially agreed with the right hon. gentleman in his views regarding the railways in India. He should have thought that at this time of day, whether as regarded India or elsewhere, no one would have doubted that there was no better way of developing a country than by railways. At the same time he did feel bound in view of the statement that had been made by the Secretary for India in regard to the commercial prosperity of India to say that that view was not shared in the slightest degree by those who were most competent to form an opinion upon it. The view of those engaged in commerce with India was that under present conditions there was every prospect of our commercial interests being very seriously jeopardised. The margin of exports over imports was very seriously diminishing and he could not see that the plague and the famine supplied an adequate reason for it. At the present moment those engaged in industry and commerce with India had little—he was almost inclined to say no confidence, whatever in the financial policy of the Indian Government. Some of them thought the Indian Government took too narrow a view of the situation, and did not seem to realise that the fabric of the Indian Empire did not depend upon questions of exchange, but depended upon the development of the country and the increase of the commerce of the country with the rest of the world. Any policy that was pursued which affected the extension of the commerce of the country would react upon the Government and upon the Government finance. If the Indian Government could take a wider view of the whole circumstances of the case they would come to the conclusion that the question of exchange, the question of how much they would get for their rupees in this country in order to pay their debt, was a very small question compared with a policy which would develop the resources of the country and so increase its revenue and exports. The fact was that the officials in India, and perhaps the officials here, regarded their responsibility for squaring the Budgets as the dominant question, and in consequence they lost sight of some very great matters which would help their finance. The financial policy that was being pursued not only did not develop India, but actually strangulated the resources of the country and hampered its trade. He thought there was good ground for a considerable amount of distrust of the Indian Government In regard to the Committee over which the member for Wolverhampton presided, he thought it had been rather differently constituted from what had been expected. The right hon. gentleman had said that the Committee would do all it possibly could with the information at its disposal to find a solution of the difficulty. But how would the Indian Government treat the Committee? In a despatch from the Indian Government to the Secretary for India it was said that the Committee must be told that the question of principle was no longer at issue, and that their attention was only invited to the practical matter of effectively establishing a gold standard. That was the demand of the Indian Government. He hoped the noble lord would be strong enough to resist these mandates of the Indian Government. There was a great feeling of uneasiness with regard to the way in which this matter was going to be considered, and he was bound to add that the amount of secrecy which was being observed in regard to the Committee was doing a great deal of harm in the interests of the Committee itself, because it was making many people feel that its decision was a foregone conclusion. He trusted that the noble lord and the Chairman of the Committee would see their way to give a little more information outside, in order that they might have the benefit of the evidence of competent witnesses. It had been pointed out that there were a reserve balance under this Bill which the Indian Government might deal with in any way they chose. He trusted that no portion of this balance was to be devoted to the establishment of a gold standard in India. He thought the noble lord gave an assurance that no portion of it would be so devoted, but there was a very considerable feeling of distrust of the Indian Government on this question. They ought to have a full assurance that under no circumstances whatever should the Indian Government be able to set up a gold standard. It was contemplated by the noble lord that they might withdraw their Council bills, and so keep up a mere artificial exchange at 1s. 4d., which he (Sir W. Houldsworth) thought would not be for the benefit of the country. This artificial maintenance of the exchange was doing a great deal of harm in India, and he hoped the noble lord and the Indian Government would not proceed further in the direction of maintaining the 1s. 4d. rupees. He had no intention of opposing the Bill, but he thought it necessary, as representing a commercial part of the country and knowing the opinions of important and influential classes not only there but in London, to make these remarks in order that they might thoroughly understand the position in which they stood. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Samuel Smith said the amount that India had to pay to this country for pensions and allowances of a non-effective kind was too great. The military pensions and allowances came to about five millions sterling a year, and he said that was an enormous charge. The member for Wolverhampton had stated that the salt tax was not oppressive, and that the consumption of salt in India was increasing, but he (Mr. Smith) maintained that the consumption was very small, and very much less than it should be. With regard to irrigation, he thought the amount spent on that was not so large as it should be, while the amount spent on railways was proportionately too large. The right hon. gentleman also spoke of the land tax as not being of the nature of a tax, but he (Mr. Smith) held that it was a misnomer to call it rent. He did not agree with the right hon. gentleman that the burden of taxation in India was light, because while in his country the average rate of taxation was 6 per cent., in India it was 9 per cent. (Hear, hear.)

The house divided and there voted—

For the Amendment	83
Against ...	245
Majority against ...	162

The Bill was then read a second time without a division.

A MAN in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed, wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Get a bottle at any drug store.

"OUR customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McLain of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, calds, pains and swellings. A bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at any drug store.

HON. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Mr, Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. *Pathfinder*. This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel complaint, even in its most severe forms. Every family should keep it at hand.

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
—JULY 12.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

THE BARRACKPORE MURDER CASE.

THE above case, in which three soldiers, of the name of Wynne, Wicks and Reid, stand charged with the murder of Dr. Suresh Chunder Sircar at Barrackpore on the 30th April last, came on for hearing to-day. Mr. Pugh and Mr. C. E. Gray appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Zorab, Mr. Jacob and Mr. Knight, for the defence.

The prisoners were charged, under fourteen counts, for murder, culpable homicide and abetment of the above offences. They pleaded 'not guilty'. They were provided with seats in the dock.

Mr. Zorab challenged every native gentleman who was called, and he thus obtained a jury, composed entirely of Europeans, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Gilliland (foreman), C. F. Larmour, G. Kempthorne, Andrew Glen, J. Hickie, H. F. King, W. Orrell, C. W. Grey and John Gimmell.

Mr. Pugh, in opening the case on behalf of the Crown, told the jury that they had heard the several counts of the long indictment read, and he was afraid that they would have a certain amount of difficulty in following it, but he would endeavour to explain its actual meaning as he placed the facts before them. He would be able to do this when he came to the evidence with the view of enabling him to draw attention to particular points, to prove which witnesses would be called. In doing this, however, he would in no way lay down the law, as it would be placed before them by his Lordship. They had heard that the charges against the accused were those of murder and culpable homicide of an old man, named Suresh Chander Sircar, a doctor or medical practitioner at Barrackpore. He did not remember the deceased's age; but he was an old man and had large practice there, and was held in respect. The accused, who were charged with having caused his death, were three men belonging to the artillery at Barrackpore. This was the story of what was said to have occurred on the 30th April last. These three men got leave in order to come to Calcutta. They came down to Calcutta and returned to Barrackpore at about 8·30 or 9 P.M. Counsel would call two or three men from the artillery, who would prove the prisoners having gone away that day on leave. The main portion of the story commenced when the men were returning from the station to the barracks; and, in order to assist the jury, he would place before them a plan, showing the different places along the road they went by. There is a sort of lemonade shop just outside the station on the right hand. This shop was kept by a man, named Nagor, who would be called to prove what happened there. He did not think it would be suggested that there were any other men from the artillery about except these three men. The three accused went to the shop and took one or two bottles of lemonade, and on the shopkeeper asking to be paid, one of them threatened to strike him. They then left the shop. The next place in the story was the Chanak outpost; and the Head Constable in charge, who was an important witness in the case, would tell them that Wicks and Reid came and complained that they were not able to get a gharry at the station. He saw coming down the road a third European in uniform, whom he could not recognise at the time; and Wicks and Reid followed this man. Counsel had got to the identification of Wicks and Reid as two of he men who went down that road at that particular time. The next place they came to was the house of one Hare Kristo Sircar. This man had a son-in-law, one of the principal witnesses in the case. This man saw accused took hold of the deceased's carriage and shook it as if they were trying to overturn it. After that one of these three men threw a stone at the window of the medical dispensary and broke the glass. The old man came out and spoke to the accused in English and a youth seventeen years of age heard him speak, but did not understand what he said. The accused were acting in concert at the time the old man came out and spoke to them. What he said was not known but no doubt remonstrated with the accused. All that was known after that was that the old man came on the road some short distance away where the road branches off to the right and it was there that he was found upon the ground with these three men round him and with a wound upon his head. There were no other marks of violence upon the body. Then as regards identification there was the driver in a stable almost opposite and he would identify the three accused as being the men who went down the road and he would speak to the details of what occurred. Counsel would not enter further into details at present. When the deceased was struck and knocked down more or less of a hue and cry was raised to seize the accused. A considerable number of people came upon the scene. The three accused then ran away and were pursued by the head constable and a number of constables. Wynne ran into a hut and appears to have shut himself up in it because on his pursuers trying to open the door it appeared to have been fastened from the inside. His pursuers took the further precaution of fastening the door from the outside to make sure of him. Wicks and Reid ran along the right road into a small lane where they separated, Wicks going to the barracks. Wicks was followed and his helmet which had fallen off his head was picked up by one of his pursuers and as his name was found inside it he was identified by persons in the barracks. Wicks and Reid returned to the barracks somewhere at 11 o'clock. The pursuers accompanied by some men from the barracks then went back to the hut where Wynne was, and he was taken out of the hut. Of that there could be no doubt whatever. The old man was carried to the hospital where he died shortly after. There was no doubt that he died actually from the injuries caused on the scalp. The rest of the evidence would show that he received the fatal blow while on the ground. Their case was that the man was there and then kicked in such a manner as to cause his death. The question then would be as regards the liability of each prisoner. There was no doubt that all the three prisoners were acting in concert together at the time of the attack and that under such circumstances all the three were equally liable under the law for the act of each and every one of them. Counsel then proceeded to explain the sections on murder and culpable homicide as laid down in the Penal Code after which he proceeded to cite evidence in support of the case for the prosecution.

MR. IBBETSON left Simla on Saturday for the Central Provinces to take over the Chief Commissionership from Sir Charles Lyall who leaves for England on Thursday.

THE Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Mahomed Faiyaz Ali Khan, of Pahusa, has unanimously been elected by the members of the N.-W.-P. Legislative Council, as representative on the Imperial Legislative Council.

WE congratulate His Highness Kunwar Harnam Singh Alluwallia on the success of his fifth son, aged twelve years only, who has matriculated in the first class at the Calcutta University. This young lad was the youngest of 3193 candidates who competed.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

India and England.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

LONDON INDIAN SOCIETY'S MEETING.

THE London Indian Society convened last Monday a meeting of all Indians, resident in the United Kingdom, to discuss resolutions, dealing with the Indian Currency question, the new laws dealing with sedition, and the unjust incidence of the cost of the Frontier war. There was a large attendance of Indians; but British members of Parliament, with a lively recollection of Dr. Mullick's foolish speech some months ago at a similar gathering, were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as President of the Society, took the chair, and himself moved the first resolution on currency, which condemned the closing of the mints and the contemplated introduction of the gold standard, and affirmed that the real cause of India's poverty was what Lord Salisbury called the "bleeding" of that country, which was further increased by the fall in exchange or rise in gold, and that until this "bleeding" was stopped, there was little chance of saving India and the Empire from serious disasters. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji made an exhaustive speech on lines which are, no doubt, quite familiar to your readers, but which I have never been myself able to accept. The resolution formulates them. I do not think a company of young students, though, on the average, men of singular ability and patriotism, is quite the body to carry any public weight on a question of unusual difficulty and intricacy that puzzles and perplexes the most experienced financiers and to enquire into which an expert commission has just been appointed. It would have been far better to have rested content with the just protest against the composition of the Currency Committee which forms the closing sentence of the resolution. The statement that the closing of the mints, whatever may have been the wisdom or folly of it, is a "covert act of exacting 45 per cent. more taxation from the Indian tax-payers", is a monstrous statement, calculated to secure the ridicule of all men of any financial skill. Dr. Mullick's speech, in seconding the resolution, was moderate and judicious in tone and language, and did not pretend to knowledge that it was impossible the speaker should possess.

All the other resolutions were sensible and very pertinent to the occasion. Mr. Dutt, C.I.E. moved, and Mr. Zea Uddin Balkhi seconded,

That this meeting condemns the new Sedition Law of India, (1) which makes invidious distinctions between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, (2) which seeks to restrict the free discussion of Indian measures, by Her Majesty's Indian subjects in England, by threats of prosecution on their return to India, (3) which takes away the liberty of the Press that has been enjoyed in India for over half a century, and substitutes a method of repression, unworthy of the British Government, (4) which empowers Magistrates in India, who are heads of the police, to demand security for good behaviour from editors of newspapers, to refuse such security when offered, and to send the editors to jail with hard labour, without trial for any specific offence, (5) and lastly, which is based on suspicion and distrust against the people and is thereby calculated to alienate the people and weaken the foundations of the British Empire in the East.

Mr. Dutt declared with good reason that the law contained provisions, so antagonistic to British ideas of liberty, that the most powerful Government, seen for many years, was afraid to bring it before the British Parliament. While in charge of a large district in India, he always felt that his own security and that of the people of his district rested entirely on the cofidence of the people in the justice of British Government; but he could hardly remember the time when the confidence of the people in the justice and fair play of the British Government had been so shaken as in the last two years.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose moved and Mr. J. N. Roy seconded—

That this meeting views with deep regret and alarm the introduction of a Bill in the Legislative Council of Bengal to deprive the metropolis of India of the measure of municipal self-government, which was conferred on it so far back as 1876 by the Government of the day, after mature deliberation and on competent advice, and which has redounded in every respect to the advantage and improvement of the city, as testified to alike by high and responsible official opinion, and by independent evidence. This meeting earnestly appeals to the Government to withdraw, or at least, to very greatly modify, a measure which is seriously reactionary in its character, unsatisfactory in its provisions, and calculated to do grave injury to the cause of good admitistration and municipal progress.

The last resolution was moved by Mr. H. S. Khalil and seconded by Mr. Balwant Singh,

That this Conference regrets the unjust decision of present Government, charging to the finances of India the whole cost of the late war waged beyond the Indian Frontier for Imperial purposes; that in strict justice, a fair share of it should have been defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer, as was done in 1881; that in the present instance, the injustice done is tantamount to cruelty, considering the disasters and misfortunes from which the people of India have lately suffered.

With the exception of the currency resolution, the other three would now be carried with unanimity by any meeting of Liberals throughout the United Kingdom; and I heartily wish they could be submitted by competent speakers to every Liberal Association and club before the General Election. There can be no doubt at all that the fatuous,—one might, indeed, say the iniquitous,—Indian policy of the present Government has done more than any other question to affect by-elections against them; and I hope, it may give comfort and courage to those in India, who are smarting under its results, that a day of reckoning is not far distant when they will be amply avenged.

MR. R. C. DUTT.

It is a long time since any persons rendered such loyal and valuable service to the cause of the Congress movement and Indian reform generally as Mr. Dutt, C.I.E. and Mr. A. M. Bose. Mr. Bose is simply untiring in his energy, and addresses public meeting after meeting with great effect. Mr. Dutt is, on the whole, the wisest and shrewdest counsellor we possess in this country. His wide experience of Indian administration, his deep and varied knowledge of the Indian people, his skill and tact, and his rare literary powers, are all at the service of any member of the British Committee or the Indian Parliamentary Committee. Mr. J. Herbert Roberts, who is the Honorary Secretary of the latter body, constantly speaks to me of the helpful counsel he gets from Mr. Dutt. I wish Mr. Dutt would join the British Congress Committee; but this he steadily refuses to do, believing he can be of greater service to the cause by remaining entirely apart from and independent of any organization whatever. But he will always attend a Committee meeting when matters are to be considered in which his advice is needed.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

The East India Loan Bill passed through committee last night quite peacefully. Sir William Wedderburn moved an amendment limiting the possible amount of the loan to £3,384,000, on the somewhat illogical ground that the question of the condition of the masses should be gone into rather than a large scheme of railways. It is, however, difficult to avoid being now and then illogical in opposition to a Bill in Parliament, otherwise it would often be difficult to discuss it at all. It is one of the nevitable results of the Rules, orders and forms of procedure, relating to public business, which fill a printed volume of 200 pages, that to obtain discussion at all, opposition on some ground or other has to be set up. With regard to Indian questions this is almost universally the case; and members who wish to discuss Indian proposals are often put to shifts with a view to orderly opposition, that to an outsider have all the appearance of fatuous obstruction. The Anglo-Indian press is quick to make the most unscrupulous use of this condition of things; and men like Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. J. H. Roberts are always being held up to scorn and reprobation as mere factious and obstructive critics, because they are inevitably driven to notices of *opposition* before they can obtain opportunities for criticism.

Let me trespass upon your space for a moment to give an illustration of this, as Sir William Wedderburn's action with regard to the East India Loan Bill furni hes a useful opportunity. It has been my habit for many years to subscribe for, and carefully read, the "Times of India" as a wholesome tonic and corrective to the stimulating diet of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the "Madras Standard", and their like. In its issue of June 4, the Editor, (who knows better) furnishes a good illustration of the unscrupulous journalism of which I complain. He heads his article "Indian interests in Parliament", and this is what he writes:—

The brief discussion in the House of Commons last month on the India Office Store Department Bill did not add to the Parliamentary influence of the gentlemen who have undertaken to look after the interests of India. Mr. Herbert Roberts has been conspicuous during the present Parliament in champi ning, to the best of his influence and ability, any Indian grievance which he could lay hands upon,—not always with remarkable success. The latest instance will lead even the Congress party to pray to be saved from its friends in Parliament. A motion was on the paper for the second reading of the Bill named above. Now we all know that a good deal is to be said against the Stores Department of the India Office. It is an expensive institution which works slowly and badly; and the feeling out here is that the less it is allowed to do the better it will be for Indian finances. But from that belief to the conclusion that this particular Bill ought to be opposed tooth and nail, is an argumentative step which could be taken only by a politician who was careless to inform himself as to the facts. Lord George Hamilton was able to show, that by rejecting the Bill, as Mr. Herbert Roberts invited the House to do, Parliament would only be "doing a good turn to the ground landlord" who owned a portion of the site and whose interest it was proposed to acquire under the compulsory provisions of the Lands Clauses Act. As this was clearly set out in the explanatory note accompanying the Bill, it seems that Mr. Herbert Roberts has been filing the *role* of friend of India in a somewhat perfunctory fashion. A good deal might be effectively said about the India Office Stores Department; but Mr. Roberts misunderstood the occasion, and left his clients in India in some doubt as to whether the so-called "Indian party" in the House of Commons is a very serious agency for good.

If the Editor of the *Times of India* had been a mere "Native" he could not have displayed greater ignorance of the elementary conditions of Parliamentary procedure. But the Editor knows all about these conditions perfectly well; for, there is not in all British journalism a man who has been better trained for his work or who is a more accomplished and brilliant journalist. He is entirely without excuse. Mr. Roberts justly holds precisely the same views about the Indian Stores Department, as are expressed in this editorial article, viz., "that it is an expensive institution which works slowly and badly"; and the feeling among the members of Parliament, with whom Mr. Roberts associates himself, is also that of the Editor of the *Times of India*, to wit, "that the less it is allowed to do, the better it will be for Indian finances."

Now, what are the opportunities given to a member of Parliament for discussing a department of the Indian Government that is thus vehemently condemned by its best and wisest supporter in the Anglo-Indian press. The Indian Stores Department is not borne on the Estimates for the year submitted to Parliament; neither is the salary of the Secretary of State. So the usual opportunity given for "grievance before supply" does not apply; and that open and useful door is closed to the Indian critic. The only chance for Indian grievance is the seven hours set aside on the last day of the session for the solemn farce of passing the Indian Budget, half of which is usually occupied by the Secretary of State alone.

There appears suddenly on the Order Book of the House a little bill to enable the Secretary of State to buy a bit of land for £30,000, on which has been erected on leasehold tenure some premises in the occupation of the Indian Stores Department. Mr. Roberts, experienced in Parliamentary procedure and opportunity, puts down the only notice that will prevent the Bill being smuggled through without any discussion, the manifest object of the Secretary of State, "that the Bill be read a second time that day six months." This notice has the effect of preventing the Bill being passed, without debate, after 12 o'clock at night, as it certainly would have been but for Mr. Roberts' notice. The Secretary of State for India quite understoood what was meant, and brought the Bill on at a time when adequate discussion was possible. The discussion took place and Mr. Roberts made a careful and capable speech on the desirability of limiting the scope of the Department which the *Times of India* considers an expensive institution, which works slowly and badly and pointing out the great desirability of making wider use of Indian resources. The whole of Mr. Roberts' action was wise, constitutional, opportune and in strict accordance with the best Parliamentary traditions; and no one is better aware of all this than the able editor himself who mocks at it. Mr. Roberts would have justified his action if nothing more important had come of it than the declaration of the most influential and powerful Editor in India that the India Office Stores Department is "an Expensive institution which works slowly and badly, and the less it is allowed to do the better it will be for Indian finances."

It would be well if Editors of newspapers in India watched these attacks on Sir William Wedderburn and has colleagers in Parliamentary criticism and explained them away to the Indian public. It is not possible to overstate the difficulties which lie in the way of the proper discussion by Parliament of Indian questions; they are often quite insurmountable and almost always the opportunity has to be created by such action as that taken by Mr. Roberts on the Indian Stores Bill, and Sir William Weddeburn on the Loan Bill. In both cases, debate having being secured, the motions were courteously withdrawn, and the Bills allowed to pass without any obstruction beyond what was necessary to make debate possible. I hope all Congress friends who read my letters to you, in which I have frequently commented on these difficulties, will understand and fully appreciate at their true worth such disingenuous attacks as the one I have just exposed.

Let me now give you in contrast an instance of a much more unscrupulous use of the Rules of the House. I doubt very much if Mr. Roberts after all will be able to move the adjournment of the House this week on the subject of the Sedition and Press laws. In spite of the virtual promise given by Lord George Hamilton, that the papers on this subject should be discussed by the House after the Whitsuntide holidays, it is evident he means to shirk it if he can. According to the rules of the House, a motion for adjournment, relating to a matter of public urgency, cannot be made upon "matters under notice for discussion" on the Order Book of the Honse, and a somewhat obscure member who does such odd jobs for members on the Front Bench, has put on the Order Book a notice of motion, in precisely the same terms as that of which Mr. Roberts had given private notice to Lord George Hamilton, and until and unless that is first removed, Mr. Roberts cannot move the adjournment. This is an exceedingly stupid rule, which is always being taken advantage of by unscrupulous opponents; and it is a common trick of Front Bench men who want to shirk debate on an unpopular subject. If Lord George Hamilton likes to bid his henchman remove the notice, the debate will come on; if he does not, then all India may conclude that he dare not face the criticism of the House of Commons on his "Sedition" policy. The Government has decided to take the Committee stage of the East India Loan Bill upon any opportunity that may offer, and jostle it through in the small hours of the morning. There is no doubt that the policy of friction and exasperation, which just now is he condition of things between Lord George and the Congress leaders in the House, does not tend to the advancement of public business.

INDIAN BARRISTERS.

An unusual number of Indian gentlemen were called to the Bar this week at the various Inns of Court: 5 from Gray's Inn, 4 from the Middle Temple, 1 from the Inner Temple, and no less than 18 from Lincoln's Inn, which now appears to be the popular Inn for natives of India. Among them is Mr. Mohimohun Ghose, of Balliol College and the Indian Civil Service, the distinguished and accomplished son of the late Monomohun Ghose. The 24 calls are made up of 16 Hindus, 5 Mahomedans and 3 Parsees. Among the latter, is Mr. Ranjivan J. Mehta, who is, I believe, the son of the Hon'ble Pherozshah Mehta. I wish both Mr. Ghose and Mr. Mehta as distinguished careers as their fathers had, and that they may live, like them, in the hearts and affections of a grateful country.

So British capital finds another profitable investment in Indian product. We understand that a Company, called the Indian Fisheries Company, with an influential directorate, has just been registered with a capital of £100,000. One particular object of the Company is to develop the Bay of Bengal fisheries.

OF late, there were aquatic sports at Allahabad, at which the ladies' swimming prizes were allowed to be contested before the public. This has provoked the indignation of a local ecclesiastic, the Rev. Father Carroll, who in course of his Sunday sermon in church, strongly condemned the practice and called upon all, who had regard for the honour and respect due to womanhood, to see to its discontinuance in future.

THE 9th of July came and went quite peacefully on the frontier, although the Mad Mullah had given out that that would be the day on which the new *jihad* would commence. This, according to a Simla correspondent, means that the Fakir's preachings have had but little effect on the people of Upper Swat. There is, however, a rumour on the Swat frontier that a fresh outbreak will occur before the 19th of this month.

THE following official communique is issued by the Foreign Office: For many months past, one of the most disturbing influences in the Mamund country has been that of a party of some thirty well-armed men,—followers of Umra Khan of Jandol. These men have from time to time given out that Umra Khan had been released by the Amir, and was coming to Bajaur to resume his own. During the last few weeks the Mamunds have expelled the whole gang,—a proceeding which should result in quiet for Bajaur.

REPORT of an assault on a European planter by some coolies, reaches us from the Nilgiries. It is said that one Mr. Jennings, of Slievemore farm, was one day walking over his estate when he came across a coolie, making a throughfare of his grounds. Mr. Jennings told him to stop, and he obeyed. Further on however, he met some half-a-dozen coolies doing the same thing. He ordered the party to stop, but this time met with a refusal. This enraged the Sahib who knocked one coolie down and began to abuse the party. Upon this, the coolies attacked the Sahib with their lathis and so belaboured him as to necessitate this removal to hospital. The matter is now being investigated by the Police.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 21.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.—In answer to Sir W Wedderburn, Mr. Balfour said he should endeavour to take the Committee stage of the East India Loan Bill upon any opportunity which offered. He believe the Bill had been very generally discussed already.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.—Captain Norton asked the Under-Secretary for War whether, in connection with coming changes in the Army Medical Staff, it was in contemplation to withdraw the officers of the Army Medical Staff from the medical charge of her Majesty's troops serving in India.

Mr. Brodrick: I am not aware of any such intention.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Captain Norton asked the Secretary for India when it was proposed to amend the Indian medical regulations so as to insure that officers of the Indian Medical Service who have no previous military experience, or at all events have not any lengthened period of experience in military duties, shall be made to pass a longer period for military medical training than two months in the office of a principal medical officer prior to being selected for promotion to administrative grade; whether any changes, and if so, what changes, in this respect had been proposed or recommended; and when they would be promulgated.

Lord G. Hamilton said he was not aware of any proposals at present before the Indian Government to amend the Indian medical regulations in regard to the training of medical officers selected for promotion to the administrative grade.

THE POONA NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. Lewis asked the Secretary of State for India whether a Press Committee had been established in Poona; whether the vernacular and Anglo-vernacular papers published at Poona had been asked to send copies to the Committee; and whether the Committee had any, and, if so, what power of censorship over such newspapers.

Lord G. Hamilton: Under the existing law of India no Committee which may have been appointed in Poona or elsewhere could have any power of censorship over the Press. Its functions would necessarily be limited to keeping the responsible officials informed as to the character of the matter published in the newspapers.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDIAN JUTE FACTORIES.—Sir J. Leng asked the Secretary for India whether he was now able to correct the imputation on the agents of the Dundee jute mills in India, of refusing to consent to the closing of these mills after three o'clock on Saturdays and the whole of Sundays, consequent on a misapprehension by the Indian factory inspector as to the ownership of another mill near Calcutta.

Lord G. Hamilton said that in reply to on inquiry he learned that the inspector on whose report his previous answer to the hon. gentleman was founded was found to be mistaken. He was glad to have this opportunity of correcting the mistake and expressing his regret that it had been made.

Thursday, June 23.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government intend to recognise in any special manner the services rendered daring the last eighteen months by the civil and military officers and troops, both British and native, who so nobly responded to the call made upon them, in many cases at the risk of their lives, to stamp out the plague in Bombay, Poona, and other places in Western India; as well as the services of those who took a prominent part in quelling the disturbances that took place in consequence of the plague.

Lord G. Hamilton said: As my hon. friend is aware, various temporary concessions in the shape of leave or special pay or both, have already been granted to civil and military officers and to soldiers engaged in the work of suppressing the plague. The authorities in India are fully aware of the excellent service that has been rendered for India by civil, by medical, and by military officials, as well as by many non-officials, in the arduous campaign against the plague, and the work so done will not be forgotten.

SANDHURST CADETS.—Replying to Captain Norton, Mr. Brodrick said: The whole of the intermediate and junior divisions of the cadets at Sandhurst, infantry, cavalry, and Indian Staff Corps, will pass out a term earlier than usual. In gazetting these cadets no change will be made in the usual rules. The cadets of the Indian Staff Corps of the elder batch will be gazetted senior to those of the junior batch.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.—This Bill was considered in Committee (Mr. Lowther in the chair). On Clause 3.

Sir W. Wedderburn moved that the amount of the loan should be 3,384,000*l*, instead of 10,000,000*l*. He argued that it was essential to do all that was possible to minimise the evils of overtaxation in India.

Lord G. Hamilton said the Bill was introduced by him in order to put certain money at the disposal of the Indian Government, and one of the objects for which the money was required was the prosecution of a scheme of railroads which had already been sanctioned. If the hon. baronet succeeded in his motion, the Indian Government would have to contemplate the breaking up of establishments and abandoning contracts because they could not fulfil them, or they would have to borrow the money in the Indian market at a higher price.

Sir W. Wedderburn said he would withdraw his amendment.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the Bill passed through Committee, and was reported to the House without amendment.

A CURIOUS story comes from Ceylon side. The Government Medical Officer of Anaradhapura, Dr. Solomons, was one night professionally called by one Mrs Bell; but the Doctor appeared in *deshabille* and in an unfit condition. This was reported to the higher authorities; and a Ceylon paper says that this conduct of the Doctor will cost him his appointment.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

SOME particulars of the bombardment of the Santiago forts on Thursday have been received. The attack lasted for an hour and was directed chiefly against the batteries at the entrance to the harbour. Care was taken not to hit El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and the other Marrimac prisoners are confined. At first the Spaniards replied with a hot fire, but this gradually slackened until the guns were completely silenced. The Western batteries were completely destroyed, but the batteries on the east of El Morro, which were not so accessible for the American ships, offered a longer resistance. In all some 5,000 shots were fired.

Despatches from Manila show that the situation of the Spaniards there is extremely critical. Food and ammunition are growing very scarce, and fresh supplies cannot be procured. The Spanish outposts are retiring from apparently strong positions after a mere show of resistance. In the provinces several important garrisons have surrendered to the insurgents. At a Council of War at Manila on the 5th instant the Governor proposed to surrender declaring that further resistance was useless. This proposal, however, was not entertained, and the Governor thereupon resigned. He was succeeded by the second in command. The rebels do not appear to be committing any excesses. It is stated that they intend to claim a Republic under Anglo-American tutilage.

Telegrams from despatch boats in Guantanamo Bay state that the Spaniards are very short of food, the soldiers being on half rations. Shells have been thrown into the town by the American warships. One struck a mine which, however, did not explode. It is stated that transports conveying American troops have arrived off Santiago.

A notable manifesto in favour of peace has been signed on behalf of thirty-one provincial associations and eighteen newspapers in Catalonia. It strongly condemns the folly of persevering in a contest, the result of which must be ruin to Spain, and declares that immediate peace alone can save the country from utter annihilation.

Transports with American troops on board arrived off Santiago on Monday. General Shafter and Admiral Sampson landed 17 miles west of Santiago and held a long consultation with the insurgent leader Calixto Garcia at his camp. It is stated that a landing will be made at several points.

Marshal Blanco is reported from Havana to have been shot at by a volunteer and wounded in the knee.

The war has now entered upon its third month. The pace so far has certainly been slow, but as neither of the combatants was at all ready for the fray this is not to be wondered at. From the first timely recognition of the inevitable might have saved the Philippines for Spain at the cost of her West Indian colonies. It is conceivable that peace might be obtained on that basis even now, but more probably the time has gone by. Spain will flounder on inflicting some serious losses it may be on the Americans, but not preventing thereby the inevitable end, and will lose the Philippines as well as Cuba.

A telegram from Washington says, the President adheres to the plan not to despatch 100,000 men to Havana until the danger of yellow fever has diminished or disappeared, and until the troops have been perfectly equipped, disciplined and drilled.

Washington officials are chagrined by the publicity which has been given to the intentions of the Government in respect to Puerto Rico. It is ascertained that owing to information in the newspapers, the military strength of Puerto Rico has been considerably developed.

The refusal of Spain to exchange Lieutenant Hobson and his men has caused no little excitement in America. The prevailing opinion is that the Spaniards have learned what a popular idol Hobson has become in the States, and propose to hold him for exchange with some Spanish prisoner very much higher in rank, possibly Admiral Cervera himself.

The despatch of the Cadiz fleet is indicated in the States as impossible.

We are told there is an increase of the present contempt felt by American naval and military authorities for Spanish fighting equipment and powers. As a Naval officer said recently, at Santiago, after the bombardment "Spanish gunners cannot hit anything except the Atlantic Ocean, and would miss that if it were not so big."

The resistance to the landing in Cuba was simply overwhelmed by hundreds of shells being dropped into the forts east and west of Santiago before any landing was attempted. As soon as disembarkation began at Cabanas and Aguadores, a co-operation force of a thousand Cuban patriots, under Colonel Castillo, opened fire with their Mauser rifles upon the Spanish batteries, and kept up a perfect hail of bullets upon the enemy's gunners. Cuban sharpshooters commanded batteries on all sides, and their rifle fire did more to demoralise the Spaniards probably than the bombardment from the warships. The result was that landings were effected with scarcely any loss on the side of the invaders. At 10-10 prodigious cheering from the shore was caught up by the nearest ships, and flying from vessel to vessel through the whole squadron announced that the American Army had begun to land on Cuban soil. The operation was completed without accident or loss of life. The troops as soon as they landed formed up and moved into quarters.

MR. B. B. JOSHI, B. A., LL. B. who had gone to England in the latter part of April last, has returned to Kathiwar after securing the course of two terms for the Barrister's examination, and has begun his practice.

THE Mysore Government Gazette, Extraordinary, announces the abolition of the District and Sessions Court of Bangalore and the transfer of all the original Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of that Court to the Chief Court.

IN reply to the address of the Monywa Municipality the Lieutenant-Governor of Burmah said that the construction of the railway through Maymyo, detailed plans and estimates for which were ready fifteen months ago, is only awaiting the sanction of he Secretary of State. His Honour hoped that his next visit to the place would be by rail.

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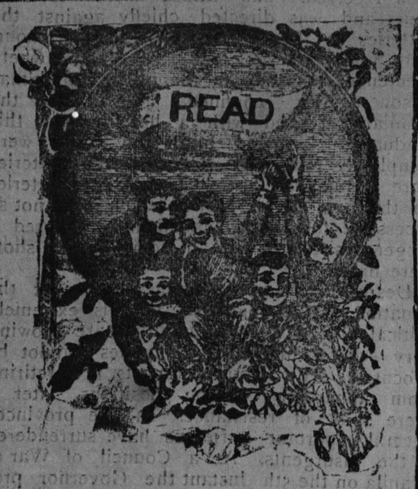

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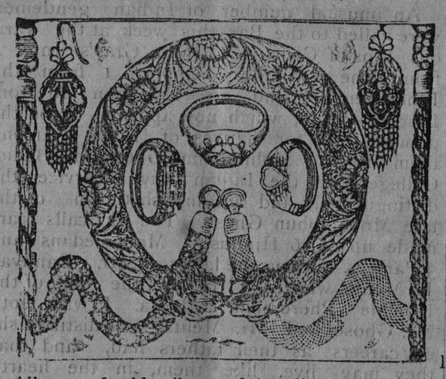

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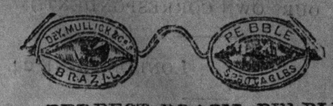

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