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পদকল্পতরু।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩।০ টাকা।
পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রস্থ
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অনুরাগবল্লী।

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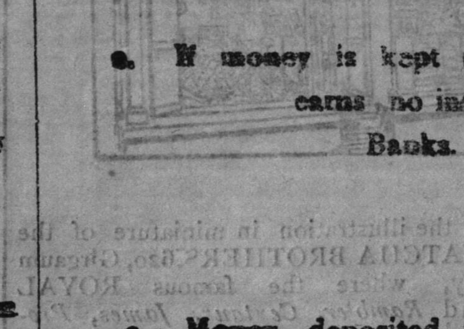

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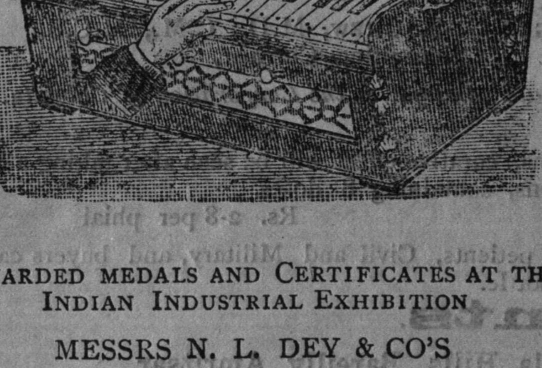

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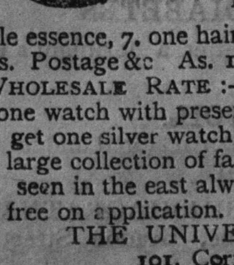

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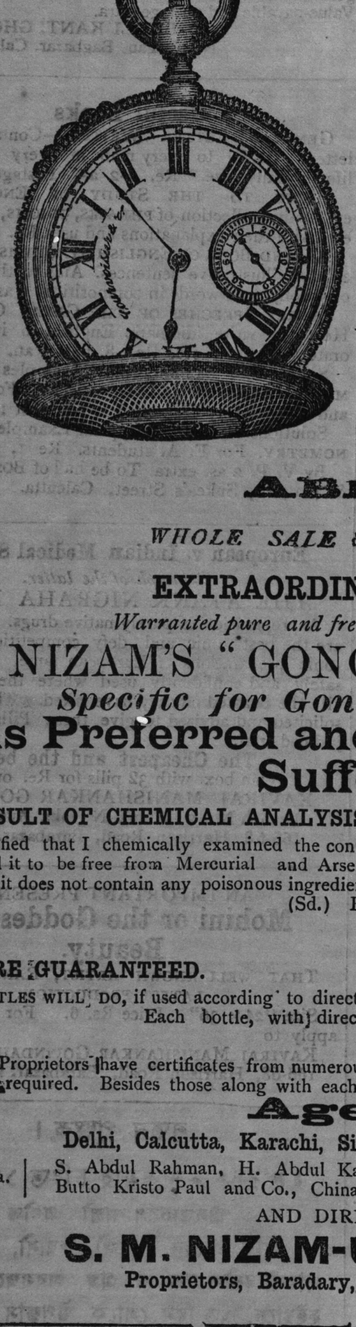

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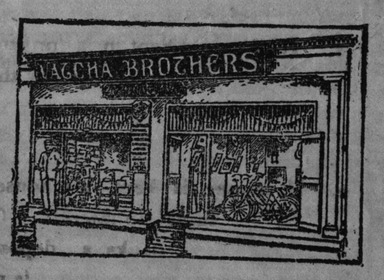

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PROPRIETOR.

THE TROUBLES OF A PARLIAMENTARY WHIP.

No Member of Parliament has more arduous or more anxious duties to perform than the Whips, who, from the beginning of the session to the end of it, have to work like horses. Yet the public hears very little of these indefatigable members. Parliamentarians of long experience always declare that good Whips are born, and that they cannot be made.

Each of the two great parties in the House of Commons has three or four Whips, one of the number on each side being recognised as chief, and these Whips have a large staff of messengers, who are in constant readiness for any emergency.

It is the Whips' main duty to hunt up, as it were, the members of the House on the occasion of special votes by forwarding "whips" or circulars, which request their special attendance. As a rule, it is the Government Whips who are hardest and most anxiously worked, especially when the Government's normal majority is a small and precarious one, for it is their duty always to see that a majority is preserved in the House.

Consequently they send out a "whip" every night to all their own members, giving a short outline of the business to be transacted the 'next day'. At the top is the word "important" in big capitals, and under this will be drawn either one, two, three, four or five lines, and it is according to the number of these lines that the member knows the urgency of the request that he should be in his place the nent day. Very seldom is a one-line whip sent out, for it is tantamount to telling a member that he may stay away. A two-line whip is scarcely more pressing for a translation of the two lines might be said to mean, "Well, you might as well come if you are not doing anything else of a particular nature." Three lines amount to "You had better come, hadn't you ?'

When the hon. member receives any of foregoing "whips" he may very likely light his pipe with them ; but four or five line "whips" have to be taken very much more seriously. The former means, "Unless circumstances of a most exceptional character prevent you, you must be in your place certain." The five liner is all that a whip can be. It will take no refusal. It says simply, 'If you are alive you must come." One or two of the sentences on the "whip" may be under-lined as well, indicating, perhaps, what part of the business is that is most pressing.

Many times, however, members receive four or five line whips, and find, after all, that the occasion was really not one of such great importance. Consequently they are inclined to treat the next one of its sort that comes along with some contempt, and stay away from the house. If it should so happen that many members should be so carelessly minded at the same time the Whip that night may be driven wild by the discovery that their party is in such small numbers that it might be defeated if the Opposition forced a snap division.

To avoid such a calamity every means is resorted to for fetching the truants to the House. Messengers are sent after them in all directions, telegrams are sent to them addressed to all places which they frequent, private houses are disturbed, the clubs are scoured, and if members are found, they are mataphorlcally dragged out by the hair of their heads and rushed breathlessly to Stephen's.

Then the Whips must always be in attendance when the House is sitting, or, at all events, when business specially concerning their party is brought up. Sometimes, on questions which are not very well understood, the rank-and-file have to be told how to vote, and, when the division bell rings, they look to the Whips to tell them which lobby they must go in.

Of course the House sometimes gets very thin at dinner-time, and when the members leave for an hour or two to fortify the inner man their distination is made a note of by the Government Whips, who have particular regard to the number who are pining in the House itself, or at a club just across the road which is Government in politics. In an emergency these members are snatched away from their tables by the merciless Whips without a second's warning, even though some tempting morsel of food should at the time be undergoing transit from plate to mouth.

At the club referred to there is a bell which rings when divisions are being taken in the House, and, moreover, in the Session dinner is provided in the basement for hon. members who may be wanted suddenly. This is simply that they may be a few feet nearer the door than the dining-rooms, and from this point if not over corpulent and able to do something resembling a sprint, the House of Commons may be gained within the two minutes which elapses between the ringing of the bell and the taking of the division.

But besides all this the Whips have even more responsible duties to perform, for the party leaders often depend upon their own Whips in the formulation of a policy which will "go down" with their followers. The Liberal and Conservative leaders cannot mix up with the throng, and find out exactly what their parties want, and don't want, but the Whips can and do. They converse with every body, and, when they find their leaders going off on the wrong track, they tell them about it, and bring them round till they are sailing with the wind again.

When a very important division is coming on the Whips usually know almost to a man how the voting will go, and what the majority on either side will be. But sometimes their best-laid plans go wrong. There was a remarkable case in point when the last Liberal Government fell, on the cordite division in 1895. The famous Liberal Whip, the late Mr. Ellis looked sorrowfully at his book when it was all over, and said, "there, anyhow, I had a majority." Some of his party had "gone out at the back door."

A NEW gun camera—to determine the velocity of projectiles—probably the finest ever built, is being constructed in Chicago. The specifications required that the instrument should be capable of making a successful exposure in one six-hundredth of a second. It is hoped that this speed will be increased so that a good negative may be obtained by an exposure of only a thousandth of a second. The instrument is provided with a delicate measuring apparatus by which the precise angle at which the camera is tilted at the moment of exposure is known to the operator and is also photographed on the plate. This device will enable scientists to determine, under given conditions, the exact location and elevation of the object photographed.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4, 1899.

THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATORS ARE NOT GODS BUT FRAIL MEN.

THE other day the *Pioneer* was discussing the question whether Indian administrators of days gone by were abler men than those of the modern times. We do not think that the present race is in any way inferior to their predecessors. But, in those days, the administrators had to think much before taking any decisive step. They felt that they were surrounded by dangers, pitfalls, snares and delusions; and they were bound to proceed with extreme caution. But all these have now been overcome or removed, or are fancied to have been overcome or removed, and, therefore, the rulers of the present day have no need to think before taking any step. In the early days of their rule the East India Company were afraid of Parliament; latterly, the Tories were afraid of the Liberals, but now to the Anglo-Indian rulers, Parliament is no longer an object of fear.

In those days the rulers had some respect for the Indians, but the latter are now disarmed. Now the rulers of the land, if they can only manage to put the Bible beyond their reach, may safely do whatever they like. There is now very little to restrain them except their own sense of justice. This sense of security has led them to act without deliberation, and, therefore, the administrators have very little opportunity of shewing or developing their capacities. This sense of security in the rulers has proved disastrous in many respects. Previously India was thought a school for Englishmen to learn the art of government. But in that school, they have now no exertions to make. They have, after successive efforts, made the art of government easy, and now very little mental exertions are necessary for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the State.

An example or two will suffice to prove this. One of the methods now in use is the posting of punitive Police forces in places where the people have shown some spirit By this means peace is no doubt preserved, but then this is done at the cost of justice. For, the method means the punishment of the innocent along with the guilty. Take another measure, namely, the gagginga of the press. Previously the Indian papers gave some trouble; they asked explanations; they divulged secrets and exposed shortcomings. But they have now been silenced. And the result is that the rulers have not now to give any explanation either to Parliament or to the people, or to make any exertion for the maintenance of peace. There is now no longer any position of danger or difficulty in India, and, therefore, the country has ceased to be a school for the training of Englishmen in the art of government.

We said the other day that Mr. Bolton did not utter a word to explain why the dangerous innovation—the disfranchisement of a Division—was introduced. He did not do it, because he knew that the task was difficult, and needless too. Why should he give an explanation? Who has a right to demand it from him? And if he does not give an explanation, who is to hold him responsible for the omission? The position that the rulers here sometimes assume is awful. God said, let there be light and there was light. In the same way, here the ruler said, let there be disfranchisement, and the feat was accomplished. The ruler has only to utter the word, and the thing is an accomplished fact. Of course, subsequently, it may be found that the rulers had been led to act in a heedless manner, to trample upon the rights of others, and to break the pledges of his predecessors. But even then he has absolutely nothing to fear. If he commits a blunder, his superiors will support him, and his subordinates will be bound to stand by him. As for the people they have no voice. And it is thus that the rulers have assumed the attitude of gods,—they are infallible beings, they are born administrators, they are all-wise, they an act without thinking, they can rule three hundred millions of aliens,—intelligent people like themselves,—with one hand, and play a game of chess with the other!

The fact, however, is, they are not exactly gods,—they are fallible beings and are liable to commit blunders like others. Hurry is as bad for them as it is bad for other people; heedlessness may lead them to a pit, as it has led many a one before them. In India they fancy that they are gods; and they very naturally fancy that thinking before acting is the process which suits frail humanity, but not the rulers of India. These Indian administrators, when they go home and come across their peers, for the first time come to suspect that they are not perhaps gods at all, but only human beings!

These Indian rulers should bear in mind that one who is not a god but merely acts like one, incurs the risk of committing blunders at every step. But is it at all necessary to demonstrate that these Indian administrators, even the ablest among them, are not gods? Can they fly in the air? If not they are not gods. Can they enter into the bowels of the earth? Can they sleep with eyes open? Can they prolong their lives? Can they increase the dimensions of their bodies? If they can do nothing of the kind, indeed, if they have to eat like others to appease their hunger and sleep like others to recruit their jaded energy, if they have to rend the skies with their cries of distress when bitten by a mosquito, they must give up the delusion that they can give up the practice of ruling without deliberation, profound thought and extreme care. Able as most of them undoubtedly are, it is not so much to their abilities that they owe their position, as to chance and circumstances. Our humble opinion is that, by making the work of government easy, the rulers have harmed themselves more than the people.

CATTLE-BREEDING AS A MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

WE said the other day that by the breeding of ducks a good many men in China gain their livelihood. Any one, even a gentleman, can take it up here and get his living. Cattle-breeding also is one of the means by which a good many Indians can create an independent means of livelihood for themselves. The business does not require much capital, it has also no fear of competition. An Indian sugar manufacturer has to compete with Mauritius, but an Indian breeder has nothing to fear from an Australian brother in trade.

Of course, very few people know of the late James Tyson of Australia, "the one supreme millionaire which Australia has produced." Mr. James Tyson "the cattle king of Australia," says the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, "was the owner of more broad acres and multitudinous flocks and herds than any other in the seven colonies." His stations, when he died, had the area of a kingdom; if they could have been put together they would have exceeded in area the territories of many an ancient and famous State. Such was the man James Tyson when he died.

But he began at the bottom of the ladder. He was so poor that the present of a lame cow was a great event to him. He nursed that cow which gave him few calves. This is the origin of his stock. His first stock sale at Sydney fetched him a profit of £50.

And do you know how he proceeded on with his business? He talked cattle; he thought cattle; he practised, perhaps he knew no other, the art of growing cattle; he scorned all the ordinary pleasures of life; he never smoked; he despised luxury; he did not know so much as the taste of wine; he never entered a theatre, or went to a race course. "He never fell in love," says the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, "and probably never kissed a woman, save his own mother, in his life." And it was thus he went on prospering.

Of course, we cannot approve of the hard life that Mr. J. Tyson lived. The acquisition of gold is not the sole object of human existence. Besides, a man who thought of cattle and could think of nothing else, would, if the Buddhistic theory is correct, risk being born a cow or sheep in his next life. But the simplicity of his life is what is deserving of all praise. Human wants, he held, must be reduced to a Spartan minimum, and he knew no reason why a millionaire should wear a better coat, or lie on a softer bed, or eat a better meal than his own stockmen He himself probably did not spend more than £50 a year on his personal subsistence. Economy is one of the highest of virtues; and, placed as an Indian is, that is perhaps his only salvation. It is economy which has saved the Mormons; and it is economy which has saved the Jews.

An Indian can, in the same manner, be a millionaire with a lame cow for his capital. The difficulty here is the dearth of grazing lands, but there is no dearth of them in the hilly parts of the country. Even in Lower Bengal, in marshy tracts, large herds of cattle could be reared up and maintained; and such tracts could be found in every district. A Hindu may not meddle with swine, which is, however, the most profitable business in regard to breeding, but there is no objection to his breeding horses, mules, sheep, goats and cows.

WE shall lay down a general principle for those electors who are now, and may, in future, be engaged in electing members for the Local Legislative Council. Any deviation from this rule is not only immoral, but a betrayal of the trust reposed in them by the country. The following dialogue between the agent of a worthy candidate and an elector will give a clear idea of the position:

Agent:—You must vote for my candidate for he is worthier than the other.

Elector:—I admit that your candidate is worthier; but I have already pledged my vote to the other.

Agent:—What do you mean?

Elector:—The other candidate came to me long ago. He and his friends saw me several times. They secured letters of recommendation to me from others whom I cannot disoblige. Nay, high officials interested themselves in his favour. I would certainly prefer a candidate, who is backed by so many forces, than another who comes late in the field, and for whom you only speak a few words.

Agent:—But you have admitted that my candidate is above all official influence, that he is abler, honester, more honourable, more reliable, more experienced, more independent and more patriotic than his rival, and that he is more trusted by the people?

Elector:—Yes, I have admitted all that. But I am a gentleman. I cannot retract my word. I have already promised my vote to the other.

Agent:—*Your* vote? Does it belong to *you*?

Elector:—Certainly, it is mine.

Agent:—No Sir; it is not your property. You did not inherit it from your ancestors, neither did you purchase it with money.

Elector:—But I enjoy it?

Agent:—Of course, you and other electors enjoy the votes, but they belong to the country and you are only the custodians. It is thus supremely absurd for you to declare that you have already pledged your vote, and cannot therefore alter your word, or that you cannot disoblige such a friend or the officials who are backing him, or that your own interests can be served by returning your man.

Yes, it should never be forgotten that the votes belong to the nation. Those who use their votes for the good of the country fulfil their sacred trust. But those who bring the question of Ego into their decision, betray it. In short, those who make over their votes to less deserving candidates, either from weakness or from motives of personal gain, bring upon themselves the just displeasure of God and man. The District Boards and Municipalities which have been and may hereafter be called upon to select members should never resort to the immoral practice of "first come, first served." The delegates they appoint should be distinctly instructed not to pledge themselves in any way for any particular candidate but keep their minds open till the last day of election and select those only who are universally acknowledged to be the best of the batch. If the delegates have unthinkingly promised their votes to any, they are not bound to abide by it, should a better candidate appear in the field at the last moment.

THERE has been little or no change in the position of the signallers. The strike yet continues and the signallers shew no signs of submission. They have held meetings at Tarsi, Ahmednagar, Dhond, Harda, Poona and in many other places, where they bound themselves not to come to any terms unless the G. I. P. Company agreed to refer the whole matter to arbitration. They have also requested the Company to settle their accounts. The firmness and determination shewn by the signallers, poor as they are, have elicited the admiration of the outside public. Indeed, as we said the other day, a movement has been set on foot to call for public subscriptions to help them in their distress. As regards the position of the Company, it has not in the least improved. On the other hand, had not the Government come forward to their rescue, they would have given way long ago. The situation is thus graphically described by the *Mahratta*.

> The main question is whether the attitude taken up by the Company and the Government is justifiable. The fight on the part of the Company is being carried on the security of Government who guarantee interest on their capital; but Government in their turn can do so only by taxing the people. It is obviously unrighteous to make the people pay the cost required to defeat and disappoint a section of their own countrymen for whom they feel profound sympathy; and Government will commit this unrighteousness simply in order that the *amour propre* of the Company or to put it more correctly the *amour propre* of their own caste, may be gratified.

The Indian papers are calling upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to step in and bring pressure upon the Government to make up the quarrel. If there was a case which demanded the interference of the Government on behalf of the weak and the aggrieved, it was this.

IN any other country if a Judge had behaved in the way that Mr. Aston of the *Pratod* case fame did, he would have long ago retired from service, and perhaps from the active world also. Fancy Mr. Aston sending an editor to life-long imprisonment, simply because he believed in the superiority of the Canada Government over the one which prevails in this country! Even Lord George Hamilton could not defend his action and appeased the indignant English public by the assurance that the sentence would be revised by the High Court. And revised it was and reduced to one year and-a-half. Mr. Aston, however, is not only yet in the service, but, as agent for the Sardars in the Deccan, presided at the last annual Durbar held at Poona on the Queen's birth-day. He might have quietly said a few words and sat down. But, no; he read a long dull address which he sought to enliven by abusing the Mahratta press. In his opinion the Poona papers were making the Mahratta youths disloyal by their vicious and seditious writings. And Mr. Aston himself no doubt created feelings of deep loyalty in the minds of the Indian public by transporting an editor for life for saying some foolish things in his paper.

SOMETIME ago a Committee was formed under the presidency of Mr. Pedler, the present Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to consider the whole question of a graduated course of study in scientific subjects in primary and middle schools in Bengal. The Committee have already submitted their report to the Government. What are their opinions and recommendations in connection with the present system of primary education in Bengal, we do not know. But there is a strong belief that they have advised the Government to make a thorough change in the present course of studies. We earnestly hope that Government will publish the report of the Committee and the opinions of the educational authorities on the subject to allow the public an opportunity of having their say on it. We do not believe that the Government of Sir John Woodburn would carry out such a revolutionary measure without inviting public opinion.

THANKFUL as we are to the *Indian Empire* for its two articles, headed, "The *Patrika*.—Surender controversy", and "Rampant Journalism", we cannot yet reproduce them in our columns. For such an act on our part may supply Babu Surendra Nath with another ground for charging us with malice. The articles of the *Empire* have at least this merit that they deal with facts.

Anything against Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji in these columns is undesirable, and we know it. We have given our reasons why we have to resort to print, instead of remonstrating with him in private, whenever we have to find fault with his methods. We have further said that on such occasions, he usually resorts to what the Hindu calls the personal argument. The personal argument is that we do not love him and, therefore, we try to injure him. But if not loving is a crime, may we inquire—does Babu Surendra Nath love us? We can shew that whenever he was placed in a position of difficulty we did our humble best to serve him. Need we enumerate these occasions? Has he not often, with his usual generosity, thanked us for these humble services of ours? But let us now shew his love for us by one instance. He himself is kind enough to spare us in his conversation. But he has a following in the press, through whom he more than makes up for his forbearing attitude towards ourselves. These papers, his following, are not bound by considerations which stay the hands of those who are in charge of the sacred functions of journalism. They abuse their victim from the sole of his foot to the top of his head. They abuse the father, the mother, the sister, and the wife of one whom they choose to attack. These worthy associates and supporters of Babu Surendra Nath, are pulling him down, and not we. Our humble opinion is that he has lost much more by the services of such friends than by the attacks of his enemies like ourselves. Babu Surendra Nath, our only general, ought to have no enemies, but he has them and many of them he owes to the support he gets from the papers alluded to above. He, as a public man, ought to base his position upon his merits as a leader, but not upon the support of friends in the press who live by abusing his critics and the leading men of the country. One such friend of his abused Dr. Rash Behari Ghose in such a virulent manner as to lead us to implore him not to disgrace journalism by such methods. His most ardent supporter was sent to jail for calling in question the chastity of a lady. This is what the *Indian Empire* says about the present state of vernacular journalism in Bengal:—

> We have had occasion to notice the unfortunate bickerings between certain Vernacular weeklies of Calcutta: abuses of each other played the chief part in them. Such abuses could not fail to have a demoralisng effect all along the line. It is a pity that our countrymen could stand such rampant journalism; it is a slur on their intelligence and sense of propriety, to help such irresponsible journals in their mad career. We have already in a previous article, pointed out how a benefactor has been grossly maligned by a journalist only for the pleasure of it. We shall now notice how an irrepressible journalist could violate the privacy and confidence and act in a way loathesome to fair-minded people.

Vernacular journalism of the present day in Bengal, with a few exceptions, is a disgrace to the nation. The leaders of our society should take some energetic steps to improve its tone.

MR. DEIGHTON, tutor to the Dholepore Prince, will, it is understood, shortly retire from the Maharajah's service. But can anybody tell us why was Mr. Deighton thrust upon the State at all? There are thousands of highly educated Indians starving in their own country for want of employment. Any of them would have suited the Dholepore Prince much better than an Englishman, for His Highness could not only have got him cheaper but perhaps learnt more useful things from a countryman than a foreigner. But the Indian Princes are a helpless lot, more helpless by far than the people in British India. So, when a European tutor was appointed to take charge of the Dholepore Prince, the Durbar accepted the arrangement as a matter of course. Dholepore only represents the fate of almost every other State in India. A few years ago, a Parliamentary Return was submitted shewing the number of European servants employed in the various Native States. It disclosed the startling fact that, there was scarcely a State where one or more Europeans were not employed! But, considering the fact that the natives of India have been practically ostracised from important public services in British India, is it worthy of the great English nation to shut them out also from a large number of high appointments in the Native States? Every post occupied by a European in the Native States means the starvation of a respectable Indian family.

But, as we pointed out the other day, even private estates under Government control are being flooded with European place-hunters. Dumraon is thus in the hands of a European family. The Raj now practically belongs to the Fox family and their relations. Of course, everything is done in the name of the Maharanee; but, as a Hindu lady, she has only to obey her European servants. The estate should have been placed in the hands of a committee of educated Indians. Such a committee was proposed with the consent of the Maharanee. The Government, however, thought that a number of irresponsible Europeans would be able to manage the Raj much better than a committee of Indian gentlemen, every one of whom was a man well known in the district for high and irreproachable character! Information reaches us that like Dumraon, Bettiah is also just now in the possession of a number of Europeans. During the life-time of the late Maharaja, there was only one European employed in the Bettiah Raj, namely, Mr. Gibbon. But, since it came into the hands of the Bengal Government, it has employed nearly half-a-dozen at the monthly aggregate salary of Rs. 3,430 as per details below:—

(1) J. R. Lowis, Manager on leave: pay Rs. 1,800 per mensem, at present getting leave allowance of Rs. 900.

(2) Charles Still, Officiating Manager, pay Rs. 1,500.

(3) R. P. Davis, Assistant Manager at Bettiah, pay Rs. 550.

(4) F. C. Lawrie, Assistant Manager at Chupra, pay Rs. 400.

(5) D. Paterson, Circle Officer, Dacca, pay Rs. 80.

So the estate has been whitened by European employes after it came into the hands of the Government! Is Sir John Woodburn aware of this state of things? Is His Honor aware that, even a post carrying Rs. 80 a month has been given to a European? Let us ask again, where are the children of the soil to go if European place-hunters were to occupy almost all available posts in the country? Then, see the beauty of the arrangement. When Mr. Lowis was here, the estate had to pay Rs. 1800 per month for the chief manager. But, because he is on leave for his own benefit and not for that of the estate, the estate has to pay him Rs. 900 and a further sum of Rs, 1,500 to the party who is officiating for him, that is, Rs. 600 more! We sincerely trust, the matter will attract the notice of Sir John Woodburn who was, the other day, pleased to do a just and graceful act by allowing Babu Bepin Behari to officiate for Mr. Markham, manager of Hutwa, when he took leave.

THE other day, we got a communication from Tippera complaining of the way in which Babu Mohendra Nath Das, Munsiff of Koshba, has been discharging his duties. The allegations were so serious that we did not choose to give publicity to them without making further inquiry, and accordingly we wrote to our correspondent. We now see that the local paper, the *Tripura Hitaishi*, has published some of the allegations embodied in our correspondent's letter. Babu Mohendra Nath, we are told, is in the habit of using unparliamentary language to those, who appear before him as suitors or witnesses. But the most serious allegation against him is that he commits for perjury many of the litigants who lose their cases before him. It was Mr. Justice Strachey who laid down that disaffection meant want of affection. Similarly, the notion of the Munsiff seems to be that, as falsehood means want of truth, so many of those suitors whom he did not believe and whose cases he dismissed, had perjured themselves! Acting on this principle, it is said, he lately issued proceedings against a Mussalman named Sadardeen asking why he should not be committed for bringing a false suit? On appeal, we are told, the table was completely turned upon the Munsiff; for, not only were his proceedings quashed, but the claim of Sadardeen was held as valid by the appellate Court! After the above was written we learn that a large number of the inhabitants of Koshba have submitted a petition to the District Judge, complaining against the judicial conduct of Babu Mohendra Nath, and that the District Judge has telegraphed to the High Court, recommending the transfer of the Munsiff. Perhaps Babu Mohendra Nath has a version of his own and he should be given an opportunity of explaining his conduct. Indeed, we have heard only one side, and we must, therefore, suspend our judgment till we hear the other.

THE *Indian Christian Herald* has a very limited space at its disposal, yet it manages to continue a fight with all those who differ from it. In one para he has a fling at the Theosophists, and in another he demolishes the Brahmoes. But he is not tired: he then analyses and annihilates Vedanta in the third. Of course, the Lord Gauranga also comes to his kind notice. But, instead of finding fault with other religions, why does not our contemporary attract others towards his own religion, by shewing its beauties? And why does he not fill his columns with good words, prayers and holy thoughts? As a religious paper, the *Herald* attracts our attention. But we find little of religion in it: it is only war. And it is this fighting spirit of Christianity which, we fear, has made the followers of that religion so very dreadful to weaker nations on earth.

Its attack on the Lord Gauranga is especially virulent, but it is at the same time suicidal, for the only evidence of the credentials of Jesus is the Prophet of Nadia.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Of course, we are supplied with what is called the "evidences of Christianity;" but they are not likely to bring conviction. Prof. Buchannan says that the Gospel of Mathew was written at least 160 years after Jesus Christ. The Hindus, who believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ, have to do it, because they have found the philosophy of *Avatar* to be true in the Avatar of Nadia. To attack the Lord of Nadia is for the Christians to hammer at the only basis that they have of their religion. We are uprised to see that the *Herald* has as greater hatred for the religion of the Lord Gauranga than for any other. We fancied that the establishment of the Lord Gauranga as an Avatar would prove the credentials of Jesus Christ, and, thererore, the Christians would welcome any effort to prove it.

Has the reader ever witnessed a fight between the humble bees, the wasps, and the hornets? We had one the good fortune of witnessing one. The humble bees had settled themselves comfortably in a large hole in a tree, when a number of wasps entered the spot for the purpose of making it their abode. The former resisted with all their might, but were ultimately dislodged and obliged to make room for their stronger opponents who, however, could not occupy more than half of the hole, the other half thus remaining in the possession of the bees. While they were thus living peacefully, the place attracted the notice of a swarm of wandering hornets, rendered homeless in consequence of their nest being blown away by a storm. They at once attacked both the bees and the wasps with great energy, killed many in no time, drove the rest, and took possession of the entire hole. The Indian sugar is the humble bee; the Mauritius sugar, the wasp; and the bounty-fed European sugar, the hornet. The Indian sugar was in sole possession of India; but the Mauritius displaced it from many markets. Yet India was wide enough to give room to both. And thus, if the Mauritius sugar proved a formidable rival to the Indian product, the latter yet managed to keep its hold at least upon half of the country. The bounty-fed sugar, however, came and attacked the Indian and the Mauritius article. Like the hornets, it would have killed both outright, but the India Government came to the rescue and saved them from utter destruction. If the Indian industry had been allowed to be killed and the Mauritius sugar driven from the Indian market, the importers of the European sugar would then have prospered at the ruin of them both, by selling their article at fancy prices, the bounties being withdrawn by their Governments in the meantime. Mr. J. E. Symes thus beautifully describes the effects of the bounty-fed sugar on England in his Manual on Political Economy;—

Let us trace the effect of bounties on England. If the policy achieves its ends, it enables French sugar refiners to under-sell the English. The English get their sugar cheaper, but the English sugar trade may be ruined. This is not a light matter. For those who have acquired any of the particular forms of skill which the trade requires, and for those who have sunk their capital in sugar producing, it may be a fearful catastrophe. Neither labour, skill, nor capital can be easily transferred to another trade. In some cases the transfer is impossible, and the French bounty system may inflict ruin on many. Against this we have to remember that in addition to the gain to all consumers of sugar in England, the lowered price will probably increase the prosperity of other industries. The makers of Jam, for instance, will profit by the cheapness. There will be more demand for English labour and capital and skill in this and other industries and if we could be sure that the French Government would persist in its policy, the English people, as a whole and in the long run, would probably gain more than they lost by the French sugar bounties, even though some Englishmen suffered greatly from it. But unfortunately there is no security that the bounties will be continued. They may be kept up long enough to ruin the English sugar produce, and then they may be removed to the ruin, perhaps, of other industries that had grown by the cheapening of sugar. In these circumstances, it is at least doubtful if England gains by the imposition of bounties by foreign Governments.

The English are mainly consumers, while the Indians are mainly growers and refiners of sugar. Indeed, there are only a few refiners in England and no growers at all. One can thus easily conceive that, when the English themselves are not free from the evil effects of the bounties, how terribly would the system tell upon India. In England, the people, who are trained in various industries, may, with small difficulty, transfer their capital, labour and skill from one trade to another. Indeed, as Mr. Symes points out, if the sugar refineries of England are destroyed by the bounties, the cheapness of the French sugar will enable the dealers of jam, &c., to prosper. Thus, by the ruin of one industry, in England, another may flourish, and thus compensate the loss. But the state of affairs is quite different in India. Here if the trade of the native refiners of sugar is ruined, they cannot transfer their capital and skill to any other, for, almost all other native industries have ceased to exist. Then, the ruin of the Indian refiners of sugar, both European and native, means the ruin of the growers. For, the ryot will cease to grow canes and date trees, if there is none to buy his produce, the *goor*. And in this way, tens of thousands of ryots would not only lose a profitable source of income, but also the entire capital they had sunk in the growing of date trees and the cultivation of cane plants. It will be seen that Mr. Symes forcibly points out the prospect of English industries being ruined if the French Government were to stop the bounties. And why will not the French Government stop them, when they can do it conveniently? Judging from what Mr. Symes says, it seems, the English nation is quite helpless at the mercy of the French Government in the matter of their sugar supply.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea supported the Indian candidate, Rai Krishna Chandra Banerjea Bahadoor, against the European candidates, Messrs. Tomlinson and Deverell, who had, amongst others, applied for the post of the Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation. Babu Kali Nath Mittra, the other important man in the Municipality, however proposed Mr. Tomlinson. He said that "the head of the Engineering Department should always be an Englishman," and that was his ground for supporting Mr. Tomlinson. When Babu Kali Nath Mittra said this, the European Commissioners received the remark with cheers. In this matter Babu Surendra Nath showed himself a man of the world, a man who is wide awake. Babu Kali Nath viewed the matter from a higher stand-point, he showed himself to be generous, transcendentally so.

But Babu Kali Nath's action can be likened to pearls being scattered on a grassy field, for the Europeans did not appreciate his noble utterances. The proper course for the Europeans would have been to decline to take advantage of this generosity of the Hindu. They ought to have declared that generosity was not the exclusive property of the Hindu; that they the Europeans had their share of it, and that since the Hindu would make over the post to the Europeans for ever and ever, they the Europeans would vote not for a European but a Hindu. They might have added that they were bound to protest against the contention of Babu Kali Nath, that an Englishman must always be at the head of the Engineering Department, for it was but just and reasonable that when even a Hindu was found fully as competent as a European, the former ought to have been given the preference, considering that the city was in India and not in England.

But the European members were not at all affected to tears, nor affected at all by the generosity of Babu Kali Nath! On the other hand, they took advantage of his generosity, remained as obdurate and worldly-minded as ever, and stuck to their own interests. Here is a clear case in which the highly favored Europeans have been beaten in generosity by a Hindu.

As a matter of fact, a little contemplation will shew that the generosity shewn by Babu Kali Nath has scarcely a parallel. First, the Indians have been ostracized from almost all posts of emolument under the present rule, not only in British India but also in Native States, and not only in Native States but also in private estates under Government control. We showed above that even a post of Rs. 80 had been made over to a European in the Bettiah estate. Such a selfish arrangement is unparalleled in the annals of the world.

Secondly, though it was previously the intention of the Government to make over the subordinate posts to the Indians, that noble intention was practically nullified by the weak rulers of the land, who were unable to resist the importunities of their poor relations and their friends with poor relations.

Thirdly, when the elective franchise was given to Calcutta, the berths under the patronage of the Municipality were practically made over to the natives of the soil.

All the above considerations had no influence with Babu Kali Nath. So determined he was to be generous, that he would not take a Hindu, who was more competent than his European rival. And thus Babu Kali Nath, in a fit of generosity, delivered the post of the Chief Engineer, for ever and ever, to Europeans. All this Babu Kali Nath Mittra did; and the Europeans rejoiced,—rejoiced not that they were presented with an instance of generosity, which has no parallel, but because the berth was secured to a countryman of theirs. We are proud of Babu Kali Nath Mitra. What is a fat post but a delusion and a snare? It leads to temptation; it leads the mind to wordly matters. But one instance of disinterested generosity has the effect of ennobling humanity.

An impression is gaining ground in the country that, in a case between an Indian and a European, the former has no chance of success in a Court of law. There is no doubt of it the prevalence of this belief has much to do with the extraordinary leniency with which Europeans, accused of committing murderous assaults upon Indians, are dealt with. As a rule, they are let off; in rare cases, they are convicted and fined, and almost never sent to jail. Sir A. P. MacDonnell is of opinion that there is some foundation for this belief and is anxious to remove it, as his action in the Meerut shooting case clearly indicates. Mr. Cotton, it seems, holds a similar view, for we see he has ordered a fresh inquiry into the Rungliting case, in which one Mr. Cummins, a European Manager, was fined Rs. 5 for assaulting a cooly boy, who died sometime after.

The following telegram from Calcutta appeared in the *Hindu* of Madras:—

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A unique and unprecedented spectacle was witnessed here on the 24th nigh. Hundreds of sankirtan parties, composed of nearly one hundred thousand men, passed in procession through the Harrison Road, chanting the name of God in celebration of the Empress Birthday and praying for Her Majesty's long life and continual peaceful reign. The sankirtan parties were organised by the Gauranga Samaj, of which your friend of the *Patrika*, often cavilled for disloyalty, is the main-spring and prime-mover. The demonstration was of gigantic proportions and was kept up till the small hours of morning.

It is no news to us here that the Calcutta Hindu demonstration, on the Empress birthday, was a grand affair. But we beg to enter a protest against the suggestion of utilizing a loyal demonstration, in which we had taken our humble part with lakhs of others, for the purpose of establishing our loyalty. Our loyalty is based, not upon any momentary loyal demonstration in which we may have taken our share, but on our good sense and patriotism. Our good sense tells us that, British rule is essential here for peace, and our patriotism tells us that, considering all circumstances, without the patronage of British rule, it is impossible for the country to grow. We may be led to think sometimes, when our feelings have been very much outraged, that British rule is an evil; but we never could forget, even under the most trying circumstances, that if it was an evil, it was a necessary evil. Besides, we have a high opinion of English character: individually Englishmen are, as a rule, generous and just when not provoked. An impulsive race, they may, under the excitement of the moment, act in a violent manner now and then, but they are sure to realize their mistake in calmer moments and show their repentance by undoing the mischief done under passion. And, last of all, we think that they have enough of religion to know that, unless they utilize their opportunities for the good of the people under their charge, God will never permit them to hold the Empire for ever.

We take the following from the *Hindu*:—"Mr. S. Nizamuddin, a Vakil of the High Court, who had to conduct a case in the Town Police Court to-day, was found fault with by Mr. Chester, the Presidency Magistrate, for appearing in Court without his gown, who declined to hear him, as his Worship thought that, according to a ruling of the Chief Justice, it was compulsory for Vakils to be robed when appearing in their official capacity in Court. Mr. Nizamuddin said that the Chief Presidency Magistrate did not enforce the rule. Mr. Chester remarked that in his Court he objected to Vakils appearing without their gowns, but as he thought the Vakil was not aware of this, he waived his objection for the present." Not long ago, the Court of a Calcutta Magistrate was enlivened with an incident of a similar nature. The Magistrate pretended that he could not see a counsel who had appeared before him without his gown. The latter was simply taken aback by the conduct of the Magistrate and looked foolish, while the official addressing him, continued repeating, "Well, I can't see you", and it was sometime before he could recover and understand what the Magistrate meant. The Calcutta Magistrate was evidently more strict in maintaining the dignity of a Court practice than his brother official of Madras; for, if he would not hear a counsel without his gown, the Calcutta Magistrate would not even see him.

We have received a communication detailing the hardships of the clerks belonging to the Loco department of N. W. Railway, Lahore, under the regime of the present Loco and Carriage Superintendent. The correspondent writes:—The grievances of the clerks are many and notwithstanding all that they have to suffer, they have to endure everything quietly without a murmur. No systematic agitation of the clerks, of whom the number is no less than 160, is possible owing to their precarious position and helpless condition. Appointments in the Railway Department are non-pensionable, and it is in the power of the head of a department to discharge any of his subordinates at his sweet pleasure, no matter, however long and good his service may be. According to the agreement which is made when one enters the Railway service, he can be discharged at any time without any ground whatever being shewn. Those alone whose salary is Rs. 1100 or over can appeal to the manager when dismissed. With such unlimited power, the head of a department is in a position to do whatever he pleases, and naturally the subordinates, who may be ruined at any moment by a stroke of his pen, cannot venture to go against him even in the slightest degree. The only hope of the clerks lies in the sympathy and kindness of the new manager, Mr. Finney, who has practically shewn more than once that he feels for his subordinates. But such is their helplessness that they even dare not attempt bringing their hardships to the notice of their popular manager for fear of incurring the displeasure of their immediate superiors.

The linking of the new pipe line in the Charot Nullah to the pumping system has increased the water supply of Simla about 50 per cent. *viz*, from 14,000 to 21,000 gallons daily,—a much needed improvement, which will be especially welcome at this time of the year when the supply is limited.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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To be had at the *Patrika* Office

Inspector-General of Forests.—On Mr. Hill going to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests for three months from 8th July, vice Mr. Ribbentrop, proceeding on privilege leave, Mr. J. W. Oliver, Burma Forest Service, will officiate as Director of the Forest School, Dehra.

A Postal Notice.—Mr. A. T. Forbes, Officiating Post-master General, Bengal, has issued a notice stating that during the monsoon delays in the transit of mails owing to breaches on railway lines and other unforeseen causes can not always be avoided. The public are, therefore, recommended to post all articles intended for despatch by the overland mail, a day before that notified at the post office as the last day of posting.

The Viceroy and the Secretariats.—It is understood that Lord Curzon has formally acquainted the various Secretariats with his views on the system of noting and dealing with cases which has hitherto been in force The Viceroy has now had ample time to make himself conversant with the principles heretofore followed, and the advice he has given will, it is hoped, result in considerable improvements being made as regards the general acceleration of Government business.

Protection for Telegraphic News.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the introduction of a Bill into the Indian Legislative Council to provide for the protection of foreign service telegraphs. The period of protection will probably be 36 hours. Protection is afforded in New Zealand for 18 hours after publication; In South Australia for 24 hours; in Hongkong for 36 hours; in Tasmania and Ceylon for 48 hours; in Natal for 72 hours; and in the Cape Colony for 120 hours. The Bill may possibly be introduced during the present session.

The Calcutta Tramways.—Says *Capital*:—The report of the Calcutta Tramways shows that the Company have increased their Debenture issue by £13, 400, and have expended during the past year on the reconstruction of the permanent way, £16,520. The profit for the year appears to have been £10, 673, and there is at the credit of profit and loss the sum of £22,337, with reserves of £6, 918. The Company, therefore, appears to be in a position to go on with the work of renewal We observe that the Directors have not called the shareholders together, as they appear to deprecate any public discussion on the past negotiations, which may be resumed and brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In this we think that they are wise. The intemperate language used at some of their meetings has certainly not conduced to a settlement between the Company and the Corporation. We have no doubt that even at this late stage if the Company come to the Municipality with some definite proposal for the introduction of the electric traction they will be favourably considered.

The Golden Banyan Tree.—There has appeared in Burma a young banyan tree which has the look of being made of pure gold. The owner of the field is a Karen, who lives near the spots, and has had many thousands of visitors to see his wonderful trees during the last few weeks. The field is near the Kedock "pick-up" station between the railway station of Pyinbongyi and Poundaw, on the Sittang section of the Burma Railway; that is in the Pyuntaza Sub-division. The Burmese on seeing this marvellous tree, let loose their superstitious fancies in a variety of directions, the most popular of which is to say the appearance of the tree will be followed by the formation of two ponds near the site where the tree grows, which will be called respectively Silver Pond and Golden Pond, and whosoever shall drink of the water of the latter will become invulnerable. The owner of the tree and his friends who foresee the destruction of their property all the pilgrims wishing to carry away spring, have intimated that any person touching the tree will be afflicted in some dire way and the clothes worn by those who scratch its bark will ignite spontaneously and the wearer will have a back attack of sickness and burst a blood-vessel —*Arakan News.*

An Appointment.—The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. A. J Taylor, second assistant foreman of the cartridge metal rolling mill at Cossipur.

Retirement.—Mr Way, Superintending Engineer, whose services were lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 1st of May.

Derby Winner.—The fortunate winner of the first prize in the Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep—some three lacks of rupees—is, we believe, a young lady, the daughter of a European *employe* of the G. I P. Railway Company.

Called to the Bar.—Mr. Pherozshaw Behramji Malabari, of the Inner Temple, Mr. Kalikrishna Wood Bonnerjee, of the Middle Temple, and Mr. Bhagat Ram Puri, of Gray's Inn, have been called to the English bar.

Telegraph Rates.—A despatch has left India on the subject of the telegraph rates between India and Europe, in which a proposal to secure a reduction of not less than fifty per cent. on the present tariff at as early a date as practicable has been submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

Monsoon Prospects.—The Meteorological Department reports that pressure remains higher than usual over Western and North Western India, a condition which is unfavourable for the advance of the monsoon current into the West Coast, but that pressure is somewhat more uniform.

House Trespass.—A Rampur Boalia correspondent writes to a contemporary:—The Bogra Nazir's case, which produced a little sensation in that small town, was decided here in the Magistrate's Court. The Nazir, named Tara Kanta Majumdar, is accused of having, on a certain night, entered into the house of Satish Chunder, a peon of that court. The Nazir was drunk and disorderly, and he tried to get into the inner apartments of the house. But he was foiled in his attempt. He tried to run away, but was caught by a passing constable. He was prosecuted for criminal house, trespass and for being drunk and disorderly. He has been convicted and sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 400. He has appealed to the District Magistrate and has been released on bail.

The Wheat Crop.—The following is the final general memorandum on the wheat crop of 1898-99. The conditions for the successful growth of wheat were on the whole very favourable in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, and in those tracts the yield of the harvest exceeded the good returns of 1898 and were greatly in excess of the average of recent years, affected as this was by consecutive bad seasons. In the Punjab season was pronouncedly adverse, insufficient rain, which injured the crop, being followed by unusually hard frosts, then by rust and insects, and finally storms and high winds when the grain was on the threshing floors. The outcome was a yield much smaller than would have been taken from the area sown in a good season, the crop on land not protected by irrigation sustaining great injury. In the adjacent province of Sind also a deficiency in inundation resulting from the absence of rain led to similar results. In Central and Western India too conditions were generally not favourable to the reaping of a fine wheat harvest. In the Central Provinces and Berar the harvest was very poor in the principal wheat-producing provinces. The quantity harvested was, in thousands of tons—in the Punjab, 1,978; the N.-W. P., 1,809; Bombay and Sind 734; Bengal 667; Central Provinces, 459.

The Year A. D. 2000.—Men of science have recently shown a disposition to assume the prophetic mantle regarding what shall be by the year 2000 A. D. One *savant* informs the world that man is becoming a toothless, toeless biped, all cerebellum; another that the microbe is the true sovereign of the world, and will ultimately transform man into a new creature, a third asserts with confidence that we shall yet send telephonic messages to the planet Mars, to see what is going on in Australia without leaving London, and so on *ad infinitum*. M. Berthelot, the famous French Chemist, assures the unbelievers that in the year 2000 there will be neither agriculturists nor butchers, for all our food will be prepared by chemistry from the carbonic acid and nitrogen of the air and the hydrogen of the water. Our heat and motive power will be derived from the internal heat of the earth by deep shafts bored by diamond drills, the world will be redeemed from unsightly constructions and become a garden, while man, no longer condemned to toil for a coarse livelihood, will feast on the chemical dainties of the laboratory and devote his years to the intellectual works of his love and choice." All these, of course, read very nice on paper. Have we reached the time foretold by the sacred writer, when even the "young men shall prophesy?"—*D. P.*

Abnormal Tusk in a Boar.—Mr. F. Finn writes to the *Asian*:—At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society I had the honour of exhibiting a skull of the Indian wild boar recently presented to the Indian Museum by Dr. Kars Zorab, which exhibited a very remarkable overgrowth of the right lower canine, which it curved into a semi circle, touching the jaw again with its tip. The reason of the deformity was obvious; some accident had removed most of the upper canine on the right side and so the lower tusk had grown unchecked. As most of my readers will be aware, the tusk of a boar are always growing, and are in the ordinary way kept beautifully sharp by friction against each other, as they wear to an edge. The fact that the tusks of pigs will evergrow in this way is well known to and taken advantage of by the natives of the Fiji Islands, who procure a very valued ornament in the form of a ring of pig's ivory by extracting the upper canines of an unfortunate porker—an act of dentistry which must call forth the most appalling remonstrances from its subject. The donor of the present skull states in his remarks upon it, which were read at the meeting and are to be found in the proceedings, that the owner of it procured last February in the North Bhagulpur district, was an old scarred animal, so that possibly the upper tusk was broken in a fight.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—News has been received of valuable discoveries of Buddhist manuscripts in Nepal by Professor Bendall and Pundit Hara Prosad Shastri, including a copy of the Skandha Purana written in the sixth century. Although this Purana has hitherto been held to belong to the eighth century, other finds showing that Pali literature was known in the early times in Nepal instead of being exclusively identified, as has been supposed, with Ceylon, Burma, and Southern India.

A SECRETARIAT JOKE.—Apropos of recent references to the mass of useless paper work turned out by Secretariats and District Officers comes the following from the *Saturday Journal*:—The heads of Departments and Offices, unable to read and consider the mass of papers they are required daily to sign, are in the habit of just putting their name to most documents that are brought before them without even looking at them. A certain clerk in a big office made a bet that his "boss" would make himself ridiculous by signing the Ten Commandments. The Commandments were clearly written out on a large foolscap sheet and put before the great man. Without a moment's hesitation he affixed his name to the document, which is now framed and hanging up in the clerks sitting-room for the edification of all visitors.

THE GORAKHPUR LEOPARD.—A Gorakhpur correspondent gives a contemporary the following particulars of the now notorious Gorakhpur leopard, under date, 29th May:—About 4 A.M., to-day a Gurkha soldier who was bathing in a tank near the outskirts of the city was suddenly attacked from behind. Thinking his assailant was a pig, he (*gosh ke lalach se*, as a Hindustani official loftily put it) grappled with it, and both rolled over into the tank, where they had a bit of a rough and tumble. The assailant turned out to be a large leopard. He left the Gurkha something to remember him by in the shape of a number of claw marks, and then proceeded to invade the city, attacking and wounding a number of persons on the way. He finally took up his position in a Kumbar house, situated in the heart of one of the bazars, quite close to the principal octroi post, the Golghar. Intimation of his presence was at once sent to Mr. Innes, the D. S. P., and to Mr. W. Calnan, the Collector. The news also crept round the station and a regular posse of other Sahibs assembled. Mr. Calnan and Mr. Innes got on the roof of the house where the animal was, and by pulling off the tiles and poking the animal up with a long pole succeeded in shooting him. He turned out to be a fine male leopard, in most sleek condition, and measuring 7 feet 3 inches. During his brief career in the city he had injured no less than eleven persons, some of them very severely indeed. The lives of two men are despaired of; one of them had, amongst other wounds, his elbow crushed from a bite. Two men had their eyes dislocated. A few women were badly scattered all over the body. The good folk of Gorakhpur were all keenly interested in the occurrence. Hundreds of them visited Mr. Innes' compound to inspect the carcass, and large numbers also went to the hospital to inspect the wounded. The incident recalls one which happened some twenty years ago, when Mr. Lumsden was Collector at Gorakhpur and shot a tiger in the heart of the city after it had mauled and killed the Kotwal. The delinquent on the present occasion is said to have spent the night on the verandah of Mr. C. S. Young's house, but the rumour is discredited, as Mr. Young's visitor killed *a cat*.

INDIAN PROBLEMS.—We remarked on a previous occasion, when reviewing two of the Indian pictures sketched on the spot by Mr. Steevens, that he possessed a keen powers of observation, and there is no doubt that whether he has diagnosed the situation, or been indebted for his views to people with a wider experience, he has, like "Homocea," touched the spot in many of his letters. Especially is this the case in his number xxxviii, which he has dated from Madras and entitled the "Imperial Babu." There is no doubt, as Mr. Steevens says, that English influence has decreased in India as the swiftness of communication between England and India has increased. As he truly observes, when Warren Hastings came to India, nearly 15 years ago, the voyage out lasted over six months; now from Calcutta to London is a matter of sixteen days. The consequence was that in those times a civilian once in India made it his home, his career, his life. He studied the ways of the nations settled down in the country, and was looked up to as the father of the district over which he presided. Now, as Mr. Steevens tritely puts it, the modern civilian "takes three months" leave every third year, and a year's furlough every ten or so. He is married to a white wife, and his white children are at home; he looks forward to reuniting his family when he gets his pension, and then—he will be but forty—to letters or politics—a new career. For this and his periodical fights homeward he saves his money, so that the native is less impressed by the white man's magnificence." To this may be added the fact, that Government constantly transfer officers from one district to another, so that, short as their stay in this country is, it is even made less abiding in consequence; and their knowledge entirely fails to keep pace with their work. Of the life, character and habits of thought of the people their knowledge grows less and less year by year, and, as Mr. Steevens truly says," the longer we rule over India the less we know of it."—*Capital*.

THE case against John Walsh and John Grande, two Europeans, who stand charged with forging several cheques recently, came on for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate yesterday.

MR. W. V. BAKER and Mr. Rustum Maneckjee went out shooting big game in the Neliampathi forest last week. They had very good sport, the bag including two good-sized bull bison and a lordly tusker. By the latter, hangs an interesting tale. As the beaters were beating the jungle, the tusker charged furiously, with lifted trunk and a trumpetting that woke the forest echoes. It was rather a tight situation for the sportsmen but Mr. Maneckjee with cool nerve took aim and planted a bullet in a vital part of the great pachy derm, just as it started to charge. The shot told and the elephant dropped in its tracks and rolled over.

THE KARACHI EPIDEMIC.

NOW that cholera is raging at Karachi, the following graphic account of an epidemic which broke out at that city some fifty years ago. During the first fortnight of June 1864 was unusually sultry and Sunday, the 19th, was still more stagnant and oppressive.

As the troops were marching into church the worshippers there saw a dark portentuous cloud creeping up the sky. A great gust of wind threatened to destroy the building. But perfect stillness succeeded, though the air seemed full of some mysterious danger. After the service the troops began to say that some pestilence had appeared. Before midnight nine soldiers of the 86th Regiment were dead, and we read, that men began to be brought into hospital in such numbers that it was difficult to make arrangements for their reception. It was a fearful and terrible night. With morning came the tidings that the pestilence had spread all over the town. The symptoms were those of some deadly poison. Within little more than five minutes hale and hearty men were "seized, cramped, collapsed, and dead." For the next five days the cholera raged with appalling fury; it then abated in its intensity. but continued to hover about the place for another week. Within less than a fortnight 900 Europeans, including 815 fighting men, were swept away. Besides these, 600 native soldiers and 7,000 of the camp-followers and inhabitants of the town had been hurried into eternity. About this time a violent fever raged at Sukkur about 180 miles from Karachi, which proved fatal in a few hours. Mr. Alexander Thom, Surgeon of the 86th Regiment, at the time of the explosion at Karachi thus expresses himself:—"I have witnessed disease of a very severe and fatal kind, and cholera itself in an apparently grave form, but I never could have anticipated even in India its appearance in so appalling a shape as that in which it was recently developed in the 86th Regiment; it burst forth almost literally like a thunder-clap, followed by a lethiferous biast, proving almost instantaneously fatal."

BOMBAY RETURNS.

PLAGUE attacks on Thursday number 20 and plague deaths 14, the total mortality being 86 as compared with last year 78 and in 1897, 73.

KARACHI MORTALITY.

THE plague returns for Thursday are as follows:—Four cases and seven deaths; the totals to date being 2,991 cases and 2,165 deaths.

A DOCTOR FINED.

AT the Bombay Police Court on Thursday Dr. DeSilva was charged by the Municipal authorities with not reporting a case of plague which came under his treatment. The defence was that the accused forgot to notify the case. He was fined fifty rupees.

MR. THOMAS GUTHRIE, the Amir's Agen now on a visit to Simla, leaves for Peshawa to-day.

MR. FRANK LEIGH, V. D., Assistant Secretary, Punjab Government, has been granted an extension of service.

MR. K. DEIGHTON, Tutor to the Dholepur Prince, it is understood, will shortly retire from the Maharaja's service.

THE services of Captain A. G. Bremner, R. E., have been placed at the disposal of the Ulwar Durbar for employment in the State Public Works.

THE Mysore Government intends encouraging silk-weaving and Mr. Tata has sent two men from Bombay for the purpose.

THE Count of Turin has bagged a bear at Achhgbal, and Mr. Cobb, the Assistant Resident, who accompanied him, shot two more.

THE reports that Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, was about to retire are altogether incorrect. Sir Trevor has no intention of doing so till the end of his service, some four and-a-half years hence.

IT is said that if a Pasteur Institute for India is established Mussoorie will be the probable site of the institution. This station would certainly be a much more central and accessible site than Simla, and next year it will be only nine miles from the railway.

THE death occurred on Tuesday morning of Mirza Mohamed Rahmatulla Beg Khan Bahadur, a well-known leader of the Mahomedan community in Benares. Deceased was a leading pleader, zemindar, honorary magistrate and municipal commissioner and much esteemed by all. In respect to the deceased the Judges and Magistrates adjourned the Courts after an hour's sitting.

THE Russian *Official Messenger* gives some interesting details of the attempts that are to be made in the Caucasus to develop the local tea industry. A tea factory has been started by the authorities near Batoum, and machinery of the latest type, as used in India and Ceylon, has been ordered from London. The paper states that Russians prefer Chinese teas to those from Indian and Ceylon, and accordingly every effort is to be made to produce an article as much like the former as possible. With this view experts have been invited from Central China to assist and advise the local grower.

THERE is in Colombo a non-professional palmist and astrologer of great mind, P. Perlatamby Pillai of Manipay Jaffna, staunch and devout Hindu, and one skilled in the "mantras," he has for fifteen years been cultivating palmistry, astrology and the kindred sciences, and is an adept in the art of interpreting omens and dreams, and of foretelling persons gifted to parade their attainments with profit. Mr Periatamby Pillai was for over one year a religious recluse in the wilds of South Ceylon ascetic garb and in ascetic mode.

WOULD NOT SUFFER SO AGAIN FOR FIFTY TIMES ITS PRICE.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I left so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. WILSON Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by

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

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

ALLEGED COOLY OUTRAGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DIBRUGAR, MAY 31.

Nunia, a coolie girl belonging to a certain tea garden here complained before the Deputy Commissioner of Dibrugarh on Monday last, against the Manager for having outraged her modesty on Sunday preceding. Some coolies gave a severe hammering to the Manager. The Deputy Cammissioner and the Police Superintendent went to the garden yesterday and arrested Nunia and six male coolies. The Assistant Commissioner sent the six men to *hajut* but declined to deal similarly with Nunia. The case is being investigated by the police inspector.

THE ROSS CASE.

SILCHAR, JUNE 2.

The adjourned enquiry into the charges against Ross was resumed to-day before the Deputy commissioner. The Government pleader instructed by the Dist. Superintendent of Police and with Babu Kali Mohen Dev appeared for the prosecution Several witnesses for the prosecution were examined, many of whom deposed to having seen Ross shooting the deceased Osman. Abdul Gafoor, who was wounded by a gun, shot said:—Mr. Ross had seized Osman Gani, whom he handed to his coolies, and then seized him also. Osman Gani argued with the Saheb, and released himself. On this the Saheb let Abdul Gafoor go and pushed Osman, and on the latter again arguing, shot him down. Then the Saheb turned round and shot at witness.

The Court, rose at half past six. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow at 3 P. M.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOUR'S LIST.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

THE following is the List of Honours published at Simla, to-day, in commemoration of the 80th birthday of Her Gracious Majesty:—

TO BE C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Evans, Member of the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces; and Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar.

TO BE C. I. E.

Mr. Giles, Commissioner, Sindh; Mr. Madhava Rao of the Mysore State; Mr. Turner of Messrs. Turner Morrison & co; Colonel King Sanitary Commissioner, Madras; Mr. Gamble, Conservator of Forests, Thanawala, Burma; the Dewan Bahadur of Rutlam, Mr. Forrest of the Imperial Library; Captain Young, of the Chenab Canal; Mr. Green Street, Superintendent of Police, Burmah; Talaluddin Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beluchistan; Mr. Nicholson, of Travancore; and Mr. Sutherland of the London War Office;

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Justice Jenkins of the Bombay High Court; Justice Frizelle, lately of the Lahore Chief Court; Justice Agnew of Rungoon.

NAWAB.

The title of Nawab has been conferred as a personal distinction on—Mahomed Ghaus, brother of the Prince of Arcot.

MAHAMAHOPADHYA.

Pundit Ramnath Sidhanta of Haridpur; Pundit Chindradhar Misra of Durbhanga; and Pundit Damodar Sastri of Benares.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The tittle of Khan Bahadur has been conferred as personal distinction on——Moulvie Jannat Hossein of the Bengal Police and Mr. Rahim Buksh of Jalpaiguri;

RAI BAHADUR

The title of Rai Bahadur is conferred as personal distinction on——Babu Balai Chand Payne of the Telegraph Department; Babu Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, late Sub-Judge, Lahardanga; Babu Purna Chandra Shome, late Sub-Judge, Alipur, Babu Madhu Sudan Chowdhury, Assistant Superintendent of Police; Babu Tarini Prosad of Bhagulpur; Babu Krishna Chunder Bando padhya, Executive Engineer; Babu Chandra Kumar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate of Backergunj; and Babu Broj Mohun Lal, Executive Engineer, Assam;

RAI SHAHEB

The title of Rai Shaheb as a personal distinction has been conferred on Babu Dinabandhu Patnaik, Dewan to the Chief of Sonpur, in the Central Provinces.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, MAY 30.

In concluding his address to the Court of Cassation, M. Ballot Beaupre said the new fact legally required for the revision of the Dreyfus case was the discovery of two letters from Esterhazy, written on peculiar paper which was identical with that of the *bordereau*. Finally he asseverated on his honour and conscience that he was convinced that Esterhazy wrote the *bordereau* and the honour of the Army did not require the detention of an innocent man on Devil's Island.

An immense sensation has been caused in Paris, and the anti-revisionists are dumbfounded, declaring that M. Ballot Beaupre has been bribed.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Major Marchand arrived at Toulon to-day and was received with great enthusiasm by the authorities and several deputations.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The total tenders for £2,500,000 of India bills amounted to 67,290,000. One million pounds has been allotted in six months' bills at a minimum price of £98-14-3, the average rate being £2-10-2. One million five hundred thousand pounds were allotted at a minimum of £97-3-6, the average rate being £2-14-11½

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Committee of the Peace Conference by 18 against 3 votes have resolved to prohibit the use of Dum Dum bullets in warfare. The dissentients to the resolution are England, Italy and Austria. It is not considered likely that the Conference will endorse the Committee's opinion on this point.

ROME, JUNE 1.

The Italian Chamber by a large majority has approved of the declaration of the Foreign Minister that, Italy has no intention of pursuing a policy of occupation in China, but merely of commercial expansion.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A blue-book on the Transvaal Dynamite Monopoly which is just published, shows that Mr. Chamberlain vigorously protested in January last against the injustice done to Uitlanders by the monopoly. In reply the Transvaal Government denied that the monopoly was any breach of the Convention. Mr. Chamberlain, however, renewed his protest in April, and the Transvaal Government on 22nd May sent a reply in which they curtly referred him to their previous answer.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Major Marchand has arrived in Paris.

PARIS, JUNE 2.

Colonel Du Paty De Clam has been arrested, but it is not stated why his arrest has been made. The Paris newspapers anticipate that proceedings will be taken against other officers, and notably against General Mercier.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The *Times*, in commenting on the Transvaal despatches relating to the dynamite monopoly, characterises the tone of the same as aggressive and ill-bred, and says that they lessen the hopes of a satisfactory issue of the conference between Sir Alfred Milner and Prhsident Kruger at Bloemfonteiu.

PARIS, JUNE 2.

Major Marchand has had a most rapturous reception in Paris. In a speech made at the Military Club last night he said that the Army would be the saviour of the country. He recognised that the acclamations with which he was received were for the Army, and not for himself.

PARIS, JUNE 2.

General Gallieni, commanding the French forces in Madagascar, and who is returning to France, has been promoted to the rank of General of Division.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Dr. W. G. Grace has resigned the captaincy of the Gloucester cricket team, owing to some friction with the committee.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks:—

Musa	...	... 1
Sibola	...	... 2
Corposant	...	... 3

VARIETIES.

UPPER BURMA affords a vast field for Barnumi what we hear from time to time be true. Amongs specimen brought to our notice is the existence of a pony in the Mogok District, the color of which it green. Lately a cow gave birth in the Madeya Subdivision of a calf, the head of which is that of the bovine species, but the body spotted or striped like a tiger or cheetah having a tail and feet of the feline species.

ROSES, *Novosti*, of St. Petersburg, gives a description of roses that are jet black in colour, and which are results of ten years' toil and thought, by a florist named Fetisoff in Woronesch Russia. This man has produced some remarkable effects in botany. His latest success with black roses has stirred up quite a sensation among lovers of flowers in Russia. Some specimens were presented to the Czar by Fetisoff, and a beautiful collection of them has been sent to London.

THE arrival of new apples in Europe from the Cape has produced a perfect sensation in the fruit trade. The samples are very pretty and fine, and are sure to create an immediate demand. In the early months of the year the public has to depend principally upon apples from California, Canada and the Eastern States of America, and these fruits after January, through having been kept in cold storage, lose their freshness and aroma and are thus in no way comparable to the new fresh fruit. It seems then, if developed, that future Cape apple shipments will completely revolutionise the trade for with the exception of the Australasian samples here are no new apples obtainable at this time of the year, which have not been rendered insipid though months of cold storage.

IT has long been known that climate alone is not sufficient to account for a coloured people. Darkkins are by no means confined to the tropics, they are to be found in races even beyond the temperate zone. This diversity according to a writer in one of the American magazines, can only be accounted for by considering the different modes of life that have acted for centuries upon the various classes and castes of the country. The coolie, who works in the fields with a strip of cotton cloth about his lions, is very dark; the merchant and trader, who never go abroad without being thoroughly clothed, are many degrees fairer. Accordingly it is argued that the steady march is towards the evolution of a fair people all over the world. The layer of dark pigment beneath the cuticle prevents the skin from blistering, and when proper clothing renders this safe guard unnecessary nature dispenses with is altogether.

AMONG the exhibits of the Museum of Natural History in New York, the portions of the skeleton of a species of fossil camel, never known before last year, when Dr. W. D. Mathew found it in North-eastern Colorado. In certain respects, notably the toe and teeth, the animal possessed the characteristics of the true camel. But the American camel was never more than about eight feet high, whereas this creature stood twelve feet in his stockings. Thus he was able to look down on the rest of creation exactly as the giraffe does. His exceeding long neck and legs permitted him to feed off palms and other foliage. The whole skeleton of this remarkable animal was not found. The portions recovered were one hind leg, part of the other, the neck and the skull. These, however, afford ample evidence of he unique size and form of the creature.

FREGOLI the well-known "transformist" actor, who began his career as a soldier in Africa, has now come back from America with a million francs in his pocket. He has just given a striking and amusing proof of his powers. One morning last week in Florence, his wife who had changed her servant every day almost for a month, was called as a servant had presented herself who seemed likely to give satisfaction. She proved to be a pretty, neats young and clever-looking girl and was engaged on the spot. Her mistress has enchanted with the way she did her work and thought she had at last found a treasure. Soon after a note was brought saying her husband would not be in until the afternoon, as he was lunching with X—That evening he had not arrived when a message came from the theatre asking where he was as he had failed to keep an appointment there. X—on being looked up declared that he had never been near him all day, It was now getting late, and almost time for the performance and still no Fregoli. By this time his wife was thoroughly alarmed, but was comforted by the soothing words of the new maid, until finally the latter was sent to the theatre to see of there was still no news. To make sure beforehand, the maid was sent to Fregoli's empty dressing-room, which she entered, carefully closing the door. The next moment it was thrown violently open, and there stood—Fregoli, while the maid had vanished into thin air.

DE LESSEPS stated publicly that he never could have constructed the Suez Canal without the aid of date and barley-eating Arabs, who alone were able to endure the necessary labour in the unfavourable climate of that region. The Engishmen, Frenchmen, and men of other nationalities who depend upon meat as the principal article of sustenance quickly succumb to unfavourable climatic influences. This experience of the great engineer had the effect of making him a vegetarian, and for a good many years before his death he was an earnest advocate of a vegetarian dietary.

PROFESSOR TRIPLER, who claims to be the discoverer of liquid air, says, that he has now solved the problem of preserving corpses. To this end he constructed a refrigerator, in which he placed a corpse, and he succeeded in keeping the temperature to 250 under zero. The body is still perfect and frozen into a solid rock. To illustrate this he broke a toe from the body with a hammer and reduced it to powder. The New York Morgue Superintendent Mr. Burns, has ordered the construction of several compartments fitted with Professor Tripler's mechanism, "The twentieth century," says Tripler, "will see a graveyard revolution, cremation or inhumation becoming less and less frequent, thanks to my discovery."

THE marriage in Washington last week of Mrs. Gordon McKay to the Baron Alfred von Bruening, of Germany, is a remarkable story of love in this age of greed. Twelve years ago Gordon McKay, Boston's aged white-haired multimillionaire manufacturer of machines, went to Washington to live with his young and beautiful bride. she was forty-five years younger than he was. There was a misunderstanding about some lobbying, with a woman at the bottom of it. In a moment of righteous indignation Mrs. McKay divorced her husband. But no cross suit was brought against her, and every year he gave her 25,000dols. to spend. He has sent her jewels; he has sent her wine; he has sent her jewels constantly over since. In act, he loved her dearly, and has been trying to woo her back ever since her divorce was got. Six months ago her engagement to the Baron von Bruenning was announced. Tuesday she became his baroness. Gordon McKay sent her for a wedding present—1,000,000dols!—"New York Journal."

LORD SALISBURY in a recent speech said:—I sometime wonder what would be an ideal newspaper, and I believe it would be a well-arrange *Times* without the leading articles. (Laughter.) I do not mean to say that I have any particular objection to the leading articles in the *Times*, which, for all I know may be the best ever written or conceived. But my idea is that the *Times* is, on the whole, the first newspaper in this country, and, if it is the first newspaper in this country, the first newspaper in the world. (Cheers.) What I should like best is to have the best conceivable newspaper without any articles to assist me in my criticism of the news. Perhaps, after all, we may reach that ideal. The leading articles are being cut down, not by lines, but by paragraphs, and we may at last reach the ideal moment when the newsvendors and the children, whose cause we advocate to-night, may be shrieking aloud in reference to the newspaper, "Nothing but truth". (Laughter.) No; I do not mean what you mean, I mean truth undefiled. (Revewed laughter.) My idea of journalistic happiness would be that we have advertised and brought to our notice nothing but the truth, uncriticised, unmitigated, and undefiled. That is my summary of the Journalistic field. I know perfectly well that, like all dreams, it will never be realised.

THE Siamese Government have ordered 50 bicycles at $200 each for presentation to the princes. Siamese prefer a bicycle painted carmine-red, and are unwilling to buy machines of any other colour.

A RETURN just published shows that during the last trooping season, 1898-99, 169,111 men of the British Army, 648 wives, and 802 children arrived in India from home and the colonies; whereas 14,556 men, 648 wives, and 1,237 children returned the same year.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, MRS. S. DOTI, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by

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

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N.-W.-P. HIGH COURT.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT.

In the High Court on Saturday an important decision as to the construction of a section of the Reformatory Schools Act, and the powers of the High Court to revise the ruling of a Subordinate Court under that section was given by a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. Justice Banerji. It will be seen that the present ruling is in direct opposition to that of previous decisions of the High Court on the same point.

The Chief Justice said the object of this application by the Local Government was to obtain a reconsideration of the decisions of the High Court in Queen-Empress *vs.* Himal, 1. L. R. 20 Allahabad, 158, and Queen-Empress *vs.* Gobinda, I. L. R. 20, Allahabad, 159, in which it was held that by reason of section 16 of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII. of 1897, the court was in no case competent to interfere in appeal or revision with an order for detention in a reformatory school passed in substitution for transportation or imprison ment, even though the order was made without jurisdiction, or was otherwise illegal. In the present case of Magistrate of the First Class convicted the ccused Hori, a boy about 12 years old, of theft ander section 379 of the Penal Code and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, but in view of the boy's age directed that instead of undergoing the sentence, he should be sent to a reformatory school for five years. The accused appealed against the conviction to the Sessions Judge of Farrukhabad, who dismissed the appeal. The present application by the Local Government was for revision on the ground that "the order for detention in a reformatory school of a 'Dalera' is illegal being opposed to the rules framed by the Local Government under the Reformatory Schools Act." The rule referred to provided that "no boy belonging to any of the undermentioned tribes, whether such tribe has or has not been formally proclaimed in these provinces under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, shall be sent to a reformatory school. *Daleras*, to which caste the accuse was said to belong, were among the tribes mentioned in the rule. If therefore the accused Hori was a *Dalera* the order of the magistrate directing that instead of undergoing imprisonment he should be sent to a reformatory school was illegal. There was on the record no evidence that the accused was a "Dalera". He did not before either of the courts below say that he was one, and the fact did not appear to have been discovered by the Local Government until after the decision of the Sessions Judge. In a petition to the High Court, the accused prayed for release from the reformatory "because I am a *Dalera* by caste, and none of my caste-fellows is here.' Assuming that he was "Daleria," the question was whether the High Court was competent to alter or reverse the illegal order for his detention in a reformatory school, having regard to section 16 of the Reformatory Schools Act, and to the decision in Queen-Empress *vs.* Gobinda, which was a case exactly in point. Section 16 reads as follows: "Nothing contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882 shall be construed to authorise any court or magistrate to alter or reverse an appeal or revisionary order passed with respect to the age of a youthful offender or the substitution of an order for detention in a reformatory school for transportion or imprisonment."

The section was not well drawn, but apart from obvious verbal criticisms the object was clear enough. It did not exclude the exercise of appellate or revisional jurisdiction under the Code in all cases where a subordinate court had ordered the detention of an offender in a reformatory school. The exclusion was limited to two specified matters, in regard to which the legislature considered the Court trying a youthful offender better able to arrive at a sound decision than an appellate or revisional court could be. The first was the age of the offender, upon which point the subordinate court would have a better opportunity of judging than the High Court, because in the subordinate court the offender was present; in the appellate court he was not. The second point was" the substitution of an order for detention in a reformatory school for transportation or imprisonment." These words were no doubt very general, and ls read with absolute literalness would protect the most illegal orders substituting detention for imprisonment from any sort of interference. So to read them would, he thought, defeat the plain intention of the legislature. It appeared to him that they only referred to the propriety or suitableness of such a substitution in the particular case, having regard to all the circumstances. They did not include the legality of the substitution directed, or the competency of the court or agistrate to direct it. The egislature might well have thought that upon the question whether a particular offender would benefit by detention in a reformatory school, or whether under the circumstances imprisonment would be the more suitable, as well as upon the question of age, the court having the youthful offender before it, and observing his appearance and demeanour, would be more likely to be right than a superior court without that advantage. But there the advantage ended. Upon questions upon which the subordinate court had no advantage at all by reason of personal observation or otherwise, and especially upon question of jurisdiction or law arising upon the construction f Act VIII. of 1897, there could be no more reason than in any other class of cases for making its orders final, Section 16 could not have been intended to enable the most junior magistrate in the country to make at pleasure orders substituting detention in a reformatory school for imprisonment in any case whatever, for prisoners of any age or class, or of either sex, for any period of time, in absolute disregard of the Act, without possibility of correction. If this view was right, the words of section 16 protecting from appellate or revisional interference the substitution of an order for detention in a reformatory school for transportation or imprisonm notmust nt e be read with absolute literalness. The substituted orders to which the section referred were orders made under sections 8, 9 or 10, not orders made outside the Act and wholly unauthorised by it. If the order was an order for substitution within the meaning of those sections, section 16 applied, and could not be altered or revised in appeal or revision. If it was not an order within the meaning of those sections, section 16 did not apply, and it might be altered or revised like any other illegal order. He did not think that construction did violence to the terms of section 16. It could not be said that the section was unambiguous, and in such a case they were at liberty to put on it a construction in accordance with the intention of the legislature.

The decisio in Queen-Empress vs. Himai and Queen-Empress vs. Gobinda were based on the literal construction of section 16 without reference to the object which the legislature in passing Act VIII. of 1897 had in view. They interpreted the section as prohibiting interference in appeal or revision with any order whatever of a subordinate court substituting detention in a reformatory school for transportation or imprisonment, even if the order was passed without jurisdiction, or violated every provision of the Act. The following were some of the consequences involved in such a construction. A magistrate having no power whatever to make any order under the Act might direct that a youthful offender instead of undergoing a sentence of imprisonment should be sent to a reformatory school. His order could not be set aside. A magistrate ordering an adult offender or a girl, who could not legally be sent to a reformatory school at all, to be detained there instead of undergoing imprisonment for a period of ten years, being more than the maximum allowed by the Act, the illegal order could not be interferred with. A magistrate in violation of the rules made by the local Government, and having the force of law under section 8, substituting detention in a reformatory school for transportation in the case of an offender convicted of murder, or substituting detention for imprisonment in the case of an offender belonging to a criminal tribe, or convicted of an unnatural offence, or whose antecedents afford reasonable grounds for assuming habitual immorality,"—effect must be given to the illegal order, and the provisions and policy of the whole Act defeated in order to comply with the letter of section 16. In such cases there would be no remedy. The Local Government could, of course, under section 14, order the discharge of any youthful offender from a reformatory school, but as Government had not under Act VIII. 1897 the power it possessed under the repealed Act of 1876 to order a youthful offender discharged before the expiration of his sentence to undergo the residue of it, such discharge would not restore the operation of the sentence; and the Government would thus be in the dilemma of allowing an illegal order for detention to be carried out, or allowing the offender to escape all punishment.

Again, section 16 clearly showed that the legality of an order for detention in a reformatory school might in some cases be questioned and the order set aside in appeal of revision. For instance if without first passing any sentence of transportation or imprisonment a Court or Magistrate made an order for detention, that order, not being in substitution, for transportation or imprisonment, was not protected by the section. Could the legislature have intended that a superior court should be competent to set aside an illegal order for detention, where the illegality merely consisted in an omission by the magistrate to formally record a sentence of imprisonment, which he intended immediately to supersede, but that it should not be competent to interfere where the magistrate having gone through that form proceeded to order detention without having received authority under the Act to pass such order, or ordered the detentiont of an adult, a girl, or any other person wholly outside the scope of the Act, or of a youthful offender for a term in excess of the mazimum allowed by the Act. Again, if a literal construction of the second part of section 16 was adopted, the earlier part protecting "any order passed with respect to the age of a youthful offender" was superfluous. These words referred to the finding as to age required by section 11 before any youthful offender could be sent to a reformatory school under the previous sections, but that finding was an independent and substantive order; it was only a necessary preliminary to any substitution of detention for imprisonment; and even such substitution legal or illegal, was protected the preliminary finding was of course protected as part of it, and required no separate protection. On the other hand, if notwithstanding section 16, an illegal order substituting detention for imprisonment in the case of offender over the age of 15 might be reversed, the question of fact whether the offender was over or under 15 must always be first determined, and on that question the legislature might well intend the subordinate court s finding to be conclusive. Further there was nothing in section 16 which took away power of a superior court to set aside in appeal or revision the conviction, and consequently the sentence of imprisonment in substitution of which the order for detention in a reformatory schoo was made. In such a case the order for detention would necessarily become imperative. If the superior court maintained the conviction but altered the sentence to one, such as whipping, for which detention in a reformatory school could not be substituted, the same result would follow. This showed that section 16 could not be read with absolute literalness, for in such case the substituted order for detention was undoubtedly altered or revers d.

Section 16 did not appear to have been discussed by any of the other High Courts in any reported case. In practice these Courts did not act on the view that they had no power to alter or revise in appeal or revision an illegal order substituting detention in a reformatory school for transportation or imprisonment.

After referring to the analogy to section 16 of Act VIII. of 1897 in section 435 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and to the fact that sections in Special Acts of Parliament though expressly providing that convictions, orders, or rather proceedings "shall not be removed into the High Court by 'certiorari' or otherwise," had been construed as not depriving the High Court of power to issue a "certiorari" where such order had been passed without juridiction, the learned Chief Justice said that in accordance with these findings he thought that section 16 of the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 did not apply where there was an absence of jurisdiction, and that the consequence of holding it to apply where the order substituting detention for transportation or imprisonment was illigal, would be that a magistrate could make any such illegal order be pleased without jurisdiction. Even if he was wrong in this view, still section 16 in terms referred only to the interference of the superior courts under the Code of Criminal Proeedure, and the High Court could alter or reverse any such illegal order in the exercise of its power of interference under section 15 of the High Court's Act, 1881, which was in no way touched. That provision was not referred to in the judgments of Queen-Empress vs. Himai and Queen Empress vs. Gobinda. But for the reasons he had given he held that under the Code as well as under the High Court's Act the High Court was competent to interfere in such a case, and that the decisions to the contrary were wrong and must be overruled. Before passing any order npon the present application they must ask the Sessions Judge for a finding as to whether the accused Hori was a *Dalera*, as alleged both by the accused himself and by the Local Government. The application would be disposed of after the receipt of that finding.

Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. Justice Banerji expressed their concurrence with the Chief Justice in brief judgments.

RULERS WITH NO THRONES TO SIT ON.

There were never so many exiled monarchs in the world as there are to-day. There is hardly a country in Europe which does not shelter some potentate whose throne has disappeared or been given to another, and it is patthtic to think of these historic figures, leaving out their lives in solitude, thinking of the kingdoms they have lost.

We in England have amongst us perhaps the most triking of all these exiled monarchs, the ex-Empress of the French, who leads a lonely life at Farnborough. The Empress Eugenie has been an exile in England nearly twenty years. Once the chief lady in Europe and the leader of fashion, her life is now infinitely sad in its loneliness. She recently visited Paris incognito and spent a few days amid the scene of her former triumphs as wife of Napoleon III., but she travels little, and has given no formal entertainments since the death of her son.

Another Queen in exile, whose sorrows have only just begun, is iliuokalani, the dethroned Queen of Hawaii. But the other day she was the absolute ruler of awaii to-day she lives in America as plan Mrs. Dominis. Her throne has been sold by auction, and she has been deprived of all she possessed as Queen of Hawaii—all except her dignity, which she still retains. She has petitioned the American Government for the restoration of the Crown lands, which are worth a million sterling, and she has busied herself in exile by writing a most interesting book called "Hawiis Story, by Hawaii's Queen," Liliuokalani was in London at the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, and sat next to the German Emperor at dinner.

By the irony of fate, Queen Ranavola, of Madagascar was, after her dethronement by the French, an exile in the island of Reunion; but on the first of last month she embarked with her suite to Algeria, where she is to be kept under close observation. At one time she hoped that she might be allowed to live in Paris—a city which she is longing to see but her wishes are hardly likely to be realised.

But Africa is the happy hunting-ground for fallen monarchs. Samory, Prempeh, Mwanga, Behanzin Nana, and dozen other kings of the Dark Coment, are now meditating on what might have been had the white men not invaded their territory. Samory, the most recent captive, began life as a slave, but rose by his powers as a soldier until he became king. His capture by the French was the last blow to his power, and the fallen chief is now bemoaning his fate at Kaves, in north-west Africa. A traveller found him there the other day, squatted on a native mat in his hut, chatting to his favourite wife and two of his son. He was smoking vigorously and incessantly. "Tell this white man I am old and would like to be shot," he said, "but let them save my sons, who are young." Samory is sixty-five stands over six feet.

Behanzin, whom the French dethroned at Dahomy six or seven years ago, is still a prisoner at Martinique, passing his day stretched out on a mat smoking a pipe. Behanzin refuses to learn a word of French, but the mere mention of General Dodds, who overthrew him, rouses him to anger. He rarely does anything more arduous than changing his clothes.

Prempeh, the benign King of Benin, who when in his kingly state, amused himself by killing slaves, is now stated to be a good Presbyterian, attending regularly at the mission church in Freetown, Old-Calabar. Here he lives in a mud house opening on the main road, and it is pitiful to see the efforts made by the dethroned chief to keep up his royal dignity. Bedecked in the splendour of his robes and ornaments, he arranges his little party in one long single file, to impress strangers with a sense of his importance as he marches at their head. Like Samory, Prempeh smokes a good deal, and is waited upon hand and foot by his wives. He has adopted English dress, and appeared not long ago in trousers of yellow brocaded satin, with a white and blue mantle over his shoulders. He is young and strong-spirited being only twenty-five—but he has come to believe that the English are the masters of the universe.

While the soldiers are playing cards in his throne-room at Mandalay, King Theebaw is amusing himself by throwing pebbles into the sea on the West Coast of India; and Mwanga, who butchered Bishop Hannington in Uganda, is now, let us hope, redeeming the character which Colonel Lugard gave him, as a "murderer publicly given to unmentionable crimes, a means despicable brute, and a notorious coward."

Nana, the African king, who is now a prisoner at Accra, has indeed fallen from palace luxury to penury, as his recent appeal to the Queen shows plainly enough. "But please, consul," says Nana, in the epistle, written at the time of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, "remember I was born a son of Oluma, and never left my town until you sent a man-of-war and burnt it; and I used to think my country too big and no man fit to touch me. But I learn big lesson now, for I lose all my cargoes, all my cash, all my houses, and my town is only sand and bush. All my people are far away, and many of my family killed by the ship. I hear Queen have big play for this year, because she live long past other king or queen. I beg you ask to have mercy on me and pity my case."

Ex-King Milan, of Servia, who has been the central figure in more scandals than any body in Europe appears to be getting nearer and nearer to his lost throne. Tired of gambling at other people's expense, he is again exerting his influence over his son, and the Queen from whom he was divorced. His exile was self-imposed, and now that he has spent the £ 50,000 he carried off from the kingdom, he appears anxious to re-assert himself, and the latest news is that he has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army in the country he used to rule.

THE PHILIPPINES.

News has arrived from Iloilo indicating that no further fighting has occurred there. On the Molo side the people are very friendly. On the Jaro side, the insurgents are strengthening their entrenchments, which means nothing, for as soon as the Americans decide upon an advance the Filipinos will make the customary strategic movement to the rear. At Negros everything is peaceful. Colonel Smith and the officers of the Californian Regiment doing much to spread a friendly feeling among the natives. General Miller, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Miller, have been the guests of the President of the new Republican Government at Bacolod.

Colonel Stotzenberg, who was killed in the raeent fighting near Malolas, was the Commanding Officer of the Nebraska Volunteers, who, together with the South Dakotas and Pennsylvanias, formed the right (on General Hale's brigade) in the advance from Calbocan to Malolas. Colonel Stotzenberg was one of the ablest of the Volunteer officers, and handled his men at all times with great judgment. The Nebraskas fired the first shot on the American side agalnst the Spanish and it was an outpost affair of the Nebraskas that precipitated hostilities against the Filipinos on the 4th of February last.

On the 17th ultimo, the Provost guard raided a house in Manila that turned out to be a recruiting office of the insurgent Government. A Colonel, two captains and several subordinates were captured, together with evidence in the shape of books and papers that is proof conclusive. The place had been under police surveillance for some time. It is said that one of the prisoners is the Filipino general Pio dal Piar.

Manila exchanges contain details of the operations of General Lawton's brigade in the neighbourhood of the Laguna de Bay. Wherever the American troops went, the natives retired, sometimes fighting sullenly, sometimes retiring without exchanging a shot. Six steam launches were captured. The troops were recalled, and apparently the benefits of six days' fighting have been throwe away. When the garrisons were withdrawn, the natives returned to the towns and villages. In the neighbourhood of Malolos, several American soldiers have been killed and wounded by native "snipers." Out posts are occasionally murdered at the small post inside the lines, and attempts have been made to damage the railway between Manila and Malolos.

Lieut Meyer, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, committed suicide by jumping overboard from the transport Sheridan two days before the steamers arrival at Manila.

FREAKED LOSS OF AN AMERICAN CUTTER AND 15 MEN.

The latest news from the Philippines goes to show that the Filipinos are beginning to see the hopelessness of the struggle in which they are engaged.

On Friday General Antonio Luna, who had bee hotly pursued by General McArthur, surrendere with a large body of Insurgents, with all their arms without fighting.

The Charleston, which arrived in Hongkong at about seven o'clock yesterday morning, brought news of a disaster which had befallen the Yorktown's cutter and fifteen men. The Charleston eft Iloilo on the 25th of April, on which day end, Yorktown arrived and reported that her cutter, with fourteen men and a navigator, was missing. The cutter had been sent ashore for provisions at a small island further to the norths and soon after she had got round a bend in the river firing was heard. A second boat's crew was sent to see what was the matter, but the cutter was nowhere to be found. The Yorktown remained in the vicinity for three days, and every search was made, but without result, and it is feared that the cutter was fired upon by the Filipinos and sunk, and al the occupants lost.

The Charleston reached Manila on Thursday morning and reported the occurrence, leaving for Hongkong the same evening.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

On Thursday, before Mr. Justice Sale, Mr. J. N. Dutt instructed by Mr. E. J. Fink, appeared for Lillian Bolton, who sued for divorce from her husband Frederick George on the grounds of adultery and desertion. There was no appearance for the respondent.

According to Counsel's opening statement, Bolton, in 1895, came from England fresh, and married his client who was then Miss Gomes, a young girl of 17. The marriage took place in September 1895, and in December the respondent left his wife and committed adultery.

Lillian Annie May Bolton, the petitioner, said that she was married to Frederick George Bolton on 1st September, 1895 in the Church of Our Blessed Lady of Dolours at Sealdah (certificate of marriage produced). She lived with her husband at No. 16 Scott's Lane, her father's residence, for three months after the marriage. The respondent, who was a guard on the E.B.S. Railway, then deserted her. Shortly after marraige her husband was transferred for a few days up-country, but he did not take her with him. On his return he lived with her for a month and-a-half.

Sale, J.: What was his conduct during that time?

Petitioner: He used to go out on the pretence of looking for a job and would come home drunk, and when I remonstrated he got into a temper.

Sale, J.: Did he beat you?

Petitioner: Yes. He thumped me.

Sale, J.: He did, did he?

Petitioner: Yes.

Sale J.: And then?

Petitioner. He left me and on going to look for him, I found him in Haberley's Lane. I found him drunk, I went with my aunt Mrs. Gomes. I asked him to come back but he would not, and threatened to strike me. He left Calcutta on 14th December. He shipped to America. I have heard nothing from him since. He has no relatives in this country.

John Charles Michael Buckland Schroda, a clerk in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., first made the acquaintance of Bolton in December 1893 in Haberley's Lane.

Mr. Dutt: How did you behave yourself with Mr. Bolton after you became friendly with him?

Witness: I used to go out with him. He was living at Mrs. Shugg's Boarding House where I lived also. He left in February 1895 and was married in September. He returned to Mrs. Shugg's.

Witness then described, with amusing detail, an occasion in October 1895 on which he saw the respondent in bed with a Mrs. Smith in 81 Phear's Lane.

Walter Strover, who appeared in Volunteer uniform, then took the Court into his confidence as to the goings-on at 81 Phear's Lane. Witness went there with his son, who used to amuse the young ladies by playing the banjo till 2 A. M. The place belonged to the Manuels, and Mrs. Smith was her daughter. Bolton used to look sweet on Mrs. Smith of an evening. He used to have his arm round her waist and she returned the compliment. They would occasionally dart behind the screen. Witness used to hear a lot of smacking, but could not say whether it was the mother or daughter.

Bolton was kissing. (Laughter.)

His Lordship granted a rule nisi for dissolution of marriage.—*I. D. News.*

There is much increase in the level of the Pudma river.

The German East Africa Company's steamer Safari arrived at Bombay on Thursday from Mombassa and Zanzibar, bringing one hundred and ten deck passengers. Three of these were found to be suffering from jigger, and were sent to hospital.

There were 31 cases and 28 deaths from cholera on Thursday at Karachi, the totals up to date being 1,923 cases and 1,786 deaths.

Tenders for 400,000 three per cen Bengal-Nagpur Railway debentures have been received to the amount of £1,500,000. Tenders at a premium of 3s. 6d. receive one-twentieth of the amount applied for, and all above that in full, the average price being 5s 1·4d.

A tiger which recently did considerable damage near Zwetaw, in the Kyaukta Subdivision, Burma, besides killing three persons, has been shot by the police, who expended over forty rounds of ammunition before he was despatched.

The *Malayalee* defamation case was taken up again on the 16th instant. The defence almost waved their objection of want of jurisdiction and stuck to the second objection of the complainant having launched the prosecution without Government sanction. The reply of the plaintiff's Vakil was that the defamatory statement was with reference to an act not arising out of his duties as a Government servant and that consequently no sanction was needed. The court reserved its decision.

Legislation will probably be undertaken before long to restore to soldier clerks immunity from income-tax on military pay. This immunity was enjoyed prior to 1896, and its removal was the result of an accident in the wording of an amendment to section 136 of the Army Act which had reference only to the decrees of Civil and Small Cause Court but which has been interpreted to apply, also to income-tax, though this, it now appears was not contemplated at the time it was introduced.

Some months ago, says the *Madras Mail* Government deputed a bacteriologist to enquire into the prevalence of enteric fever and other diseases in Poona city. Dr. M. Davies, a bacteriologist of eminence was selected for the investigation, and has just published a report on his experiments. In neither the air, the water, the milk, nor the ground was he able to find any germs like the typhoid fever organism, so far, as morbific causes in Poona. "We are no wiser," observes the *Bombay Gazette*," than we were before in one direction; but we are wiser in other directions, for we now know with certainty, what observers suspected long since that many supposed sources, of typhoid fever are perfectly harmless. The result of the investigation of Dr. Davies simply proves what most people have come to know, that years of investigation will be necessary to throw any light on the sources whence many pathogenic germs come and where thye may be found.

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WHERE THE PEACE CONFERENCE SITS.

THE HOUSE IN THE WOOD.

No dramatist could have devised a more picturesque and striking conclusion to our progressive nineteenth century, says the "National Review," than the Conference initiated by the Tsar of All the Russias. Armed to the teeth with the most destructive appliances that modern science could invent, the nations of the world are about to discuss the means of arriving at a universal and lasting peace! Jealousy, ambition, land hunger, those Furies which have tormented the human race from the beginning, are to be exercised from the face of the civilised world. Excessive armaments, the scourge of our time, are to be abandoned, and peaceful settlements are to keep the Temple of Janus henceforth closed. We are, indeed, on the eve of a millennium if it prove not a will-o'-the wisp. This dramatic event is all the more interesting from the fact that the youngest ruler in Europe, who began her reign under such happy auspices last summer, will welcome the delegates to her country. The house in the Wood, which her Majesty has placed at their disposal for the Conference seems expressly made for the purpose. The large Orange Hall," with its magnificent paintings commemorating the peace of Munster, will be the theatre of the debates. Under the eyes of Pallas Athene the delegates will frame their resolutions, while the inspiring device is held up before them, *ultimus ante omnes de parta pace triumphs*. ("The greatest victory is that by which peace is won").

THE GOLDEN AGE OF DUTCH HISTORY.

The House in the Wood is a monument of the golden age of Dutch history. The seventeenth century produced in Holland that extraordinary outburst of energy and power in all directions which seems the climax in the life of a nation and leaves a glorious recollection for all times. Freedom's battle had been won. The Dutch flag was planted in Brazil, at the Cape, in North America, in the East and West Indies. It was the age of Vondel, the Dutch Milton, of Hooft, the great historian of Rembrandt, of Huygens, of Grotius, of Spinoza. And he who during part of that great century presided over the destinies of the nation was the Stadholder Frederick Henry, son of William the Silent, and of his wife Louise de Coligny. History has given him a place among great statesmen and great tacticians. The seiges of Bois-le-Duc, Maestricht, Breda are famous in military annals. He was liberal minded and of a kindly disposition. Good fortune, it was believed, attended his birth. The conjunction of the stars had been favourable; and the superstition grew when it was found that the prince recklessly braved every danger and escaped unhurt. Till the age of forty he remained unmarried. Gossip said that, likehis elder brother the Stadholder Maurice he admired the fair sex too much to fix his choice. His mother had spared no efforts to arrange a marriage for him. In his youth he had been engaged to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, but his coldness to the bride and differences about the settlement were the reasons the marriage never took place.

THE BUILDING OF THE HOUSE.

Prince Frederick Henry was the first of the Stadholders who held a brilliant Court. William the Silent's life had been one of perpetual struggle and self-sacrifice. His son Maurice was above all a great soldier; his tastes were simple, he was unmarried, and his only luxury was battle-steeds. Prince Frederick Henry loved art and splendour, and his consort encouraged his tastes. Rembrandt and Van Dyck painted for him, and he surrounded himself with works of art of various kinds. The Price built two country houses, one at Ryswyk, where the Peace was afterwards concluded, and one at Honselaarsdyk. Neither exists any more. Amalia de Solms wished to have a countrythouse of her own near the Hague, and selected for the site the neighbouring wood. On the outskirts to the east side she bought a piece of land which was then not much more than a wilderness and a morass. The plans of the new palace were devised, according to the Princess's ideas, by the great architect of the day, Van Campen, and were submitted to the Prince, who was then conducting the campaign in Flanders. We know from a litter of his secretary, Constantyn Huygens, father of the celebrated Christian Huygens, that he wished the house to be on a more modest scale and to have an entrance-hall, but he wisely gave in to his wife's wishes. On the 2nd of September, 1645, the first stone of the House in the Wood was laid by the Queen of Bohemia, and the plan of building a large octagonal central hall, with a set of rooms on each side and an upper floor, was carried out by an architect of renowne Peter Post, who executed the plans of Van Campenr The wings were not added till a late, period. The gardens were laid out in L. Notre style, with hedges and shrubs cut into shapes and the traditional maze. Unfortunately the taste of later times has done away with these characteristic features. The garden has nevertheless kept its charm. The late Queen Sophia, who was passionately fond of the place, superintended the gardening with great taste and knowledge not only when she lived there in summer, but almos every afternoon in winter she visited it and gave her directions. There may be some still who will remember how skillfully the space was laid out, how graceful were the flower arrangements and the black swans sailing on the water.

DEATH OF PRINCE FREDERICK HENRY.

The house was not completed when, in 1647, Prince Frederick Henry died, at the age of sixty-three. He had long been suffering from gout and apoplectic attacks, and even the reputed panacea of the Police quack doctor, Cnoffelius, which had been tried as a last resort, proved of no avail. The Princess was inconsolable. She had been the mose devoted wife. During the twenty two years of her married life the Prince had gone every spring to the seat of war, and so great was her anxiety that she was not satisfied with the news he gave of himself, but directed his secretary, Huygens, to repor to her constantly. She now resolved to dedicate the great hall of the House in the Wood to the memory of the Prince by commemorating in paintings on the walls the chief events of his life and his great feats of arms, which had so powerfully contributed to bring the eighty years' war with Spain to a close, though the Peace of Munster was not concluded till the year after his death.

DECORATING THE HOUSE.

Huygens remained the adviser of Amalia de Solms. He was a learned and accomplished man, with great taste and judgment, and a not inconsiderable poet. Many were the conferences the Princess held with him and the architect Van Campen to settle the designs of the pictures and to select the artists. Rubens and Van Dyck were both dead; but next to Van Dyck, Jordaens of Antwerp was the greatest pupil of Rubens, and it was he who was chosen to execute the chief portion of the work—the triumph of Frederick Henry. Jordance, though to his master in power of imagination and sense of beauty, was at least his equal in richness of colouring. His huge painting which covers one side of the wall is a master-piece, and the description he wrote for the Princess helps us fully to understand his meaning. For the remaining work, two more pupils of Rubens were selected—Van Tulden or Bois-le-Duc and Peter Zoutman of Haarlem—besides several other painters of renown, among whom Gerard Honthorst known also as Gherardo dalle Notti, is the most conspicuous. He painted the panels with the marriages of Frederick Henry and Amalia de Sotms; that of her daughter Louise Henrietta with the great Elector; the scene representing William the Second bringing over his wife, Mary, the daughter of Charles the First; and the charming picture of Amalia with her four daughters. The paintings recording the naval and military education of Prince Frederick Henry, his return at the age of sixteen with Prince Maurice from the battle of Nieuport, his elevation to the rank of Stadholder at the death of his brother, and the reversion of the Stadholdership granted to his son William, at the age of five, are all ascribed to Van Tulden.

NAMED THE "HUIS TEN BOSCH."

In 1652 this beautiful hall was finished. No fewer than forty-four names had been suggested byHuygens for the new house, and he tells us that finally by his advice the Princess gave it the one which she had intended at first for the hall alone, "Oranje zayl." This name is now only given to the great hall, and the house itself is known as the "Huis ten Bosch, or House in the Wood. While Amalia de Solms was erecting this memorial to her husband, her only son, William the Second, died at the age of twenty-four. Her sorrow was embittered by the thought that he had been estranged from her that he had strenuously opposed the peace, and that his marriage with a daughter of the House of Stuart had far from realised her expectations. A week after his death, William the Third was born, and though, after some dispute, three guardians were appointed, his grand, mo her Amalia de Solms had the chief care of him and a great part in forming his charcter. When, at the age of nine, the Prince was sent to Leiden with M. de Zuylestein, his tutor, the faithful secretary Huygens was ordered to draw up a series of instrnctions in which it is not difficult to trace the master mind of Amalia de Solms.

LUXURY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

After the completion of her house, the Princess spent her summers there. Sir William Temple was struck with the luxury of her establishment, as she would not use anything which was not of gold! but he praised her order and economy, which enabled her to do so on a revenue not exceeding £12,000 a year. Subsequent generations have more or less followed the habit of spending the summers at the House in the Wood, which became more attractive as the wood that led to increasd in beauty. Its record would present many a curious episode. We find an entry in the journal of Constantyn Euygens the younger, William the Third's secretary, dated the 13th of February, 1691, stating incidentally that he did not see the King that day, at his Majesty had treated the Elector of Brandenburg at the House in the Wood, and they had had a carouse. "The King came home at nine and slept some time in a chair before the fire ere he went to bed." Such touches of human nature, like the shadows that give relief to a portrait, make posterity feel in close touch with the great men of the past. After the death of William the Third, the house became for a time the property of the King of Prussia, who had a share, through his mother, in the succession of the late King. He allowed a former representative of the Republic at Berlin, General Keppel, to live in it; but in 1732, when the succession was finally settled, it was restored to the Prince of Orange, afterwards William the Fourth, and it became his favourite resort. It was he who added the two wings, and he also enlarged the entrance hall, and built a chapel over it, where the Anglican service was held for his wife, the daughter of George the Second. This was at a later period turned into a billiard room. William the Fifth, the last of the Stadholders, took no less interest in the house than his father. He had all the paintings carefully restored for the reception of his wife, the Princess of Prussia, to whom the Dresden chandelier which hangs in one of the drawing-rooms was given as a present by her uncle Frederick the Great the beautiful Chinese decorations also date from his time. His eldest son, who become the first King of Holland, William the First was born there. The house in the Wood has shared the destinies of the nation. When in consequence of the Resolution, the Stadholder had left the country, it was declared national property, and it became for a time the prison of members of the moderate party who had been arrested in the name of liberty on the 22nd of January, 1798, King Luis Napoleon, in his turn, inhabited the house in summer.

THE LAST BRILLIANT DAYS.

The last brilliant days of the House in the Wood were those when the late Queen Sophia held her Court there, and when it became the centre of attraction for remarkable people from various countries. There was nothing the Queen liked better than being surrounded by a few friends with whom she could freely discuss politics, history, science, art; and she possessed the ready wit, the light touch, and the insight into men and things which give conversation its charm.

NOTES BY THE MAIL.

A TON of sea water is supposed to contain about fourteen grains of gold.

THE Sultan of Turkey spends more for his table than any other human being of modern or ancient times— £1,000 daily.

COFINS in Russia are never covered with black. If the deceased is a child pink is used: if a woman, crimson, though for a widow they use brown.

AN autograph love-letter of King Henry the Eighth to the unfortunate Anne Boleyn has just been unearthed in the Vatican library. It is in French and in the approved style of the love-sick swain.

AFTER an operation for Cataract, at Leeds nfirmary, an elderly woman, named Wade, has icompletely recovered her sight after thirty years' blindness. She had buried two sons without seeing them.

THE West Monmouth Conservative Association have invited Dr. Jameson to oppose Sir W. Harcourt at the General Election. Dr. Jameson defers a reply till his return from Rhodesia, for which place he starts to-morrow.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR on Monday introduced bill to establish a Department of Agriculture and other industries, and technical instruction in Ireland. Mr. Dillon described the measure as unsatisfactory. andshallaby.

A NOVEL system of advertising has been inaugurated by a Scottish distiller. He bought a cargo of parrot, taught £1,000 them to say "Drink Blank's whisky," and then presented them in gilt cage to the saloon-keepers of Liverpool.

AT the annual meeting of the Council of the Women's Liberal Federation a resolution was passed by a large majority not to interfere in Parliamentary bye-elections. The Countess of Carlisle, the President, accepted this as a challenged, to decline to leave her action fettered by any such restriction. She would obey the mandate during the year for which she had been elected, and after that they might make a change.

THE suspension of the lecture of M. Duruz at the Ecole Polytechnique, owing to the disorderly conduct of some of his pupils, was made the subject of a question in the Chamber in Paris on Friday. M. de Freycine said that the suspension of the course had been simply measure of prudence, but added that M. Duruz had published articles of a nature to arouse the susceptibilities of the students. His defence roused such an uproar in the Chamber that he left the Tribunal, and the incident closed.

ST. JAMES'S HALL was crowded on the occasion of the annual meeting of the National Anti-Vivisection Society. The Duke of Portland presided, and the other speakers were Lord Coleridge, Lady-Grove, Canon Wilber Force, the Duchess of Somerest Mr. Paulton, M. P., Colonel Lockwood, M. D., Mr. Stephen Coleridge, and Bishop Barry. A resolution was carried, affirming "that the torture inflicted upon animals by licensed vivisectors in the laboratories of this country is unjustifiable," and pledging those present to support measures in Parliament for putting an end to it.

ON the 5th of May M. Delcasse made statement respecting the two conventions with England to the Committee of the French Chamber. He said he had obtained the three principal points he had in view, the exclusion of Egypt from the arrangement, France retaining her liberty and not recognising anything accomplished without her consent; the consolidation of French African possessions in one block; and the acquisition of the Kanem, Baghiri and Wadie district. Their great aim in the negotiation had been in the interests of peace to remove the causes of conflict between nation without sacrificing essential interests.

WE had never thought to read another article on Klondike, but Mr. Alexander Macdonald's tale of three pioneering. Scots in a boat, to say nothing of the dog, with which *Blackwood* opens, is full of interest. On one occasion, when the voyagers landed on an island in the lake they were crossing, the water was covered with thick ice in a single night:—Near the beach, where the breakers had dashed themselves in mad fury, a rippling succession of waves appeared—waves, indeed, yet moulded as in glass; for, however, impossible it may seem, they were frozen in their natural shape, and looked to the eye like the furrows of a field.

In the absence of the Duke of York, the Duchess, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, was present at two interesting ceremonies in West Wales on Tuesday. First Her Royal Highness, who met with hearty public reception and was presented with addressed and flowers, opened a new pier at Tenby. Afterwards a short visit was paid to Pembroke Castle, and then the Royal party proceeded to Pembroke Dock, where amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, the Duchess christened the new Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, the launch being carried out in a most successful manner.

PRACTICALLY speaking, all the high class educational establishments of Russia have been closed till the end of the year. In a few of them principally in the Universities, a small percentage only of the students are undergoing their examinations. All other work has, says the St, Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* been suspended. A secret bulletin of the students organization contains a protest against any of their number submitting themselves for examination in the present crisis, but active obstruction in accordance with this advice has been stopped by imprisonment and expulsion on a large scale. Artists and domiciliary searches continue to be made rightly. The police authorities are doing all they can to give a political colouring to the movement, and the friends of the students are in despair. It is difficult to find room for all the students in the prisons of St. Petersburg. Those already incarcerated are being examined one by one by gendarmes. Only the Procureur of the place of justice may be present, and the accused is not allowed to have any advocate or any other means of defence.

THE sensational Framurz Jung case has been fixed for the 16th June, when Mr. Eardley Norton, instructed by Mr. Mitra, Vakil of the Nizam's High Court, will defend Framurz Jung.

THE case of assault brought by a contractor of the Nizam's P. W. D. against Mr. J. B. Buchanan, Chief Engineer, P.W. D., was fixed for final hearing yesterday.

THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

A STICK and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time o' day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a young fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have haremonised. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now, when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to want a travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very hey day of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with crust and with all that the crust stood for or represented.

This own account of the circumstances runs thus:

"Up to October, 1893, I had been a strong, healthy, and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul, nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about the chest. A short, distressing cough settled upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance.

"Although only a young man of twenty-six I was *obliged to hobble about With a stick*, and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors sounded me and *said I was in a consumption.*

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Misled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected, treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is *not afflicted with*, and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications—his true disease which, unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally employed.

"They gave me cod-liver oil," he continued, "and medicines, but I got no better. Indeed, I was so low-spirinted and miserable I didn't care what become of me. As time passed I grew weaker and weaker.

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Walmgate, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and myfood giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a *dry crust*. I have since had good health. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquirers to me. (Signed) Isaiah Lewis. 124, Walmgate, York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust' (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement swift-coming weakness; and then the *prone position*, when help is vain. Mother Seigel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the *crust* for the stick. It curred his dyspepsia.

TIGERS IN THE SUNDERBANS.

BABU SASI BHUSAN CHATTERJEE writes from Cossipore:—

A friend of mine, Babu Tarak Nath Bannerjee, zemindar, Goria, 24-Pergunnahs, has leased a portion of the Sunderban forests from Government for the purpose of jungle clearing and cultivation. His property is situated in Lot 114, Goda Mathura, on the bank of the Saraldi river, about eighty miles south of Calcutta. In April last Babu T. N. Bannerjee, having to go there on business, kindly took me and his nephew Babu Jitendra Nath with him. The portion of forest leased comprises a little over 6,000 bighas, and covers an area about four miles long by two miles broad. Nearly 4,000 bighas of this land has been cleared and protected from the encroachment of the salt water by high embankments and is nearly ready for cultivation. The remainder (2,000 bighas) is all forest, being a continuation of the neighbouring forest, in which are many deer, wild boar, monkey, and tiger, and which are intersected by rivers in which corcodiles abound. After we had stayed on this property for nearly ten days, and enjoyed making ourselves ocquainted with the history and the surroundings of the place, we (*viz*, myself, Jitendra, and a shikari, an old but well-built man oi of aboue fifty-five years) arranged one morning to make a trip right into the forest, partly to see the natural beauties of the place, and partly to shoot deer. I had a six chambered revolver, the young man had a double barrel breech-loaders, while the shikari carried an old-fashioned smooth bore gun. Of course, we had these arms all properly loaded before starting. In the forest we found many varieties of jungle trees, each species covering several hundred bighas and keeping to itself in a large group as it were. The soil underneath remains for the most part under water at high tide and is soft and muddy when the water recedes. No grass or weeds can grow on account of the salt water, and there are plain lawns or open spaces at intervals in which we could imagine the animals holding open air meetings. When we had gone about a mile and-a-half into the forest, and as we reached one of these lawns, our attention was drawn by the shikari to certain signs showing that a deer had been caught and taken away by a tiger but a few hours previously. We saw the claw marks of tiger and hoops marks of the deer, and the scratches and trail marks on the soft mud clearly indicated that the deer had struggled heard but ineffectually and had been ultimately dragged into the woods. As we were examining this marks with much interest we heard two deep hollow roars from inside the wood. The shikari told us that the tiger was very near and advised that we should all kneel down with our guns aimed in the direction that the sounds came from. We accordingly did so, aiming our fire arms in that direction. We were in this position for some five or six minutes, enjoying each other meanwhile to muster all courage, and arrangfng that in the event of the animal taking one of us the other two should do their best to rescue him or his body from the jaws of the tiger. Suddenly we heard a rustling noise from the trees in front of us, and right before us out came a huge tiger measuring from seven to eight feet from his nose to the end of his tail. The open space was only about six cottahs in areas and the animal was some thirty feet in front of us. The beast first stared ferociously, for what seemed a very long time, at us, and then began to stroll about in front, perhaps seeking for a chance to spring upon us. The shikari earnestly impressed upon us that we were not to fire; for in the event of our missing, or of the animal only being wounded, he would surely leap upon us and take one of us away. We could not but follow his advice, and so kept on our knees ready to shoot should the tiger assume the aggressive. The animal, ton the other hand, kept on strolling about and looking for a chance to attack us, sometimes raising his tail high up in the air, sometimes lashing it against the mud. After we had been in this position for a few minutes, the shikari advised us to shout of the top of our voices to try and scare the animal away. We all three did so, but the shouting had no effect; and after we had shouted for six or eight minutes and were very nearly exhausted the animal seemed to realize that he should not get a chance, and to our great joy turned round and retreated into the woods through one of the openings. We, too, keeping on our knees and aiming one guns towards the animal, began to move in the opposite direction through another opening till we reached a more spacious clearing about fifty or sixty feet from where we had interviewed the tiger. While we rested there beneath a big tree, the shikari collected some dry wood, se fire to it, and recommended us to move on through he fire as fast as possible. This we did and eventually reached the enbankment outside the forest by a circuitous route. Thus ended what was very exciting and the same time unpleasant adventure, and it is interesting as bearing out what one hears about the tigers of the Sunderbans having no fear of man.

"EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE" IN INDIA.

(*New Age.*)

THERE is nothing that Englishmen pride themselves upon so vain gloriously as the even-handed justice they deal out to their fellow subjects in India. The boast is a common place of official oratory; and it is taken up and perpetuated by many good people, who are indiscreet enough to put their trust in official self-laudations. The frequency of assaults by Europeans upon Indians is a claimant grievance in India; and concurrent with it is the continual complaint that as between Europeans and Indians in criminal cases it is hopeless to expect that justice will be done. Even where punishment is inflicted in the ordinary course, it is always meted out in such fashion as to support the permanent feeling of the Indians that the scales are weighted in favour of the European aggressor. "The appearances of British soldiers in courts of justice in answer to criminal charges," wrote the "Englishman"—an Anglo-Indian paper, too—in September last, "are out of all proportion to their numbers in this country; and we may confidently say that at least ninety per cent. of these charges are for acts of violence committed towards natives varying in all degrees from simple assaults to murder." The shocking case of Dr. Sircar in April last year led Sir Baker Russell, the Commander of the Bengal Army, to issue a general order wishing all grades of officers "to take such steps as will forcibly impress on their men the cowardliness of striking or otherwise ll-using natives of India." Yet in September last the "Englishman" was still urging on the Government the necessity of "taking every possible step to remedy" the wretched grievance. In February this year, Lord Stanley of Alderley raised the question in the House of Lords, limiting himself to the case of soldiers, and citing particularly the grievous cases of Dr. Sircar and the poor boy shot by a soldier called Knight on a trap at Poonamallee. Lord Onslow replied that "cases such as the noble lord referred to were not numerous, only two h ing occurred in recent years and one which happened eight or ten years ago." Of course, Lord Onslow shirked the point by putting a tacit emphasis on "such." These were exceptionally bad cases; but he carefully glossed over the daily occurence of less aggravated, but yet very exasperating, outrages. In this way the English public is kept in the dark. The high-handed behaviour of the military is not lost upon the civil European, population, who have run up a shocking tale of outrages, with like results in the Courts of "Justice" An English jury in India will not bring in a verdict of guilty against an English culprit, except in the most glaring circumstances. Even in the frightful cases of Dr. Sircar and the Poonamallee boy the juries found the prisoners guilty only of "causing grievous bodily hurt" and "causing death by a rash and negligent act." This conception of justice is laying the foundation of deep dissatisfaction and future trouble; and there could be no greater disservice to the British Empire in India than to gloss over, or wholly to ignore, these cowardly and dangercus outrages, as the official clasa and the quasi-official press are only too apt to do. The British public, if they only knew, would certainly loathe all such ungenerous and unjust treatment of natives.

SECRETS OF LONG LIFE.

IN one of the magazines Mr. Fred M'Kenzie gives the views of many famous men and women on the secret of long life.

"The old superstition that members of the Royal Family lead lives of luxurious ease is," he says, "now almost dead. But no one who knows anything of the administration of the British Army could ever entertain the ghost of such a notion about His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Civilians can hardly realise the way in which, as Commander-in-Chief, he permeated the whole British Army with his spirit of thoroughness, his hatred of favourtism, his contempt of the "feather-bed' soldier whatever the rank of that 'feather-bed' soldier might be. His greatest monument remains in the contrast betweet the British Army immediately after the Crimean War and the army when he resigned his Commandership-in-Chief in the autumn of 1895. To-day, though but a few months off 80 years old, His Royal Highness, still takes a very active part in life, as every newspaper reader knows. How has he kept his strength so long? Departing from the unwritten tradition which causes members of the Royal Family, as a rule, to refrain from taking part in symposia, His Royal Highness has honoured me with the following message through his son, Colonel Fitz George: He ascribes his longevity to a good constitution, active life, and plenty of occupation and work."

The Archbishop of Canterbury is practical and to the point. He says: "I do not find the burden of life heavy. I have observed no particular rule about food, etc., except not to eat or drink what I found disagree with me. I have little doubt that total abstinence from intoxicating liquors conduces to ongevity. I know nothing for or against the use of tobacco, except that it is an annoyance to those who do not smoke. I cannot tell what has led to my having lived to nearly seventy-seven."

Not the least interesting is the experience of Lord Farrer, our great political economist, who is now in his eightieth year. Writing from Abinger Hall, he says: "As one originally far from strong, who has outlived many of his much stronger contemporaries, I do not hesitate to give you the following short and necessarily incomplete replies to your questions. Whether great length of years is desirable is a question on which I express no general opinion. It seems to me that the world grows kinder to one as one grows older. The burden of life does not, so far as I can judge, become increasingly heavy after the three score and ten to one who is willing to submit to the limitations which years bring with them, to relapse effort and curtail indulgence in proportion to his diminishing strength and capacity, and to regard with satisfaction others doing what he is no longer fit to do. As regards your further questions, I have been early and regular in my habits, but with no particular rules. Speaking generally, it seems to me that the conditions which promote the continuance of health and strength are plenty and variety of sound occupations and interests, pursued with keenness, but not in excess; moderation, not abstinence, in eating and drinking, in energy and enjoyment, in work and play. I may add without trespassing on deeper matters, of which this is not the place to speak, that absence of personal worry and kindly attitude towards others are influential factors in preserving health of mind and body."

MR. A. TUCKER, C. S., of the Political Department, has accepted the officiating post of Resident in Nepal, and comes out in August to take up his duties; meanwhile Captain Armstrong, I. M. S., will hold charge.

THE suit, in connexion with the will of Bugwan Dass of Rangoon between the adopted son and wife of the deceased was compromised on Thursday, after occupying the Court for a considerable period. The whole value of the estate is about eighty lakhs. Only two lakhs are involved in the dispute, and the costs already far exceed the amount in dispute. The terms of settlement are not yet published.

IN Bengal both linseed and rapeseed did very well under the influence of excellent seasonal conditions and the crop of both was relatively large. In Assam the mustard crop was not good. Proceeding westward the reports from the North-Western Provinces say the conditions at sowing time were such as to lead to contraction in area, and though the crop, on the whole, did well enough, except for some injury to rapeseed from the unusually hard frosts of the winter, the yield to the acre was much smaller than in 1898. In the Punjab the condition of the rapeseed crop was still worse, the area sown being greatly reduced owing to insufficient rain when the sowings were about to be made, and the yield was smaller in an even greater proportion than the reduced area, the crop being injured by drought when maturing. In the adjacent province of Sind the conditions of the Punjab rapeseed crop repeated themselves. As a result of poor inundation in Central Western India the harvest was, on the whole, much worse than Northern India. In the Central Provinces, though a larger area was sown, the season was adverse and the yield relatively smaller. The results were also very poor in Bombay and still more so in Berar and the Nizam's territory. The yield of both seeds in 1898 was unusually good a feature, which is known to follow a prolonged drought during which the land has been at rest. The crop just reaped was not so good, and though it was much better than the average, it must be noted that the average is that of a period containing a series of bad seasons.

HOW TO CURE A SPRAIN.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely I now recommend it to all my friends—F. A. BABCOCK, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by

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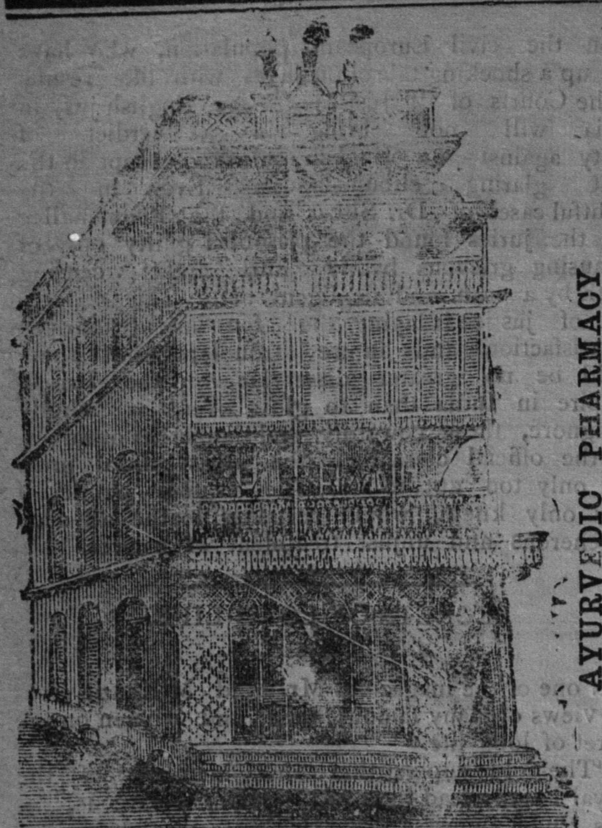

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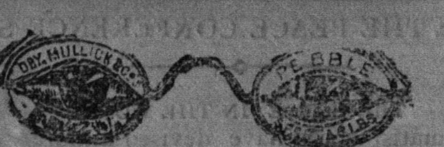

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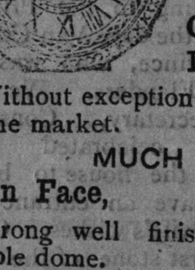

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