Mr. Genry said if they went to court their own witness would be their own engineer, and he would have stated of his own knowledge what was required to be done which was something in excess of what was contemplated. which was something in excess of what was contemplated.

Mr. Mehta: He would not be allowed to give his opinion. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. Geary, continuing, said he thought there were many eminent counsel in Bombay who were of opinion that Messrs. Glover & Co. could have made good their claim

for a considerable amount. Mr. Mehta : Our own counsel has advised to the Mr. Geary : That is Mr. Mehta's construction of the

opinion of our counsel. Mr. Carroll, rising to a point of order, said that mem bers could not hear Mr. Geary's speech owing to Mr. Mehta's interruptions.

Mr. Gilbert : We have beard Mr. Mehta, but he will not allow others to be heard.

Mr. Geary observed that if Mr. Mehta would reserve his remarks until he had finished, it might facilitate business. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Geary said that Mr. Mehta had thought the matter much clearer a week

ago, but having studied it since he new thought it complicated. Mr. Mehta: I have said nothing of the sort. I have not changed my opinion as regards the facts. It is only with regard to what should be done to the Standing Committee. Mr. Geary: I have had the pleasure and privilege

of hearing Mr. Mehta for about two hours on the subject, whereas I have not been on my feet for five minutes, and I have been subjected to all these interrup-Mr. Mehta: How can I help it if you misrepresent

me. (Cries of "Order, order.")
Mr. Carroll: We must appeal to you, Mr. President. Mr. Mehta: I appeal to you, sir. Am I not entitled to

correct mis-statements?
Mr. Carroll: You have done so.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Carroll is out of order. The President: I must ask you to keep order. It seems to me that Mr. Mehta has a perfect right to point out any personal consideration. I am quite sure you will hear Mr. Genry, and in fairness without interruption. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Geary, continuing, said if Mr. Mehta would have a moment's patience, he would show him how he sgreed in his opinion much more than he thought. It was not so clear that if the compromise had not been made, they would have had a walk over in the High Court. A man of considerabe experience in such matters, Mr. Stevens, had spoken to him of the usage in such cases as that before them. He gave him two remarkable experiences in his own knowledge. In the construction of the Victoria Terminus trial pits were made at every fifty feet and they seemed to show that there was rock at the depths of five feet all round. The contract was given and the specifications were precisely similar to the usual specifications in such cases. The depth was found to be pretty correct until they came to the south-west angle of the new building, when it was found that the rock dipped down 26 feet from the surface. That necessitated a considerable amount of excavation and costly operation to the rock to make into steps, because it was a sloping shelf. That was held to be a distinctly different work to that which was undertaken according to the showing of the trial pits. In a more recent work now in progress, the new Municipal buildings, there were also trial pits, which showed that foundations might be laid at an average depth of 6 feet. Contracts were given under that belief. It was found that in one portion of the ground it was necessary to go 12 feet deep, and it was allowed that that was subject to a different charge, because it was a different work than what was contemplated. He must state also that in the work of the Victoria Station there was no provision made for baling out or pumping out foundations which were supposed to be six feet all round. When they got down 26 feet they were really in a manner inundated with sea-water, which required powerful steam-engines to

Mr. Mehta: Is Mr. Steven's opinion before the Corpo ration that Mr. Geary should refer to it. Mr. Geary: I am entitled to make use of it? The President ruled that Mr. Geary was perfectly

in order. (Hear, bear.) Mr. Geary, continuing, said that he found that view taken by a professional man, and he might be permitted to say that the High Court would be guided by expert opinion in such a case, and could not decide on the interpretation given by Mr. Mehta or Mr.

Dharamsi of the nature of the contract. Mr. Mehta and Mr. Dharamsi both rose and said that they had given no opinion on the legal point. Mr. Geary proceeded to say that their Municipal Commissioner did not place entirely the same construction on the opinion given by Mr. Inversity, who was an eminent counsel, which was a guarded negative. He understood that another counsel had also given his

opinion which the contractors obtained from another Mr. Carroll: Mr. Geary is making his first speech and he is entitled to use this argument.

Mr. Geary said that even if it was a suppositional case, other counsel might come forward and maintain the contrary. That would be a legitimate observation. He was sorry to find that Mr. Mehta kept up his guerilla warfare and interrupted him at every sentence. He would have long since concluded his few remarks if he had not been persistently interrupted. He desired to say that as Mr. Carroll had observed, it would be absurd to suppose that the contractor was bound to go down a hundred or a thousand feet, and to do it at the same rate as foundations of two or four feet. The High Court took cognizance of the usages in the building trade. No than be had; but, on the other hand, a matter of that kind was not a purely legal one, but one for engineers, and he thought when they had two competent engineers on the Standing Committee they might to listen to them. When they said that what was expected in that case was not what was usual, as it was exceptional work and must be exceptionally treated, and when such an opinion came from an engineer of such long experience as Colo nel Merewether- (hear, hear), - and the equally long experience of Mr. Carroll, he (Mr. Geary) thought the Standing Committee were perfectly justified in attaching great weight to those opinions, supplemented as they were by the opinion of the Commissioner. Mr. Acworth moreover, was not the man to throw away large sums of money without reason, and if he came to the conclusion that it was his duty to recommend them to compromise the claim, he (Mr. Geary) thought that the Standing Committee was not to blame for listening with respect

or diluted censure. (Applause.)
Dr. Blaney, in replying on the debate, said that the time of three meetings had been occupied, and well occupied, with the discussion of a question which went to the very bottom of good municipal government in the Standing Committee. (Hear, hear.) The time spent over the discussion of the question was long, but he had no doubt that it would prove useful in the end. He would touch one or two points which had not been mentioned by any member of the Corporation. The first point was that the Municipal Commissioner had thrown himself into the question as a volunteer, belonging as he did to the Volunteers. (Laughter.) There was nothing in his proposition, nor in the amendment of Mr. Mehta. which touched the Commissioner at all. It did not matter one straw what advice the Commissioner gave to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee was an institution which ought to be able to stand on its own foundation-(hear, hear),-whatever might be Messrs. Glover & Co.'s Tansa dam foundations. (Laughter.) If the Committee thought that they were not properly advised, it was their duty to ask for papers and explanations and to come to their own conclusions.

Mr. Mehta: What if their foundations are treacherous? Dr. Blaney: They will slip. (Loud laughter.) Continuing, he said that he came now to one of the most curious parts of the proceedings, and that was the conduct of the Chairman of the Standing Committee in the

A Member: He is in the dock. (Laughter.)
Dr. Blaney, continuing, said that it was not the obstinacy as much as the hostility of the Chairman of the Standing Committee to an inquiry into the question on the part of the Corporation that gave rise to the present proceedings. He (the speaker) asked if he was not right in what he said. (A Member: "Yes," "yes.") Having given that opinion he might say that all this was due to an error of judgment on the part of the Chairman of the Committee. It require peculiar qualifications to occupy the chair which Mr. Carroll occupied. (Laughter. He (Dr. Blaney) was in the chair for four years, and he might say from experience that the first qualification required was tact. The friction caused in the Committee was due to the inconsiderate action of the chairman, who wanted members to come to the conclusion simply by asking them to raise up their hands and declining to

hear them, or using any gentleness towards them. Mr. Carroll, interrupting Dr. Blaney, said that he was utterly wrong when he said that he (Mr. Carroll) declined to hear the members of the Standing Committee on the subject. It was he (Mr. Carroll) who gave the Corporation the best and most proper opportunity of considering the matier. It was he who proposed an amendment that the whole question should be referred to the Standing Committee, and if that amendment had been accepted by the Corporation, they would have the opinion of all the members instead of the opinions of the two dissentients, and save all that discussion.

Dr. Blaney said that he was not referring to that matter at all. He referred only to the Chairman of the Standing Committee declining to hear anything from the dissentient members.

Mr. Carroll: It is untrue that I declined to hear them. It is absolutely false. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Blancy: You will speak worse and worse about it. Mr. Geary, rising to a point of order, asked if the

discussion bere upon the question before the orporation: were they discussing the civility or incivility of

and — The President: Go on, Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Blaney: I shall go on if these members will not try to put me down. I know they are not able to put me down. (Laughter and applause.) It will be rememass strongly as I do. and vet you twaddle on about bered that the Chairman of the Standing Committee went so far as to lose his temper and say that he would resign the Chairmanship of the Committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carroll : Quite so. Dr. Blaney: Now if that was the state of his mind in which he had been, or rather his feelings had been aroused by this question, it accounted for the strong the Corporation.

explanation. Dr. Blaney: It is Mr. Carroll's turn to go on. (Loud

laughter.) The President said that this was the last day of the Corporation, and it would be better if members parted in a friendly way. Mr. Carroll might, if he chose, make a personal explanation, but it would be very much etter if Dr. Blaney was allowed to proceed. Dr. Blaney, continuing, said there was no attempt made to say anything against the Commissioner, and the Corporation would therefore do well to leave him out

of the question. He could not help, however, remarking that the Commissioner was quite wrong in remarking that the Commissioner was quite wrong in stating, when he addressed the Corporation on the subject, that in bringing forward that minute from the Standing Committee to the Corporation Mr. Dharamsi was fouling his nest. There was no justification whatever for the Commissioner in making those remarks. ever for the Commissioner in making those remarks. Mr. Dharamsi, instead of fouling his nest, had brought Mr. Dharamsi, instead of fouring are nest, had brought the matter before the Corporation with motives of higher nature and character. He gave reasons for what he had done, and those reasons were to his mind, and he hoped also to the mind of the Corporation, profoundly honest. (Applause.) Mr. Dharamsi's conduct in the affair was strictly fair and honourable. (Renewed applause.) In strictly lair and noncatation (Issue appliance,) in conclusion, Dr. Blaney informed the Corporation that he conclusion, Dr. Bianey informed the Corporation that he would be too glad to support Mr. Mehta's amendment, and quite consistently too, because his object was not to give pain to any one, but to see that such unpleasant neidents never occurred again in the history of the

Dorporation. (Loud applause.) Mr. Carroll: I want to give a personal explanation. Dr. Blaney: Then I will have to speak again. Laughter.) Mr. Carroll: Dr. Blaney is perfectly and ludicrously

Dr. Blaney: I will put myself right. (Laughter and applause.)
Mr. Carroll said that it was Dr. Blaney's own resolution

which interfered with the procedure of the Standing Committee, and for which he (Mr. Carroll) was not responsible. It was not with reference to the question of the claim of Messrs Glover & Co., but the question of procedure that he said at the meeting of the Committee that if they accepted Dr. Blaney's resolution it would have to resign its functions, and he (Mr. Carroll) further stated he himself would have to resign. Dr. Blaney: I have just one word to say. With persons whom we love much we sometimes show that love by saying, "You have had the last word, you can keep it." I have so much personal love for Mr. Carroll that I say to him, "You have had the last word, keep it."

(Loud laughter, and applause.)

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and ost, the counting showing 23 votes against 22. A poll was then demanded, with the result that 27 nembers voted against the amendment and 23 in favour The result was received with loud applause.

Mr. Carroll's amendment, on which a poll was also lemanded, was carried by 27 votes against 23, and also adopted as a substantive motion by the same number. The proceedings then terminated.

MR. HUME AND THE "NATIONAL CONGRESS."

AN INCITEMENT TO REBELLION.

The Morning Post, Allahabad, publishes the following :-PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL,

NOT FOR PUBLICATION. 6, Park Street, Calcutta, 16th February, 1892.

TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY. Dear Sir, -I have had so many letters asking me whether any permanent memorial to the late Pandit Ajudhia Nath is in contemplation as also, what I think about the matter, that it seems to me best to

vrite a short circular letter on the subject. In my opinion, in the present state of the country. it is not desirable to attempt memorials to any one. We so grievously need money for the national cause that we should give to this every rupee we can spare, and not fritter away our resources in half-a-

dozen different channels. No matter how deserving are individuals or institu tions, these are of little moment compared to the national cause, upon the triumph of which depends the comfort, prosperity, nay the very lives, of countless millions.

A very large number of you seem almost as blind opinion in the affirmative.

Mr. Mehta: Has Mr. Geary a right to refer to an as the Government. You do not, especially the rich and well-to-do realize that the existing system of and well-to-do, realize that the existing administration is not only ill-adapted to the wants of the country, is not only pauperizing the people-you all know and heartily deplore these facts, -but is inevitably preparing the way for one of the most terrible cataclysms in the history of the world.

The people are very patient, very mild and humble but so were the people of France only twenty years, nay only ten years, before they rose and murdered their Sovereign and, practically, the bulk of the better classes: they are very ignorant, and absolutely devoid of definite aims and leaders, but so were the masses in France. It was Hunger and Misery, those great leaders and teachers, that changed at last, apparently in a day (though the change had been going on unseen one had a greater respect for Mr. Dharamsi's opinion for years), that crowd of sheep into an army of wolves.

All history shows that, however peaceful a population, a time comes when starvation, injustice, and despair instil into them a new nature and drive them into violence and crime.

Those of you who have gone deep into the roots of the question know that the cup of the misery of scores of millions of our masses is well nigh full, and that day by day Poverty, the mother of Anarchy, is pressing with a heavier and heavier hand upon an ever-growing portion of our population.

As surely as night follows day, must a terrible rising evolve, sooner or later, out of this state of affairs, unless we can remedy existing evils and redress the more prominent of our paupers' grievances.

Do not be buoyed up with false hopes. Providence to that opinion. Taking all the circumstances into con-sideration, he did not think it was a case either for grave must, and come it will, and it may be sooner and

Do not fancy that the Government will be able to protect you or itself. No earthly power can stem an countrymen will be as men in the desert, vainly struggling for a brief space, against the simoon. There will be no foe to meet in the field, but rail and road will become impassable, bridges will be wrecked, probabilities. telegraphs nease to exist, supplies be arrested. Thousands of the rioters may be killed, but to what avail, when there are millions on millions who have | who don't want to hear of or believe in these things nothing to look forward to but death-nothing to hope for but vengeance; as for leaders—with the and again, that they are so, but who stille the small hour comes the man-be sure there will be no lack of

This is no hypothesis-it is a certainty. Recall what you know of the growing poverty and sullen discon- firmly bound about their faces to prevent their seeing tent amongst the masses, and reflect for yourselves. purpose, what such a state of things ever has led to and ever must culminate in.

Now, we can only avert this general ruin by those radical reforms in the administration which the Congress has after years of patient labour, all the ablest and wisest Indians, declared to be essential. Even these alone will not suffice, but they will do hearts of the masses, and give us time to work out these other changes and reforms which are required for a peaceful solution of the terrible problem, that our Ruler's failure, to realize the real position of affairs has created.

But here in India we pray, we argue, we protest, to men who cannot or will not hear, cannot or will not see. Our only hope lies in awakening the British public to a sense of the wrongs of our people-to a consciousness of the unwisdom and injustice of the existing administration. The least that we could do would be to provide ample funds-for sending and keeping constantly in England deputations of our ablest speakers to plead their country's cause-to enable our British committee to keep up an unbroken series of public meetings, whereat the true state of affairs in India might be expounded-to flood Great Britain with pamphlets, leaflets, newspapers, and magazine articles -in a word to carry on an agitation there, on the lines and scale of that in virtue of which the Anti-Corn Law League triumphed.

As a fact, however, but a small sum, comparatively, s provided -a wholly inadequate sum, and even that, though promised, is paid so tardly, thousands of letters, circulars, and reminders are needed to get in even this ineffectual contribution.

Now, perhaps, you will understand, why I say-'For God's sake waste no money on memorials or any other minor enterprise; give every farthing you can spare to the general cause." It is not your patriotism I appeal to only, but to your dearest interests; your homes, your little properties, your lives and those, it may be, even of all dearest and nearest to you, are at stake. Cherish no false hopes. You are the creation of Great Britain-of British learning, history, and only be ensured by securing those fundamental changes in the policy and practice of the administraas strongly as I do, and yet you twaddle on about memorials here and memorials there, and I can hardly spur you into paying even that miserably inadequate subsidy which you yearly promise, so cheerfully to the national cause!

I know that there are a few of you who, living on pittances of £100 to £300 a year, do contribute,

sums. Are they, too, like our Rulers, wholly blind to the signs of the times-? Is it impossible for you to make them realize that it is they themselves and their beloved treasures that would be the first to fall victims to the cataclyem? That they are grudging a few hundreds or thousands to the only cause that can save their lakhs and crores? Or do they comfort themselves, as some of the most farseeing of our rulers do, with the hope that" it will last our time?" It may, in the case of some, but all probabilities are against its doing so in that of the majority. They and their precious riches, which they hug so miserly, rest upon an almost limitless heap of loose dynamite, which any trifle may explode—how, when, or where, no man can say. Such troubles ever come like a bolt out of the blue; it is always the unexpected that occurs. Our Government, here, after seven years of per-

sistent efforts, I give up in despair but is it quite impossible for you to open the eyes of your own countrymen, to make them realize the position and induce all to join heartily and liberally in a grand effort to save that Government to whom, in the past, India has owed so much (and in whose fortunes ours are indissolubly bound up) even without its helpeven against its will ?-Yours sincerely,

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION. 6, Park Street, Calcutta, 8th March, 1892. TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY.

Dear Sir,-In continuation of my letter of the 16th February, I now forward for your information copies of certain letters that have passed between the Chairman of the Allahabad Standing Congress Committee and myself. I think these letters raise questions which will interest you all. Moreover Pandit Bishumbar Nathisa gentleman second only to the late Pandit Ajoodhia Nath in wisdom, experience, and the respect in which he is held by all classes in the N.-W. Provinces, and it is only right that you should be made acquainted with his views on this vital question.—Yours sincerely,

A, O, HUME.

No. 378. Allahabad, 23rd February, 1892.

My Dear Sir,-We have very carefully considered the contents of your printed circular letter, dated the 16th instant, copies of which were received here the day before yesterday, in the afternoon. With due deference to you I beg to submit, on behalf of myself and the Members of the Committee here, that the

sented by our opponents, but we also think that a feel nervous at the publication of the letter. We fully understand that such a publication would

can only be taken as an honest expression of the deep | best to make others do the same. and earnest convictions of a person who, possessing an intimate knowledge of the condition of the country, and burning with a desire to promote the welfare of both the rulers and the ruled feels it his mature verdict. - Your sincerely, duty to awaken them to a proper understanding of the situation. You know, however, how different India is from England, and with what hostility the expression of such opinions is treated here. I beg you, therefore, to reconsider the matter, and to stop the circulation of the letter by wiring to all those committees and individuals to whom it may have been sent to return all the copies of it to you.

It is with great reluctance and regret that I address you this letter, but we feel that we would be wanting in our duty, not only to the country but also to you. matter, especially when we consider it to be so extremely serious.

With best respects, I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly, BISHUMBUR NATH PANDIT.

To A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., 6, Park Street, Calcutta.

6, Park Street, Calcutta, 24th February, 1892. My Dear Sir,-Your promised letter arrived this

morning. I have considered it most carefully. I can only discover in it this one argument, viz that our opponents will misconstrue my letter and misrepresent us. You do not urge that the letter lays itself open to this, but you hold-and possibly rightly so-that they will do this.

Now let me point out to you that this argument is not entitled to much weight. There is no conceivable step that any mortal man can take, in any direction, that an adversary will not misconstrue and misropresent. Were we to allow weight to such an argument, ail action would be paralyzed, and all progress and reform rendered impossible. It is this timidity, this fear of what others will say, that has so constantly paralysed the reform party here, and given an appearance of lukewarmness to their proceedings that did not really characterize the private feelings of the men who composed that

You add, I note, that many of our own party may feel nervous at the publication of this letter. This too may be true, but if so, it only proves the necessity

of the publication. Am I to allow all these good people, multitudes of whom do really (however foolish this may be) look up to me as a guide, to go on dozing at the edge of a universal agrarian rising in a country like this. My precipice? Certainly not. The sooner they do get nervous about the situation and begin to exert themselves, in real earnest, the better, for the situation is one full of most serious, I fear I must say terrible,

I am well aware that there are a large number of the Congress Party, as there are amongst the officials, -whose hearts indeed faintly whisper to them, now voice-who don't want to be waked up to the realities of the case-who feel dimly that some grim spectre is nigh at hand but keep their chaddars it. It is as a first step to tearing away those veils those amongst you who have read history to any and compelling them, themselves to see what is there -themselves, to face and reckon with that spectre that this letter has been written.

Your own action in this matter, your letter and its arguments, show how necessary this awakening is. If you, gentlemen, at all realized how little there is between you and absolute wreck, would you talk to me of misconstruction, &c.? No; you would say much, and they will substitute hope for despair in the "let them say what they like, for God's sake let us, at any rate, try with all our might to avert this coming ruin !"

Many of you have, doubtless, never taken the trouble to explore and measure the extent of the suffering and discontent amongst the masses. A great many of you do not understand what a house of cards our grand administration is. You have not seen, as I have, the entire administration shrivel up like a parchment, flung into the fire, in less than a month, in consequence of the mutiny of some 40,000 soldiers, and that, although at that time the entire population were with us, in most places actively, in

all passively, if not actively.

Lastly, very few, if any, of you have so studied and thought over history as to realize what these two propositions necessarily involve as a consequence—a starving and discontented population, an administration of foreigners, constituting much less than 1 per cent, even of the community.

I tell you that the danger is real and imminent and that the time has long passed when you could afford to consider in the smallest degree what blind opponents may think and say. The time has come for you to stand boldly out and say: This is what we have to expect-this is what we will seek to avert by every possible effort, quite as much for your sakes as for our own. If you are blind, we are not, nor will we sit still to be destroyed, merely because you wish not to be dragged out of your fool's paradise by our sounding the alarm. We will sound it-whether you like it or not-until we get, you or the British people, to realize the danger and make common cause with us in averting it.'

You say that in England no one would find fault, with an carnest effort, like this letter of mine, to the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The accuser, literature, and with British rule you stand or awaken both rulers and ruled to a proper understandwho was not present at the meeting of the Committee, fall. On the peaceful continuance of that Rule ing of the situation, but that I know with what Dr. Blaney said they were discussing whether the matter should have been brought before the Corporation, and — knowledge that has restrained me so long from a frank exposition of the facts. But the progress of events during the past twelve months has convinced me that, hostility or no hostility, the time has now come to speak out, so that none who read can fail to understand. The state of affairs in Southern India is becoming sensibly worse, and we have had a series of little squalls that, carefully studied, seem to forbode an approaching cyclone. There have been during the last twelve months fully a dozen local riots, of no consequence in themselves, but of a character differing marvel at the short-sighted avarice of so many of the not made by the parties concerned, but by rushes of soon lost to view.

Mr. Carroll: I have a right to make a personal rich who gradge what for them are truly paltry onteiders, not directly concerned in the dispute. The Italicon riot, the Shambazar riot in Calcuta, the Benares riot, the Salvation Army Bombay riot, the Madras grain riots, &c., were all of this nature. The real fracas, in each case, was caused, not by those persons who commenced the dispute, nor with their knowledge or consent, but by sudden upheavals of, as we should call them in England, the roughs who gathered to the place. You cannot now, it would seem, get together any low class crowd in any city, which does not include a multitude of half-starving discontented, and therefore (poor, weak creatures a they look), dangerous men ready and anxious to join in any dispute where there is a chance of a row. In themselves, though many persons were injured and perhaps a few killed, these riots were of no consequence; as signs of the times, their importance can scarcely be overrated. To my mind, your duty and that of the whole

MAROH 30, 1892.

Congress party is clear. You owe it to Government, to yourselves, your families, and your country, to mince matters no longer. to come out boldly as men and insist on attention being given to the growing gravity of the situation. Let them take their time about granting us representative institutions if they will, but let them satisfy the people somewhat before these eat up both ourselves and the Government. Let them reduce their overgrown military and civil expenditure, and alike 23rd April, 1892 where land, forests, salt, &c., are concerned, lighten their entire fiscal system, and let them put down their rural drinking shops with a firm hand, for it is in these-believe it or not as they please-that much of the coming mischief will be hatched.

As I told you in my letter replying to your brief

telegram, and reporting Mr. Bonnerjee's matured

opinions, he does not think that the officials can take

offence at anything in the letter. But admit that

he, and I think rightly, credits them with a wisdom that you are not prepared to anticipate from them. Grant that they are even very angry (tho' God only knows how they can be) with my letter, what after all does this amount to when your duty is plain before you? Can you allow the irrational anger, for irrational it would be, in this case, of a veritably microscopic minority to weigh against the lives of millions, the future of two nations? After all, as Mr. Bonnerjee-who agrees in all I have thus far said-asks me to add, the whole point of the matter is this: Can you lay your hands on your hearts, and as true and honest men deny the existence of widespread poverty, semi-starvation, misery, and discontent? If you can, this entirely alters the case, and we understand your position. But if like ourselves, you thoroughly believe in this, then it seems to us that your duty, like ours, is plain. We complain of the blindness of the officials-may

publication of that letter is, for various reasons, this not be partly due to our own reticence on these inexpedient and calculated to do great injury to matters, our rooted antipathy to telling any one the cause which you and we have so much anything that we think he will not like? Is it not at heart. You, no doubt, address that letter as reasonable, for those officials at any rate who live on an independent member of the Congress Party, more or less friendly terms with Indians, to ridicule and not as its General Secretary, but, considering all ideas of coming trouble, thinking that were there the position you occupy, the letter in question anything in it they would be sure to hear of it from will be held to be a manifesto of the whole party; their Indian acquaintances? Certainly on every and, though you have taken very great care ground the time has come to speak out, nay, it is not to leave no room for mis-construction or mis- impossible that if all the educated classes would behave representation, still we feel positively certain that like men and speak out boldly to all their European our oppenents will misconstrue it and mis-represent acquaintances, official and non-official, as to the us in a way that is likely to do us serious injury as a existing state of the country and the dangers this involves, that the authorities themselves might be In fact, we are not only afraid of being misrepre- awakened to the urgency of the matter. Be this as it may, if you do your duty, you will not

considerable number of men in our own ranks will have, happen what may, to reproach yourselves with having, through a sheer lack of moral courage, neglected that primary preventive precaution of be considered wholly harmless in England, where it looking matters steadily in the face and doing your

May I now ask that you will cause this letter and the two previous brief ones to be read by all your Committee, and then kindly favour me with their A. O. HUME.

Telegram from the Secretary of the Allahabad Standing Congress Committee.

The Committee have resolved to circulate your letter of the 16th February. It is being circulated. P.S.—Since this was in type, a letter has been received from one of the most learned and thoughtful Indians now living (not himself, ostensibly, a Congressman, for he is an official, but entirely with ns in heart) which ourgoets an for the comparative coldness with which many now regard the Congress movement a coldness which I had attributed solely to a growing disbelief, in the efficacy of merely constitutional agitation. He

"From the time you gave the cold shoulder to the cow preservation movement, they have begun to look upon you with half-heartedness. To Hindoos it is the question of all questions, and it will always be the war cry of the discontented in the times that you presage. . . . I much marvel at your prophetic strain in your last circular. It is all truth. I have been long thinking over the same problem, and I am much struck with your arriving at the same conclusions as I had arrived at. . . . But it is coming nearer and nearer with an imperceptible but irresistible force The country is poor, the masses starving, the middle classes have too many drains on their purses, and the Rich and Reis, the Princes and the Millionaires, are blind to all perception of their real interests, the national wants

and aspirations. We have failed to arouse them and we almost despair. . . They seemed doomed to general ruin. The country must pass through a baptism of fire and sword to chasten it to purity and enfranchisement." From all sides letters have been pouring in endors-

ing all that my letter of the 16th February sets forth. Except this one letter from the Allahabad Committee, which I have faithfully reproduced, no single dissentient voice has, so far as I know, been raised. It would seem that educated Indians throughout

the country accept as facts the most widespread poverty, misery, semi-starvation and discontent, and yet, for the most part, they sit silent and passive, making no real efforts to avert the inevitable consequences of such a lamentable state of affairs. I call upon each and all as honest men and loyal

citizens to do their duty by themselves, their country and their Government, by firmly, openly, and persistently pressing on the notice of all Europeans, official and non-official, with whom they are brought in contact, or whose ears they can in any way reach, a correct view of the present state of the country. In the introduction to the forthcoming Congress

report, I, in consultation with Mr. Bonnerjee, have endeavoured to put the matter clearly, and if hundreds of thousands of voices, throughout India, endorse and support, by local instances, our general propositions it may be that even now the Government may be persuaded to listen.

I know that many of you cannot quite say all that you know or suspect, that you must make allowance for human frailty, and so put things as to enlighten without exasperating, but you can all say quite enough to give the authorities ample reason for reconsidering the entire position, and if merely through a selfish timidity or ignoble dread of awaken. ing official hostility by calling attention to unwel. come facts, you as a body refuse to play your parts like men, I declare that you will become as immediately responsible for any untoward conse-I quences that may ensue as will be the Government

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

MARCH.

30, Wednesday-Arrival of H. E. the Viceroy. Ordinary Monthly Neeting, Anthropological 31, Thursday -H. E. the Viceroy performs the Ceremony of starting the operations of the Tansa

Water Works. H. E. the Viceroy's Reception, Government House.

1, Friday-Firework Display, Kennedy Sea Face. H. E. the Viceroy reviews E. I. Squadron. 2, Saturday-Review of Garrison Troops and Volunteers by H. E. the Viceroy. Monday-Yacht Club Dance

Desarture of II. E. the Viceroy. 5, Tuesday - Bombay L gislative Council meets at Secretariat. Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert.

Wednesday-Departure of H. E. the Governor on 7. Thursday-Annual Meeting and Prize-giving at the Indo-British Institution, 5 p.m., the Hon. Sir Raymond West presiding.

9, Saturday-Club Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Governor's Cup Competition, B. V. Rifles. 11, Monday-Second Criminal Sessions open.

(says Iron) contained in a frame three feet wide and five eet long, representing a noonday landscape of great beauty. In the foreground, plum and cherry trees and rich plants appear in full bloom : in the rear is seen hill, gradual in ascent, from which apparently flows cascade, admirably imitated in crystal. From this point a threadlike stream meanders, encircling rocks and islands ia its windings, and finally losing itself in a far-off stretch of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turns er a silver wire, striking the hours on silver gongs as it ! passes. Each hour is marked on the frame by a creeping tortoise, which serves the place of a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage warbles at the close of each hour, and, as the song ceases, a mouse sallies forth from a neighbouraroused by this question, it accounted for the strong product of your means, most liberally, but I from any previous ones—riots in which the riot was ing grotto, and, scampering over the hill to the garden, is

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 26, 1892.) HOME DEPARTMENT. Establishments.

The services of Mr H LeMesurier, Indian Civil Service, are

placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal Medical,

The services of Surg-Major O J. H. Warden, Bengal Estabt, Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept Port Blair.

The services of Col T Cadell, VC, Chief Commer of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands and Supdt of Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from the 18th April, 1992

Col N M T Horsford, Depy Commer of Sitapur, is appointed to be Chief Commer of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Supdt of Port Blair, from the date on which he relieves Col T Cadell Mr E H Man, Depy Supdt, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from the 2nd June, 1893 Judicial.

The services of Lieut-Col & K Macpherson, Cantonment Magis

of Sialkot, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept for employment as Offig Assist Judge Advocate-Genl employment as Oling Assist Judge Advocate-Genl Lieut H L Goodenough, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to be Wing Officer, from the 13th Sept, 1821, vice Lieut J H Pollard appointed Wing Officer and Adjt Lieut Goodenough will continue for the present to be attached for duty to the Deoli Irregular Lieut C Archer, Indian Staff Corps, offig Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from the

The following change is made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—Consequent on the reversion of Capt O Herbert, Indian Staff Corp, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the Friedrag, and from the 11th Feb, 1832—Lieut O H Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, from only Political Agent of the 3rd class, to offig Political Assist of the 1st class Mr. Rustomice Furdoonjee, Assist Commsr of the 3rd class, to offig Political Assigned Dists, is appointed to be an Assist Commsr of the 2nd class, from the 29th Oct, 1891, vice Muhammad Yasin Khan, transferred to foreign service

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Appointments. Leave and Appointments.

Mr J A Bobertson, Assist Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, from the 28th April, 1892

Mr K J Badshah, Postmaster-General, N-W Provinces, is granted furlough for 21 months. from the 2nd April, 1892

Mr G Stewart-Wilson, ICS, whose services have been reaced at the disposal of this Dept, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, N-W Provinces, vice Mr K J Badshah

Mr B Jacob, Comptroller and Auditor-General, and Head Commer of Paper Currence, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from the 7th May, 1892

Mr B Logan, Accountant-General, Bombay, is appointed to privite attairs for six months, from the fan may, 1692 Mr R Logan, Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor-General, and Head Commsr

of Paper Currency, vice Mr S Jacob Mr A F Cox is appointed to be Accountant-General, Bombay Mr O E Collings, Chief Supdt in the Office of the Accountant | Secunderabad | 29'700 | WAN | Masulipatam | 29'778 | SSW | Bellary ... | 29 832 | Calm | Coddanah ... | 29'814 | WSW | WSW | Calm | C Beneral. Bengal, is granted furlough for one year, from the 4th Mr H W Bonaldson, Supdt in the Office of the Comptroller and Madras ... 29.768 SSW 12 88-2 79.1 69 ... Colmbatore... 29.841 S 7 95-8 74-8 67 Triohinopoly, 29.841 WNW 7. 107.7 80-8 57 ... Negapatam... 29.730 S 7. 101. 80.8 57 ... Colombo ? ... 29.899 W 12 80.5 824 69 ... Auditor-General, is appointed to act as Chief Supot, during the absonce of Mr Collings on leave
Mr G H R Hart is appointed to officiate as Depy AuditorGeneral, from the 16th March, 1893

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. Adjutant-General's Department. Capt D W Hickman, 34th Pioneers, Officg Depy Assist Adjt. General, Sirhind Dist, is appointed to be a Depy Assist Adjt-General on the Estabt, vice Capt PA Buckland, whose tenure of the appointment has expired, dated 11st Jan, 1892 Commissariat-Transport Department.

Lient H H Jones, Staff Corps, 4th Regt of Pengal Cavy, is appointed to be Depy Assist Commy-General, 2nd class, on propation, from the 4th Feb, 1892 (Joined his appointment 6th Lieut NT Parker, Staff Corps, Depy Assist Commy-General. 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 9th Jan, 1891 Medical Department.

Surg-Col F W Wade, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surg-Col T N Hoysted transferred on promotion to the Madras Estabt, dated 30th Jan, Military Accounts Department. Lieut-Col G W Sawyer, Mily Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller, Mily Accounts, Bombay Circle, during

the absence of Col H H P Cowper on leave Ordnance Department Ordnance Department
Lieut St J A D Muter, R A, is appointed to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, from the 18th March. 1892
Lieut H M Le Fleming, Dorsetshire Regt, appointed by the Secy of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to Bengal from the date of his arrival in India
Surge 1.1 C Merice. Administrative Medical Officer. Presi-Surg-Col J C Morice, Administrative Medical Officer, Presidency Dist, is granted leave out of India (m c) till 23rd Oct, 1892 The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out

of India on private affairs:—

Uapt W H Jameson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander
32nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pionears), for one year, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pionears), for one year, Pension Service—18th year, commenced 13th June, 1891
Capt A N Carr, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 3rd Regt of Bengal Cavy, for six months Pension Service—15th year, commenced 3tth Jap, 1892
Lieut P H duP Casgrain, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Mily Works Dept, is granted leave out of India, (p a) for one year Sub-Condr M Carroll, Barrack Master, 2nd class, Mily Works Dept, is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for one year

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Dept bave been transferred to the pension estabt:—Condr J Cooper— 24th March, 1892 Sub-Condr James Benyon—22nd March, 1892
The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—
Staff Corps—to be Lieut-Col—Major G L R Richardson—23rd Retirements.

Brig-Surg Lieut-Col MacNaughton Fleming, MD, 26th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, is permitted to retire from the service, from the 9th April, 1893, subject to H M's approval MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col E D'O Twemlow, RE, is appointed to the Mily Works
Dept as Exco Engr, 1st grade, permanent, and Supog Engr,
class II, temporary rank, from the 23rd Nov, 1891
MARINE DEPARTMENT. Capt A Gwyn, Rl Indian Marine, Assist Director of the Rl Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Depy Director of the Rl Indian Marine, vice Capt A Campbell, DSO, Rl Indian Marine, granted 8 months' leave on private affairs Capt W M Edwards, Rl Indian Marine, Staff Officer, Kidder

pore Dockyard, is appointed to officiate as Assist Director of the Rl Indian Marine, vice Capt A Gwyn Capt A Campbell, DSO, Rl Indian Marine, Depy Director of the RI Indian Marine, is granted leave out of India (pa) for 8 months
Oapt H B Simpson, Rl Indian Marine, Depy Conservator of

the Port, Madras, is granted furlough out of India, for one year, from the 30th May, 1892 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. Major B Scott, OIE, RE, Exce Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Offig Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted furlough for six months, from

Mr R Sivewright, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, State Failways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of india for Railways, Calcutta

Mr Hari Prassan Chattopadhya, passed student of the Poona An Hart Harsan Charlopaday, passes statched to the P W Dept as an Apprentice Engr, and is posted to the Central Provinces
Lieut-Col G F D Boughey, RE, Ollig Manager, N W Railway, is granted special leave for six months, from the 12th May 1892
Lieut-Col M C Brackenbury, RE, class I, srade 2, of the S. perior Revenue Estabt of State Railwas, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Manager, N W Railway, during the Mr F B Henslowe, Exec Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service off Govt, from the 1st April, 1893

The services of Mr W J Weightman, Exec Engr. 4th grade

sub pro tem, State Railways, are placed at the di posal of the Madras Govt for employment on Railways

Mr J H L Patterson, Offig Park Store-keeper, State Railway Dept, Calcutta, and Store-keeper. Eastern Bengal State Ruilway, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revolue Estable of State Railways, is appointed Store-keeper of the Oudh and Robilkhand Railway
Mr P Earrie, Head Stock Verifier, Oudh and Robilkhand
Railway, is appointed to officiate as Store-keeper of that line,
with temporary rank in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Reve-

nue Estabt of State Railways, until relieved by Mr J H L
Patterson
Mr W P Godfrey, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assist Examiner in the Office of the Examiner of P W Accounts, Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Depy Examiner of Accounts,

Mr W A Lesmond, Exec Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Supdt of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the rank of Offig Supdg Engr. 3rd class, during the absence of Mr W Nicholson on publisher learn. privilege leave The Governor-General in Conneil is pleased to order th

following promotions in and to the classes of Chief and Suptdg Engrs, from the dates specified: -Col O W I Harrison, E, from Chief Engr, 2nd class, to Chief Engr, 1st class-permanent; TH Wickes, from Chief Engr., 3rd class, to Chief Engr., 2nd class—permanent; JS Beresford, from Suptdg Engr., 2nd class, to Suptdg Engr., lst class—temporary; W C Wright, from Suptdg —permanent; J S Beresford, from Suptdg Eugr, 2nd class, to Suptdg Engr, 1st class—temporary; W C Wright, from Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, to Suptdg Engr, 2nd class—sub pro tem; Lieut-Col A D McArthur, RE, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, to Suptdg Engr, 2nd class—sub pro tem; E W Gates, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem; Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem—from 5th March, 1892; Col W G Omming, RE, from Chief Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank to Chief Engr, 2nd class—permanent; And R B Buckley from Exec Engr, 1st grad-, to Suptdg Engr, 2nd class—permanent; Col T F Dowden, RE, from Chief Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank to Chief Engr, 7rd class temporary rank, to Chief Engr, 3rd class—permanent; Lieut-Col F V Corbatt, RE, from Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub pro tem, to Suptdg Engr, 1st class—eromanent; J Hamsay from Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, to Suptdg Engr, 1st class—sub pro tem; W C Wright, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, remp rary rank, to Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem, and G H List, from Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, to Suptdg Engr, 1st class, remp rary rank, to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem; A B Gatherer, from Suptdg Engr, 1st class—sub pro tem; A B Gatherer, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class—permanent; J R Bell, from Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, to Suptdg Engr, 1st class—sub pro tem; A B Gatherer, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class—permanent; Lieut-Col S L Jacob RE, from Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, to Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, fr Uncott, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, to S permanent; Lieut-Col S I Jacob Ra, 10th Euplug Eng., 2nd class, temporary rank, to Suptdg Engr., 2nd class—sub pro tem, F R Upcott, from Supdtg Engr., 3rd class, to Suptdg Engr., 2nd class—temporary; Lieut-Col R R Pulford, RE, from Supdtg Engr., 3rd class, sub pro tem, to Suptdg Engr., 3rd class, permanent; and J Heinig, from Exec Engr., 1st grade, to Suptdg Engr., 3rd class sub pro tem—from 16th March, 1892
Mr G V Martyn, Exec Engr. 1st grade, sub pro tem, State
Railways, and Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, and Depy Consulting Large to the Gove of India for Railways, Lucknow, is granted furlough for seven mouths, from the 16th April, 1892 Mr J T Rollo, Exce Engr. 1st grade, Assam, is transferred permanently to the estabt under the Chief Commsr, Burmah The undermentioned RI Engr Officers, who are at present on furlough in England, are permitted to join the Chatham Course of instruction of 1893. Major S Smith. Exce Engr. 3rd grade

of instruction of 1892; Major S Smith, Exec Engr, 3rd grade State Railways; Capt R & Maclagan, Assist Engr, 1st grade Capt H E S Abbott, R E. Exec Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab, is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties

Telegraph. The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Estabt of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept, from the 1st Jan, 1892:—

J Fahie, from Assist Superior, 1st grade, Persian Section, to Superior, Superior Superior, 1st grade, Persian Section, to Assist Superior Assist Suput

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA. Licut G de H Smith, of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is

granted sixty days' privilege leave, from the 20th March, 1892 INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS. Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr O G Rogers Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, from the 20th March, 1892

POST OFFICE.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF MARCH, 1892.

| | Barometer, 8 A.M. | WIND. | | TEMPER- ATURE INSHADE | | | Rain. | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| STATION. | | Direc | | 2 g | Minimum of push | Bumidity, 8 a.m. | Past 24 hours. | Since lat Nov. to date. | Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
| Delhi | 29'603 | waw. | 8 | 99.5 | 68-1 | 27 | | 1.22 | - 1.21 |
| Cawnpore | 29.593 29.618 | s₩ W | 8 | 103·5 102·0 | | | •• | 0.82 | — 0°21 |
| Allahabad | | ! | | 103.0 | 76.6 | 1 | •• | 1-25 | •• |
| Jhansi | 29.618 | SW | 6 | 1 05•0 | 78.7 | 13 | • | 1.30 | - 6·01 |
| Jacobabad | 29.684 | NNW | | 107.4 | 91.7 | | | | |
| Knrrachce | 29 7:0 | NE | 9 | 100.8 | | | •• | 0·10 0·38 | |
| Ajmere | 29.636 | W | | 102 8 | | | :: ; | 1.18 | |
| . | 1 1 | | | · | | | '' | - 10 | 1 4 40 |
| Deesa Rajkote | 29.774 | wsw | 8 | 110 9 | 67.8 | | •• | •• | ** |
| Veraval | 29 808 | | | 107-7 | | | •• | •• | - 0.50 |
| Neemuch . | 29.728 | | | 103.8 | | | | 0-24 | - 0.43 |
| Indore | 29.729 | W | ΙU | 101-1 | 71.1 | 48 | | 0.87 | |
| Common | 29:677 | sw | ا | 101•4 | 70-6 | 19 | | | 1 |
| Saugor Jubbulpore | | SSW | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | 0.75 | |
| Hoshangabad | | | 6 | | | | | 0.4 | |
| Khandva | 29.747 | w | 9 | | | 2 51 | | 0.3 | |
| Raipur | | | | •• | | | | | |
| Nagpoor | 29.697 29.734 | WNW | | 108.8 | | | | 0.93 | |
| Amraoti | 29.761 | , ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | 7 9 | 108°8 | | | | 0.3 | |
| MACIA | 20 .01 | NNW | 1 | 103 | 1.0. | 'l "` | " | 0-21 | - 2-68 |
| Surat | 29.815 | 1 5 11 | F | 83. | | | | | - 0.25 |
| Malegaon | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | 12 | | 76. | | | | - 1.54 |
| Bombay | 29'860 29'861 | 1 2273 | 15 17 | | | | | 0.0 | - 0.86 |
| Sholapore | | | 10 | | | | | 0.68 | - 1.03 |
| Butnagiri | 00 04. | | 9 | | | | | 6.0 | |
| Belgaum | 29 866 | w | 1 ? | | | | | 1.5 | |
| Goa | 29.885 | W | 6 | 92 1 | 78.4 | 1 68 | | | |
| Karwar | 29.574 | W | 4 | 90 | 80.2 | 70 | •• | 0.24 | - S·61 |

Caliout ... 29-942 N 19 89-3 80-5 83 004 Cochin ... 29-944 WNW F 90-8 74-6 81 22-7 Bangalore .. 29-507 WSW 7 96-2 76-8 72 ...

Secunderabad 29.763 WNW 8 106.3 76.7

Mangalore .. | 29.917 | Calm

Madras 29.768 SSW 12

In column "Wind, Rate per Hour," L = Light, M = Moderate
F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy,

8 31.3 62.4 85

5 96.7 80.5 93 ...

2.01 - 1.68

0.55 - 8.12 0.72 - 1.98 0.53 - 6.54

9.44 — 4.14 4.94 — 6.84 38.96 + 0.69

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been very rapid in Rajputana, rapid in Sind and at Agra, Jhansi, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, and Surat, brisk at Delhi, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam, and generally moderate in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast and lowest at Agra. Gradients are suill steep, and the de, ression noticed in the last two days. reports has moved north-westwirds, and now overlies Agra and its vicinity. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the

deficiency being greatest in the North-West Provinces and Punjab and least on and off the Malabar Coast. Winds at Cochin, Calicut, and Coimbatore show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while south-westerly, north-westerly, and south-easterly currents prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Poona, Bombay, and Calicut, moderate to fresh at Cawnpure, Ajmere, Neemuch, Shola, ur, and Madras, and generally light in other places. Agra, Cawnpore, Neemuch, Nagpur, and Indore report a gale of wind, and Delhi and Jubulpore a dust-storm. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 18 at Karwar, 16 at Bombay, 14 at Secunderabad, 12 at Malegaon and Karachi, and 10 at Indore,

Khandwa, Calicut, and Trichinopoly.

Except at Surat, Belgaum, Cochin, Madras, and Coimbatore, the maximum temperature continues to be in excess of the average everywhere. The highest maxima are 111° at Rajkot and above 100° in Berar, Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana Gujarat, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, and at Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam. Nights are rather cool at Cochin and Delhi, and more

egistered last night was 67° at Jubulpore and Veraval.

hot in other places. The lower

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are almost overcast at Cawnpore, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, and Bangalore, and partially clouded at Coimbatore, Negapatam, Karwar, Ga, Bombay, Surat, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Veraval, Ajmere, and Jacobabad. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (2-27") and a light shower at Calicut. A barometric depression lies near Agra and, as the baric gradients are steep, strong winds are likely.

Gradients are steep over the country lying to the south of latitude 14°, and strong winds are probable there also. At Cochin, Calicut, and Combat re the winds are cyclonic, and, as the sea is rough at Cochin, the weather on and off the Malabar Coast is somewhat unsettled, and more rain is likely. The depression has moved north-westwards, and the conditions on the West C ast are unchanged. The weather on and off the West Coast is likely to remain somewhat unsettled at present. Fresh to strong winds will probably blow on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Cochin.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON. Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 29. Pressure has decreased everywhere, briskly to rapidly in most parts of Northern India and moderately in the Peniusula and Burmah. Readings are highest in North Punjab and the adjacent hills, and high in Tenasserim and the Arabian Sea. Gradients are steep. Wind directions are generally similar to those reported yesterday, but easterly wind is less marked in North Bengal and Behar. The force is strong and equally almost everywhere. The temperature generally has fallen, but the mean is still above the normal, except in Burmah. The highest maxima are 113 degrees in Deesa and 110 degrees in Rajkote and Sholapore. Rain has fallen in Assam and Malabar. Sibsugar received four inches and a half and Cochin two and quarter inches. Squally weather with duststorms continue throughout North-West India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BOMBAY, 28th March, 1892 Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 s.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.

and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...... 29.786 inches. Maximum temperature of Air (read at 8 a.m.).

Minimum do do (read at 8 a.m.).

Caperal Direction of Wind tram midulation.

General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight SSW,5
Movement of Windin 24 hours from midnight

SSW,S,SSE,SSW,SW,SSW. to midnight...... 402 miles.



FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS. Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane,

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induces repose. As a family emergency-medi-

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