sent bill made no pretense that it was required for the strict Hindus, who are known to be ruled by high religious and moral motives. Medical evidence was advanced in favor of raising the age of consent to fourteen, or even sixteen, because physical growth and development is not more precocious in India than in colder countries; but this was impossible. Child marriages occur mostly in the wealthier and better educated social class, and the abuses incident to the custom among the irreligious. It was said that the evils had their origin to some extent and derived their sanction from principles of English law incongruously grafted on the Indian system. By fixing the age of consent as low as ten years the authors of the penal code showed their regard for the marriage customs of the natives. Still, the father of a girl was not obliged to deliver her to the husband before the age of puberty, nor would he ever do so until the law for the restitution of conjugal rights was introduced, which left the judges no option but to order immature girls to be given into the custody of their affianced husbands at the suit of the latter.

Sir Madhava Rao and other opponents of the age-of-consent bill asserted that the evils that it was designed to remedy had no existence, and that it would merely serve as a means of oppressive treatment of husbands by the families of wives or as a weapon in the hands of revengeful or extortionate constables and magistrates, enabling them to dishonor high-caste Hindus by invading the *zenana* and profaning the sacred family life that is held religiously dear. To obviate this objection the bill, as far as it relates to married persons, made offenses under it non-cognizable, except by resident magistrates and police inspectors. The law is expected to have little practical effect, except to enable parents to retain the custody of brides until they come to the marriageable age as defined in the act. Unlike previous British legislation in religious matters, the present act had the support of a large part of the Hindu community. The law against suicide of widows, that exempting sons from obligation to pay their fathers' debts, and that legalizing remarriage of widows remained long a dead letter, and the two last are still of slight effect.

The Vernacular Press.—The congress movement in India has been held in check by official pressure, but the political unrest at the bottom of it has found a voice in the numerous native newspapers, which could not be effectually hushed without suppressing the liberty of the press already accorded. A large part of the Anglo-Indians have urged such action. The congress party has divided into two groups, one of which adhered to the political programme represented in Parliament by Charles Bradlaugh, the object of which was to secure elective representation for the native races in the Imperial and provincial councils; while the other deemed social reform of greater consequence, and wished to bring forward for discussion the treatment of children and widows and the wasteful extravagance of marriage and funeral ceremonies, much to the disgust of conservative and orthodox Hindus. These social subjects were practically excluded from the *agenda* of the Congress. When the age-of-consent question was submitted, it required all the influence of Mr. Hume, the originator of the congresses, to obtain for it a hearing. The press organs of the native party, such as the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the "Hindu Patriot," and "Bangabasi," offered an uncompromising opposition to the age-of-consent bill, which they represented as an intermeddling measure of the foreign conquerors, tending to undermine the Brahmanical faith and destroy the religious and social liberty of the people. The reformers threatened to desert the congress movement.

The freedom taken by native editors in criticising the Government has long been the bugbear of the older bureaucrats, who believe that the creation of a public opinion and national sentiment in India would be the death-blow of British rule. The present Government has been more inclined to their view than its predecessors. In July an order was issued forbidding the publication of newspapers or periodicals in places outside British India under the control of the Governor-General without the written consent of the political agent, which may be withdrawn at any time. Any person disobeying the order can be banished by order of the political agent. On Aug. 7 the Government arrested the proprietor and editor of the "Bangabasi," one of the most important native papers, representing the orthodox Hindu section of the Calcutta University and the educated class in Bengal generally. They were prosecuted for seditious libel under a section of the penal code which makes it an offense punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for three years to attempt to excite disaffection toward the Government. The articles complained of, written at the height of the agitation against the age-of-consent bill, described the British rule as one of brute force and selfish self-interest, which pursued objects disadvantageous to India with the aid of taxes wrung from the people, and made no real provisions against flood and famine. Facts were cited to show that in states where the people were happy and prosperous under native rule British annexation had been followed by impoverishment of the people and disorganization of the public administration, and that the spread of cholera, fevers, and other preventable diseases had marked the extension of British dominion. The section of the code under which the prosecution was brought contains an explanatory clause stating that disapprobation of measures of the Government, compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government and to support it against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. The Indian law of trial by jury allows the judge, when there is a majority of six to three, to pronounce a verdict in accordance with the opinion of the majority. The jury stood seven to two, and the Chief Justice, Sir W. C. Petheram, without asking the opinion of the majority, discharged the jury. The defendants afterward apologized to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, acknowledging that the articles, though not intended to excite disaffection, were intemperate and disrespectful. The native journalists in general took warning from the Chief Justice's charge to the jury, and formed a press association as a safeguard against ignorant infractions of the press laws. When Lord Ripon was Governor-General, in 1880, Sir

Roper Lethbridge, then Press Commissioner, reported regarding the difficulty under which native journalists labored in having no information regarding the acts and policy of the Government, except such as they gathered at second hand from the Anglo-Indian press. He recommended that the official *communiqués* given out to all the Anglo-Indian papers should also be circulated among the native editors. Owing to considerations of expense, or to the disinclination to bridge the gulf between the conquering and the subject race in any particular, this recommendation has never been acted upon.

Religious Riots.—In addition to the tumults that occur annually when the Hindus and Mohammedans mob each other in the great centers of population on the occasion of their religious festivals, the British authorities had to contend with a serious riot in 1891 that they provoked themselves by demolishing a Hindu temple in the sacred city of Benares in order to clear the site for water works. The people closed their shops, and the whole population gathered in the streets. A guard of soldiers was posted around all the principal buildings, and troops were stationed at the points of vantage throughout the district. Yet when the workmen began to raze the shrine, on April 16, the violence of the mob could not be restrained. The telegraph wires were cut and the railroad station sacked, and volunteers had to be summoned to check the disturbance and arrest the more violent rioters. The Hindus and Buddhists throughout India shared in the indignation against the destruction of this ancient temple. The persons arrested for causing the disturbance were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Legislative Councils Bill.—The national congresses, after living down the opposition which naturally attended such a movement in India, had in 1889 already extracted from the persons at the head of the Administration a qualified assent to the expansion of the legislative councils and the introduction of the elective principle for the non-official members. The Congress of 1889, under the lead of Charles Bradlaugh, put back the reform by adopting the more radical scheme of popular representation through electoral colleges. The Government was willing to receive into the councils representatives of boards of commerce, municipal boards, great land owners, and the universities, but set its face against Mr. Bradlaugh's proposition for the indirect representation of all classes, with the right to discuss the budget, the right of interpellation, the right to call for papers, publication of the proceedings, and other attributes of Parliamentary government. A bill to appoint some representative members and to permit discussion of the budget and interpellation with restrictions was introduced by Lord Cross in Parliament in 1890, but was crowded out. In 1891 Lord Northbrook brought forward a somewhat more liberal measure, giving powers to the Viceroy to nominate from 10 to 16 additional members to the Council instead of from 6 to 12, as at present, and making the non-official members in Bombay and Madras from 8 to 20, instead of from 4 to 8. In making such nominations, the Governor-General, governors, or lieutenant-governors may accept the advice of corporate or public bodies, and conditions under which nominations shall be made may be regulated by an order in Council, approved by the Secretary of State. The powers of the additional members of the Viceroy's Council are limited to discussing and voting on the specific measures brought forward for enactment.

Manipur.—The small native state of Manipur, occupying a round depression in the mountains of northeastern India between Assam and Upper Burmah, has an extent of 8,000 square miles, and in 1881 contained 221,070 people of a Mongoloid type with a considerable admixture of Aryan blood. Their habits are barbarous, but not warlike. In the raids which formerly were frequent between the Manipuris and the Burmese, the Indian Government interfered two or three times to save the country from being annexed by King Thebaw. The neighboring mountains are inhabited by the fierce Naga, Suti, Kuki, and Lushai tribes. The Maharajah Chandra Kirti Sing, who established his supremacy after a dynastic war in 1851, aided the British in the Naga war of 1877, and was made a Knight of the Star of India. Up to 1866 he had to contend against various pretenders, members of the reigning family, who instigated the hill tribes to raid the country. In the last century, when Manipur was about to be eaten up by the Emperor Akbar, the Maharajah threw himself upon British protection, which he received. Then came the first Burmese war, and Manipur again fell into danger. When the first treaty with Burmah was made, the safety of the little state was specifically treated for. When territorial changes on the eastern frontier were made, the Indian Government arranged for a small transfer of the Manipur territory to Burmah, and granted to the Maharajah an allowance of £50 a month in consideration of the same. About 1830 trouble arose about the succession, and the Queen mother and her infant son found refuge in British territory. The son was later established on the throne, and received British recognition. Sur Chandra Kirti Sing died in 1885, leaving eight sons, who divided into two or three factions. Sur Chandra Sing, the eldest, was installed as Maharajah in 1887, and Kula Chandra Dhuja Sing was recognized as Jubraj or heir-apparent. The order of succession in Manipur is that the eldest son of a ruler who dies leaving no brother shall succeed him, and that the throne shall descend to his brothers in the order of their age. Since they are usually numerous and born of different mothers, attempts to overturn the reigning Maharajah are frequent. A dispute having arisen between the Senaputty, the second in descent from the old Maharajah, Sur Chandra Sing, and a younger brother, the Pucca Sena, and the Maharajah having sided with the latter, the Senaputty, commander of the military forces, numbering about 7,000 men, in September, 1890, seized the palace and the person of the Maharajah. The English political resident, Frank St. C. Grimwood, acquiesced in the abdication of the Maharajah, and arranged for his safe conveyance to the neighboring British province of Cachar. Mr. Grimwood stood under the orders of the Chief Commissioner for Assam, James W. Quinton, who approved of his course

in not attempting to undo the palace revolution, and directed him to recognize as Regent the Jubraj or next heir to the throne, who had proclaimed himself Maharajah as soon as he was informed by the Senaputty of the forced abdication and deportation of Chandra Sing. He had taken no part in the affair, having gone away into the country to avoid being mixed up in the conflict between his brothers. As soon as the old Maharajah had reached British territory, where he knew that his life was safe, he telegraphed to Mr. Quinton, denying that he had formally abdicated, and asking for the intervention of the Indian Government to restore him to the throne. When the trouble first began Mr. Quinton sent word to Mr. Grimwood that he could have troops to maintain the authority of the Maharajah, which the Indian Government was bound to defend under the treaty of protection. Mr. Grimwood did his best to persuade the Maharajah to recall his decision to resign the *gaddi* or sovereignty and flee from the country. After he had abdicated and fled in a panic, the local British authorities, following the settled policy of the Indian Administration, were obliged to provisionally recognize the *de facto* native government until the Supreme Government at Calcutta should decide who was to be ruler. Mr. Quinton and Mr. Grimwood, in their reports to the Viceroy, said that the Senaputty had made himself exceedingly popular by his courage, generosity, ability, and force of character, and that things were going on tranquilly under the new Maharajah. Chandra Sing, who was accompanied in his flight by the Pucca Sena, went to Calcutta and prayed to be reinstated, convincing the Viceroy by his arguments until the officers on the spot urged the objections to his restoration. The Governor-General and his Council took a long time to deliberate, and meanwhile Mr. Grimwood established cordial relations with the Jubraj and the Senaputty. In January the Viceroy signified a desire to restore the old Maharajah. Mr. Quinton, who went to Calcutta, strongly advised against such a step, as it would involve the maintenance of a large garrison in Manipur and the frequent interference of the paramount government. The deposed ruler was a weak and vacillating man, who had shown himself too timid to punish the Senaputty with banishment, as advised by the Chief Commissioner on the occasion of a defiant outbreak in 1888, and had lived in dread of his brother ever since. On further consideration the Governor-General in Council decided to confirm the Jubraj as Maharajah, since he had taken no part in the revolution, but to punish its leader, the Senaputty, by interning him in some distant part of India. Mr. Quinton received orders on Feb. 21 to proceed to Manipur with a sufficient military force and to arrest the Senaputty as secretly and quietly as possible. The Chief Commissioner took a force of 400 Goorkhas from two of the best regiments in the Indian army. The escort was under the command of Col. Charles McDowal Skene, who was experienced in frontier warfare, and it was supposed to be strong enough to deal with the whole Manipuri army. Another body of 200 Goorkhas, under Capt. Cowley, was ordered to Manipur. The Chief Commissioner was prepared to fight, and he did not take a large force because he anticipated little resistance from the untrained Manipuri militia, whose only good weapons were 200 Enfield rifles and two 7-pounder guns presented to the Maharajah in 1887 for assisting the British troops in Burmah. It has ever been the military policy of the Government of India in dealing with the native princes by bold and adventurous action to impress them with the superior prowess of the British troops. Kept in complete ignorance of the wish of the Viceroy to restore the ex-Maharajah and of his final decision to remove the Senaputty, Mr. Grimwood cultivated cordial relations both with the new Maharajah and with the Senaputty, who was practically the ruler. When Mr. Quinton entered Manipur from the north by way of the Kohima pass, he sent forward Lieut. Gurdon, who arrived in the city of Manipur on March 15, 1891, but told him nothing of the Chief Commissioner's plans. Mr. Quinton, on the 20th, informed Mr. Grimwood that it was his intention to call a *durbar*, and that it would be his duty as resident political agent to arrest the Senaputty and deport him from the country. His wife begged that the task should be given to some person who had not received the prince's hospitality and kindness. Mr. Grimwood had gone to Sengmai to meet the Chief Commissioner, and the Senaputty came out to receive him with honor, and conduct the party into the capital with a military escort. Mr. Quinton's purpose to arrest the Senaputty in open *durbar* was communicated by telegraph to the Viceroy and approved on March 19. A council was held on the 21st, at which Mr. Grimwood advised against making the arrest, saying that formidable opposition would be offered. He was overruled by the civil and military chiefs of the expedition. The British force had no mountain guns or other artillery, and the soldiers carried only forty rounds of ammunition, as the march was through a rugged country and there was known to be a supply of cartridges at the Residency.

On his ceremonious entry into Manipur, on March 22, Mr. Quinton announced that a *durbar* would be held in the Residency at noon. The Senaputty, rising from a sick bed, went to the Residency, where he was kept outside for a long time. Surmising from the number of guards the intention to arrest him, he went away. The Regent appeared at the appointed hour, but the Chief Commissioner refused to receive him and his ministers because the Senaputty and the other princes were not present. The Regent said that the Senaputty was unwell. Mr. Quinton demanded that he should be sent for, and detained him as a prisoner until he sent an order for his brother to come. When the Senaputty returned answer that he was too ill to come, the *durbar* was dismissed. After a conference between the political agent and the ministers, another *durbar* was appointed for the following morning. But to this no one came. The Chief Commissioner then sent a message to the Regent, saying that if the Senaputty was not produced he would have him arrested. The Regent was frightened at the menaces of the Chief Commissioner, who threatened to depose him, but was still more in dread of the Senaputty, who

had suspected the treacherous plot to arrest him in *durbar*, and was determined to fight for his liberty. During the day he gathered into the palace inclosure some of his best fighting men, Manipuris, Nagas, and Kukis, and distributed arms and ammunition. Although no cartridges were found in the Residency that would fit the rifles of the Goorkha soldiers, the Chief Commissioner had gone too far to recede. At a council of war it was decided to arrest the Senaputty in his house within the walled palace inclosure at daybreak on the 24th. The Senaputty was prepared for the force of 250 men who attempted to surround his house before it was light in the morning. They were received with rifle and artillery fire, and when they succeeded in gaining possession of the house after a sharp struggle, the Senaputty was no longer there. Meanwhile the Manipuris attacked the Residency and finally shelled it with two guns. The detachment that held the Senaputty's house, Col. Skene's reserve force of 120 men that took position at the polo ground within the inclosure, and the party that was posted at the outer gate, all fell back on the Residency. This was made untenable by the artillery fire, and when evening came, the Chief Commissioner and Col. Skene decided to seek a truce. On the bugle signal to cease fire the Regent ordered his troops to stop also, and sent a letter reciting the services that had been rendered by his state to the British Government, and promising that his troops would cease hostilities if the British would throw down their arms. On these conditions being refused, the Senaputty sent word that he would like to discuss terms with the Chief Commissioner at a point midway between the palace and the Residency. Mr. Quinton, Col. Skene, Mr. Grimwood, William H. Cossins, Mr. Quinton's secretary, and Lieut. Simpson, a guest of Mr. Grimwood who was acquainted with the Manipuri rulers, went to the outer gate without a military escort, the officers even leaving their side arms. After a parley they went inside the gate, and were seen no more. They were put in irons and publicly beheaded. Investigation showed that Mr. Grimwood was speared by a soldier, but that the others were killed by the public execution by order of the second in command, the Tongal general. The people in the Residency were uncertain regarding the fate of their chiefs until firing was reopened after midnight. Soon it was found that the cartridges were nearly exhausted. Withdrawing from the Residency, they retreated by the road toward Cachar, expecting to meet Capt. Cowley's force. They had with them seventeen wounded, Mrs. Grimwood, and many unarmed followers. Harassed by Manipuris and Nagas, they took to the hills, and on the 26th, having been two days without food, they effected a junction with Capt. Cowley, who had also been attacked and was short of ammunition and of rations. Capt. Cowley and Lieut. P. R. Gurdon, who commanded in the retreat from Manipur, therefore decided to retire from the enemy's country. By forced marches they gained the Cachar frontier after one more fight with the garrison at Khowpum. Only one fourth of the Chief Commissioner's escort were brought back from Manipur in safety.

A punitive expedition was at once ordered. Three columns were directed to converge on the Manipur capital from the three passes leading into the valley from Kohima, Silchar, and Tamu. A detachment of Mr. Quinton's force that had been left at Langtobal, four miles south of Manipur, when the others fled to Assam, retreated in good order to Tamu, fighting all the way, and reaching that place on March 27. Lieut. Charles William James Grant, who was stationed there, telegraphed for permission to go to the rescue of Mrs. Grimwood and the rest. Setting out the next morning with 50 Sikhs and 30 of the escaped Goorkhas, he drove 150 Manipuris out of an intrenchment and 200 out of Palel on the 30th, and the same night attacked the fort at Langtobal, which was defended by 900 of the Senaputty's troops. The firing was so true and the advance so rapid that the intrenchments were carried with the loss of only a single man. Lieut. Grant, who was made a major for his gallantry in the capture and defense of the fort, while the Goorkha *jemadar* Birdal Nagarkote was rewarded with the title of *bahadur*, remained in the fort to await re-enforcements. The Manipuris attempted to attack the position, first with infantry, and then with their guns, but were so frightened by the accurate shooting of the Indian troops that they dared not venture within rifle range. Earthwork parapets were made to strengthen the fort against shells. Word was brought from some captives that the Senaputty had 108 prisoners, and would kill them unless the British retired from in front of the city, and the Senaputty sent food for their retreat, threatening to destroy them if they did not return to Tamu. On April 6 the Manipuris made a bold effort to storm the fort, and a large number were killed. On the 8th, in obedience to orders sent from Burmah, Lieut. Grant withdrew. Joining Capt. Presgrave, who came up with re-enforcements, on the following day, the whole force of 180 men put to flight about 400 Manipuris at Palel. On the 10th Major Sir Charles Leslie came up with 400 Goorkhas, and they waited till Brig.-Gen. Graham brought up the main body of the Burman column, which had from Tamu, southeast of Manipur, a shorter march and better roads than the Silchar column, advancing from the west, under the command of Lieut.-Col. R. H. F. Rennick, or than Maj.-Gen. H. Collett, who advanced southward from Nigriting, on the Brahmaputra, with a considerable army as fast as the bad state of the roads would allow. No resistance was encountered by the Assam and Silchar columns, but the intense heat, the heavy rains, and the outbreak of cholera caused more suffering and mortality than battle could have done. During the expedition 86 men died from cholera. Maj. Grant and Capt. Drury, advancing from Palel, where Gen. Graham's troops were encamped, found 1,000 Manupuris intrenched in the hills near Tobal. They sent back for artillery and more men. The position was surrounded, and 190 of the enemy, who fought desperately, were killed. Maj. Grant was shot in the neck. This was the last engagement. The other columns had arrived simultaneously before the city, and the entire population fled to the mountains. The British troops marched

into the deserted town on April 27. Gen. Collett was appointed Acting Chief Commissioner of Assam, and thus clothed with the chief civil authority in addition to the command of all the military forces, numbering about 4,000 men. The hills were searched for the Senaputty, the Maharajah, and the other members of the Manipur Government, who fled with their army northeastward, but could find no secure asylum either in Manipur or in Burmah. All were captured within a few weeks.

One of the chief results of the Manipur catastrophe has been a solemn declaration of the British Government that the perfidious practice of enticing an enemy into a *durbar* in order to make him a prisoner, although there have been many precedents, will never again be permitted in India. It was deemed necessary for the sake of British prestige to make an example of the Senaputty and the Maharajah and all who were concerned in the execution of the British officers. Not being British subjects, they could not be tried under Indian law. The Indian Government holds that an attack on the Queen's forces in a protected native state, though not technically to be called treason or rebellion, is not war, and is something that demands exemplary punishment. A military court of inquiry was instituted to try the Manipuri princes. The old Senaputty, Tekendrajit Sing, the chief actor in the events, who became titular Jubraj on the accession of his brother as Maharajah, but still retained command of the forces, was tried on the double charge of making war on the Queen and of abetting murder. The Maharajah or Regent and his brother Angao Sena, who succeeded to the title of Senaputty, were tried on the first charge only. Manipuri officers who were proved to have taken part in carrying out the order for the execution of the British officers were first tried, convicted, and executed. The Senaputty brought witnesses to prove that he had begun fighting only in self-defense when attacked by the British force, and that so far from having ordered Mr. Quinton and his companions to be killed, he had endeavored to save them from his enraged soldiery. They had refused the terms of absolute surrender that he demanded, and when descending the palace steps to return to the Residency were mobbed by the Naga and Kuki soldiers. The Senaputty came on the scene after Mr. Grimwood had been stricken down. He had the officers conducted to a room in the palace, and said that he was asleep when the Tongal general ordered them to be fettered and led out one by one to be decapitated. All three princes were pronounced guilty, as well as the Tongal general, and were condemned to death. The Senaputty and the Tongal general were hanged at Manipur, where the trial took place, on Aug. 13. The Viceroy commuted the sentence of the Regent and the other brother to lifelong transportation and confiscation of all their goods.

The British Government decided not to annex Manipur, which would involve the introduction of British law and much expense and conflict with the natives. The same object was practically accomplished by choosing as ruler, with the diminished rank of rajah, a child of five years, Chura Chand, in whose name the government will be directed by a British political officer. The succession was made hereditary in the direct line, each successive rajah being bound to acknowledge the paramount authority of the Indian Government. The payment of tribute and other incidents of political dependency will impress on the natives the fact of the extinction of the national liberties that they have enjoyed for more than one thousand years, and prepare them for eventual absorption in the Indian system.

The Miranzai Expedition.—The work of reducing the warlike Pathan tribes beyond the border of the Punjab, and thus extending and consolidating British dominion on the most vulnerable frontier, was carried forward by two considerable military expeditions in 1891. The Miranzai field force operated from the Miranzai valley, inhabited by a section of the Bangash Pathans, who are obedient British subjects, against the Orakzais living in the hills beyond. These hillmen afforded a pretext for a so-called punitive expedition by their border feuds with the neighboring tribes. For every raid on a British village a heavy fine was charged up against them. In January, 1891, Gen. Sir William Lockhart set out with an army to wipe out old scores and to push the British boundary a little farther into Afghanistan by building roads and establishing military posts in these hills. Though the tribesmen offered little resistance, the campaign was trying to the troops, owing to the severe cold. Between Jan. 20 and Feb. 20 every considerable village in the Khanki valley was visited, twenty towers were blown up, fines were collected, arms seized and hostages taken, and Makhmaddin Malik, leader of some of the last raids, was carried off a prisoner. A small garrison was left to protect working parties employed in building roads and a line of fortified stations on the Samana range, which overlooks the Khanlik valley. The Orakzais, who have boasted undisputed possession of these hills for ages, were stirred up by fanatical priests to attack the fortified posts on April 4. The guards and laborers were driven back into British territory, and nine Sikh soldiers were killed. Gen. Lockhart, who had joined the Black Mountain expedition, in which he commanded the reserve force, immediately organized an army of 7,000 men with 18 guns at Kohat, and by April 17 he was on the spot and had made his dispositions to deliver a general attack on the Orakzais, who were assembled in force to defend the Samana hills, the inhabitants of the valley having been joined by other clans and by some of the Afridis. The tribes were still gathering when the advance from Gulistan began. Sistopi was first captured, enabling the British forces to occupy the Mastaon plateau, which is the key to the whole range, and on the following day the main attack was made on Saragarhi, and the village of Ghuztang was attacked simultaneously, forcing a retreat into the Khanki valley along the whole line. Three days of severe fighting, with a loss to the Pathans of 300 left dead on the field, in addition to the great number carried off, according to their custom, arrested the movement and caused the warriors arriving from distant tribes to disperse to their homes. Those who were already involved in the disturbances still floated their

standards within sight of the British camps, and much more fighting was necessary to terminate the expedition satisfactorily; for after scouring the Khanki valley, Sir William Lockhart invaded the Akhel country, where a sharp engagement took place on April 22, and the districts of the Shekhan and Marnozai Darabar tribes, destroying towers and exacting reparation. Movable columns ranged through the country for more than a month, inflicting punishment on all who failed to make submission or were suspected of having taken part in the uprising. The military surveys were continued as far as the Kurmana valley. After all the tribes had apparently been cowed, the expedition was recalled, on May 23, three regiments and a mountain battery being left to guard the newly annexed territory at Samana. In the expedition the British lost 78 killed and 73 wounded, including 5 British and 3 native officers.

The Black Mountain Expedition.—The tribes of the Black mountains have successfully defied the British power on several occasions, and punitive expeditions sent against them have failed. In order to consolidate British power at Gilghit, Chitral, and other strategical points in the extreme northwest, the Indian Government has decided to reduce the tribes to submission and open the roads which the Allaiwals, Akazais, and Hazanzais have forcibly opposed. Gen. McQueen, who failed in the expedition of 1888, and was unable to advance into the Hazanzai country in the autumn of 1890, was replaced by Maj.-Gen. Elles, who started out from Derband on March 12, 1891, with an army of 6,800 fighting men and 1,900 followers. The Hazara field force was divided into two columns, one of which ascended the valley of the Indus, while the other crossed the hills. The troops were fired on as soon as they passed the Hazara frontier. On March 19 there was a sharp skirmish, on March 23 the village of Dilari was captured, and on March 27 Gen. Hammond took the Akazai village of Surmal, after which Col. Williamson joined him with the river column, and the united force advanced into the Akazai country. The Hazanzai district was afterward invaded. No attempt was made to punish the tribesmen. The troops intrenched themselves, built roads, and announced that they would occupy the positions until Hashim Ali, who had led the attacks on the former expeditions was delivered up.

The Pamir Region.—The Anglo-Russian Afghan Delimitation Commission of 1884–'86 failed to complete the work in the region of the upper Oxus, and left unsettled the northeastern frontier of Afghanistan and the relations of the Ameer with various khanates in and around the Pamir. The Anglo-Russian arrangement of 1872–'73 declared the Oxus up to its source to be the southern limit of the Russian sphere. Assuming that the southern tributary of the Oxus is the true upper course of the river, the Russians in Turkestan have explored and laid claim to Shignan and a great part of the Pamir plateaus, and forbidden Capt. Younghusband, Lieut. Davison, and other British officers to enter that region (see AFGHANISTAN). The Indian Government has displayed still greater military activity, having annexed Cashmere, occupied and garrisoned Gilghit and Chitral, and attempted to conquer the Nagar and Hunza clans and other tribes of the Pamir, on the pretext that they were once tributary to Cashmere, although Indian scholars assert that they have maintained unbroken independence for more than twelve centuries. According to the British view of the region inclosed between the southern arm of the Oxus and the Aksu, or northern headwater, the territory now claimed by Russia, the western part has been under the effective sovereignty. To the larger eastern part the Chinese Government, probably prompted by England, has advanced a claim, and when Col. Yanoff, leader of the Russian exploring party, advanced into the Alichur Pamir, a Chinese official protested ineffectually. Subsequently explanations were asked by the Chinese ambassador in St. Petersburg. On the southeast the Russians claim that their line reaches to the northern passes of the Hindu-Kush, bringing them into actual contact with the Hunzas and other hill tribes that the British have vainly attempted to subjugate. In November Col. Durand attacked the Hunzas in Nilt, their stronghold on the side of Gilghit, and stormed the place. He and two other officers were wounded. A railroad is to be built through Cashmere. The state will not be annexed, but will be governed under strict British supervision.

Movements in Beluchistan.—During the winter of 1890–'91 Sir Robert Sandeman visited various chiefs in Beluchistan, with a view of composing tribal differences and reopening the old Kafila route between India and southern Persia, which will likely be chosen for the future railroad to India in preference to the more vulnerable route through Khorassan to Herat and Candahar. The state of Panjgur, on the frontier of Persia, has been occupied by Beluchi levies, who have restored the old degree of peace and prosperity. The route from Karachi to Panjgur, which leads to Seistan, in Persia, is less difficult than that through the Zhob valley, where a railroad is being built that will unite the Sindh-Pishin line with the railroads of the Punjab. After the occupation of the Zhob valley by the British forces in 1889–'90, a section of the Sheranis, the Kidarzai clan, continued their depredations. Maj.-Gen. Sir G. S. White, since appointed commander-in-chief, who had full charge of the military arrangements, as Sir R. Sandeman had of political affairs, on the border fronting the Russian approach, went with a force sufficient to thoroughly impress the inhabitants with the necessity of thorough submission and with the object of winning their loyalty and cooperation, because the Zhob valley is the route of direct communication between the Punjab and Ghazni and Cabul, and affords an alternative means of approach to Candahar. The country is to be entirely amalgamated and governed by a British resident.

Burmah.—In the beginning of 1891 Sir Charles Crossthwaite was succeeded as Chief Commissioner of Burmah by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The British forces were engaged at that time in Momeik and in operations against the Chins and the Kachins, and soon fresh trouble broke out in the Shan state of Wuntho. The policy of the Government after the annexation was to leave the Kachyens of the Bhamo district to themselves, that they might serve as a neutral

zone between Burmah and China. This course resulted in raids and disturbances requiring punitive expeditions, and, as the less costly method, the military authorities occupied the country of the Kachins south of the Tapin river, and reduced them to submission. North of the Tapin the tribes remained practically independent. The Chinese value the trade connection with Burmah, and on their side of the border they protect it with outposts and escorts. The plundering of caravans on the British side led to complaints, which were unheeded, and it was not until they prepared to place a garrison on the British bank of the Nampoung that the Chief Commissioner decided to post detachments on the river so as to take away every pretext for Chinese encroachment, because the boundary line is not settled by treaty and must yet be fixed by an Anglo-Chinese boundary commission. The jade mines were occupied also, lest China should advance a claim to that district. Disturbances in the district of the ruby mines necessitated a large re-enforcement of the military police in the district of Momeik, and the force was strengthened also in Katha and Bhamo and in the Chindwin district, which Sir Alexander Mackenzie determined to reduce to the settled and orderly condition of most parts of Upper Burmah. It was possible to draw away police from many districts, because Upper Burmah had become less free from dakoity and robbery than Lower Burmah. The difficulties that have continually arisen in the relations with the rich and powerful semi-independent state of Wuntho Sir Charles Crossthwaite thought he had removed, by treating the Tsawbwa that the British had set up after removing the old one with great honor and consideration. Sir Alexander Mackenzie saw reason to reverse this policy. He demanded the payment of fines for outrages committed in Katha and the surrender of dakoits, and sent expeditions to punish disturbers within the limits of Wuntho. The Tsawbwa at first co-operated in these measures. Afterward he took offense, conspired with the old Tsawbwa, his father, who still lived in the district, entered into correspondence with rulers of other Shan states, and collected arms for a rebellion against British authority. The old Tsawbwa begun hostilities by attacking and putting to flight a British force that had entered Wuntho to put down disturbances. The whole country instantly rose in rebellion. Railroad buildings were destroyed, telegraphs torn up, and all Indian officials driven out. A force of troops was at once thrown into Wuntho, but not sufficient to check the rebellion. The old Tsawbwa went so far as to attack outposts in British territory, and several times assailed Kawlin, which was held by 600 British troops. On Feb. 20 Sir A. Mackenzie issued a proclamation deposing the Tsawbwa and announcing the annexation of Wuntho. Brig.-Gen. Wolseley took command of the operations, and 2,500 European and Indian soldiers advanced into Wuntho in two columns. The town of Wuntho was occupied on Feb. 26, and the Tsawbwa's palace was burned, to convince the people that his rule was terminated. The British carried on the war with great severity, but offered free pardon to all who submitted without resistance. The Tsawbwa attempted to make a stand in a stockade near his capital. His forces were routed, and he fled with his father and the noted dakoit chief Bo Le into the mountains. The country was scoured by flying parties searching for the fugitives and collecting rifles and ammunition, of which a vast quantity had been smuggled in, and there was constant fighting for weeks until the people were so thoroughly cowed that they flocked in to deliver up their arms. The elder Tsawbwa fled into China. The younger one with his family went into hiding between Mansi and the Chindwin river. He applied for pardon, promising to pay a heavy fine if he were reinstated or his son made Tsawbwa in his stead, and pleading that the rebellion was the act of his father. The military occupation was continued until the people settled down to their ordinary occupations, and the country was organized as a British province. A military force took possession of the district of the jade mines also. As soon as its subjugation could be effected, the Chief Commissioner decided to bring Momeik, which had been administered by a tsawbwa as an autonomous Shan state, although the people are mostly Kachyens and Burmans, under direct British rule, as the disturbances which had been harshly suppressed by the British troops were caused by the misrule of the chief whom Sir C. Crossthwaite had placed over them. The district was occupied by 300 soldiers. The company that had leased the ruby mines asked to be released from payment of rent on account of the disturbed state of the district. The operations against the Chins in the hilly country on the Bengal frontier were prosecuted by a force of 2,000 men, who carried out nine expeditions before the rainy season without making much impression. The Thetta Chins, who had murdered Mr. Wetherell and had cut the telegraph and killed Sepoy pickets, repulsed a punitive expedition sent against them in January, killing Lieut. James and a number of Goorkha soldiers. This was the second defeat they had inflicted on the British, and they only yielded when two strong columns, with artillery, were sent against them. Five columns, aggregating 800 rifles, made a start toward the conquest of the Kachyens of the Bhamo district.

The failure of the monsoon caused a serious scarcity throughout Upper Burmah. Rice had to be imported, and was sold at double the usual price. Relief works, such as Sir A. Mackenzie could provide with the means at his disposal, did little to lessen the distress. The retarded rainfall, though deficient, averted a general famine. The parsimonious policy pursued toward Burmah by the Indian Government is the chief obstacle to the pacification of the country. When the railroads through Katha and Wuntho are completed the difficulties with the Chins, Kachyens, and Shans will cease, and if the ancient irrigation works were restored, dakoity and other disorders would disappear. The railroad to Mogaung will not be finished before April, 1895. The Indian Government wishes to replace the present army of occupation with Madras Sepoys, but the Chief Commissioner objects to this material because the Chins and Chinese Shans, and even the Burmese dakoits, show contempt for the Madrassis, who have proved themselves worthless in the field. The Shans, Karens, and Kachyens