Mrs. Sagerser, of Missouri.

FACIAL NEURALGIA.

Mrs. C. S. Sagerser, 1311 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., writes:

"I feel it a duty due to you and to others that may be afflicted like myself, to speak for Peruna.

"My trouble first came after la grippe eight or nine years ago, a *gathering in my head and neuralgia.* I suffered most all the time. My nose, ears and eyes were badly affected for the last two years. I think from your description of internal catarrh that I must have had that also. I suffered very severely.

"Nothing ever relieved me like Peruna. It keeps me from taking cold.

"With the exception of some deafness I am feeling *perfectly cured.* I am forty-six years old.

"I feel that words are inadequate to express my praise for Peruna."

Stomach Trouble Seven Years.

Mrs. T. Froch, R. R. 1, Hickory Point, Tenn., writes:

"Having been afflicted with catarrh and stomach trouble for seven years, and after having tried four different doctors they only relieved me for a little while. I was induced to try Peruna, and I am now entirely well."

Man-a-lin an Ideal Laxative.

EFFECT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Views of a Former American Consul Who Lived There.

WHAT HAS THE NATIVE GAINED?

Both in Regard to the Country's Revenues and in Development of Her Growing Industries, He Claims, England Gets the Lion's Share and the Natives Only the Remaining Crumbs.

By ABBOT LOW DOW.

I have read with much interest the very instructive and candid article of an English writer entitled "British Rule in India—Its Successes and Its Failures," published in a recent periodical and venture to present something of the other side of this question, because I feel sure that a disinterested observer who had lived in India, and in close touch with both Englishmen and natives, as I did some years ago for about four years, would not be likely to draw the conclusions that that gentleman presents, perhaps naturally from his point of view, and he also avoids the great issues which [illegible] factors in the [illegible]

[illegible] in but small degree, excepting in the conditions of peace and in the growing facilities for transportation and communication, which are necessary factors in the development of the resources of the country, that have poured wealth into English pockets. I could say nothing more indicative of the truth than to quote the writer's own statement that "nearly three-quarters of the natives of India support themselves by the land, more than 100,000,000 of them live in villages of less than 500 inhabitants and more than 200,000,000 of them in villages of less than 2,000 inhabitants; nineteen-twentieths of them are returned as illiterate, and their average annual income is estimated at about $10 a head." Taking this statement as correct, and it accords with my own impression, what material gain have the natives of that great country derived from British rule?

British Dictator in Each Native State.

In each of the native states there is stationed a British resident, who really occupies the position of dictator. Some years ago the gaekwar of Baroda, under suspicion of having caused the death by poisoning of the then British resident in that state, was deposed, and Sir T. Madavah Row, a Mahratta Brahman born in a line of rajahs and one of the most prominent statesmen of his day and working "hand in glove" with the English, was placed in power the regent during the minority of the gaekwar's successor. I knew Sir Madavah Row quite well, and he acknowledged to me that the Indian people felt and resented "the heel of the conqueror on their necks," but he was ready to work with and in the interest of England because he realized that safe and peaceful conditions in the country were infinitely better and more conducive to the welfare of India than the formerly divided states in constant conflict.

Eighteen Cents For a Day's Work.

During the years of British rule in India, over a hundred years and over a century and a half in the country, the value of a day's labor has scarcely changed. The average wage in India is about 8 annas per day, and a few years ago, under a silver standard, it was lowered in proportion with the depreciated value of that metal. Today there is a fixed valuation to the currency making it nominally on a parity with gold, under which the value of the rupee is about 36 cents. As there are 16 annas to the rupee, 8 annas is 18 cents for a day's work! Surely it does not require much argument to prove that this provides but meanly for the barest necessaries of life and makes impossible the laying by of any savings against the dreadful famines that decimate the land.

I do not know why it should be surprising, when one remembers the divided and antagonistic elements comprised in the people of India, that an army of 75,000 British troops and 160,000 sepoys should be sufficient to keep the Indian people in subjection. "The pen is mightier than the sword," and mind is more potential in the end than brute force. England learned a useful if expensive lesson in the sepoy uprising of 1857. Since then native soldiers are stationed in antagonistic states and moved every two years to a new district. These sepoy regiments are always commanded by British officers, and the expense of the army is paid by levies on the native state and from the revenues of British India. It is easy to see how, under these conditions, a comparatively small army can keep control.

Position of the Native States.

A personal experience is instructive as showing the position of the native states. At the time of my experience in India I was appointed American consul to a native state, and, being well acquainted with the conditions, I first consulted the British resident, with whom I was on very friendly terms, and asked what I should do with my credentials? H[illegible] them in his [illegible]

[illegible] raised—all adding to the industries of the country and creating an increased demand for labor. But if the government of India is "the government of Indians for Indians and by Indians," and "the British rulers are in India for the ultimate purpose of teaching the Indians how to rule themselves," would it not seem as if, after over a century of rule, there should be more visible evidence of what the natives have gained? The wages they receive do not increase, and they are also overtaxed to the extent that there is nothing to fall back upon in years of famine. Indian merchants incidentally derive some benefit, but the great bulk of the profits of exploiting the land goes to Englishmen.

England certainly "has sometimes sacrificed the interests of India to the pressure of her own trade and manufacturers."

As a single instance, at the time I was in India there were in Bombay eighteen cotton mills doing a profitable business and mainly financed by Parsees. Because of their competition with English manufacturers these mills were closed by the imposition of a prohibitive duty on the cotton which was necessarily imported to mix with the short Indian staple, and when the stock in these mills was sufficiently depreciated in value I understood that it was bought up by English capital and the mills again put into operation.

Where India's Great Revenues Go.

What of the official side, and where do the great revenues of the country go? I wish that I had the statistics before me, but a general outline will show, and the candor of our informant's article reveals the truth. He says: "Great Britain receives nothing in the nature of a tribute from India, no return of any kind except for services rendered. These, however, are no more than the fixed axioms of British rule all the world over." And he also adds, "Like every regime that is mainly bureaucratic and personal, the British government in India is a dull and mechanical and unimaginative as well as an alien rule, and the supercilious and arrogant manners of too many of its agents are a source of constant irritation and ill will." As a friendly critic I should have hesitated in using as strong language and am indebted to this English writer for so plainly expressing my own impression, but concerning the statement that "it is a principle of British rule to spend on the dependency all the revenues raised from it," I should heartily agree with it if in the dependency be substituted for "on," for the revenues of India go largely to Englishmen also for salaries and pensions and for the support of the standing army stationed in the country for the purpose of holding the natives under subjection to British rule.

The salary of the viceroy of India is double that of the president of the United States, and so on down through the list, "according to the fixed axioms of British rule all the world over," with a goodly sum added in half pay pensions to those who retire at the time limit. And when it is understood that "all the highest and most responsible positions, both in the civil service and in the army, are occupied by the British rulers" and "that the civil service examinations are held only in London" it is fair to ask again, Where does the native come in? And is it not literally true that both as regards the revenues of the country and in the development of the growing industries England receives the lion's share and the natives but the crumbs that are left? It is encouraging that the better sentiment of England is beginning to assert itself, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the future will show better conditions in that great country, which in past centuries stood in the front rank. Her Brahmans descend from the same Aryan origin as ourselves.

A Frequent Insincerity.

"[illegible] own words prove him a [illegible]," said Mr. Quibbles.

"[illegible]?"

"[illegible] an insulting letter and [illegible] sincerely.'"—Wash-

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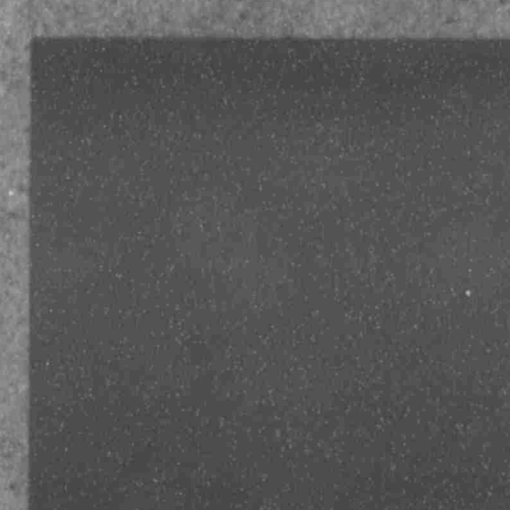

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Mocha [illegible]

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